Green and Inclusive Cities in Mongolia

GEF-8 Project Preparation

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NATIONAL LAND EXPLOITATION

Agriculture

72.9% | 113.9 mln. ha

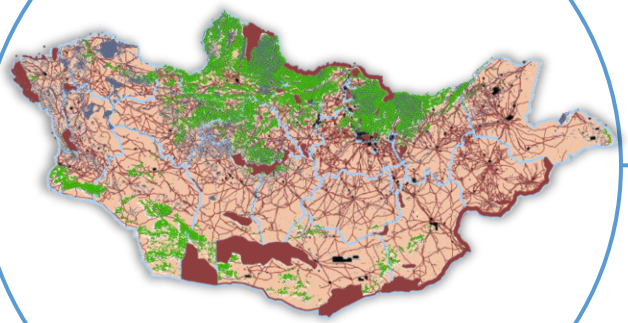
Pasture Land 96.1 %

Urbanized Area

0.6% | 956.2 mln.ha

Road and other Infrastructure

0.3% | 477.2 mln.ha



156.4 mln ha

Forest

9.1% | 14,256.6 thousand ha

Water surface

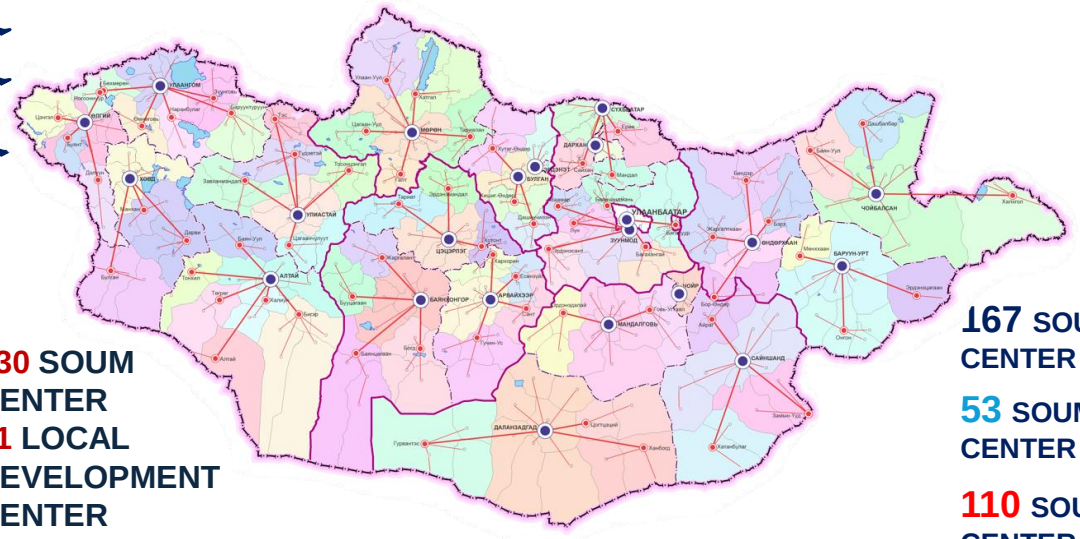
0.4% | 660.9 thousand ha

Land for special State needs

16.7% | 26,080.7 thousand ha

DE-CENTRALIZATION POLICY, GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY

MOMGOLIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT /PARLIAMENT ORDER 2024 #64/



