



MINISTRY OF FOOD,
AGRICULTURE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
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Federal Ministry
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Food and Agriculture
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INTEGRATING GENDER EQUALITY INTO THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) OF MONGOLIA

The Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on
Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA) project

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The task for this casual labor was moderation and preparation and submission of brief report for the “Integrating gender equality into the Nationally Determined Contribution of Mongolia” training workshop held on 05 of March 2024. The training workshop was held on that day as planned from 08.30 to 13.00 in the Conference Hall of the Novotel hotel in Ulaanbaatar. Participation in this event was possible both in person and online. The Mongolian language was used for presentation and discussions with simultaneous translation into English.

The brief report is prepared by Ms. LAKSHMI Boojoo for UNDP &FAO Scala Mongolia Project.

Background

The Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA) is a designed to support transformative climate action in the land use and agriculture sectors to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and/or enhance removals, as well as strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in participant countries.

SCALA’s objective is for participant countries to have translated their NDC and/or NAPs into actionable and transformative climate solutions in land-use and agriculture with multi-stakeholder engagement. Transformative climate solutions require transformative approaches to tackling social, economic, and political barriers including gender-based inequalities and social exclusion to address different vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and facilitate participation in making changes through mitigation or adaptation. Increasingly, gender-transformative and social inclusion approaches are promoted as ways of facilitating structural change at all levels. While SCALA uses the language of “gender responsive,” in alignment with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it is recommended that where possible, SCALA work to promote approaches to identify and translate into action climate solutions that are gender transformative and socially inclusive.¹

Moreover, effective approaches include expanding knowledge on gender differentiated impacts of climate change in agriculture; developing and applying tools to enable the uptake of gender-responsive climate-resilient and labour-saving agricultural practices; mainstreaming gender in climate-change adaptation planning for agriculture; and gender integration in national adaptation

¹ SCALA Programme Internal Guidance, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

programmes, nationally determined contributions and climate-finance portfolios. Mobilizing climate finance will help create benefits for marginalized farmers, including women.²

The objective of the training workshop was to enhance multi-stakeholder coordination and institutional capacities for the incorporation and update of gender responsive Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in the agricultural and land-use sectors in Mongolia.

Objective

Apart from transformation of food and agricultural systems achieving climate-related goals in land use and agriculture include transforming systems and structures in gender equality and social inclusion. It means it is not only to address differences in vulnerability, but also to build upon the knowledge, needs and insights of different groups that can contribute to climate responses. The impacts of climate change are more pronounced among the poor, particularly women and typically marginalized/vulnerable groups. Therefore, in Mongolia, upon the updating its NDC/NAP the requirements for gaining knowledge and understanding of why gender is relevant in Mongolia's response to climate change in land use and agriculture are highly needed.

This training workshop was aimed to address the gender equality and social inclusion gap in NDC/NAP and raise the multi-stakeholders' awareness on gender aspects in agricultural sector. During the training workshop, participants were introduced to two topics that are often addressed separately: gender and climate change and their correlation. It provided basic knowledge of the gender issues of Mongolia's agriculture and land use sector. They developed an understanding of how addressing gender issues as part of the response to climate change can strengthen the impact of climate actions. The workshop was concluded with the group examining Mongolia's NDC and identifying concrete entry points where they could contribute to addressing gender within the agricultural components of the NDC.

Policy makers, professionals, researchers, and representatives of the NDC/NAP partnering organizations, as well as international partner institutions and service providers for SCALA project was invited to the training workshop.

Participants

Participants in person

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI), Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Ministry of Economy and Development (MED), National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE), National Agency for Meteorology and Environment Monitoring (NAMEM), Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE), Climate Change Research and Cooperation Centre (CCRCC), National University of Mongolia (NUM), Agro-Ecology School of the Mongolian University of Life Sciences (MULS), National Academy of Governance, Research Institute of Animal Husbandry, Institute for Public Health, Institute for Geography and Geo-ecology of the Academy of Science, Institute of the Strategy Study, Mongolian Association of the Pasture Users, Center for Policy Research, Projects supported by the UNDP and FAO, Donor and partner countries representatives.

Participants in virtual

Representatives of the local organizations on environment, local sub-branches on gender, NDC focal points and representatives from local women entrepreneurs.

² Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan for Asia and The Pacific, 2022-2025, FAO

General Information

In the training workshop, about 70 people in person and 120 online joined. The program consisted of six presentations and an open discussion. The opening remarks were made by the State Secretary of MOFALI, Mr. Jambaltseren T., the Head of the Climate Change Policy and Planning Department of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ms. Tserendulam Sh., and the Resident Representative of UNDP Mongolia, Ms. Mathilda Dimovska.

In the opening remarks, the State Secretary of MOFALI, Mr. Jambaltseren highlighted the importance for implementing NDC agricultural priorities along with considering numbers and structure of the livestock and integrating gender equality as well as for developing the suitable methods to estimate greenhouse gas emissions from livestock in Mongolia. Also, he pointed out the five different system level assessments that are being conducted within the implementation of SCALA Mongolia project and their significance for scaling up the existing NDC in agricultural sector to take climate actions.

The presentations were made by Mr. Otgonbolor L., Senior Officer, Public Administration Department MOFALI, on Gender Equality in Agriculture in Mongolia, Ms. Saikhanjargal D., Head of Administration and Finance Department of Water Agency affiliated to the MET, on Addressing Gender Issues in Mongolia's Response to Climate Change, Ms. Hannah Girardieu, Gender focal point, NDC Partnership, on Integrating Gender Equality in NDC Action, Ms. Rebecca Dawson, Gender Officer UNDP, on Gender Mainstreaming in NDCs, UNDP Climate Promise Practices, Dr. Sc. Davgadorj D., CEO of Climate Change and Development Academy, on NDC of Mongolia and its Policy Contexts for Addressing Gender Issues, and Ms. Uugantsetseg G., Independent researcher, on Gender Vulnerability Assessment- Gender Consideration in Advancing National Adaptation Process.

The open discussion was led by Mr. Sukhragchaa M., UNDP NDC Analyst, and Mr. Sergelen M., FAO SCALA project officer. In the open discussion, the participants went online and answered five questions under the main topic on 'What are the roles of different stakeholders in the NDC process and how can they address gender in the agricultural component?' Also, the participants freely expressed their opinions virtually and personally.

Short summary of the workshop

The presentation on NDC Partnership was given by Ms. Hannah Girardieu, Gender focal point (online) and she explained **the establishment of NDC Partnership as a global coalition** that brings together developed and developing countries and institutions delivering on ambitious climate action to help achieving the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. The Partnership was founded on the idea that greater support was urgently needed to deploy technical assistance, expertise, and financing for climate action. Today the partnership unites almost 220 members, including more than 120 developed and developing countries and more than 90 institutions in the global coalition. Five key areas are recommended to the members to follow or consider as they work toward gender mainstreaming in their NDC's or NDC implementation programs. The first is coherence in approach. This is what it was meant by saying mainstreaming. That gender is not only just checked as a box in a document, but the entire process of developing the NDC, the implementation plan, the national adaptation plan or the long-term strategy includes gender considerations. This starts at the baseline with the gender analysis, or an understanding of the current context, for example agriculture, includes looking at outcomes, output, activities, technical expertise, budgetary support for implementation. As next in gender analysis is the critical examination of differences in the role, activities, needs, opportunities, that can impact any context, sector or policy area. This can take many shapes, but ideally, they will highlight gaps around the norms and social power dynamics, could impact the implementation of policies and this would also indicate where actions are needed to close those gaps to ensure equal benefits or

outcomes and make sure that climate impacts don't risk exacerbating or increasing existing inequalities, especially looking sector specific.

Budget allocation is critical in implementing gender activities, closing gender gaps. Without clear budget lines for these activities the actions are unlikely to happen or prioritized. And this is especially important regarding financing for NDC implementation whether through projects, or larger investment plan to ensure that allocated financial resources are aligned with policy commitments.

The last key area to focus on the use of sex- disaggregated data and gender indicators, and gender stakeholder inclusion. The sex-disaggregated data is used to generate statistics that can help to identify gender inequalities. And this data helps to inform solutions and ensure climate action benefits for all members of population. And gender indicators are similarly linked that can help track process and gendered outcomes of these actions. Both two tools used together with monitoring, reporting and verification systems are critical to identify which of the actions in the NDC are achieving the desired impact, which need to be altered to avoid exacerbating inequalities and to understanding how climate actions are impacting the development goals that may have been aligned around sustainable development and agricultural development. Examples of these can include the use of public transportation disaggregated by male and female riders, the percentage change in crop yield after conservation measures have been put in place, female or male headed households or landowners, the perceptions of women and men on usefulness of climate smart agriculture, technologies or the number of women completing renewable energy technician training. Gender stakeholder processes definition is participatory and multistakeholder. Multistakeholder consultations that involve the relevant national or subnational gender agencies or other stakeholders like women's organizations are essential to capture the needs of diverse groups of women and men, as well as girls and boys. They inform equitable climate plans and help support identifying gender gap at local or sectoral level. In a few weeks, a best practice brief on inclusive stakeholder engagement with examples of the NDC partner and members will be released. Some key best practices around stakeholder engagement processes include tailoring the consultations to the needs of the groups, whether rural communities with women providing childcare, making sure that people you are trying to stick input are able to join the consultation and have the appropriate resources, conducting consultations at multiple stages, not just during the development of NDC, but during implementation, during data collection, during monitoring of the impacts of the impacts and progress of the NDC implementation. Three important documents on the subject were shared and the NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal, which has hundreds of more resources and tools.

The presentation of the UNDP was presented by Ms. Rebecca Dawson, Gender Officer UNDP, on "Gender Mainstreaming in NDC's UNDP Climate Promise Practices". Ms. Rebecca Dawson introduced the UNDP's Climate promise, which is the UNDP's flagship initiative when it comes to climate change response. This promise offers the world's largest support to countries on national climate pledges (NDC's) under the Paris Agreement. The initiative supports over 120 countries in collaboration with over 35 partners and is a major contribution to the NDC Partnership. In short, its UNDP's response to climate change. They are leveraging the NDC's as umbrella, so using the whole concept of NDC's UNDP brings together its extensive infrastructure, its networks, substantive office to provide comprehensive support to the implementation of the national NDC's. So, the climate promise globally, the global team, work with countries to strengthen local capacity to define and achieve national climate and development targets that are outlined in the NDC's.

Currently, more than 100 Climate Promises have submitted enhanced NDC's to the UNFCCC, representing over 22% of global emissions and 84 % of developing countries. The areas where the climate promise works complement and support engagement at the country level. This global component is tithing together UNDP expertise in 13 cross-cutting areas such as Adaptation & Resilience; Carbon Markets; Circular Economy; Climate Finance; Climate Security; Energy; Forests,

Land and Nature; Inclusion; Just Transition; Loss and Damage; Net Zero Pathways; Transparency; Urban Issues. All of these are fully aligned with the NDC partnerships 2021-2025 program of work.

UNDP is supporting Mongolia in the key areas of the climate promise: adaptation & resilience, mitigation: energy including sectors of construction, and transport. Adaptation & resilience in Mongolia covers agriculture, forestry, and biodiversity. Mongolia submitted its revised NDC in October 2020. The climate promise is being delivered in Mongolia with UNDP and NDC Partnership. Many countries have started the process of gender inclusion into the NDC's, either in their first or second submitted NDC's. However, Mongolia has not yet included gender in its NDC.

The mainstreaming of gender into NDCs and climate change action can be accomplished through seven key entry points identified by UNDP's climate promise. These are:

1) Analyzing the national context. 2) Assessing institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms. 3) Integrating gender equality into climate change policy and planning instruments and processes, including NAPs, LEDs, NAMAs, REDD+ and other UNFCCC processes, as well as other national policy and planning instruments. 4) Engaging in multi-stakeholder consultation. 5) Supporting capacity development. 6) Monitoring & evaluation. 7) Supporting gender-responsive climate finance mechanisms. UNDP has published a report on climate promise, including a checklist to ensure gender responsiveness in all the NDC's planning of your countries.

From the Mongolian government, two presentations were made. The first presentation by Mrs Otgonbolor L., Senior Officer, Public Administration Department of the MOFALI, focused on "Gender Equality in Agriculture in Mongolia". At the beginning of the presentation, key statistics regarding Mongolia's agricultural sector were highlighted. These encompassed the nation's agricultural GDP, the proportion of local production and agricultural land, and the gender distribution among sector employees. By 2023, 48 percent of agricultural workers were female, and 52 percent were male, while 60.1 percent of livestock workers were male, and 39.8 percent were female. Women make up a very small percentage. Considering the gender demographics of young herders aged 15-34, it was observed that 33% were women and 67% were men. Across 21 provinces, a higher proportion of men were engaged in the agricultural sector.

The food, agriculture and light industry sector established a gender policy, and is currently being implemented from 2018-2025. This policy comprises two stages. Following the initial phase, an analysis was done in cooperation with the Mongolian Women's Association (MWA). Within this policy framework, the following goals were put forward: To support the sustainable development of the food, agriculture, and light industry sectors through the implementation of gender-sensitive policies, planning, operations, and monitoring and evaluation. Within this goal, three specific objectives have been proposed to achieve tangible results through their implementation.

The MOFALI is working to strengthen the leadership capacity of national and regional partners in the implementation of the UN resolution "Improving the Situation of Rural Women and Girls". Within this resolution, MOFALI will work on 4 main policies.

1. Facilitating increased participation of rural women in social and economic life and decision-making through various means. This includes supporting women's and farmers' organizations, employers' associations, cooperatives, and civil society organizations operating in this sector. Special attention is given to including rural women with disabilities and elderly individuals in these opportunities for participation.

2. Investing in and intensifying efforts to meet the needs and responsibilities of rural women in terms of food security and household food supply. This involves ensuring decent working conditions,

facilitating their entry into national, regional, and global markets, and preventing exposure to violence and discrimination.

3. Developing specialized programs and advisory services to assist rural women, particularly single women, in accessing banking and financial services, modern trade, microcredit, and other business support services.

4. Striving to eliminate gender disparities in agriculture by providing support to women entrepreneurs, farmers, and all women engaged in agricultural production at the household level. This includes directing both public and private sector investments and introducing innovative technologies to empower women in agriculture.

The planning and implementation of newly developed and implemented projects in the fields of animal husbandry, agriculture, food and light industry are planned to improve the coordination and maximizing the benefits of international organizations, in alignment with the gender policy.

In 2021-2022, 1109 citizens were given loans, as part of the "10 trillion to protect health and restore the economy" plan. Among these beneficiaries, 23 percent were women and 77 percent were men. Within the framework of Parliament Resolution No. 36 of 2022, a total of 1047 citizens were granted loans in 2023, with 21% of them being women and 79% men.

Furthermore, in 2023, the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund granted loans to 247 enterprises. Among these enterprises, 43 percent had female directors and 57 percent had male directors.

In 2023, three major events aimed at farmers were organized under the auspices of the Prime Minister of Mongolia, in cooperation with the MWA, as well as with FAO. These events encompassed the participation of both men and women herders from all 21 provinces.

