

Length of Mongolian border is 8216 km out of which 3485 km is with Russia and remaining 4731km are with China

Монгол орон



NATURAL ZONES OF MONGOLIA



Монгол орон



- FOREST-STEPPE

- STEPPES

- DESERT

There are total of 3,811 rivers with total length of 67,000 km, over 3,500 lakes with volume of over 500 m³ over 7,000 springs, 190 glaciers with size of over 540 m², over 250 mineral springs and 139 underground deposits of fresh water

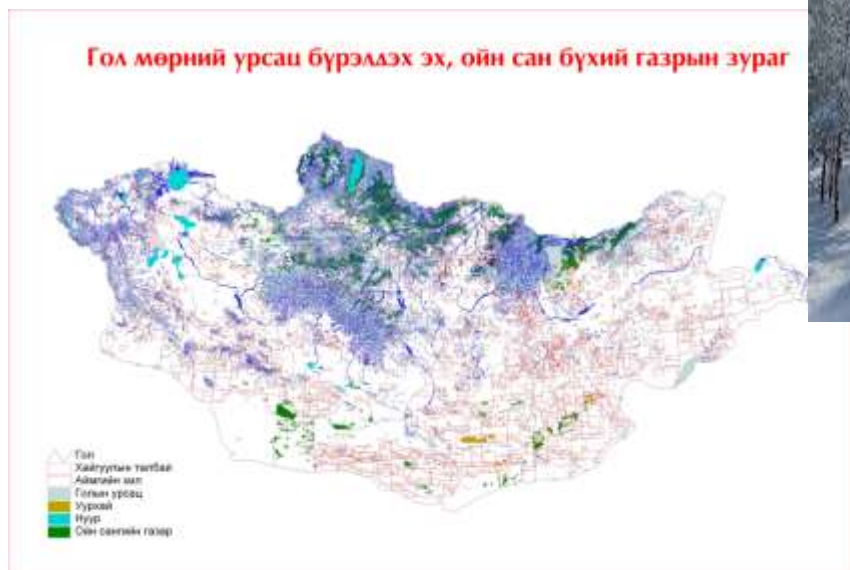


Forested high mountains are headwaters of most of rivers

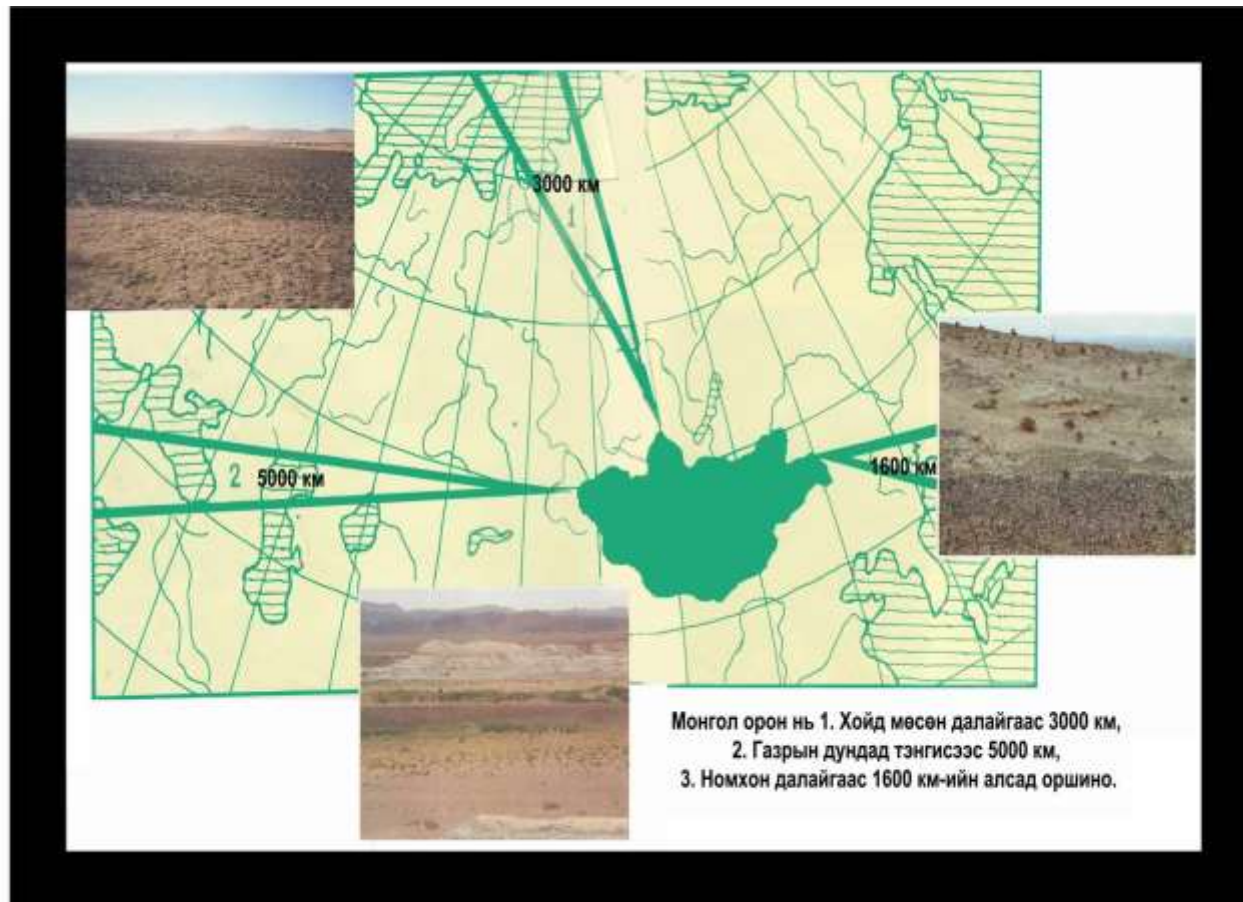
- Altai mountain range – Mt. Huiten 4,374 meters above the sea level
- Hangai mountain range – Mt. Otgontenger 4,021 meters
- Hentii mountain range – Mr. Asralt Khairkhan 2,800 m
- Hovsgol mountains – Mr. Munkh Saridag 3,491 m

Forests cover roughly 11.89% of the total area

Total territory of the country is 18,592,4 thousand hectares out of which 11,89% are forests, which amounts to 1,316,3 million square meters, where 99,8% or 1,314,5 million square meters are coniferous.



Arctic, Pacific and Central Asian Inland Water Drainage Basin borders are located in Mongolia



Place where three water drainage basins meet is located on the top of Mt. Hundlon in the territory of Erdene county 63 km from Ulaanbaatar city at the elevation of 1,854 meters above the sea level: 47°39'07" N and 107°31'28"



Commemorative plaque



Role of United Movement of Mongolian Rivers and Lakes in a protection of water resources

Legal framework

In 2008 was able to include 11 points out of 12 we have proposed to the parliament

In 2009 Law on Prohibiting Mineral Exploration and Extraction Near Water Sources, Protected Areas and Forests was adopted

In 2010 made changes in the Law on Protection of Environment to be able to initiate legal cases by individuals and NGOs.

In 2010 methodology to estimate environmental damages were developed and approved by the government.

