



GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING  
AGENCY  
WATER AUTHORITY



# Water sector's policies of Mongolia

Mr. Batbayar Zeneemyadar  
Head of the Water Agency – the Implementing Agency of  
Mongolian Government

“Global Workshop on Droughts in Transboundary Basins & Fourteenth meeting  
of the Task Force on Water and Climate  
26-28 Feb 2024

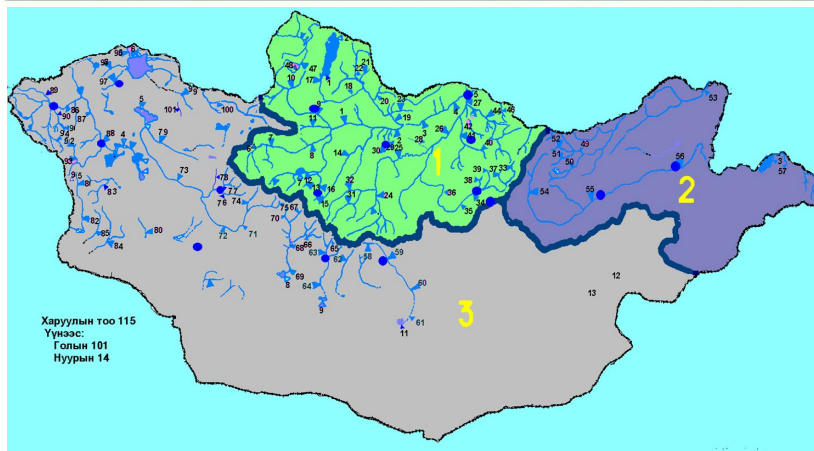
# Brief introduction:



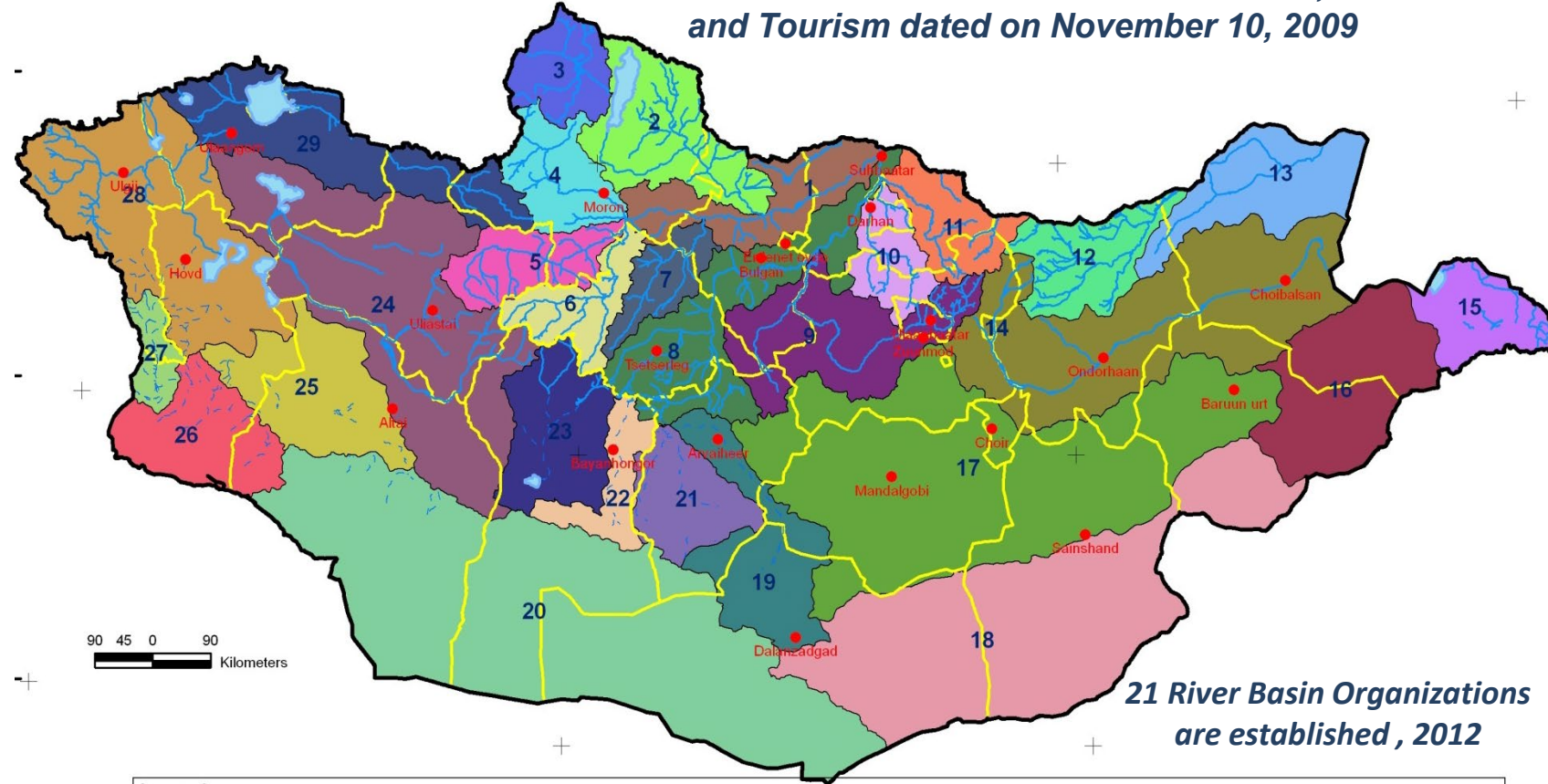
GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING  
AGENCY  
WATER AUTHORITY



*Resolution № 332 of Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism dated on November 10, 2009*



1. Arctic ocean basin
2. Pacific ocean basin
3. Internal drainage basin



*21 River Basin Organizations are established , 2012*

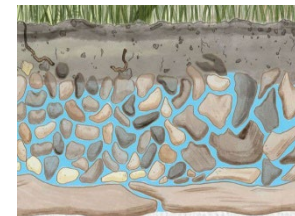
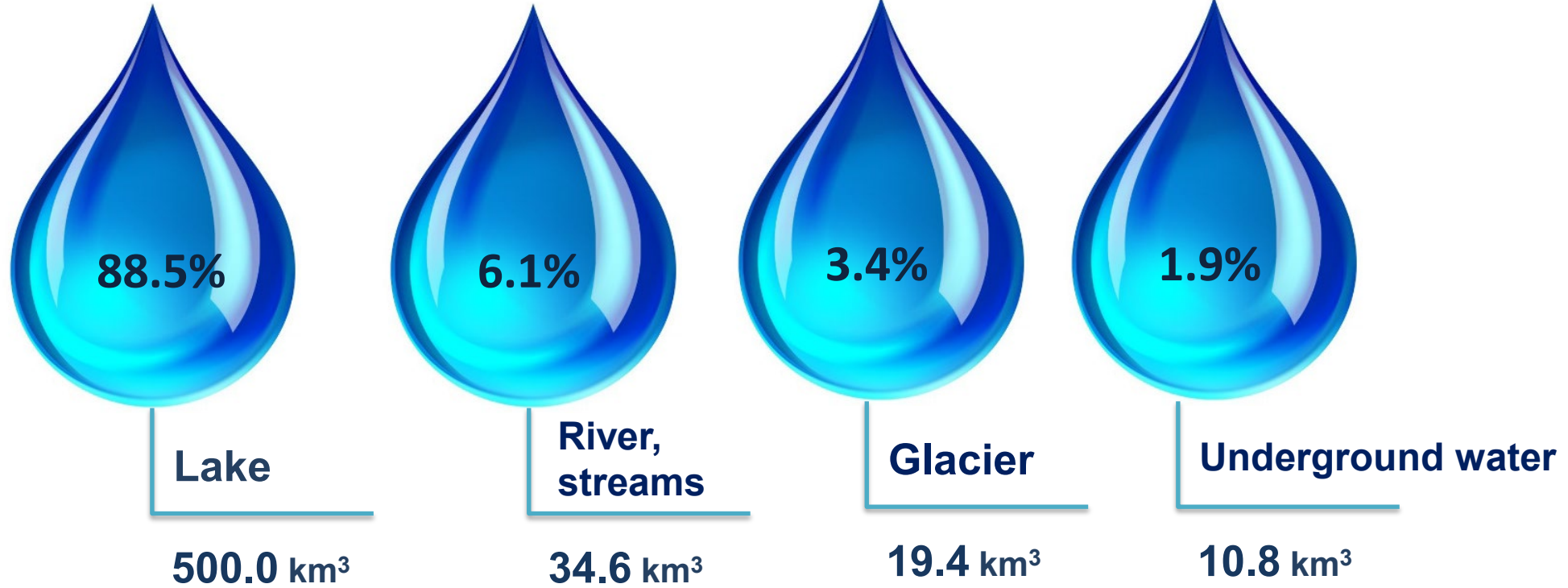
### Legend