However, challenges persist regarding asset registration. To address this issue, the MOFALI organized a meeting involving representatives of all ministries with the participation of four heads from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MLSS). Currently, asset ownership shows only the surname of the household head, while the wife often undertakes significant responsibilities such as milking cows throughout the summer and processing wool and cashmere. Despite this vital contribution, incentives for wool, cashmere, and milk, which is provided by the ministry, are directed solely to the accounts held by men. This situation puts the wife in a vulnerable position, being financially dependent despite the whole work and creates conditions where women's work is undermined.

In response, the MOFALI acted by sending an official letter to the National Statistics Office (NSO), urging for a modification to the census form adopted in 2017. The proposed amendment seeks to include husbands and wives in official livestock ownership records, ensuring recognition of their respective contributions and rectifying gender disparities in asset ownership documentation.

The second presentation was delivered by Ms. D. Saikhanjargal, Head of Administration and Finance Department of Water Agency affiliated to the MET focusing on "Addressing Gender Issues in Mongolia's Response to Climate Change". She informed that over past 80 years, approximately 76% of Mongolia's territory has been deserted and within the last three years alone, totally 2,768 streams, springs, and rivers have dried up. Moreover, the amount of precipitation is 3-4 times less than the world average, exacerbating the situation. Snowy mountains and glaciers are at risk of melting. It is crucial to note, that Mongolia's water resources are unevenly distributed, with the majority located in the western regions, where high mountain areas are water sources, constituting only 9.8% of the catchment area. Despite this, the western region is home to a total population of 417,000 and

supports 16.1 million head of livestock. Due to the glacier melting, the water level of Uureg Lake is increasing yearly. Should it continue to melt and eventually disappear, the population, livestock and biodiversity in the western region would be severely jeopardized. Similarly, on the Gobi side, rivers, lakes and ponds are undergoing substantial depletion, exemplified by the drying up of Ganga Lake and its whitened bed. To the eastern Gobi steppe region, which sustains a population of 200,000 and 13.1 million head of livestock, similar challenges are being faced.

The MET took pioneering steps by adopting a gender strategy in 2014, making it the first ministry to do so. This strategy has three strategic goals and will be implemented from 2014 to 2030. Additionally, a gender council dedicated to the environment sector was established, which comprises various sub-councils. The strategy outlines four stages for the implementation of gender equality initiatives.

Information on employees in the environment and tourism industry, classified by gender, was presented. It was noted that, depending on the industry, there is a higher inclination towards hiring men. Women often tend to be at a disadvantage in the labor market and therefore occupying in low-paid jobs due to their domestic work and caregiving responsibilities.

Gender has become an interdisciplinary issue. For example, the practice of sending children to school at the age of six has had adverse effects on society, the economy, and the environment. In households that are divided, men are more vulnerable to natural disasters and health risks, as they stay in the countryside for herding livestock and in most cases, they live alone while sending kids and his wife to the soum centers for attending schools. This situation has also led to increase suspicions, jealousy and instances of domestic violence.

Furthermore, when the environment is affected, male herdsmen try to live closer the center of soum, resulting to many cases of increased grazing. Consequently, herdsmen's grazing rotations are reduced, and families with young school children often refusing to move after school ends in the summer. As women take care of their children in soum and provincial centers, the time available for milking and producing dairy products is diminished. This limits the sources of household income, and thus increases the number of animals raised for meat, which has a positive effect. Additionally, Mongolia's action plan for climate change adaptation, comprising three groups and eight sub-groups, was presented as part of ongoing efforts to address these challenges.

The were also two presentations from research organizations in Mongolia. The first was done by D.Sc. D. Davgadorj, CEO, Climate Change and Development Academy (CCDA) on “NDC of Mongolia and its Policy Contexts for Addressing Gender Issues”. Mr. Davgadorj provided detailed insights into how gender issues are integrated into the documents of the NDC currently being implemented in Mongolia, along with the action plan for its execution. The documentation was extensive and involved research teams. It consists of three main parts.

The first part deals with the challenge of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, outlining goals and proposed measures within this framework, with the base year set as 2010. For the base year, the emission of greenhouse gases was equivalent to 25.8 million tons of CO₂. The target level is to reduce gas emissions by 22.7 percent by the year 2030, both at the national and sectoral levels. Also, targets for greenhouse gas absorption have been set to a certain extent. Mongolia's target for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions until 2030 is stipulated in the NDC. The NDC underwent development in two phases. In the first phase in 2016, in the NDC the target for a more modest 14 percent reduction was set. Later, this target was slightly improved and updated to 22.7 percent.

The next issue is adaptation to climate change. The issue of adaptation is very important for Mongolia. As part of the Paris Agreement, the first goal of the global climate focuses on ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to reduce climate change, and how to ensure the balance of greenhouse

gas emissions. However, for developing countries, such as Mongolia, which are more vulnerable to climate change, the issue of adaptation is clearly important, so the issue of adaptation has been included in the NDC to a certain extent. To include the issue of adaptation, it is based on basic research on how climate change has changed, what challenges it will create, and what sectors will be the focus on it. These are the numbers or basic condition numbers when the NDC was being developed.

Climate change is taking place very intensively in Mongolia, and the consequences may be very serious in some ways. The social and economic system of our country also depends on it. To reduce risks, specific areas for adaptation measures have been delineated, comprising eight key domains: rangelands, water resources, forests, biodiversity, pastoralism, agriculture, and public health.

Section 3 assesses and evaluates the financial requirements for implementing the NDC. It is estimated that the total cost of implementing all measures until 2030 will amount to approximately 12.9 billion USD. Based on this estimate, cooperation with international organizations, implementation of projects and programs, and a certain amount of money in the state budget will be the foundational pillars. Additionally, technology is needed for the implementation. This can be supported through the technology transfer mechanism implemented under the UNFCCC. To implement this, there are measures aimed at developing the capacity of all levels of knowledge and information dissemination.

While there is a dedicated section in the NDC outlining measures to ensure transparency throughout the planning and implementation stages, there is limited information regarding gender equality, with only one paragraph addressing this aspect. For example, in the report released during the World Economic Forum in 2017, where Mongolia is also included and performs in the average level of implementation regarding gender-related issues. It includes research, discussion, planning and implementation of relevant measures to reflect gender issues.

In the detailed report, women in climate change, female headed households, and gender issues for Mongolia are not only women's issues but are considered in a very broad context. In Mongolia, there is no situation where one gender is too dominant or too oppressive. In some ways, the ratio of men in some fields has been lost.

Therefore, it was also mentioned that gender issues need to be considered very differently. To some extent, these documents show that low-income, poor households and vulnerable groups are more likely to be affected by climate change.

When considering each measure of the implementation plan of Mongolia's NDC, it becomes apparent that integrating gender into every aspect of climate change mitigation poses challenges. Especially the clauses related to greenhouse gas emissions are often broad and technology-centric and transition issues. It may be difficult to include gender issues in every event. However, adaptation measures have some gender implications, especially in health and social issues. It is important to include long-term planning in policy documents. At the moment, these two documents hardly include the goal of achieving long-term greenhouse gas balance, but the work of developing a long-term strategy of the MET is underway to some extent.

Adaptation measures are included in the 2020 document in a much broader scope and with expanded sectors. In terms of funding, the documents prepared in 2016 were lacking, but in 2020, the necessary funding was provided. Also, while public participation and gender mainstreaming were not included in the first document, they were included to some extent in the second document. But not to the extent that it meets the requirements and criteria.

For updating the NDC and its implementation plan, the following gender issues should be considered:

- Gender analysis of climate policy and programs.
- Provide gender representatives in development and implementation of NDC as well as in consultation process.
- Provide participation of gender representatives in implementation of NDC actions, results of NDC implementation.
- Provide participation of gender representatives in monitoring and evaluation of NDC.
- Budget allocation to support gender actions.

The last presentation was made by G. Uugantsetseg, an Independent Researcher on “Gender Vulnerability Assessment – Gender Consideration in Advancing National Adaptation Process”. The vulnerability assessment was conducted in 2021. An explanation of the research methodology and definitions was provided at the beginning. Especially the difference of vulnerability in the international and national definitions. The research methodology was literature review, interviews with experts, primary and secondary data sources. Three dimensions of vulnerability had been identified which are exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity, and the respective indicators for each of these dimensions. The main findings were vulnerability to climate change risks exacerbating and deepening underlying gender inequalities. Therefore, when formulating climate change adaptation plans, it is imperative to consider local and gender-specific differences to ensure effective mitigation strategies.

Finally, the main recommendations for further activities based on the outcomes of the assessments were a) Ensure local characteristics and differences (involve representatives of social groups of each local area and apply a participatory methodology; and, while doing so, it is necessary to conduct separate interviews and discussions with representatives of aimag’s different local groups), b) Enhance data and information (improve official records and statistics on climate change and hydro-meteorological hazards; enter them into a transparent and open database and make regular statistics grouped by gender, location and age), c) Enhancing coordination and collaboration among stakeholders (Cooperate with other organizations and projects implementing programs and activities aimed at vulnerable groups and herders, and ensure the coordination with current activities and that there are no duplications or gaps), d) Improving climate change awareness and knowledge (Conduct study on citizens' knowledge, understanding, and attitudes about climate change, improve knowledge based on results, and disseminate systematic and comprehensive knowledge).

Results of the open discussion

During the open discussion, participants were involved in a live survey to gather their views and insights.

The first question was about the types of barriers that young families and women often face in terms of land use rights, financial capital, and decision-making processes in rural areas. There were 47 responses totally, of which 68 percent agreed that in Mongolia, women often face barriers in terms of land use rights that leads to them having less power in household decision making process. The second and fourth questions were about the possible participation and contribution of the organizations and participants in integrating gender and social inclusion perspectives in the policy, planning and budgeting in climate action in agricultural sector at national and local level. On behalf of their representing organisations, the respondents answered their potential contributions to integrating gender and social inclusion into the current policy, planning and budgeting in the agricultural sector as well as in NDC of Mongolia. Most said that they can contribute via conducting research, surveys, evaluating local policies, organising training, raising awareness, developing modules, providing the related advice, changing budget planning trends as well as educating young male herders on these issues that have not been considered extensively to date.

The third question was asking participants opinions on gender equality whether it be excluded or reinforced (positively or negatively) in implementing climate actions in agricultural sector and suggested some climate actions such as increasing planting of fruit and berry trees and implementing livestock tax law etc. There were 46 responses and half of them agreed on it and another half disagreed, and they highlighted a need for monitoring and evaluation of the impacts on men and women of the livestock tax law, which aims to reduce overall herd size and related emissions, and a need for training on climate change. Also, participants concurred that equal participation or gender equality is one of the most vital factors for implementing climate actions in the agricultural sectors.

Finally, about 91.3 percent of the participants replied that the event on gender and climate change was helpful when they were asked about the event and its usefulness. This indicates that such types of training workshops combining the two significant issues of gender and climate change are in high demand.

For more detailed information on open discussion, its questions and replies, check Annex II.

Conclusion

The conclusions of the half-day discussion concerning the inclusion of gender issues in the NDC's are as follows:

- Consistency of the approach is the most important issue in order to include gender considerations into the NDC. This entails initiating the development process with a thorough gender analysis, which includes critical examination of different roles, activities and needs, budget allocation, sex-disaggregated data and gender inclusion, and gender stakeholder inclusion into implementation and national adaptation plans.
- UNDP is supporting Mongolia in four key areas out of 13 cross-cutting areas of the climate promise like adaptation & resilience, inclusion, just transition, transparency. While some of these sectors possess gender policies, they lack comprehensive gender-disaggregated data. Therefore, there's a necessity for in-depth research into the gender situation, identification of existing gender gaps, and the development of gender-disaggregated data and indicators for each sector.
- Mongolia has submitted its NDC twice, in 2016 and 2020. The difference between the NDCs of 2016 and 2020 lies in the enhanced goals of the latter and the calculation of the required funding for their implementation. It was noted that gender issues were regrettably excluded from the initial NDC, with no comprehensive examination conducted on gender dynamics within the sector or the broader gender panorama in Mongolia. Mentioning of the WEF's gender survey is inadequate, as it falls short in accurately reflecting the sector's realities.
- Gender is still predominantly perceived through the lens of women's issues. Thus, it is imperative to question and potentially change prevailing existing definitions and stereotypes within industries when conducting a thorough gender analysis. It highlights the need to challenge any preconceived notions or biases that may influence how gender is perceived and understood within specific sectors. By doing so, a more accurate and inclusive understanding of gender can be achieved, which is essential for effective policymaking and implementation.
- A comprehensive gender assessment study and the formulation of a phased plan for all climate change-related sectors are imperatives. It's crucial to engage stakeholders at every stage of this process and allocate funding accordingly.
- Evaluation of policy and program implementation from a gender perspective is essential.
- Raised awareness among all the related parties that Mongolia is lagging on integrating gender into its NDC compared to other countries in the region.
- The related parties understood they need more training and policy involvement in gender and social inclusion aspects and more evaluation of their existing policies for promoting equal opportunities for all.
- To complete its output to advocate gender responsive planning, budgeting and gender mainstreaming in the NDC of Mongolia, SCALA Mongolia shall continue working on promoting gender related issues during its implementation period through organising related training, workshop, dialogue and developing concrete documents.

Annexes
Annex I: Agenda

Moderator : Ms. B.Lakshmi

| Time | Topics | Speaker |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 08:30 - 09:00 (30 min) | Registration | All participants |
| 09:00 - 09:20 (20 min) | Opening remarks | Mr. T. Jambaltseren, State Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI) |
| | | Ms. Sh. Tserendulam, Climate Change Policy and Planning Department, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) |
| | | Ms. Matilda Dimovska, Resident Representative, UNDP |
| 09:20-09:30 (10 min) | Introductions and overview of the agenda | Ms. B. Lakshmi, moderator |
| 09:30 - 09:45 (15 min) | Presentation 1: Gender equality in agriculture in Mongolia | Ms. L. Otgonbolor, Senior officer, Public Administration Department, MOFALI |
| 09:45-10:00 (15 min) | Presentation 2: Addressing gender issues in Mongolia's response to climate change | Ms. D. Saikhanjargal, Head, Administration and Finance Department, Water Agency affiliated to MET |
| 10:00-10:10 (10 min) | Q&A | All participants |
| 10:10-10:25 (15 min) | Presentation 3: Integrating gender equality in NDC action | Ms. Hannah Girardeau, Gender focal point, NDC Partnership |
| 10:25-10:40 (15 min) | Presentation 4: Gender mainstreaming in NDCs, UNDP Climate Promise practices | Ms. Rebecca Dawson, Gender Officer, UNDP |
| 10:40-10:50 (10 min) | Q&A | All participants |
| 10:50-11:10 (20 min) | Tea/coffee break | All participants |
| 11:10 - 11:25 (15 min) | Presentation 5: NDC of Mongolia and its policy contexts for addressing gender issues | D.Sc. D. Davgadorj, CEO, Climate Change and Development Academy (CCDA) |
| 11:25 - 11:40 (15 min) | Presentation 6: Gender Vulnerability Assessment- Gender consideration in advancing national adaptation process | G. Uugantsetseg, Independent Researcher |
| 11:40-12:40 (60 min) | Open discussion: What are the roles of different stakeholders in the NDC process and how can they address gender in agricultural component of NDC? | Mr. M.Sukhragchaa, UNDP NDC Analyst Mr. M. Sergelen, FAO SCALA project officer |
| 12:40 - 12:50 (10 min) | Closing remarks | Ms. B. Lakshmi, moderator |
| 12:50 – 13.50 (~60 min) | Lunch | All participants |

Annex II: Open discussion questions and replies

Question 1: For climate adaptation, small holder farmers and women play vital roles in agricultural sector. What types of barriers do young families and women often face in terms of land use rights (land for vegetable and crop production, winter and spring camps), financial capital, and decision-making processes?