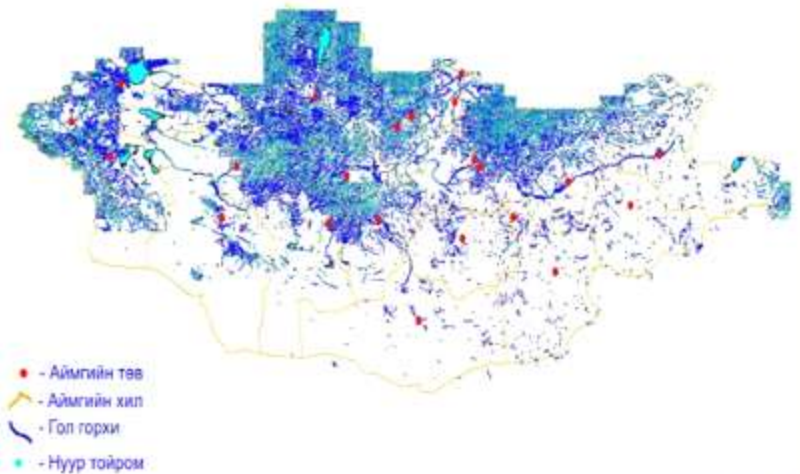
Public awareness campaign

Textbooks and handouts



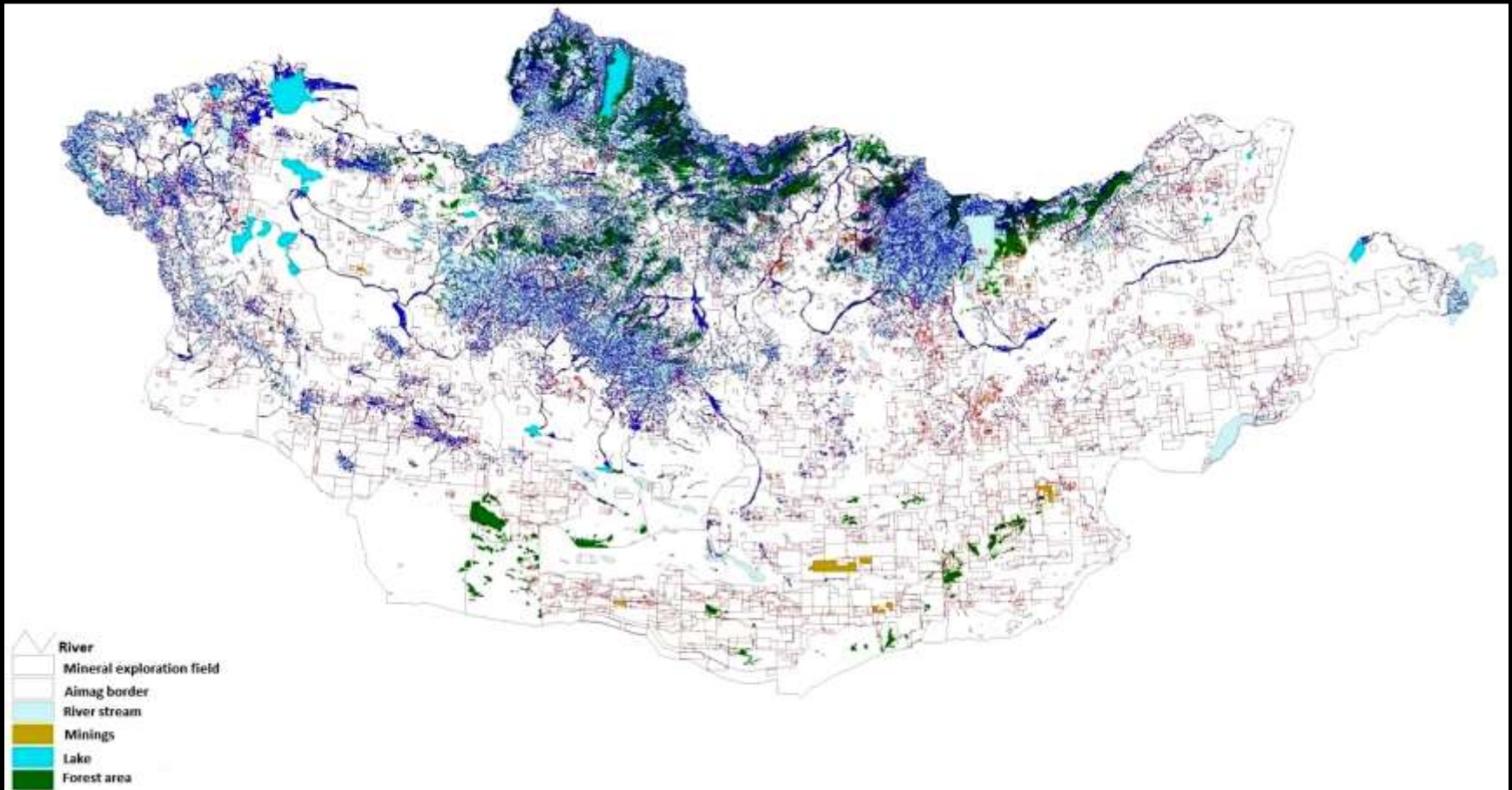
Legal training

Монгол орны гадаргын усны сүлжээ



масштаб 1 : 4 200 000

MAP SHOWING AREAS COVERED BY THE LAW WITH THE LONG NAME: Law on Prohibiting Mineral Exploration and Extraction Near Water Sources, Protected Areas and Forests



Restriction areas near water sources

Law with a long name: to Prohibit mineral exploration and mining activities at the headwaters of rivers, protected zones of water reservoirs and forested areas was adopted on July 16, 2009

- 109 areas in 18 provinces
- 6,958 spots or area of 89,049.49 square km
- In forested and mountainous regions 200-500 m
- Steppe and desert areas 500-5000 m
- 3,335 areas and 2,833,700 spots

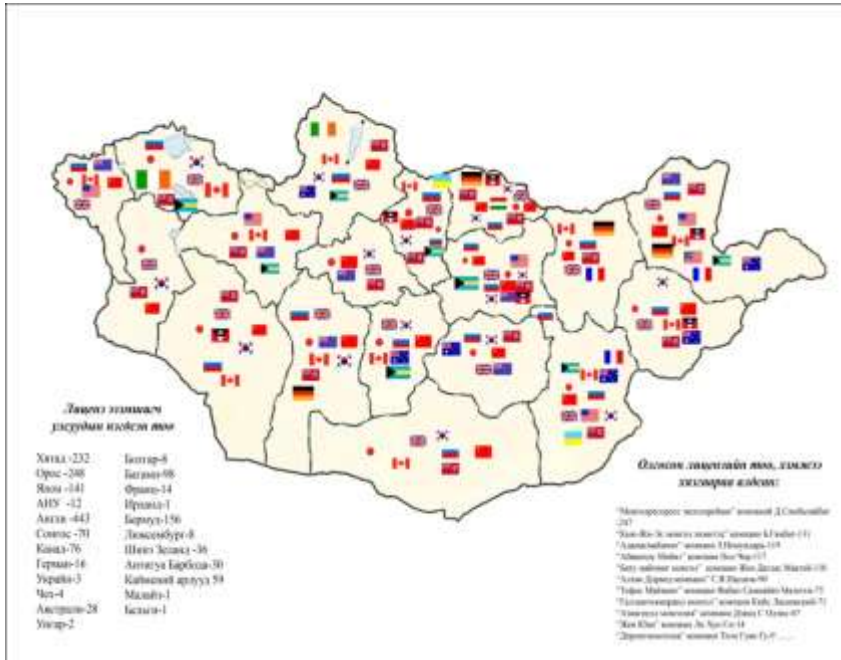
Results expected from the implementation of the law

- 1,782 special licenses will be cancelled
- About 40% of the territory of Mongolia will fall under protection
- Ecological balance will be preserved in the water drainage basins of the area, including Arctic, Pacific and Central Asian Internal

Challenges we face

1,782 special mining licenses will be reinstated and water drainage systems will be polluted

Rare and endangered species of plant and wildlife will disappear



If law is enforced

Ulaan Nuur lake was dry for 12 years

After 2 years since implementation of the law water came back



Thank you for your attention

Lets not look for easier life, lets not become ignorant in our personal well-being, lets not be supressed by hardships and with no political, racial and economic differences work together under the Eternal Blue Sky!

Lets come together! Lets protect our Mother-Earth, we are all her children.