State boundary	1, Selenge	6, Chuluut	12, Onon	18, Galba-Uush-Doloodiin Govi	24, Khyargas lake - Zavhan
Aimag boundary	2, Khuvsgul Lake - Eg	7, Khanui	13, Ulz	19, Ongi	25, Khuusiin Govi-Tsetseg Lake
Aimag centers	3, Shishkhid	8, Orkhon	14, Kherlen	20, Altain Uvur Govi	26, Uench-Bodonch
Rivers	4, Delgermurun	9, Tuul	15, Buir Lake - Khalkh	21, Taats	27, Bulgan
Lakes	5, Ider	10, Kharaa	16, Menengiin Tal	22, Orog Lake - Tui	28, Khar Lake-Khovd
		11, Eroo	17, Uмарd Gовииn Gувеет-Khalhiin Dundad Tal	23, Буунтсагаан Lake - Baidrag	29, Uvs Lake-Tes

# Water resources of Mongolia – 564.8 km<sup>3</sup>



GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING  
AGENCY  
WATER AUTHORITY

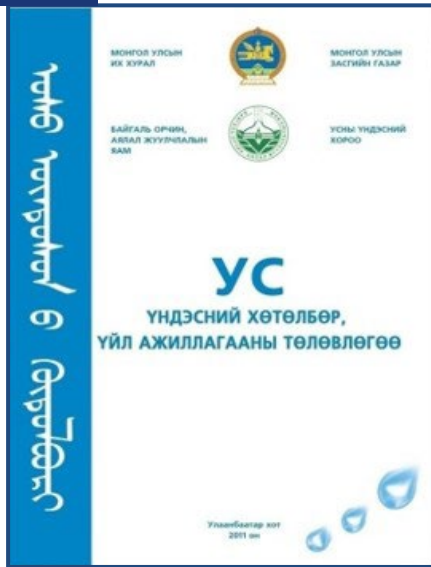




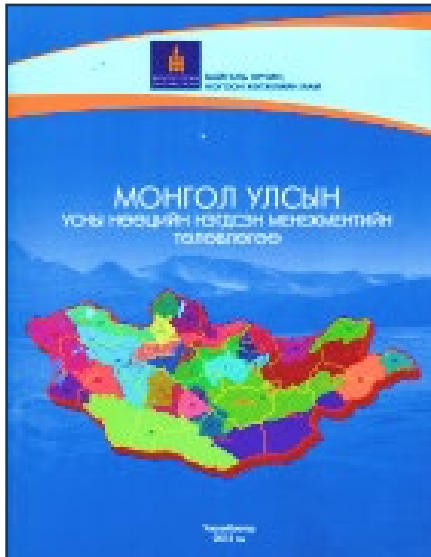
# Water sector policy documentations 2010-2021



GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING  
AGENCY  
WATER AUTHORITY



Resolution No. 24 of 2010 of the Parliament of Mongolia WATER National Program		
Phase	Phase I (2010-2016)	Phase II (2015-2021)
Strategy and goal		6
Priorities/Goals	17	7
Measures	68	30
Implementation percentage		70.1