In total 47 replied, 32 of them replied “Yes” and the remaining 15 replied “No”.

There were 34 responses provided detailed replies as they replied “Yes”. Some are shown below.

- No collateral for the loan for women
- Assets are registered in the name of the household heads, financial access is low, and only the executor does not participate in decision-making
- Lack of knowledge and information, and less understanding and ability to make decisions
- Since there is no collateral for property and loans, decisions are mainly made by men, so these decisions cannot be made unless the head of the household agrees
- Lack of methodical information on how to do it, financial support for implementation and start-up of knowledge and training is not carried out openly and fairly
- Little involvement in household decision-making
- Lack of information and lack of equal access to participation. Chances are low as most properties are held in the name of the head of the household
- All immovable properties are in male names and most of the assets are owned by men
- Collateral is not enough to get a loan from the bank, and some of them are far from information
- Since the right to own immovable and movable property belongs only to the head of the household, any decision-making must be influenced by the decision of a man
- Banks and financial institutions base the results of financial calculations on the fact that they require a guarantor for granting loans, single mothers do not have a guarantee to repay, etc
- Women are financially dependent on men
- Individuals, for example, will not be allowed to own their winter and spring quarters
- Uncertainty and indecisiveness of access to public services
- Local political party discrimination is excessive. If you are not related to the party in power, there is almost no opportunity to own land or get a loan
- Gender stereotypes and citizens' knowledge and education
- There are some barriers to women's participation in decision-making, such as stereotypes and funding
- For example, lack of collateral to obtain a loan to expand operations. Most of the wealth is concentrated in men
- Lack of knowledge and capacity to obtain financing. There is no capacity to prepare documents and materials
- There are problems such as no permit or non-designation for selecting and owning and using any one place. Also, lack of land, poor water supply

Question 2. What roles does your organization play in integrating GSI perspectives in the policy, planning and budgeting in climate action in agricultural sector at national and local level?

There were in a total of 39 responses, some of them are summarized below.

- Policy support is needed for ensuring gender equality in policy planning and providing equal knowledge and information
- Ensuring the participation of women in land planning and its implementation

- Academies of Management can contribute through civil servant training
- Commissioned research and consulting services for government ministries, research at a professional level
- Conducting evaluation and training, provide knowledge and information and include in the project
- Present the planned measures to the local people in order to reflect the opinions of the local people themselves and work together to get their opinions.
- Conduct training and prepare various contents
- The Mongolian Women's Labor Support Association, an NGO, includes the issue of climate change adaptation in its strategic plan. In certain areas, rural women are organized into groups. We work to implement government policies in real life, and on the other hand, we work to bring the opinions of girls and women of the target group to government policy decisions.
- To raise awareness and influence attitudes
- Can initiate gender sensitive input into planning. Organizations can make gender-sensitive decisions
- Since it is a new problem, it should be implemented first in cooperation with the project and further developed after obtaining the understanding at all stages
- Methodology can be provided, and citizens' voices can be brought to decision-making level
- Training and organization in the field of introducing appropriate agricultural production practices and increasing awareness of standards
- It is important to convey the interests of women and vulnerable groups of society to higher-level organizations and authorized persons
- As I work as the head of the Department of Education and Training of the Agricultural University, I have the knowledge, skills, experience, and human resources to study the specifics of the industry, identify the interests of vulnerable groups in society, and develop measures
- I do not know well. Needs to spread knowledge and information
- Research, participation in policy planning, training for decision makers, gender sensitive budget allocation
- Evaluate the implementation of local policies in the national sector to ensure gender equality and make recommendations
- Amongst others, GIZ is working on forest, biodiversity, improving capabilities of Mongolian judiciary to enable the just transition. Experiences and recommendations can be shared.
- Monitoring of the gender policies of the ministries, including the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Science, on the part of the NGO. Educate the public about climate, especially how it relates to gender
- Our organization supported local women entrepreneurs and purchased equipment
- Ensuring participation and spreading knowledge
- Providing information on possible dangerous and catastrophic weather events, as well as providing recommendations on response measures that can be taken against such frequent weather events
- Our organization has comprehensive recommendations, manuals, modules and methods aimed at ensuring gender equality for these groups

Question 3: Will gender equality be excluded or reinforced (positively or negatively) in implementing climate actions in the agricultural sector? If reinforced, then how to include gender equality? Please answer any questions between A-B.

A) Climate action: Reduce carbon emission, strengthen adaptive capacity by increasing fruit and berry trees?

There were 45 responses and 25 answered “Yes” and the remaining 20 responded “No”.

- Whether the equal participation of the people participating in this project and working conditions are provided
- Tree planting, maintenance and food production are mostly done by female entrepreneurs and SMEs. Therefore, climate change will greatly affect this sector, and women in this sector are vulnerable
- A family that discriminates against groups and gives more opportunities to families of vulnerable women and men
- Consider gender when selecting project participants and assure cooperation and common understanding
- The process of planting trees adds unvalued labor and burden to girls. If it cannot grow, additional responsibility will be imposed.
- Men will be required to work more when there is less access to advanced technology
- Women's participation in planting trees and bushes is high, but they may have less opportunity to find investment in the activities they are interested in.
- Gender equality is the most important part. It starts with who will make the decision to plant trees and buy the necessary things
- Possible lack of physical participation of women, I think traditional customs are a hindrance.
- Women's employment issues and funding may vary
- Depending on the gender involved in planting activities
- Rural women will have more work and responsibilities women are very involved in this sector, in the form of family businesses. it is important to listen to their voices and understand their needs
- Although women's desire to participate is high, implementation is insufficient due to men's desire to participate
- Effective participation will give positive results. The main thing is that first, it is necessary to increase knowledge and understanding
- Yes, it will improve the diversity of income for herders and people in the regions
- Provide economic conditions for labor force participation, assessment, and family balance for women. It also applies to health conditions and services
- Males are more likely to be involved in planting, and women are more likely to be involved in maintenance

B) Gender equality be excluded or reinforced (positively or negatively) in implementing Livestock tax law?

In a total of 46 answers and 23 of them replied “Yes” and another half replied “No”.

Some responses are as follows.

- Setting taxes considering the different economic situation of livestock farmers, whose source of income is livestock farming, and the economic situation of single women and men
- When the number of animals decreases, it is necessary to use their benefits more fully. Here the mobility of women plays a key role. Financial support for support and training technology is needed
- Livestock tax, in turn, aims to increase pasture protection, which will further affect the basic life security of all people, regardless of gender
- Less opportunity to voice and less acceptance at the decision-making level
- Since it is a property rights issue, there will be further issues depending on the owner of the animal.

- Directed to be spent on pastoralists, but does not appear to be gender-based and monitoring is not done, so it is difficult to judge whether it is being affected
- Judging based on the current situation; it is believed that livestock farming in the locality will be affected to a certain extent by men
- In pastoral families, the livestock that is property is often in the name of the head of the family, so men may demand more responsibility
- Gender equality will be affected
- Since it is the main source of livelihood for herders, among the households with few livestock, there are male heads of households, and women have many families
- M&E should be done
- Affected only because it is conducted by the head of the household.
- Consensus takes place because households are taxed. For example, livestock is registered at the head of the households
- It will negatively affect the livelihood of the family. Herdsmen are the victims and not the culprits. The basis for this can be verified.
- Nomadic herders come in contact with the family's livelihood.
- Due to the tax, the number of animals will decrease, and it is good to pay more attention to the quality. Benefit from fewer animals and process your milk better than before. It is believed that this will increase the participation of women in agriculture
- Gender laws are not implemented in rural areas.

Question 4. What roles can your organisation play in integrating gender equality in NDC of Mongolia in agriculture and land use sectors?

There are 39 responses, and some are shown below.

- Policies increase knowledge with international experience
- Adjustment, conduct training
- Research and analysis
- Develop specifications. Implementation. It is necessary to work together at all stages, including monitoring
- To provide citizens with information and support for participation
- Through land planning
- Training, research and consulting services
- Professional advice and cooperation
- Advise, train and refine measures through NAP Providing knowledge and including gender-sensitive projects
- Conduct activities in the field of knowledge
- Able to connect government and citizens
- In particular, discussions and meetings involving the target group can be organized in a gender-sensitive manner. It will also contribute to the delivery of financial and technological measures to women farmers
- Can participate in policy making, research and knowledge sharing
- Conducting scientific research work
- Research and training

- Networking for research, analysis, monitoring, evaluation and capacity building. Improved inter-sectoral coordination
- Ensure participation in the implementation of focused interventions and change approaches based on feedback Plan budget planning trends in phases
- It is possible to participate as a supporter in some cases as a participant in the implementation of the project program
- Gender equality can be incorporated into management systems and standards of good practice
- Creating opportunities for equality with attention to gender equality
- Our organization and colleagues have the knowledge, skills, and experience to conduct research, make recommendations based on the results, and disseminate them. Contribute to access to finance
- Ensuring the participation of herdsmen and farmers working in agriculture and agriculture, identifying the pressing gender issues, imparting knowledge, changing attitudes and cultivating positive behaviour
- Counselling and influencing policy in the context of gender-sensitive policies and planning, ensuring the representation of vulnerable groups and expressing their voices
- Paying attention to the education of young male herders. Because women mostly go to university and men stay behind, and these risks getting into family planning problems in the future
- Ensuring participation and spreading knowledge
- Providing information and services related to weather and climate, increasing social and economic benefits related to gender equality
- Providing basic environmental research information

Question 5: Do you think that this event on the topic gender equality and climate change helpful for you?

91.3 percents of the participants replied “Yes” and only 8.7 percents responded “No”. It means the training on the relevant topics combining gender and climate change is highly demanded.



ХҮНС, ХӨДӨӨ АЖ АХУЙ,
ХӨНГӨН ҮЙЛДВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

POLICIES AND ACTIONS TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY IN FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTORS



L. Otgonbayar

*Senior Officer, State Administration
Department of the Ministry of Food,
Agriculture, and Light Industry."*

CONTENT

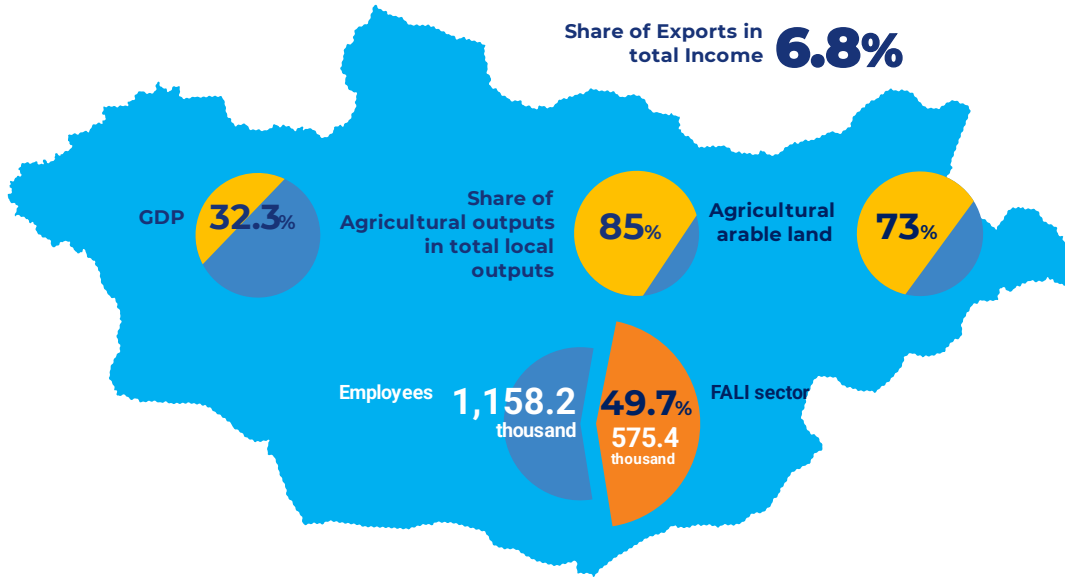
- I. Policies to support gender equality in the Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry (FALI) sectors**
- II. Loan packages granted to the Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry (FALI) sectors and actions taken to support herders**





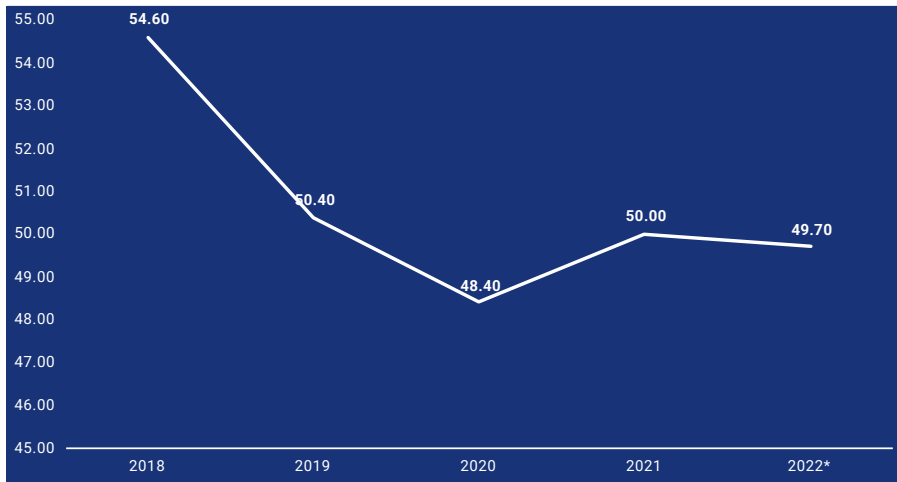
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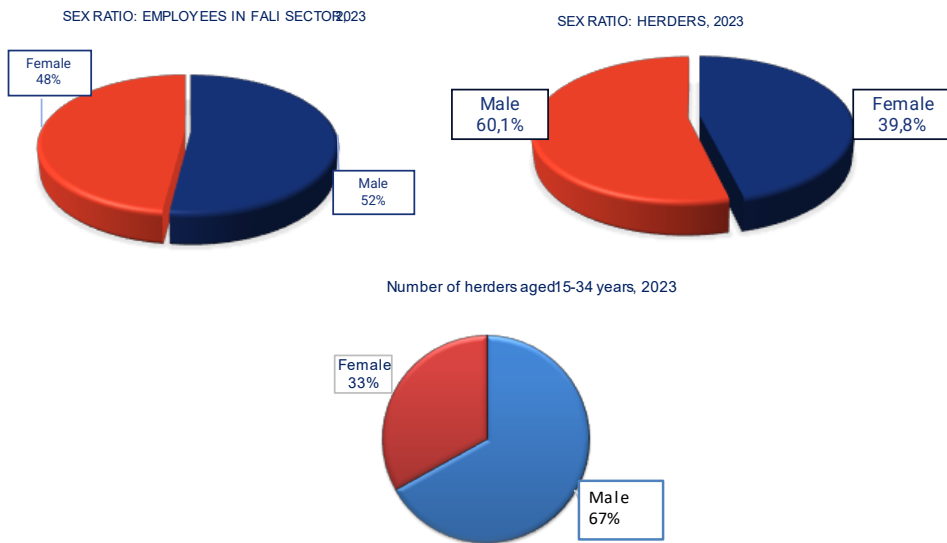
SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK



