ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF MONGOLIA

KEY CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED

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Emphasizing phases of SDG and Green development

Mongolia – The Host

World Environmental Day

Green Development Policy /Parliament resolution #43/

Future We Want

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for SD

Mongolian SD Vision 2030 /Parliament resolution #19/
Key challenges in Mongolia

- Deterioration on living condition
- Inefficient consumption and production – depletion of natural resource

Poverty rate increased up to 29.6% in 2016

Energy consumption is 7 times higher than world average

Material consumption is 6 times higher than Asia and Pacific region average /56 times higher than Japan/

Change “Grow first and clean-it up later” approach
Key Environmental Challenges of Mongolia

- Climate change effect is relatively high
- Environmental health/pollution – air, soil and water
- Irrational use of natural resources – scarcity of resources
- Environmental degradation – land degradation/desertification
- Lapse in technological development
- Lack of institutional capacity
Climate Change

- The annual temp. has increased by 2.2°C for last 70 years
- Frequency of extreme weather phenomena has doubled in the last two decades
- 70% of pastoral land has degraded

Challenges addressed in the EPR

- Chapter 7, 14
- Rec. 7.3; 7.4, 14.1-14.4

\[ y = 0.0299x - 0.8756 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.5004 \]
Air pollution

Air Quality Data of Ulaanbaatar city
1st decade January 2017
PM2.5 - 200 µg/m³ (4 times the AQS);
PM10 - 606 µg/m³ (6 times the AQS)
SO₂ - 235 µg/m³ (4.7 times the AQS)

Respiratory diseases
In 2005 - 697 registered incidences per 10 000
2014 - 1730 incidents 2.4 times higher

Cardiovascular
In 2005 – 494 incidents
In 2014 doubled to 980

Challenges addressed in the EPR:
Chapter 1, 2, 3, 8, 14
Rec. 3.5, 8.1, 8.5, 8.6, 15.6
Water, Soil pollution

- Pollution sources: Outdated technology, workloads exceeding installed capacity WWTPs, non-insulated sanitation facilities, waste disposal
- Over half of all 130 water treatment facilities are malfunctioning,
- Over 120 million m$^3$ of untreated water being discharged into the environment
- 80% of sanitation facilities for over 190 000 Ulaanbaatar city households are below standard

Challenges addressed in the EPR:
Chapter 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15
Rec 10.1-10.5, 12.1, 15.4,
Depletion of natural resources

- Mongolia is a country with very scarce water reserves. About 65.4% of water resources are formed on 30% of territory.
- In 2016, out of 19,219 water bodies, 1383 were dried out.
- The closed forest area has decreased by 272,900 ha between 2011 and 2016 /affected by forest fire, pests, logged/
- Biodiversity loss: the last 3 decades has experienced rapid declines of numerous species, such as Bactrian camel, Snow leopard, Argal sheep, Gobi bear.

Challenges addressed in the EPR:
Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13
Environmental degradation

- Main factors for land degradation: mining, overgrazing, pollution as well as natural factors such as CC, desertification
- 76.8% of the total territory was degraded
- More than 60% of total territory is affected by wind erosion
- Soil fertility decreases and soil chemical properties change as a result of overgrazing and pasture degradation
- An estimated 100,000 ha of land have been degraded by coal and gold mining activities.
Priority areas where support from the international community is needed

• Environmentally friendly technology transfer
• Shift to renewable energy: wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal
• Institutional capacity building
• Comprehensive environmental information center and data system
• Bring global knowledge and expertise
Thank you for your kind attention!