Government of Mongolia Resolution No. 389 of 2013 Integrated water resources management plan	
Phase	(2014-2016, 2017- 2021)
A set of problems to solve	5
Measures	86
Activity	98
Implementation percentage	61



GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING  
AGENCY  
WATER AUTHORITY

# Mongolia's long-term development policy document



**MDGs**

2000-2015



**SDGs**

2016-2030



## Parliament Resolution no.52, 2020 Mongolia's Long-term Development Policy "Vision-2050"



6.5 By 2030, **implement integrated water resources management** at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

**6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0- 100)**

**6.3.7. Implement integrated management plans of national and basin water resources and ensure water security**



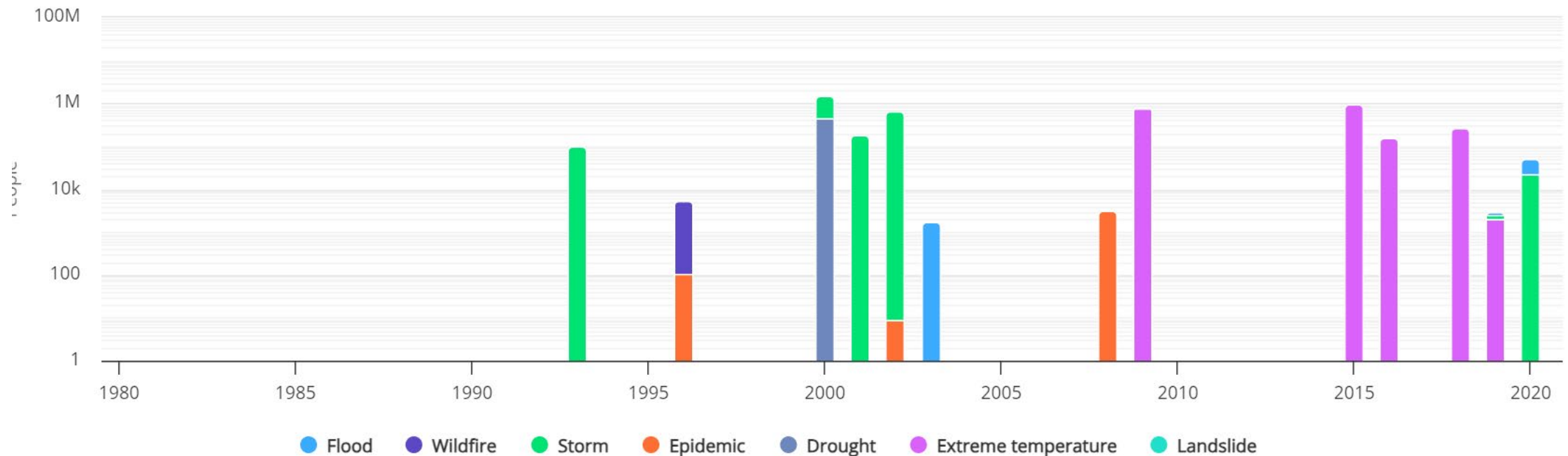
## Historical Hazards:



Mongolia's global rank on the INFORM 2019 risk index (101 out of 191 countries) indicates moderate levels of exposure to hazards and vulnerability. Storms, dust storms, windstorms, thunderstorms, and snowstorms occur frequently in Mongolia. In the beginning of the 21st century, storms affected over 1 million people in Mongolia with dire implications on public health, the economy, livelihoods, and the economic prosperity of the population. Droughts are a recurring natural hazard that affects Mongolia and results in negative consequences on their economy, agriculture, and livestock sectors as well as poverty alleviation efforts. Dzuds (extremely harsh winters) frequently affect Mongolia and negatively impact their agriculture and livestock sectors, hamper poverty reduction efforts, shock the economy, and contribute to urban migration.