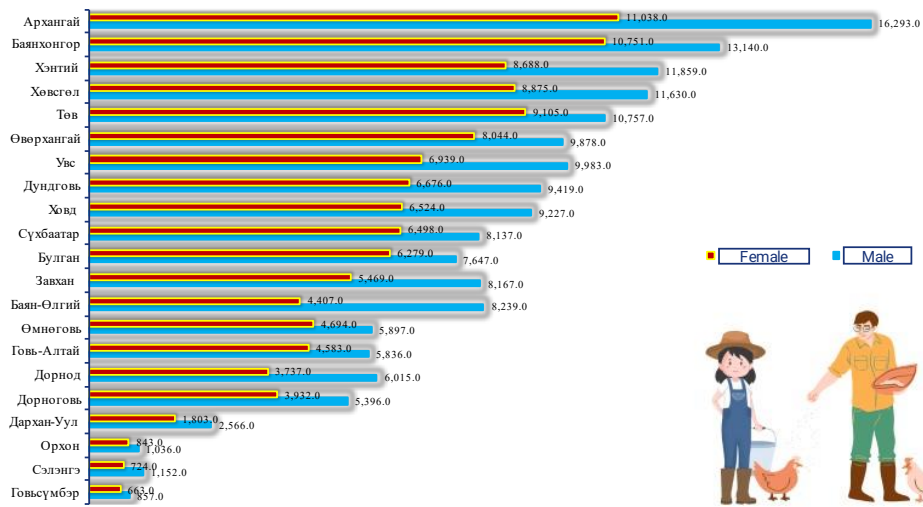
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ХОНГИОН ҮЙЛДЭЭРИЙН ЯАМ

The percentage share of employees of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry sectors in the national total, 2018-2022





NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTORS
(BY AIMAGS AND SEX, QUARTER 1, 2023)





ХҮҮИС, ХОДОО АЖ АХУЙ,
ХИМГИЙН ҮЙЛДЭВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (FALI) Sectors' Gender -Responsive Policy, 2017-2025

OBJECTIVE: Gender-responsive policies, planning, actions, and monitoring support the sustainable development of the food, agriculture and light industry sectors

Target 1: Introduce concepts and methodologies related to gender equality that can support policy-making, planning, and implementation across various sectors.

Target 2: Strengthen human resources in food, agriculture, and light industry for equal participation and responsibility at all levels.

Target 3: Enhance national and international partnerships and cooperation to support food, agriculture, and light industry sectors for gender equality.



ХҮҮИС, ХОДОО АЖ АХУЙ,
ХИМГИЙН ҮЙЛДЭВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (FALI) Sectors' Gender -Responsive Policy, 2017-2025

Intended outputs

1. Strengthening methodological frameworks and knowledge capacity for gender-sensitive policy making, planning, implementation, and monitoring in the food, agriculture, and light industry sectors to ensure gender equality.

2. Significant improvement of working conditions for employees and ensured that public service sectors and human resources training systems are gender-responsive. It will help strengthen the capacity of both women and men to contribute more effectively towards the growth and development of these sectors.

3. Enhancing cross-sectoral coordination and partnership to address gender issues in the food, agriculture, and light industries sectors at the national and local levels. It will also help to strengthen the capacity to act as a leader on gender issues in the industry internationally.





ХҮҮИС, ХОЛОО АЖ АХУЙ,
ХИМГЭН ҮЙЛДЭВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (FALI) Sectors' Gender-Responsive Policy, 2017-2025

“Strengthen national and regional leadership capacity to implement UN Resolution on “Improving the situation of rural women and girls.”

- Improve the participation of rural women in social and economic activities and decision-making processes, and support organizations such as women’s and farmers’ groups, cooperatives, employers’ associations, civil society organizations, and also older people and women with disabilities. By doing so, we can provide more opportunities for these groups to participate and be actively involved in developing their communities.
- Investment is needed to meet state responsibilities and provide for the needs of rural women. It includes ensuring food security, maintaining a household food supply, and providing decent working conditions. Additionally, efforts should be made to help rural women enter national, regional, and global markets while also preventing them from being exposed to violence and discrimination.
- Develop special programs and advisory services to help rural women, especially single women, access banking and financial activities, modern trade, micro and other credit programs, and business services.
- Support women entrepreneurs, farmers, and all women agricultural producers to eliminate gender disparity in agriculture. It can be achieved by directing public and private sector investments and introducing innovative technologies.



ХҮҮИС, ХОЛОО АЖ АХУЙ,
ХИМГЭН ҮЙЛДЭВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (FALI) Sectors' Gender -Responsive Policy, 2017-2025

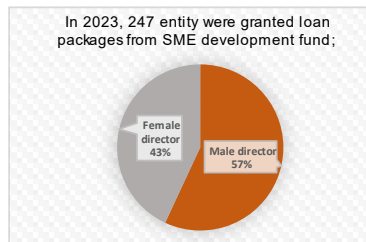
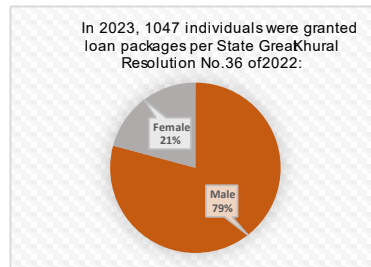
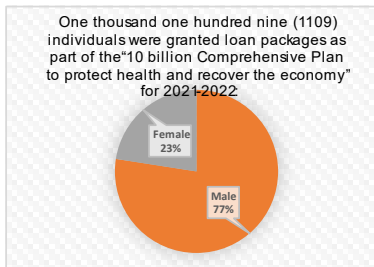
Improve coordination and cooperation between donor countries and international organizations to ensure gender equality in food, agriculture, and light industry.

Incorporate gender policy into all planning and implementation processes of animal farming, agriculture, food, and light industry projects, whether new or ongoing.





LOAN PACKAGES GRANTED TO FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTORS



The following are the measures that are being implemented to support herders within the sectoral policy framework in 2023:

- Under the auspices of the Prime Minister of Mongolia, a conference, “**Herder Women-Leadership**,” was held in collaboration with the Mongolian Women's Association and Foundation. A thousand herder women from 330 soums of 21 aimags attended the conference to discuss their issues, potential solutions, and steps for resolution. The conference aimed to provide a platform for these women to voice their concerns and work together to solve their problems.
- As part of the “Project to support the development of the training system for young herders,” which is being implemented with the support of FAO from 2021, the “**Training for young herders**” program has been carried out for 509 young herders aged 18-35 in four regions. This program is included in the 2023 work plan of the livestock development program. 157 female and 352 male herders from 21 aimags and the capital participated in this program.
- A national conference titled “**Livestock Recovery**” was organized under the auspices of the Prime Minister of Mongolia, focusing on young herders. Over 700 herders participated in the meeting, of which 510 were male, and 260 were female.





БАЙГАЛЬ ОРЧИН,
АЯЛАЛ ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН ЯАМ



САНГАЙН ГАЗРЫН
ОРГАНИЗАЦИОНУУДЫН
УСНЫ ГАЗАР

CONSIDERING GENDER PERSPECTIVES IN MONGOLIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION GOALS

*D. Saikhanjargal, Head of the Water Monitoring
Division of the Department of Water Affairs*

CONTENT



The correlation between climate change and gender



Developing a gender strategy and framework for the environmental sector



Objectives, measures, and planning for adapting to climate change

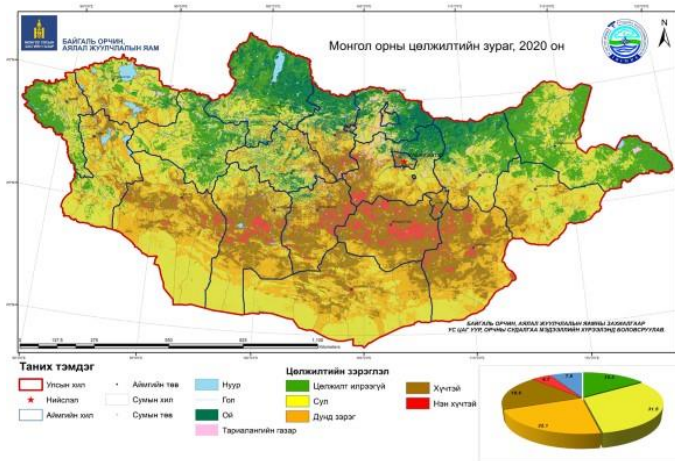
CLIMATE CHANGE

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has released a climate modeling report that suggests the average air temperature may increase by 1.1 - 6.4 °C between 1990 and 2100. However, the extent of temperature increase depends on how much we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the future.

International discussions and various actions are currently underway to mitigate the impacts of global warming and identify appropriate measures to address it. [Many countries](#) have ratified the [Kyoto Protocol](#) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change.

Due to the effects of global warming, the sea level and frequency of extreme weather incidents are anticipated to increase.⁴¹ The patterns and amount of precipitation will also change, leading to more severe weather conditions. These changes will also reduce the number of glaciers and permafrost, which will have a detrimental effect on the planet's biodiversity and [various animal and plant species](#).

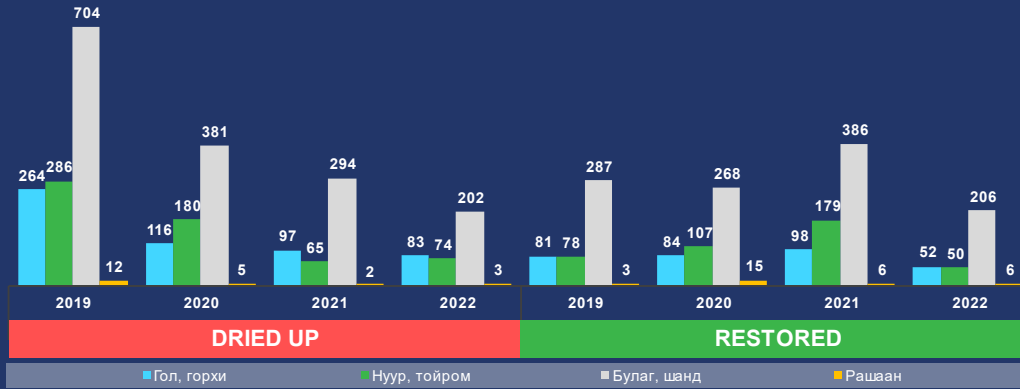
CLIMATE CHANGE IN MONGOLIA



Mongolia has scarce water resources. Its precipitation is 3-4 times lower than the global average, and it is far from any ocean or sea. About 76.9 percent of the country's land has been desertified and degraded. In the past three years, 2,768 rivers, lakes, and springs have dried up.



SURFACE WATER INVENTORY



CLIMATE CHANGE IN MONGOLIA

ETERNAL SNOW AND THE MELTING ICE RIVERS



THE LAKES IN THE GRASS LAND REGION ARE DRYING UP AND EVENTUALLY DISAPPEAR

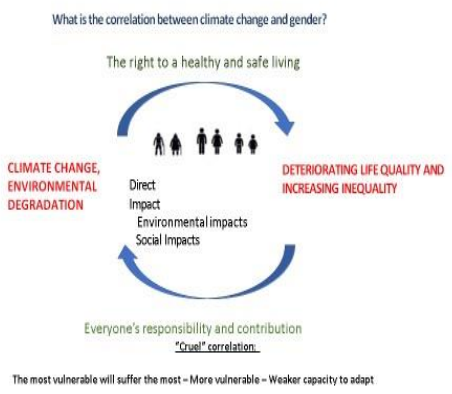


THE POPULATION IN THE WESTERN REGION IS 417111

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN THE WESTERN REGION IS 16.1 MILLION HEADS

THE POPULATION IN THE GOBI AND GRASS LAND REGION IS 203123

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN THE GOBI AND GRASS LAND REGION IS 13.1 MILLION HEADS



CLIMATE CHANGE IN MONGOLIA



THE PROBLEM OF DECENTRALIZED RESOURCES

URBAN SURFACE WATER POLLUTION

| Pollution | In the source of the Selbe River | In the middle of Selbe River | At the basin of the Selbe River |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Chemical oxygen demand has exceeded the maximum allowable level | more than 168.7 times | more than 170.4 times | more than 207 times |
| The level of biochemical oxygen demand has surpassed the permitted maximum limit | more than 19.4 times | more than 19.6 times | more than 23 times |
| Heat-resistant intestinal bacteria strain Ecol/ | detected | | |
| Intestinal diseases such as Salmonella and Shigella | detected | | |

The drinking water quality exceeded MNS 0900:2018 standard twice due to high pollution levels

The quality of water in the Tuul River

| Variables | 2022 | 2023 | Standard Maximum Acceptable Amount (MAA) |
|-----------|-------|--------|--|
| BOD mg/l | 181.7 | 1375.0 | 20 |
| COD mg/l | 160.9 | 528.0 | 50 |

DRINKING WATER POLLUTION

| № | Indicators and units of measurement | *MAA | Test results | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Town home 1 | Town home 2 | Town home 3 | Town home 4 | Town home 5 | Town home 6 | Town home 7 |
| 1 | Total bacterial count | <100 | 75 | >300 | 119 | >300 | 15 | 18 | >300 |
| 2 | Escherichia coli, heat-resistant Escherichia coli | should not be detected | Detected | Detected | Detected | Detected | Detected | Detected | Detected |
| 3 | Pathogens of the intestinal group microorganism | should not be detected | Undetected | Undetected | Undetected | Undetected | Undetected | Undetected | Detected |
| 4 | Sulfide-decomposing anaerobes | should not be detected | Undetected | Undetected | Undetected | Undetected | Undetected | Undetected | Detected |

It has been identified that the groundwater is contaminated with heavy metal.

FLOOD - WATER POLLUTION

Pressing issues

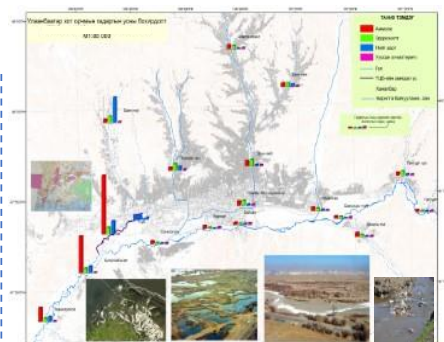
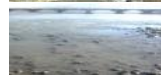
- URBAN SURFACE WATER POLLUTION
- DRINKING WATER POLLUTION
- SOURCES OF WATER POLLUTION
 - Industrial waste water
 - Waste water treatment system
 - Pit latrines and cesspools
 - TPS-2 ash deposit
 - ШТЦ
 - Auto repair and services
 - Building materials factories
 - Tourist attractions
 - Greenhouses and green fields
 - Domestic sewage

Selbe river

Tuul river

Pit latrines, UB city

Water discharges from TPSs



| Indicators | 2022 | 2023 | Standard MAA |
|------------|-------|--------|--------------|
| BOD mg/l | 181.7 | 1375.0 | 20 |
| COD mg/l | 160.9 | 528.0 | 50 |

DIRECT IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Risks associated with increased frequency of disasters and extreme weather events

- Individuals who live in low-income countries are at a much higher risk, roughly ten times more likely, of losing their lives due to natural disasters compared to those living in developed countries. According to the UNDP (2019) report, people residing in the Asia Pacific region are 25 times more vulnerable to such calamities than those who live in Africa, North America, and Europe.
[Rural herders \(droughts Dzud, floods\)](#)
[4 people died in flash flood of Selbe River](#)
- Women and girls are more vulnerable to natural disasters, and are at a higher risk of death or severe injury when compared to men and boys. For instance, in the 1991 tropical cyclone that hit Bangladesh, 140,000 people lost their lives, out of which 90% were women. Similarly, in May 2008, Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar, causing 130,000 people to go missing or lose their lives, with 61% of the casualties being women and girls.
[Environmentalists](#)
[Water supply, animal loss - nutrition](#)
- According to a 2014 study in Vietnam, the elderly, widows, people with disabilities, single women, and women with young children suffer more health damage during floods, storms, and droughts.
- Unmarried men are more susceptible to social isolation than unmarried women, especially as they age.
- Men are more susceptible to heat-related deaths as a result of the nature of their job.
- Men are more vulnerable to storms than women.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

Air pollution, infectious diseases, food, and waterborne illnesses

- Climate change is a significant global health threat in the 21st century. Environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and air pollution also contribute to the spread of zoonotic viruses, including COVID-19.
- In addition to natural disasters, climate change-induced malaria, diarrhea, heat stress, and malnutrition are expected to increase the number of deaths by about 250,000 per year between 2030 and 2050.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed that the most vulnerable groups are the poor, elderly, and those with underlying health conditions. The infection rate among men is higher than women (53%). Female healthcare workers are three times more likely to get infected than their male colleagues.
- Women and children are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of air pollution, which can lead to higher rates of mortality among these groups.
- Poor women may be more malnourished as they limit food intake during scarcities.
- When there is inadequate infrastructure, lack of water can adversely affect health, sanitation, and women's safety.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE :

Malnutrition, stress, and mental health issues, increased population migration, slower economic growth, poverty, and violence and conflict due to resource scarcity.

- The gender ratio of the poor aged 25-34 is 122:100. Women and girls face higher healthcare costs (WHO 2009).
- Men suffer from mental illness and commit suicide due to loss of livelihood. Suicide cases are increasing in our country, and men account for 80 percent of suicide cases.
- Between 2030 and 2050, an additional 95,000 children may die from malnutrition caused by climate change, and the number of malnourished children may increase by 4.8 million
- Malnourished pregnant and lactating women are more susceptible to infections and are more likely to have miscarriages or premature births.
- Scarce water resources make women vulnerable to violence during curfews and long trips to fetch water
- It is possible that an increase in land and pasture-related disputes could make single women more vulnerable to unsafe situations
- Population migration is expected to rise

Gender Content in International Efforts on Climate Change

"The Future We Want" document was produced during the Rio World Summit (1992):

Improving the national capacity for sustainable development requires the equal participation of all genders in combating natural resource degradation, desertification, and adapting to climate change. It is essential to ensure that women are fully involved in the economy, and resources should be distributed appropriately to ensure their participation.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992):

Organize systematic training on gender equality and encourage partnerships

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1994):

The Convention acknowledges the significant role of rural women in improving their livelihoods, protecting natural resources, and supporting ecosystem services. It also aims to ensure equal participation and improve the skills and capabilities of technology transfer.

Lima's first gender action program (2014):

The Conference of Stakeholders (COP20) held in Lima, Peru, in 2014, issued the first Lima Gender Action Plan, which aimed to incorporate gender issues and improve gender balance in implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The program focuses on addressing gender issues in the following five areas:

1. **Capacity building, awareness raising, and information dissemination.**
2. **Gender balance, equal participation, and increasing women's leadership.**
3. **Improving coordination.**
4. **Gender-sensitive implementation and ways to support it.**
5. **Monitoring and reporting.**

Content that promotes gender equality and equal participation in environmental policy:

National Program on Climate Change (2011):



Implementation Principle: "Fairness and transparency should be ensured, and human rights and gender equality should be valued."

3.5.9. Implement projects and programs aimed at supporting the livelihoods of social groups vulnerable to climate change, such as women-headed households and low-income families, reducing poverty, and increasing green jobs

3.5.8. encourage enterprises, organizations, associations, non-governmental organizations, citizens, and women to participate and cooperate in international and regional efforts to address climate change.

- community-based disaster response teams (3.5.6).
- support communities and citizens affected by climate change (3.5.7),
- promote the participation of local communities in monitoring the use of natural resources (4.2.3.2)

Green Development Policy (2014)

3.4.4. Enhance citizen participation in professional education and training, facilitate their integration into the workforce, increase the value of childcare work, and provide adequate remuneration;

3.4.5. Improve the food supply and accessibility of the population, ensure safety, and create opportunities for equal access to social services necessary for a healthy living;

3.4.7. Design a system that offers rewards for herders who proactively prevent pasture degradation by preserving water sources, springs, and ponds in remote areas in line with the carrying capacity of pastures.

State Policy on Forest Affairs (2015)

The National Biodiversity Program defines the role of local communities as taking comprehensive responsibility for natural resources including pastures, wildlife, plants, forests, and forest-related resources.

State Policy on Food and Agriculture (2015)

Measures that consider the unique situations faced by women and young herders (7.1.4.)

Gender strategy for the environment sector(2014 -2030)

Strategic Goal 1. Enhance the capacity of the environmental sector to incorporate gender analysis and planning.

- 1.1. Create a shared understanding of incorporating the concept of gender equality in the environmental sector policy
- 1.2. Develop gender analysis and gender-responsive planning in the environmental sector

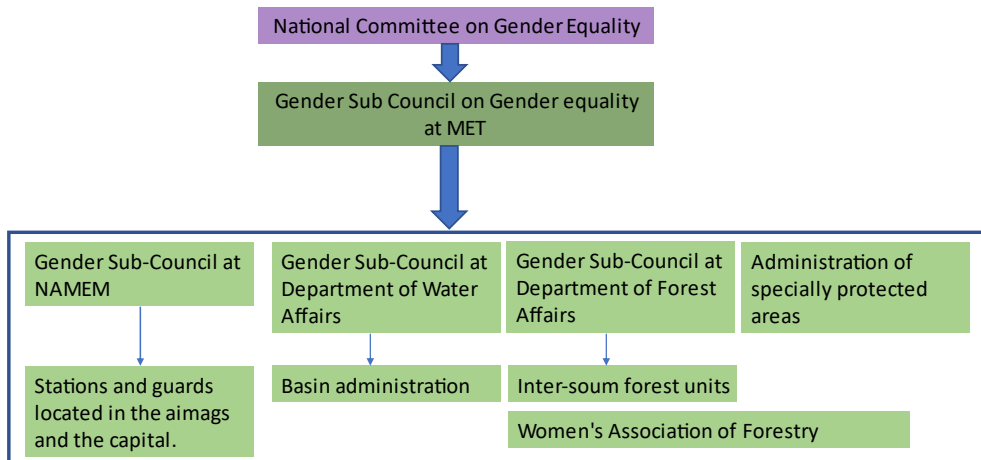
Strategic Goal 2. Develop gender-responsive management practices within the environmental sector

- 2.1. Make the legal framework and policy planning of the environmental sector more gender-responsive.
- 2.2. Increase the participation of all levels of implementers, including women, in environmental sector policy planning
- 2.3. Improve the gender balance of environmental policy planning and local development policy .

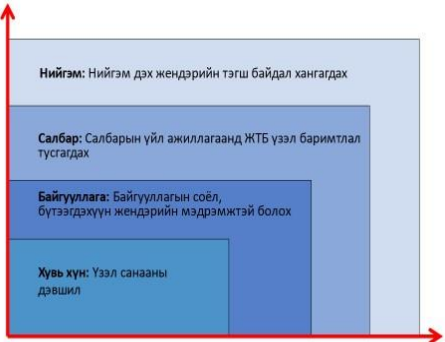
Strategic Goal 3. Create wider opportunities for women and men, social groups, and communities to participate in and benefit from green development

- 3.1. Make environmental information more accessible and improving the participation capacity of women and men, social groups, and localities.
- 3.2. Facilitate more effective participation of local citizens, community groups, academic institutions, NGOs, and international organizations in environmental sector policy planning implementation, and evaluation.
- 3.3. Promote an increase in green jobs that cater to the needs of women and men, social groups, and communities.

SYSTEM FOR ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR



ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY



Society: Strive for gender equality in all areas

Sectors: Sectoral activities should incorporate gender equality

Organization: organizations should have a more gender-responsive culture and products

Individual: Strive for ideological progress.

DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES THAT CONSIDER GENDER EQUALITY



| № | Байгууллагын нэр | Хүний нөөц | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Хүйс | | | Урьддаг албан тушаалтан | | |
| | | Нийт | эр | эм | Нийт | эр | эм |
| 1. | Байгаль орчин, аялал жуулчлалын яам | 112 | 53 | 59 | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| 2. | Засгийн газрын хэрэгжүүлэгч агентлаг-Цаг уур, орчны шинжилгээний газар(Т1) | 44 | | | | | |
| 3. | Засгийн газрын хэрэгжүүлэгч агентлаг-Цаг уур, орчны шинжилгээний газар(Т3) | 26 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | Ус, цаг уур, орчны судалгаа мэдээллийн хүрээлэн | 98 | 36 | 62 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | Байгаль орчин, хэмжигдэхүүн төв лаборатори | 52 | 22 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | Нислэгийн цаг уурын төв | 33 | 14 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 4. | Засгийн газрын хэрэгжүүлэгч агентлаг-Усны газар | 36 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 5. | Цэнгэл усны нөөц, байгаль хамгаалах төв УТҮГ | 27 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 6. | Ой судалгаа, хөгжлийн төв УТҮГ | 22 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 7. | "Байгаль орчны судалгаа, шинжилгээний төв" УТҮГ | 15 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 8. | "Монгол Ус" ТӨҮГ | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 9. | "Аялал жуулчлалын хөгжлийн төв" ТӨАТҮГ | 13 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 10. | Байгаль орчин, уур амьсгалын сан | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 11. | Тусгай хамгаалалттай газрын хамгаалалтын захиргаад | 766 | 524 | 242 | 34 | 30 | 4 |
| 12. | Усны сав газрын захиргаад | 208 | 115 | 93 | 21 | 14 | 7 |
| 13. | Бусад | 1466 | 861 | 607 | 117 | 84 | 33 |
| 14. | Аймаг, Нислэгийн Ус, цаг уур орчны шинжилгээний 22 төв | 1637 | 571 | 1066 | 77 | 15 | 62 |
| | Бүгд | 3103 | 1432 | 1673 | 194 | 99 | 95 |

Statistics

As of 2022, 3,103 employees are working in the sector. Among them, 46.1% are men and 53.9% are women. However, when we analyze the data further, we see that out of the 1,637 employees working in the 22 water and climate monitoring centers of the aimags and the capital, 1,066 are female. On the other hand, among the 1,466 employees working in other than centers, 58.7 percent are male, and 41.3 percent are female.

A BALANCE BETWEEN WORK AND PEROSNAL LIFE



Many women face disadvantages in the labor market due to their caregiving responsibilities and work around the home, often resulting in them taking low -paid, informal jobs. Unfortunately, employers tend to prefer hiring men. As a result, women have limited career advancement opportunities and are more vulnerable to job cuts and restructuring.



Balancing work and family responsibilities can be challenging, especially for individuals whose jobs require frequent travel. It is often the case for conservationists, who may struggle to participate in family life and have less influence over their children's upbringing. As a result, managing work and family life can be daunting for anyone in this situation, particularly those who are the primary breadwinners in their families.

Some suggestions to address the problem:

- ✓ Provide flexible management of working hours, rest periods, holidays, and online work from a distance
- ✓ Pay attention to employment and educational opportunities for the family members of migrant workers
- ✓ Create opportunities for technology, innovation, and employment.
- ✓ Consider family issues in shift work."

GENDER IS CROSS CUTTING ISSUE

Question: What are the negative environmental and gender impacts of starting school at age 6 and requiring pre-kindergarten?



Impact on gender relations:

- Men in divided families are more vulnerable to natural disasters and health risks, as they tend to livestock alone.
- There is an increase in domestic violence and jealousy.

Environmental impact:

- In many instances, the grazing land is expanding due to families living apart and male herdsmen attempting to reside closer to the center of the soum.
- Herdsmen are rotating their pastures less, and families with young schoolchildren frequently postpone their relocation, waiting until the conclusion of the school term.
- As women take care of their children in soum and aimag centers, the amount of time and quantity of cow milking and dairy product preparation are reduced. This has a detrimental impact on household income sources and increases the number of animals raised for meat.

ACTION PLAN FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN MONGOLIA

One. AIM TO CREATE A FAVORABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION, POLICIES, AND STRUCTURES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION.

Goal. Improve the legal, policy, structural, and organizational environment for climate change adaptation in environmental and socio-economic sectors.

Target 1. Maintain the natural balance of the environment, ecosystems, and biodiversity

Target 2. Create an adaptation policy and legal framework for key economic sectors and enhance intersector coordination and implementation mechanisms.

Target 3. Create a policy and legal framework for social sector adaptation, and enhance intersectoral coordination.

Two. IMPROVE THE PROVISION OF CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION SERVICES TO STAKEHOLDERS

GOAL. Expand research and development on climate change impacts, risks, and adaptation and provide relevant parties with comprehensive knowledge and information.

Target. Enhance the knowledge and capacity of environmental and socioeconomic stakeholders on climate change adaptation and improve science and technology information services.

Three. PLAN OF ADAPTATION MEASURES TO OVERCOME CLIMATE CHANGE AND REDUCE IMPACTS AND RISKS OF VULNERABLE SECTORS TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES

3.1. Ecosystems, biodiversity, land degradation and desertification

Goal. Create opportunities and conditions for ecosystems and biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

Target 1. Preserve biodiversity, flora, and ecosystems to build resilience against climate change and reduce land degradation and desertification.

Target 2: Implement measures to reduce land degradation, desertification, and ice loss caused by climate change and human activities and strengthen the adaptive capacity of grassland ecosystems.

3.2 Water management, available resources, and distribution

GOAL. Conserve water resources in the humid and cool climate zones, support ecosystem services, provide accessible water supply, protect and comprehensively restore the basin's ecosystem at the basin level.

