Climate change and water basin – answers by he Mongolian delegations

1. As having huge land space and shortage/limited water resource, geographically variabilities, the impact of climate change in Mongolia is one of the clear evidence.

We can see the impact as following
a. The rain and snowdrop precipitation is reducing in every year.
b. The mountain glaciers and ice caps has started melting and also the surface water: according to the existing surveys, the calculation of is as following:  
   2020 – 39-66mm
   2050 = 50-72mm
   2070 106 – 193mm
c. Due to the climate change and global warming, Mongolia has facing the challenge of desertification which scientifically studied 70 percent of total territory affected by. Climate change is affecting negatively in economic and social sectors in Mongolia to name few agriculture and husbandry, one of the main. Due to the land degradation and decrease of pastureland, the herder households have been migrating to the towns mostly to the cities which create economic and social impacts unfortunately negatively such as unemployment, poverty.

2. Mongolia has paying very important attention to the environment, especially into trans boundary water issues. So the government established intergovernmental agreement on trans boundary water conservation and consumption with its neighboring 2 countries with Russia in 1995 and China in 1994. The agreement with these 2 countries have been implementing and progressing effectively. As a result of the agreements, Mongolia established joint working group with Russia and joint expert group with china.

3. Mongolia has developed and approved important national programs in terms of climate change adaptation – to combat desertification, water and climate change also on husbandry livestock forward 2021-2030. Also Mongolia is implementing many projects while indicating the most vulnerable and affect able economic sectors by the climate change.

The priority sector on Mongolian economy is mining. However, in order to minimize the impact of mining sector to the climate change which already started to face in Mongolia, the parliament has adopted law on prohibition of the mining exploitation in the areas of water resources, river basins and forestry. As a result of this law, 246 mining licensed areas were cancelled off.

In order to maintain the adequate and sustainable consumption of water and to conserve the water resource, Mongolian government is preparing and developing the integrated water resource management which would be effective to the climate change in cooperation with variety sectors and bodies.
Climate Change and the effect on the Water Resources of Mongolia
Expected global temperature rise

2025

2100

11 November 2011
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- In 2050 50-72mm
- In 2070 106-193mm
## Precipitation trend in Mongolia (last 30 years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Precipitation Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>-80.00 to -50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>-50.00 to -30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>-30.00 to 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>0.00 to 30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>30.00 to 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>50.00 to 80.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: IMH*
The frequency and distribution of dust storm in Mongolia
Desertification

Mongolia has been facing the challenge of desertification which scientifically studied affects 70 percent of its total territory.
Impact on economy and social sector

- Climate change is affecting negatively in economic and social sectors in Mongolia to name few agriculture and husbandry, one of the main. Due to the land degradation and decrease of pastureland, the herder households have been migrating to the towns mostly to the cities which create economic and social problems negatively such as unemployment, poverty.
Cooperation with neighbors

Mongolia has paying very important attention to the environment, especially into trans boundary water issues. So the government established intergovernmental agreement on trans boundary water conservation and consumption with its neighboring 2 countries with Russia in 1995 and China in 1994.
Implementation

• National programmes
  – Water - Climate change
  – To combat desertification - Livestock husbandry
Extension of Permafrost Monitoring Network during 2010-2021
Finally,...

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