

The program promotes integrated land-use planning, nature-based solutions for climate adaptation, and the deployment of low-carbon technologies across energy, transport, and waste sectors.

The city of Ulaanbaatar is one of the coal-dependent cities, its electricity and heat consumption mainly coming from coal. In this study, the future final energy demand of a coal ...

To reduce greenhouse gas emission and pollution, and improve the livability in Ulaanbaatar city, by transforming the highly climate-vulnerable and high polluting peri-urban areas of Ulaanbaatar (ger ...

In October 2020, the Mongolian Government submitted updated NDC to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Based on the Government Decree ...

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia continues to experience one of the world's most severe urban air-pollution crises, driven by household coal combustion, extreme winter temperature inversions, and ...

Discover how carbon credits can effectively tackle Ulaanbaatar air pollution. Learn strategies to improve Ulaanbaatar air pollution now.

For phase three, the ITF conducted a quantitative assessment of decarbonisation pathways, refining its Global Urban Passenger Model to fit Ulaanbaatar's context.

The target is to reduce emissions by 16.9 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e) relative to BAU levels by 2030, with 8.3 MtCO₂e of this coming from the power sector.

The ITF Urban Mobility Model for Ulaanbaatar is a tool for testing policy packages. It enables building scenarios and evaluating the efficiency of transport decarbonisation measures in Ulaanbaatar, ...

Alleviating carbon emissions through adopting clean energy or new decentralized energy sources, utilizing advanced and internationally qualified technologies, is being explored as a solution. ...

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