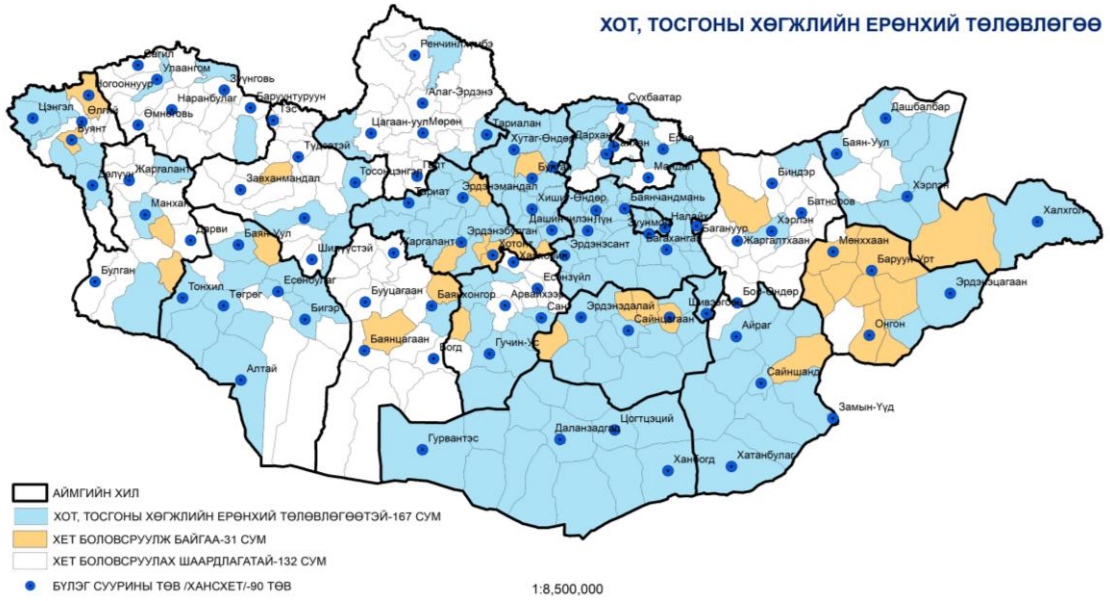
330 SOUM CENTER
91 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

167 SOUM CENTER

53 SOUM CENTER

110 SOUM CENTER

CITY AND TOWN ESTABLISHMENT /PARLIAMENT ORDER 2024 #72/



City and Town category

Capital City- 1
State Level City- 3
Domestic Level Town - 29

ULAANBAATAR CAPITAL CITY

OVER CENTRALIZATION

ULAANBAATAR CITY LAND SHARE **0.3%**

POPULATION **47.6%**

UNIVERSITIES AND HIGH EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

90%

TRADE AND SERVICE

84%

ACCUMULATION FUND

81%

ENTERPRISES

76%

VEHICLES

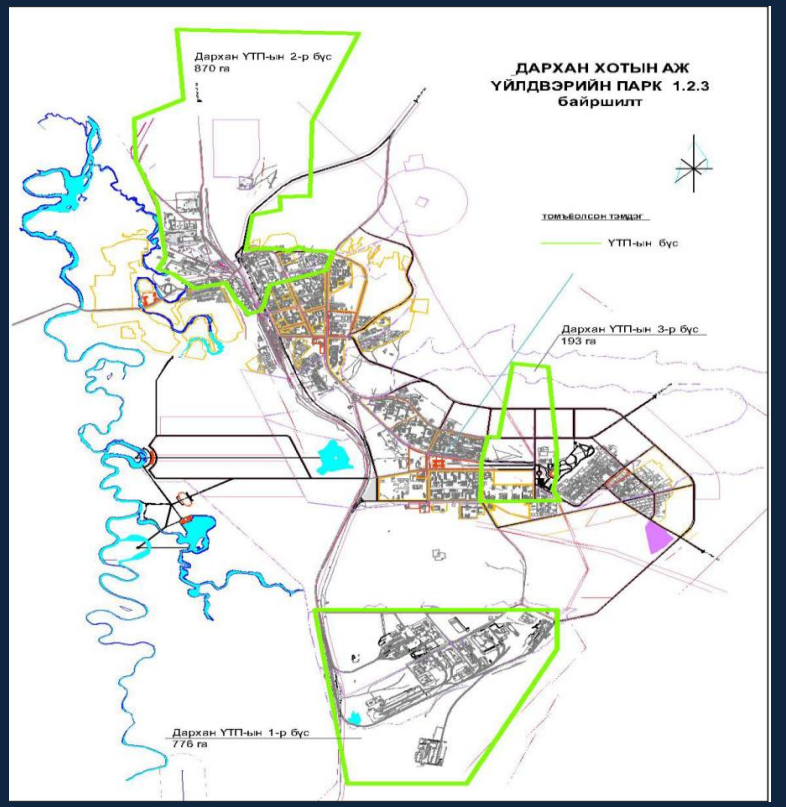
84%

NATIONAL GDP **65%** PRODUCED IN ULAANBAATAR

DARKHAN-UUL AIMAG- DARKHAN CITY

DARKHAN CITY DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN 2020-2035

(Government Resolution No. 99 of 2020) Updated and approved 3 times since its development in USSR in 1963



AGRICULTURAL POLICY BASED ON INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK FARMING

Darkhan-Uul province has declared 166.7 thousand hectares of land in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd bags (smallest administrative units) of **Orkhon** and **Khongor** soums as an "AGRICULTURAL ZONE COMBINING CROP FARMING AND INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY."

VEGETABLE FARMING

Potato and vegetable harvest (per year):

25.7 thousand tons: Provides 15.1% of national harvest

7.7 thousand tons: Loses quality during storage

Need to establish mechanized, refrigerated storage facility with 10.0 thousand ton capacity (3.3 billion required)

Storage facilities and cellars: 908pcs, 10.8 thousand tons capacity. Do not meet standards.

GREENHOUSE FARMING

Planned 10 hectares of land in Khongor and Orkhon soums for winter and summer greenhouse complexes (31.2 billion required)

DAIRY PROCESSING FACTORY

8 MILK PROCESSING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS => Planned 3.7 hectares of land to increase the number of facilities to meet growing demand

GICM Project Theory of Change

CHALLENGES

- Air pollution
- greenhouse gas emissions
- Disaster risks such as floods, droughts,
- Water scarcity
- Ecosystem degradation and Biodiversity loss
- Limited financial resources
- Inaccessible urban planning
- Lack of Governance capacity
- Rural-urban migration, lack of infrastructure
- behavioral challenges
- Excessive coal consumption

TRANSFORMATION LEVERS

- Policy Integration
- Financing and new pipelines
- Urban innovation
- Partnerships
- Knowledge management and capacity-building

KEY ACTIVITIES

Comp 1. Integrated planning, strategies, and policy

- ✓ Next-generation urban development plans with green city indicators and metrics adopted in three cities
- ✓ Effective municipal financial management systems enable a framework for local infrastructure finance, favoring transparency and market participation

Comp 2: Innovative financing mechanisms

- low-carbon and nature-based solutions and innovative financing model piloted
- Pilot community-based food production programs in ger districts and peri-urban areas of target cities prioritizing vulnerable households.
- Green City Innovation Lab

Comp 3: Effective knowledge-sharing and capacity-building

- ✓ Catalyzing Innovation and Knowledge Sharing
- ✓ Digital and AI tools for Public Engagement and Planning

Outcomes

Outcome 1. Strengthened integrated urban planning, institutional and policy framework, and improved financial mechanisms and procedures for integrated green urban development with enhanced stakeholder participation

Outcome 2. Increased investment in replicable and scalable nature positive, low carbon solutions to address urban sustainability challenges and increase climate resilience

Outcome 3. Increased Green City knowledge and partnership capacity across the full range of urban stakeholders for implementation and scaling of green city solutions

Examples of Green City Integrated Solutions in Mongolia Project

- Circular economy: Scaling composting (food systems & waste management)
- Nature-based approaches: River systems restoration (water management/flood control & green space/biodiversity)
- Nature-based approaches: Forest restoration through agroforestry (food systems & land degradation / biodiversity & climate resilience)

Darkhan-Uul province:
Forest restoration through agroforestry (food systems & land degradation / biodiversity & climate resilience)

ТЭРБУМ МОД
ҮНДЭСНИЙ ХӨДӨЛГӨӨН

НОГООН Дархан 2032

20 million trees

Forest resource area 25% **81997 hectares of area**

10 million pine trees will be planted in Zulzaga

10 million trees will be planted to increase city's green spaces

100 thousand berry trees will be planted to improve food nutrition

Since the start of "Billion Trees" national movement and "Green Darkhan-2032" program implementation, **916435** trees have been planted with ongoing maintenance and protection measures. This is an 80% increase compared to 2020.

1 person 10 trees per year