

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF PASTORAL SYSTEMS TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



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Abstract: Pastoral system in Mongolia is one of the most vulnerable sectors to the adverse effects of ongoing climate change because of its climatic condition, geographical location, and community lifestyle. Therefore, building a resilient socio-ecological system by reducing the sector's vulnerability and increasing its resilience is an important issue not only at the research level but also at the policy level. Study of the Mongolia's pastoralism from a point of view of the integrated system of "herder-pastoral ecosystem-livestock" is important for strengthening the long-term resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change. In particular, education, a key component of the vulnerability and adaptive capacity, is the main factor contributing to poverty in a way that affects people's livelihoods. From a systemic point of view, as poverty increases, vulnerability increases, and capacity for resilience decreases. Therefore, this study explains the role of education in enhancing the resilience of the livestock sector and pastoral systems. Within the framework of the research, the relationship between resilience, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability is explained in theory, and the livestock sector is viewed in the context of complex socio-ecological systems.

Keywords: Adaptive capacity, Climate change, Pastoral systems, Resilience, Education