Key Natural Hazard Statistics for 1980-2020

Number of People Affected







## Climate change

Mongolia has experienced a 2.1-degree Celsius increase in average air temperatures over the past 70 years, making it one of the countries most affected by climate change. This changing climate has had adverse effects on vital sectors such as agriculture, particularly animal husbandry, as well as the natural ecosystem requiring urgent and timely actions. As of 2021, the assessment of desertification and land degradation in Mongolia reveals that 77% of the land is degraded due to overgrazing and climate change.





# “UUREG” lake







Feb ▼ 2024 ▼ Харах 3-р сар >

МЯ	ЛХ	ПУ	БА	БЯ
30 ☁ -19° -37°	31 ☁ -19° -31°	1 ☁ -15° -32°	2 ☁ -14° -31°	3 ☁ -13° -26°
6 ☁ -11° -28°	7 ☁ -11° -29°	8 ☁ -14° -30°	9 ☁ -11° -28°	10 ☁ -8° -22°
13 ☁ -9° -25°	14 ☁ -14° -27°	15 ☁ -7° -20°	<b>16</b> ☁ -1° -14°	17 ☁ -14° -31°







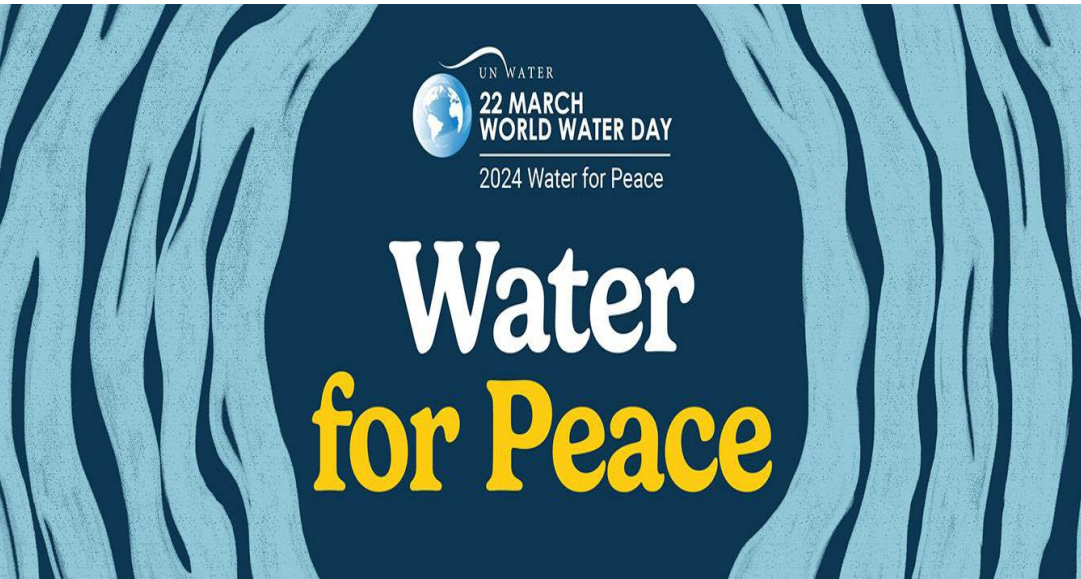
# Winter flooding







GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING  
AGENCY  
WATER AUTHORITY



Water can create peace or spark conflict. When water is scarce or polluted, or when people have unequal, or no access, tensions can rise between communities and countries.

More than 3 billion people worldwide depend on water that crosses national borders. Yet, only 24 countries have cooperation agreements for all their shared water.

As climate change impacts increase, and populations grow, there is an urgent need, within and between countries, to unite around protecting and conserving our most precious resource.

Public health and prosperity, food and energy systems, economic productivity and environmental integrity all rely on a well-functioning and equitably managed water cycle.

## Blue ribbon



## One soum (town) – One lake (pond)

330 soums and 330 ponds



<https://www.un.org/en/observances/water-day>



SAVE WATER FOR THE FUTURE

**Thank you for attention**

E-mail: [batbayarwater@yahoo.com](mailto:batbayarwater@yahoo.com)

Mobile: 976-99116161