

# Bilateral and multilateral activities on combating desertification in Mongolia

NCCD, Mongolia  
2011.04.19

# Present situation

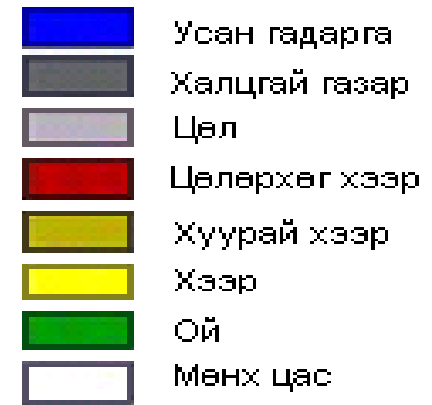
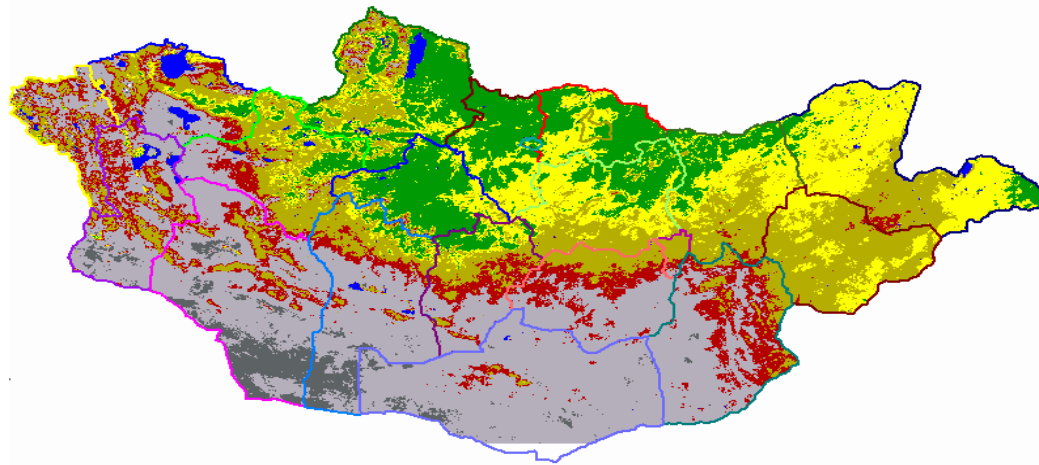
**Mongolia is affected by desertification. According to the definition of UNCCD, almost 90% of Mongolia's pastureland is vulnerable to land degradation and desertification. A recent assessment of desertification in Mongolia shows that 5% are very severely, 18% severely, 26% moderately and 23% slightly degraded. This means almost all grasslands are under threat of desertification and roughly 72% of the total territory is degraded to some extent.**