Target 1. Improve the legal and structural environment to ensure water safety and intersectoral coordination

Target 2. Establish and operate a network with advanced technologies to monitor water resources regularly, continuously, and with quality, ensuring prompt information and services.

Target 3: Develop adaptive capacity with advanced water technologies for proper use, protection, restoration, and increase of surface water resources.

3.3 Forest and timber industry

GOAL. Develop a climate-resilient forest and timber industry that supports local communities' livelihood.

Target 1. Increase the adaptive capacity of Mongolian forests and enhance their resilience to climate change.

Target 2. Process forest waste, dead wood, and secondary resources sustainably and preserve natural forests while improving ecosystem services and meeting the needs of stakeholders.

3.4 Natural disasters caused by weather and climate change

GOAL. Considering Mongolia's characteristics, mitigate the risk of intensifying weather and climate-related disasters due to the influence of climate change and enhance the capacity to overcome them.

Target 1. Conduct a comprehensive disaster risk assessment and improve resilience and preparedness for potential disasters.

Target 2. Create an early warning system based on the impact of multigenerational disasters

Target 3. Decrease the risk of disasters and minimize the associated socio-economic damage

3.5. Animal husbandry and grazing

GOAL. Sustainably develop a productive livestock industry that adapts to climate change, is compatible with pastures and water resources, and can bear risks.

Target 1. Ensure that the number of animals on pastures is sustainable and does not exceed the carrying capacity of the land.

Target 2. Enhance livestock quality and economic turnover while reducing pasture load .

Target 3. Evaluate livestock producers based on sustainability for better incentives and support .

3.6. Agriculture

GOAL. Protect soil fertility and develop high-productivity agricultural production using advanced technologies adapted to efficiently mitigate the negative impacts of climate change while capitalizing on its positive effects.

Target 1. Implement technology to reduce soil erosion, moisture loss, and improve mechanical structure of cultivated soil .

Target 2. Prevent wind and water erosion and damage to grain, fodder, and technical plant areas to preserve soil fertility and moisture levels.

Target 3. Introduce modern and advanced technologies in crop production.

3.7. Public Health

GOAL. Increase awareness and understanding of climate change, promote research and low risk coping strategies, and foster collaboration among the population, healthcare management, doctors, and specialists

Target 1. Expand training and awareness raising among health professionals about the effects of climate change on human health

Target 2. Strengthen capacity in the health sector for early warning and response to human health hazards and risks arising from climate change.

Target 3: Establish a framework for intersectoral and local participation and improve cooperation in climate change adaptation and population health protection

3.8. Social security and livelihood of citizens

GOAL. Identify social groups vulnerable to climate change and develop a welfare protection and insurance system to empower them.

Target 1. Identify vulnerable groups that may be affected by climate change and include adaptation measures in the policy plan

Target 2. Increase the number of decent, guaranteed jobs, gradually reduce poverty rates, and increase the share of middle - and upper-income groups.

Target 3. Provide education and knowledge to citizens in order to promote equality and increase employment opportunities .





INTEGRATING GENDER EQUALITY IN NDC ACTION



A GLOBAL COALITION FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION

The NDC Partnership brings together developed and developing countries and institutions delivering on ambitious climate action to help achieve the Paris Agreement, advancing sustainable development.

BROAD & DIVERSE MEMBERSHIP

The Partnership is built on the premise that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.



Integrating Gender Equality in NDC Action

PLANNING

GENDER RESPONSIVE NDC ACTION PLANS

NDC Action plans are tools that build on existing policies, action plans, and strategies developed to support countries in prioritizing NDC actions.

By addressing gender equality, NDC Action Plans build economic opportunities catering to the skills of women and men, ensure benefits are enjoyed by all, identify implementation challenges, and increase the efficiency of national climate action.



PLANNING

GENDER RESPONSIVE NDC ACTION PLANS

Key Areas of Gender-Responsiveness

- Coherence in Approach– from Outcomes to Indicators
- Use of Gender Analysis
- Budget Allocation to Support Gender Actions
- Use of Sex-Disaggregated Data and Gender Indicators
- Gender Stakeholders Responsible for Actions



PLANNING

SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA AND GENDER INDICATORS

Data is used to generate statistics that identify current gender inequalities and the difference in access, opportunities, outcomes, and experiences between women and men.

Data and indicators linked to MRV systems provide a means to track gender equality progress and outcomes.

- Objectives address gender equality
- Rely on gender analyses or identified baselines
- Identify activities designed to close gender gaps
- Ensure indicators are SMART (simple, measurable, attainable, realistic, timebound)
- Identify appropriate means to verify indicators



PROCESS

INCLUSIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Inclusive stakeholder engagement utilizes the existing capacities and commitments of a diverse set of stakeholders to make NDCs more ambitious and implementable as well as just and fair.

- Tailored to stakeholder needs and priorities
- Built with trust, are accessible and safe
- Incorporate feedback mechanisms
- Included at all stages – enhancement, implementation, and monitoring
- Put national gender stakeholders in position to actively lead on implementation




RESOURCES



STRENGTHENING GENDER MAINSTREAMING



Additional resources and tools on integrating gender equality into NDCs and NDC Action Plans can be found on the NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal:
<https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal>


- [Developing Gender -Responsive NDC Action Plans](#) NDC Partnership, 2021
- [Gender and national climate planning: Gender integration in the revised NDCs](#) IUCN, 2021
- [Gender responsive indicators: Gender and NDC planning for implementation](#) UNDP, 2020
- And more!

THANK YOU



 www.ndcpartnership.org  [@ndcpartnership](https://www.instagram.com/ndcpartnership)

 [@ndcpartnership](https://twitter.com/ndcpartnership)  facebook.com/ndcpartnership

 linkedin.com/company/ndcpartnership

NDC
PARTNERSHIP

9

CLIMATE PROMISE
A SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE THROUGH BOLD CLIMATE ACTION



Gender mainstreaming in NDCs: UNDP Climate Promise practices

“INTEGRATING GENDER EQUALITY INTO THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) OF MONGOLIA”
Training Workshop, 5th March 2024



Introducing UNDP's Climate Promise



UNDP's Climate Promise is the world's largest offer of support to countries on national climate pledges (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. The initiative supports over 120 countries, in collaboration with over 35 partners and is a major contribution to the NDC Partnership.

What makes UNDP's Climate Promise unique?

Bringing together strong partners



Strong country presence and partner networks



Connecting the national and global



Aligning climate change and development



Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact



UNDP is scaling up support to solidify countries' ambitions and help turn their targets into action. As politically backed blueprints for investments in key engines of sustainable development, NDCs offer opportunities to unlock potentials for just transition.

Climate Promise support is provided to countries along three mutually supportive pillars:

Scale and Speed

Countries have inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable achievement and tracking of NDC targets across sectors.

Amplifying Ambition

NDCs effectively contribute to long-term pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.

Lasting Inclusivity

Actors collectively are empowered to drive climate action and ensure whole-of-society engagement.



Climate Promise: Work Areas



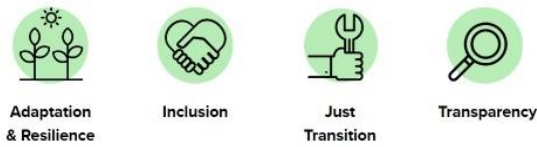
UNDP's support on climate action covers 13 technical areas:



Climate Promise in Mongolia



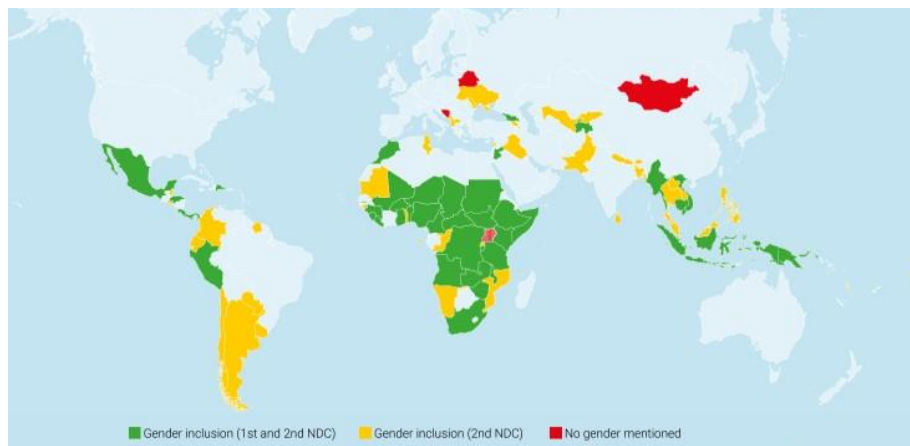
How UNDP's Climate Promise is helping Mongolia



The Climate Promise is being delivered in Mongolia in collaboration with our key partners:



Gender Inclusion in NDCs Globally



Developing Gender-Responsive NDCs - Country examples



- **Analysis of National Context** for gender trends, sex-disaggregated data and differing situations of women and men and the resulting identification of key sectors, strategies and mechanisms for policy and action.

Cambodia's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan 2020~~18~~ started from an overview of the national context in relation to women and gender equality, as well as an analysis of gender issues in relation to national priority areas for climate change including agriculture and natural resources.

In **Uganda**, Makerere University conducted a series of studies on impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups.

- **Institutional Gender -Equality Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms** including the integration of women's leadership and inputs into national policy, as well as into approaches to interministerial coordination and cooperation.

Peru's Ministry of Environment leads climate change policy and planning with the Ministry of Women.

Nepal's Climate Change and Gender Action Plan recommends that a Gender and Climate Change Taskforce be established to work with the Ministry of Environment to provide oversight at the central level to the gender-responsive implementation of the NAPA, Local Adaptation Plans of Action and other climate change mechanisms.



Developing Gender-Responsive NDCs - Country examples



- **Climate Change Instruments and Processes** including NAPs, LEDs, NAMAs, REDD+ and other UNFCCC processes, as well as other national policy and planning instruments.

Nigeria developed the Building Nigeria's Response to Climate Change (BNRCC) Gender and Climate Change Toolkit with the intention that it be used by all climate change practitioners in the country. The Toolkit provides project partners, stakeholders and staff with basic understanding of the concept of gender and practical guidelines on integrating gender equality into the concept, design, implementation and evaluation of climate change related projects.

Additionally, Nigeria's policies around gender equality and climate change include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and other international conventions on the status and role of women.

Georgia developed the first gendersensitive Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) on ~~low~~ water heating solutions for households, building on community energy cooperatives with a high involvement of women in leadership (women also made up 40% of the project's trainees in energy system maintenance and use).

Costa Rica is developing NAMA that uses climate finance instruments to support livestock management that reduces emissions and supports women's roles in the cattle value chain providing capacity development and support to innovative livestock management.



Developing Gender-Responsive NDCs - Country examples



- **Multi-Stakeholder Consultations** with women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels.

Kenya requires that all public entities undertake public awareness consultations and ensure that gender is mainstreamed into all climate change activities

Costa Rica convened a national multistakeholder workshop with government departments, international NGOs and national CSOs to identify the priority gender and climate change issues in the country

- **Capacity Development** of different groups, including communities, women's organizations, and government officials at the national and subnational levels.

Peru conducting awareness raising of the links between gender equality and climate change has been a priority within ministries

Costa Rica focuses on training personnel in the Ministries of Agriculture and Transportation on the importance of gender equality and climate change to those sectors, as well as how they can be integrated into planning



Developing Gender-Responsive NDCs - Country examples



- **Monitoring & Evaluation**, and the use of sex-disaggregated data and indicators

Measuring results based on sex-disaggregated data leads to an understanding of which climate change objectives are being achieved and who is experiencing the benefits. Furthermore, baselines developed from sex-disaggregated data will allow for the reporting of cobenefits and the identification of gender indicators.

- **Gender-responsive climate Finance Instruments** through national and global climate funds as well as innovative climate financing tools that target women’s grassroots enterprises and sustainable development outcomes.

The Philippines has established a People’s Survival Fund (PSF) under the Climate Change Commission. Applications to the Fund are required to include sex-disaggregated data in proposal consultations and beneficiary analysis.

Asia Development Bank (ADB) integrates gender equality into Climate Investment Fund (CIF) projects. An example of which is **Viet Nam’s** Sustainable Urban Transport project which set targets for women to make up 20% of the construction workforce and 30% of station employees.



Developing Gender-Responsive NDCs - Climate Promise in Chile



How UNDP’s Climate Promise is helping Chile



Climate Finance



Forests, Land and Nature



Inclusion



Just Transition



Net Zero Pathways



Transparency



Gender-Responsiveness in Chile's NDC



3.2 Implementation of the just transition and sustainable development social pillar in Chile's NDC

This NDC is based on the just transition and sustainable development social pillar. To ensure adequate implementation, the following criteria will be considered in the design, application and monitoring of each commitment:

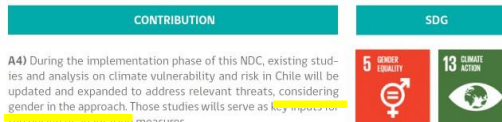
d) **Gender equality and equity:** The design and implementation of this NDC must consider a fair allocation of charges, costs and benefits, with a focus on gender and special emphasis on sectors, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change.



5.2 Contribution to adaptation

5.2.1 Climate change policies, strategies and plans

Contribution to Adaptation N°4 (A4)



A4) During the implementation phase of this NDC, existing studies and analysis on climate vulnerability and risk in Chile will be updated and expanded to address relevant threats, considering gender in the approach. Those studies will serve as key input for the design of adaptation measures.



6.2 Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)

6.2.2 LULUCF contribution

One of the most direct relationships is captured in SDG 15, which is to "sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". In addition, forests are intimately linked to the cross-cutting elements of this NDC in terms of adaptation: i) Water security; ii) Disaster Risk Reduction; iii) Inclusion of vulnerable groups, with a special focus on gender, and iv) nature-based solutions.

What are the related effects of climate change in the

The key features of these commitments are:

- Chile's commitment may consider financial support from the State, as well as the related mechanisms for implementation, i.e. one or more instruments of public policy with appropriate economic incentives for forest owners to get interested in taking part in the different programs.

- The proposed targets will include a focus on gender, enabling development of more transparent, inclusive and targeted initiatives to decrease or eradicate existing gender gaps, and recognizing the role of women as "agents of change", capable to provide a significant contribution in climate action.

7.3 Contribution in capacity building and strengthening

| SDG | CONTRIBUTION |
|---|--|
|  4. QUALITY EDUCATION | IME1) In 2020, Chile will develop "Strategy for Capacity Development and Climate Empowerment" and will begin its implementation in 2021, with the aim of strengthening the sectoral, national and subnational capacities of citizens and organizations (public and private, from academia and civil society), to achieve national mitigation and adaptation targets. |
|  5. GENDER EQUALITY | |
|  8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | |
|  13. CLIMATE ACTION | |
|  10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES | The following climate actions will specifically be developed: |

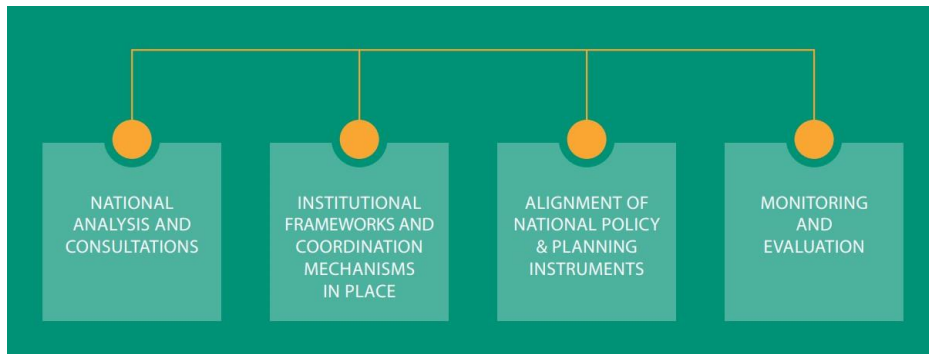
The strategy will propose the areas to focus capacity building and climate empowerment, and the responsible state agencies. It will be developed and implemented considering sustainable development goals and criteria of age and gender equity and just transition, integrating knowledge as specific needs of vulnerable communities.

The elaboration and implementation of "Capacity Development and Climate Empowerment Strategy" will consider at least the following elements:

- Strengthening institutional and governance of climate action.
 - Strengthen climate change sectoral, national and subnational institutions in Chile.
- Promote citizen participation, focused on vulnerable communities, in the development and implementation of climate change policies, programs, plans and actions.
- Public provision of climate change information to facilitate the design and implementation of local actions.
 - Incorporate a gender approach in all policies, programs, climate change plans and actions.



Building Blocks for Gender-Responsive NDCs





Thank you

For more information on the Climate Promise, please contact our focal points:

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Krib Sitathani | Regional Coordinator for the Climate Promise
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“INTEGRATING GENDER EQUALITY INTO THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED
CONTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIA”
Training Workshop
05 March 2024, 08:30 – 13:00, Novotel Hotel, Conference Hall

NDC OF MONGOLIA AND ITS POLICY CONTEXTS FOR ADDRESSING GENDER ISSUES

D. Dagvadorj, Dr. (Sc.D)
“Climate Change and Development”
Academy (CCDA)

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIA

| 1. Greenhouse gas Mitigation Target and measures | | |
|--|---|--|
| Base year | | 2010 |
| Base year direct emission (Mt CO ₂ e) | | 25.82 |
| End year | | 2030 |
| Direct Emission mitigation targets | GHG direct emission mitigation target (%) | 22.7% |
| | GHG direct emission mitigation target (Mt CO ₂ e) | 16.89 |
| Coverage | | Nationwide– 100% of Mongolian GHG Inventory |
| Gases covered | | Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄), Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). |
| Sectors | | Energy sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy generation/production (Wind Solar energy Hydro power) • Energy consumption (Construction Industry Transportation) Non-energy sector (Agriculture Industry Waste management) |
| GHG Removals Potential by forestry | | |
| GHG removals potential by forestry | GHG direct emission mitigation potential, (%) | 11.0% |
| | GHG direct emission mitigation potential (Mt CO ₂ e) | 3,580.6 |
| Total GHG mitigation potential (including forest sink), (Mt CO ₂ e) | | 19,468.7 |
| Total GHG mitigation potential (including forest sinks), (%) | | 38.4% |
| Conditional mitigation measures | | |
| GHG emission mitigation potential by conditional measures (Mt CO ₂ e) | | 3,300.0 |

| 2. Adaptation Goals and Measures | |
|---|---|
| Climate change trend | Mongolia's average annual mean temperature increased by 2.25°C over the last 70 years, an alarmingly higher rate than the global average, due to its geographical location and severe continental climate. The annual precipitation rate shows a gradual decrease especially during the warm season, leading to periods of dry spells and drought. The frequency and magnitude of natural and weather-related disasters has increased between 1940-2019. |
| Vulnerability to climate change | Studies suggest that climate change will impact adversely on the environment, ecosystem services, as well as economic and social sectors of Mongolia because of its fragile ecosystem and direct dependence of some economic sectors on weather and climate conditions. Thus, adaptation measures must be identified and implemented in order to reduce the burden and risks in every vulnerable sector of the economy and society. |
| Risks associated with climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of duration of hot waves and dry spells, - Decrease of precipitation amount in growing season, - Increase of frequency and magnitude of short and long-term natural disasters and hazardous phenomena, - Intensive melting of high mountain snow cover and glaciers as well as permafrost, - Dry up surface water sources, rivers, springs, ponds, lakes, wetlands, etc. - Pastoral ecosystem degradation and desertification, - Decline of soil fertility and vegetation and crop productivity - Decrease of body size of domestic animals and its productivity - |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sectors vulnerable to climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pastureland and soil, - Water resource management, - Forestry, - Ecosystem and biodiversity, - Pastoral animal husbandry, - Crop cultivation, - Disaster management, - Public health, |
| Adaptation actions and measures for vulnerable sectors and areas | <p>As for the country with severe continental climate, climate warming could create relatively pleasant conditions of milder winter coldness, early spring warmness, and late autumn chill extending vegetation growth season. However, the trend reveals a reduced precipitation amount, particularly in the warm season, increased the evapotranspiration and higher frequency of extremely hot days, and reduced occasions of consecutive wet days. Moreover, the frequency and intensity of heavy rains, windstorms, drought, and dzud are increasing. Due to these drastic changes melting of the high mountain permafrost and glaciers further dry up rivers and ponds, reducing and water supply of biological species, grasslands, and crop areas.</p> <p>In intention to reduce the negative impacts, vulnerabilities and risks of climate change, in its NDC, Mongolia described the adaptation goals and objectives, and high potential options of a country-specific adaptation and response measures for each vulnerable socioeconomic sectors</p> |

3. Needs for Supports

| | |
|--|--|
| Financial Support | <p>General financial support needed: 12.900M USD</p> <p>of which, for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitigation 5,950M USD - Adaptation 6,450M USD - Research and cooperation 500M USD |
| Technology Transfer | To introduce climate friendly and advanced techniques and technologies, Mongolia seek to utilize the wide range of possibilities of the “Technology Mechanism”, dedicated to enhancing technology development and transfer to developing countries under the UNFCCC framework. |
| Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing | Building capacities disseminating scientifically proven information, transferring knowledge, and educating the public and stakeholders about climate change, its consequences, potential mitigation and adaptation measures is an important condition for the successful implementation of NDC targets and goals |

Nationally Determined Contribution of Mongolia

Transparency.

For the achievement of Nationally Distributed Contributions (NDC) and the implementation of identified measures at the national and sectoral levels, it is imperative to provide common management, coordination, regulation, and intersectoral cooperation. Especially for inter-sectoral cooperation information and operational transparency plays a crucial role. Above mentioned internet based, NDC Platform of the MOET will be central in information exchange and transparency.

National Climate Committee reorganized by the Government resolution in 2017, that is represented by all ministries, departments, academies, scientific and civil society organizations, responsible for monitoring climate change related policy, measures, project, programs, and especially the documentary control of the NDC.

Nationally Determined Contribution of Mongolia

Gender equality.

Mongolia is one of the few countries that satisfy the medium level of gender equality. According to the Gender equality index issued during the World economic forum, Mongolia was rated 0.705 (53rd place out of 144 countries evaluated).

However, the women's representation at the decision-making level is relatively lower; presently, only 17% of the parliament seats are occupied by women, which requires consideration.

Source: IMF Country Report No. 17/396, Mongolia, page 17

Comparison analysis of ambitions identified in 2016 INDC and 2020 INDC

| | 2016 NDC | 2020 NDC |
|--|--|--|
| MITIGATION | | |
| Strengthened mitigation targets | Commitment to a 14% reduction in total national GHG emissions excluding Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) by 2030, compared to the projected emissions under a business as usual (BAU) scenario. | Mongolia intends to achieve a target to mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions by 22.7% by 2030, compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario, excluding LULUCF (unconditional target). |
| A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C | Not mentioned | The NDC refers to an emission target of 57.4 Mt CO ₂ -eq. by 2030 (compared to a BAU emission of 74.3 Mt CO ₂ -eq. in 2030). |
| NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy | Not mentioned | Not mentioned |

Comparison analysis of ambitions identified in 2016 INDC and 2020 INDC

| | 2016 NDC | 2020 NDC |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| ADAPTATION | | |
| Clear adaptation objectives | The NDC brings a separate adaptation component (Annex B of the plan). The selection of adaptation priorities is based on a detailed analysis of the expected impacts, potential solutions and challenges, and of possible synergies between adaptation and mitigation activities. Overall, adaptation aims to reduce risks and vulnerabilities in the following sectors i) Animal husbandry; ii) Arable farming; iii) Water resources; iv) Forest resources; and v) Natural disaster management | The NDC brings a separate adaptation component (Annex B of the plan). The selection of adaptation priorities is based on a detailed analysis of the expected impacts, potential solutions and challenges, and of possible synergies between adaptation and mitigation activities. In addition, the NDC presents adaptation goals and targets related to the sectors already contemplated (animal husbandry and pastureland; arable farming; water resources; forest resources; and natural disasters) and adds the sectors of biodiversity; public health; livelihoods and social safeguards. |



CONTENT

1. -INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY

-VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

2. CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Objective: This work aims to contribute to policies related to climate change adaptation for gender and marginalised groups

Design:



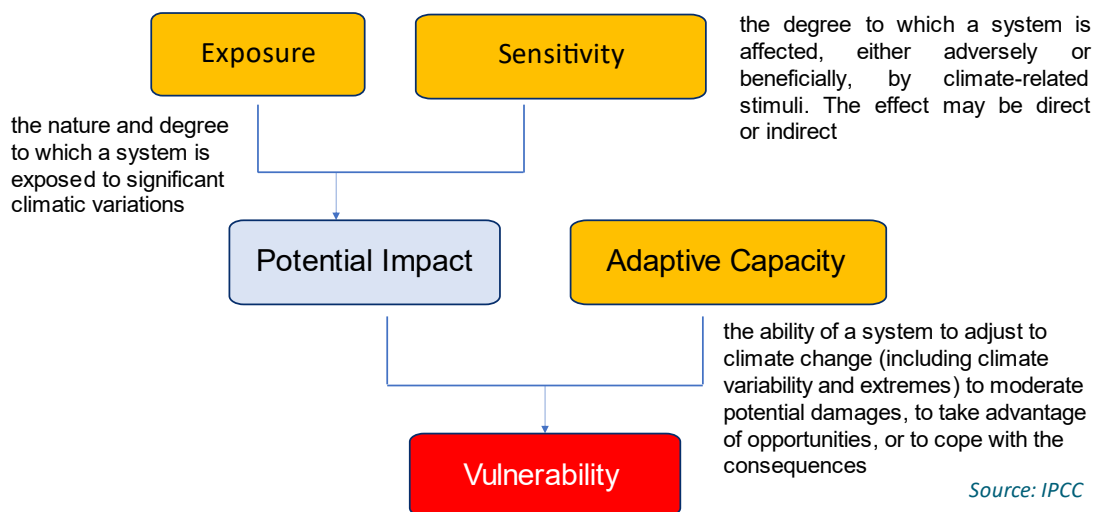
DEFINITION CONSIDERATION

- The degree, to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate change and variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity. /IPCC, 2001/

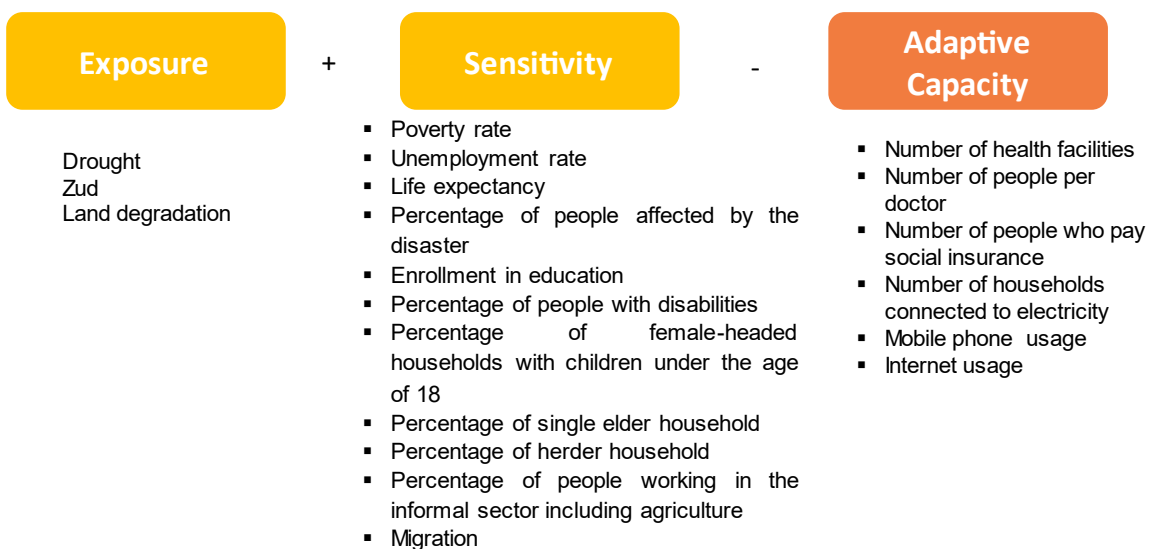
Vulnerability

- The degree of damage to a system as a result of any impacts caused by climate change. Exposure of the system to social and ecological systems due to climate change is understood as vulnerability. /Chuluun .T, Altanbagana .M, 2012/

ASSESSING VULNERABILITY

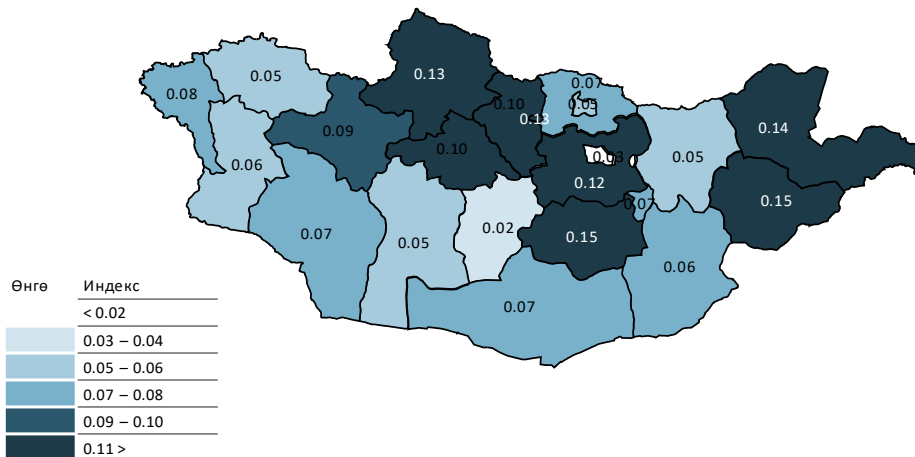


THREE DIMENSIONS OF VULNERABILITY/ SELECTED INDICATORS



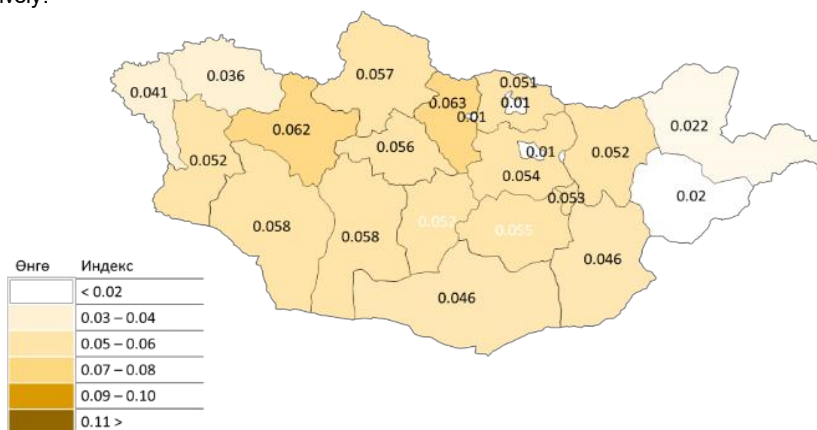
EXPOSURE

In terms of amount of land damage recorded between 2003 and 2019 and a number of cases of drought and *dzud* that occurred since 1940, the climate change exposure points at **high sensitivity** with an the **exposure index of 0.12**.



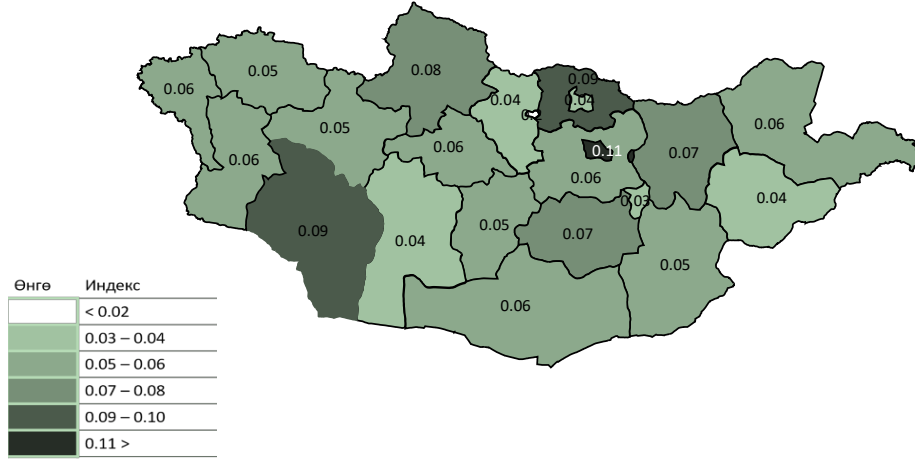
SENSITIVITY

According to the criteria, the **sensitivity** of the group index was **0.054 or medium**. The sensitivity index was highest in Zavkhan aimag at 0.063 and lowest in Ulaanbaatar and Orkhon aimags at 0.01, respectively.



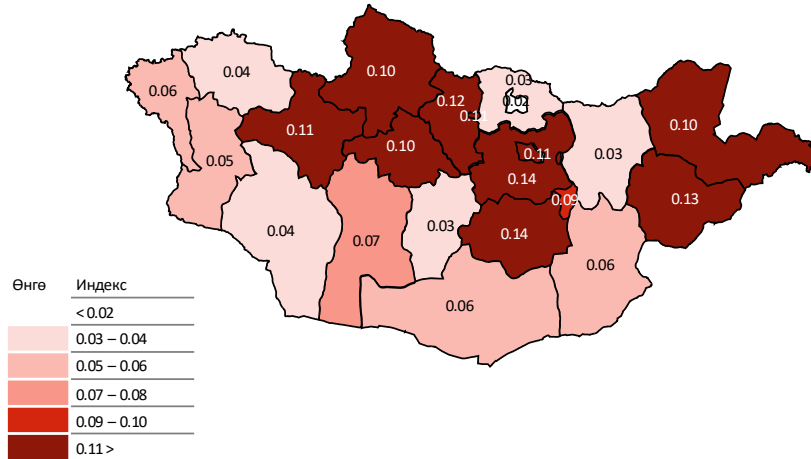
ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

According to the criteria, the group index was **0.029 or low sensitivity**. The adaptive capacity index is highest in Orkhon aimag at 0.02 and lowest in Ulaanbaatar and Gobi-Altai aimags at 0.09.



VULNERABILITY

Upon calculating the index for each component of the sensitivity assessment for climate change, the overall vulnerability index was **0.153 which shows high vulnerability**.



SENSITIVITY

Education is one of the key criteria to be considered, as it is one of the indicators to show capacity to respond to any positive or negative effects of climate change. Mongolia has a relatively high level of education and enrollment. However, there are not any official statistics on out of school children. Thus, we selected school enrollment as an indicator.

For the gross weight of basic education enrollment by sex, enrollment in primary education is the same for both sexes. However, the enrollment of boys in secondary education is lower than that of girls .

Comparing this to the years with drought and *dzud*, there is a tendency for boys' education to decline further during or after the years marked by drought and *dzud*.

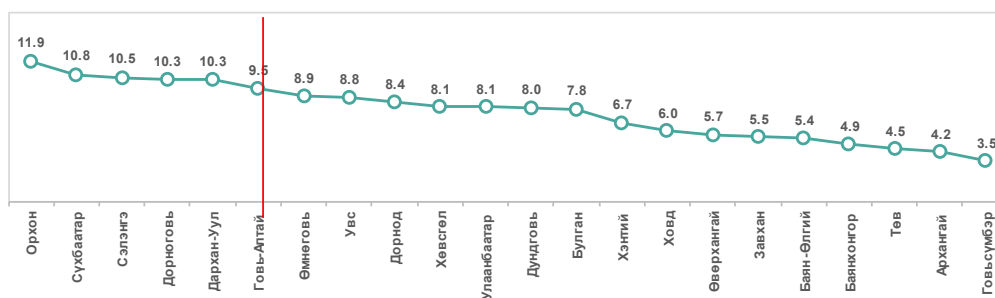
The gross enrollment rate is a percentage of the total number of children of the appropriate age for the school year, it does not accurately measure the number of dropouts. However, drought and *dzud* are likely to affect children's education, especially boys' education .

| Боловсролын түвшин, хүйс | Бага боловсрол /1-5-р анги/ | | Дунд боловсрол /6-9-р анги/ | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | эрэгтэй | эмэгтэй | эрэгтэй | эмэгтэй |
| | 2005 | 90.5 | 94.1 | 92 |
| 2006 | 100.5 | 104 | 95 | 94.5 |
| 2007 | 90.6 | 91 | 88.2 | 91.9 |
| 2008 | 90.7 | 94.8 | 88.3 | 88.3 |
| 2009 | 90.4 | 94.6 | 83 | 87.8 |
| 2010 | 96.5 | 98.9 | 103.1 | 109.2 |
| 2011 | 86.1 | 90 | 86.9 | 89.1 |
| 2012 | 84.8 | 85 | 92.1 | 100.1 |
| 2013 | 98.3 | 104.8 | 89.8 | 104.2 |
| 2014 | 103.5 | 102 | 89.8 | 89.2 |
| 2015 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 84.5 | 84.9 |
| 2016 | 98.2 | 98 | 96 | 98.9 |
| 2017 | 97.9 | 97.3 | 99.3 | 101.3 |
| 2018 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 99.3 |
| 2019 | 97 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 98.3 |

SENSITIVITY

Life expectancy was selected as it is an indicator calculated by the aging of a population based on any disease, death from injury, number of people, and mortality rate.

In terms of gender, there is a gender gap in life expectancy, and it varies by location.



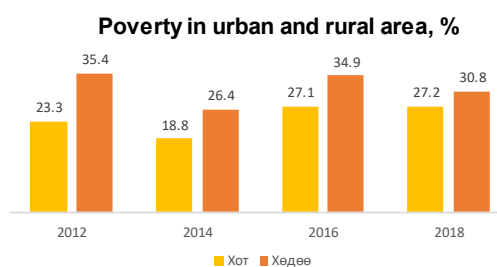
SENSITIVITY

28.4% 905 people in poverty at the national level.

Rural poverty has decreased by 4 points compared to the previous survey. The rapid increase in income from the agricultural sector and the expansion of social security programs aimed at the poor and vulnerable groups greatly contributed to the reduction of poverty among the rural population

However, herders who live dependent on animal husbandry are in a vulnerable position when unexpected natural disasters, dangers or accidents occur.

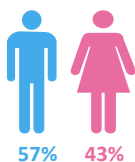
In terms of livelihood and poverty indicators, according to a study by the World bank and NSO, poverty in rural areas tends to decrease, but poverty coverage is higher in rural areas.



Source: NSO, World Bank

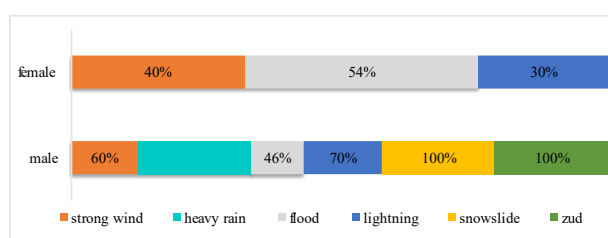
SENSITIVITY

number of deaths by disaster also considered. The index included people who died as a result of the total disaster, based on the availability of data. it was impossible to disaggregate the numbers by type of disaster, focusing on natural disaster only, age, sex and aimag.



The total number of deaths affected by disaster since 2014 is 3911, of which 351 or 9 percent were caused by climate related disasters. For these people affected by climate related disaster, 57 percent were male, and 43 percent were female.

The highest number of deaths were due to strong winds, and floods, and in terms of gender, the percentage of men who died due to strong winds, zud and lightning was higher, and the percentage of women who died due to floods was higher.



ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Climate change adaptive capacity is indexed from the open data and the assessment was made on the basis of self-assessment of representation of local government bodies .

| Indicators |
|---|
| Number of health facilities |
| Number of people per doctor |
| Number people covered by social insurance |
| Number of households connected to electricity |
| Number of mobile phone users |
| Number of internet users |



The indicators were based on 2015-2019 data and some data were solely based on the 2019 numerical data.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

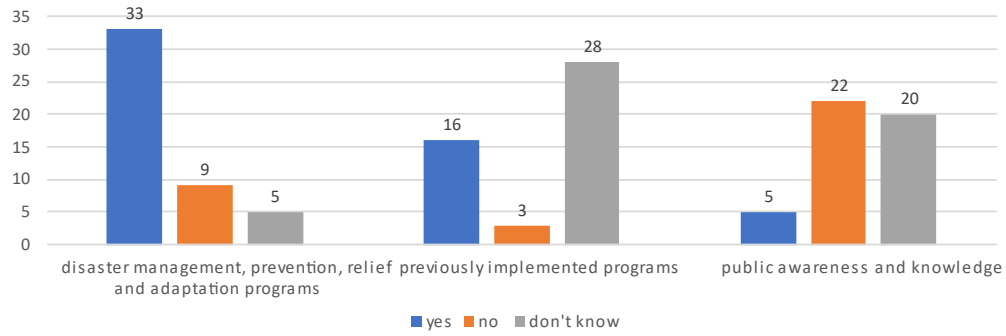
The local stakeholders survey result show that the accessibility to and quality of health care services vary from area to area and even dissimilarities were observed not only within aimag or soum level but also at the bagh level .

There are a lot of problems related to health care service accessibility. Accessibility is extremely unsatisfactory. Plus, the required human resource is insufficient. Due to climatic conditions, herders have been increasingly making otor movement (remote pasture) in recent years and their inaccessibility to health care services has also grown

Despite existing facilities, staff and equipment are unsatisfactory .

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

According to the survey participants, in spite of existing disaster management, prevention, relief and adaptation programs in the local area and previously implemented programs, public awareness and knowledge are still inadequate.



CONTENT

1. - INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY

- VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

2. **CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION**

CONCLUSION

- Vulnerability to climate change risks exacerbating and deepening underlying gender inequalities .
- In particular, people who make their living in the agricultural sector, such as herdsman, women with children under 18, single women with low social participation, and people living in rural areas who cannot participate even if activities are organized in the province or suman, and people who are far from access to social services are more sensitive . For men, the risk of life and physical damage is higher, men account for the highest percentage of victims and deaths in disasters, etc.
- Local and gender specific differences should be taken into account when developing climate change adaptation planning .

RECOMMENDATION

- **Ensure local characteristics and differences.**
- A. In order to develop a climate change adaptation plan and take characteristics of each aimag and local area into account, it is necessary to make the vulnerability assessment more in-depth from the social aspect at the aimag level and enrich it with participatory- quality research data. In other words, involve representatives of social groups of each local area and apply a participatory methodology; and, while doing so, it is necessary to conduct separate interviews and discussions with representatives of aimag's different local groups..
- For example, grouping by occupation, age and gender. In this way, it is possible to reflect the specific and different vulnerabilities of provinces and localities in the process of improving and developing policies and programs to adapt to climate change .

RECOMMENDATION

▪ Mainstreaming Gender Equality

- For the purpose of ensuring gender equality in the development of climate change adaptation plan, it is crucial to ensure gender equality in the planning team, implementation team, regions and projects and programs; cooperate with gender experts and consultants; organize and make decisions in cooperation with targeted organizations (such as National Committee on Gender Equality). While doing so, it is important to create conditions for equal participation of both sexes.
- It is necessary to conduct a gender audit and assess whether gender and social participation is ensured.

RECOMMENDATION

▪ Enhancing data and information

- F. There is a need to improve official records and statistics on climate change and hydro-meteorological hazards; enter them into a transparent and open database and make regular statistics grouped by gender, location and age. For example, the number of people injured and dead due to natural hazards should be detailed by the type, gender, and location of the phenomenon.
- Make the statistical data and records more detailed and enable the option to view the national level indicators by aimag, gender and age group. In particular, information on social insurance and welfare, poverty indicators, herder household indicators and livestock structure were available at the household level; agricultural indicators were viewed in terms of workforce gender, age group, utilised equipment and location

RECOMMENDATION

▪ Enhancing Coordination and Collaboration among Stakeholders.

- Cooperate with other organizations and projects implementing programs and activities aimed at vulnerable groups and herders, and ensure the coordination with current activities and that there are no duplications or gaps.
- To study and consider climate change at the local level, with the participation of local people, herders, farmers, artisanal miners and SMEs, to conduct self-assessment, and to develop an adaptation and coping program based on this assessment.


RECOMMENDATION

▪ Improving Climate Change Awareness and Knowledge.

- A baseline survey on public awareness of climate change has not been conducted. According to experts of 21 aimags, awareness in most areas is insufficient and there is a general tendency to understand climate change only as a weather change.
- Conduct study on citizens' knowledge, understanding, and attitudes about climate change, improve knowledge based on results, and disseminate systematic and comprehensive knowledge.

SCALA project

United Nations Development Programme

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 <https://www.mn.undp.org/>