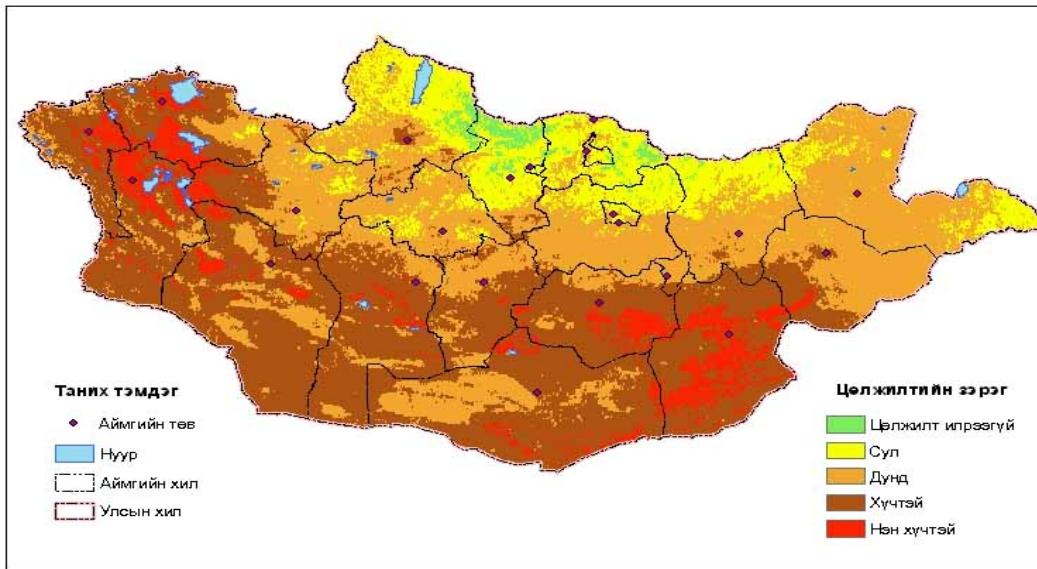
- Especially severely and very severely affected areas include dry and semi desert lands of the Uvs lake basin, the great lake depression, and Dundgobi and Dornogobi aimags. There are 145 settlements of sub-provinces in gobi and steppe region experiencing sand burial and shifts.
- Rapid decrease of surface water resources/level due to the impact of climate change and human activities is causing to the desertification. Compared to the 1970 census, 887 rivers, 2096 springs and 1166 lakes have dried out by 2007.



## Газрын бүрхэвчийн зураг, 1992 он



## Газрын бүрхэвчийн зураг, 2006 он



2006 оны байдлаар нийт  
нутгийн 72% цөлжилтөнд  
нэрвэгдсэн



# **National Action Program to Combat Desertification and** **Government actions**

## **Overall Objective of NAP CD**

**To prevent, cope with and revert desertification and land degradation in Mongolia to ensure environmental sustainability, improve livelihoods of the rural population and generate environmental services of global importance.**

## **The priorities of the NAP CD:**

- Strengthening institutional capacity
- improving the legal and policy framework,
- enhancing science, technology and knowledge,
- increasing advocacy, awareness rising and education,
- Intensifying concrete actions at the grassroots level, increase investment

# The NAP CD has following objectives:

- To strengthen National Capacity and Institutional Framework for Combating Desertification
- To improve the Legal and Policy Framework
- To enhance science, technology and knowledge
- To increase the advocacy, awareness rising and education
- Support concrete actions at local level and increase investment



# Guiding principles to implement the NAP

The following guidelines describe the new strategies and approaches which will be applied throughout the different components:

- Community participation based policy development and decision making process.
- Provide inter-sectoral cooperation.
- Reorganize the relationship between local government and population.
- Incentive system to enhance direct participation of community
- Invest primarily in areas which are not yet too much degraded, where there is a good potential to bring tangible improvements with limited resources. Support activities on improving livelihoods and generating tangible benefit in the degraded areas.
- Desertification endangers the nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle and the cultural identity of Mongolia. It threatens the livelihoods of the rural population. Therefore, it is recommended to give a message to everybody that human itself is the victim of desertification`s impact.

# Bilateral and multilateral cooperation :

## China-Mongolia

- Training activities on forestation and desertification issues;
- Cross border bilateral activities(South Gobi, Gobi-Altai, Ovorkhangai, Dornogobi, Khovd provinces);

## Korea-Mongolia

- “Green Belt” project;
- “Green Asia”-NGO activities;
- Forestation and tree planting activities from private companies and organizations(Korean Air, Dea-sung group etc);





## ■ Japan-Mongolia,

- Projects in Ovorkhangai
- Dundgobi provinces

## ■ International organizations:

- » UNDP-projects
- » GTZ-project on forestation
- » The UNDP and Government of Netherlands-projects
- » Swiss Development Agency, projects - “Coping with desertification”, “Green Gold”
- » KOIKA, training program on forest and desertification
- » NEASPEC project on Implementing the Regional Master Plan for the Prevention and Control of Dust and Sandstorms in North-East Asia



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION