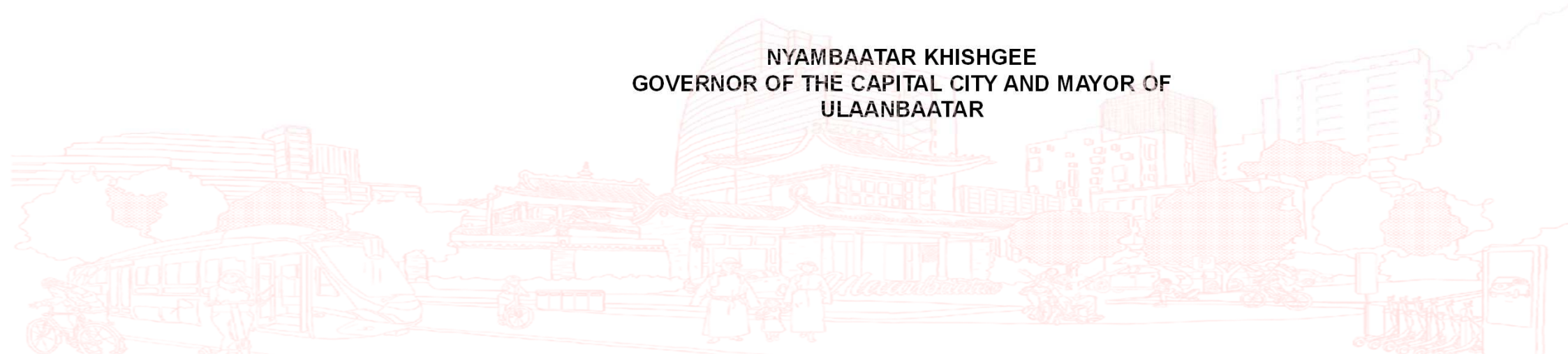




ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF ULAANBAATAR CITY

NYAMBAATAR KHISHGEE
GOVERNOR OF THE CAPITAL CITY AND MAYOR OF
ULAANBAATAR





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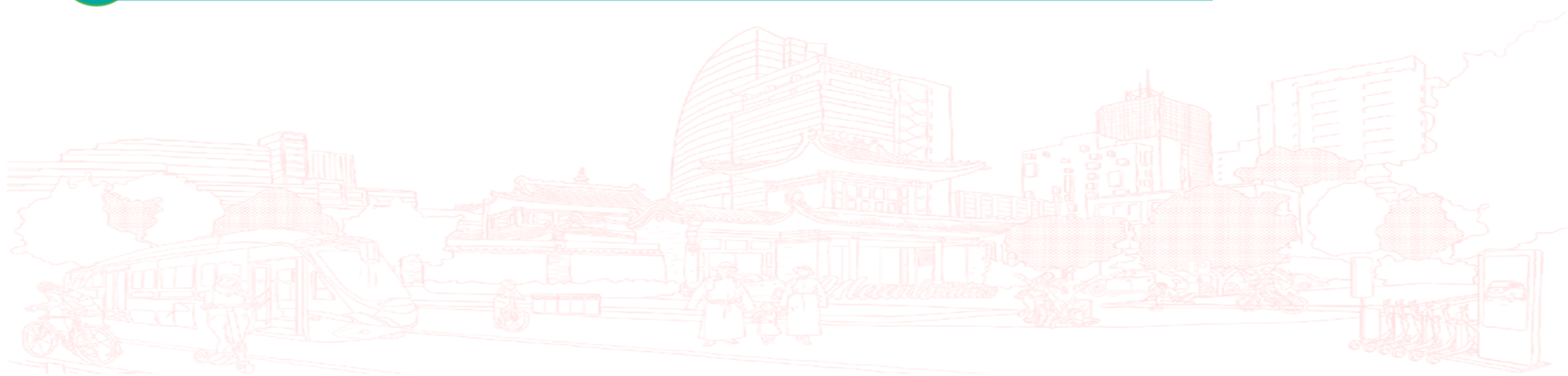
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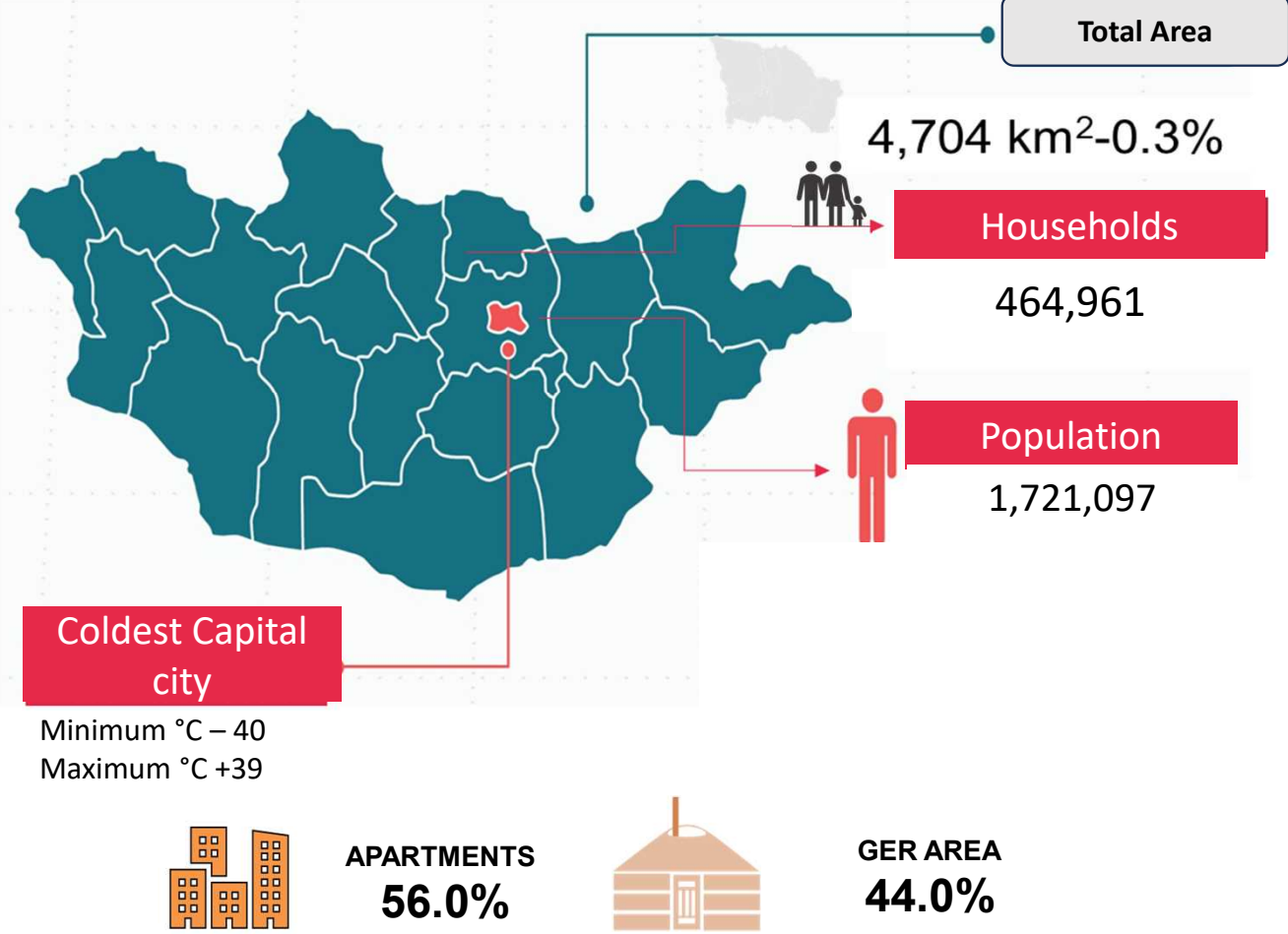
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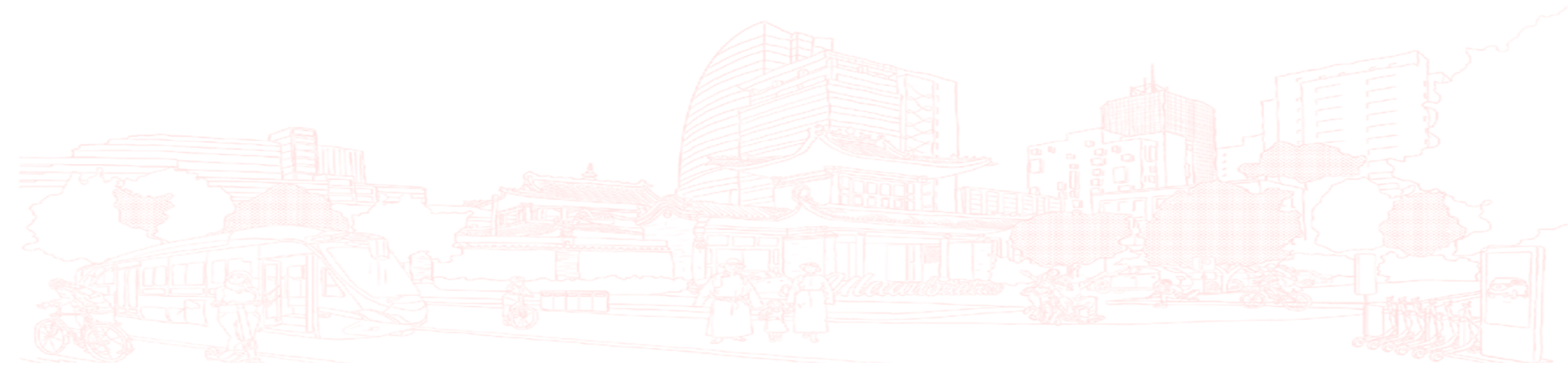
GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF ULAANBAATAR CITY





ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF ULAANBAATAR CITY

1. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION
AIR, WATER, SOIL POLLUTION
2. DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL
RESOURCES / FOREST, БИОЛОГИЙН ТӨРӨЛ ЗҮЙЛ,
WATER RESOURCE/
3. LAND EROSION, DESERTIFICATION
4. CLIMATE CHANGE, THE NUMBER AND FREQUENCY
OF NATURAL DISASTERS HAVE INCREASED AS A
RESULT





AVERAGE AIR TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST 80 YEARS

24 GROWN 

1 PER CAPITA CARBON EMISSIONS FROM WORLD AVERAGE

27 TIMES MORE



Area covered with forest

20.3%

Amount of underground water in use

98%

Desertification and land degradation

53.3%

Soil pollution

72%

Recurrence of disasters

2 times more 

VISION-2050

NET ZERO

A New Revival Policy

Nationally Determined Contribution 2021-2025
National target programs

Government Action Program
2024-2027

Development policy of
Mongolia 2022

2050

2030

2025

2024

2022

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Determined and approved our Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions in 2020

1 Decrease

22.7% - 2030
16.89 mil. ton CO₂

2023-2050
Zero greenhouse gas emissions

Energy	Agriculture	Industry	Road, transport	Construction	Waster
8.34 mil tonn	5.28 mil tonn	1.28 mil tonn	1.05 mil tonn	830 thous, tonn	106.1 thous.tonn

2 Adaptation

Ус	Бэлчээр	Гамшигийн менежмент	Нийгмийн халамж
ой	Газар тариалан	Нийтийн эрүүл мэнд	Биологийн олон янз байдал

**GREEN CITY-
SECURE
ENVIRONMENT**



Base Level 2021 on

Target level 2030 on



**AREA COVERED WITH
FORESTS**

95,234.0



107,731.6



**SIZE OF GREEN FACILITIES
PER PERSON / M2 /**

5.1



24.0



**REDUCED EXTENT AND AMOUNT
OF GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS
(thousand tons of CO2
equivalent/year)**

-



3580.0



**LAND DESTRUCTION / severe,
very severe 53.3 % /**



4% reduction



NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

Water resources

- ✓ Protect water resources, create an aquatic environment, and prioritize the use of surface water
- ✓ Increase water supply, use and reuse efficiently
- ✓ Distribute knowledge on integrated water resources management and ecosystem-based climate change adaptation.



Forest resources

- ✓ Preventing forest loss and degradation, protecting forests,
- ✓ Afforestation, and forest restoration



Biological Diversity

- ✓ Increase the size of protected areas and improve their management
- ✓ Protect and monitor biodiversity



Soil and land degradation

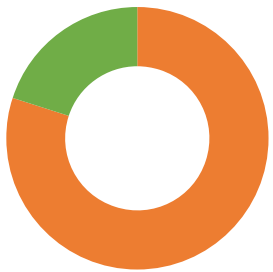
- ✓ Soil protection and restoration
- ✓ Prevention, mitigation and control of desertification
- ✓ Reduction and sanitation of soil pollution



CURRENT SITUATION OF THE FOREST FUND OF ULAANBAATAR CITY



1/4 of the total land area of Ulaanbaatar



116,258 га

Area of the Forest Fund



Area covered with forest

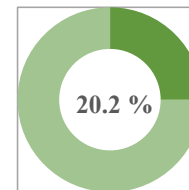
95,234 га

Areas requiring afforestation and reforestation

17,098 га



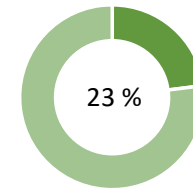
Area covered by forests



2021



Area covered by forests



2030



MEASURES TO REDUCE FOREST DESTRUCTION AND DEGRADATION



1

FOREST PROTECTION

- Conduct research on forest pests and organize control efforts based on research results
- Prevent forest fires
- Forest maintenance and clearing felling
- Ensure implementation of forest laws and regulations and conduct inspections

2

REFORESTATION AND RESTORATION OF FORESTS

- Afforestation
- Measures to support natural regeneration
- Establishing protective strips to slow desertification and sand migration
- Establishing reserves for tree planting

3

USE OF FOREST RESOURCES PROPERLY

- Granting permits to residents of green zones to harvest firewood for fuel purposes
- Utilization of forest by-products (nuts, fruits, medicinal and useful plants, hay)

2021-2022 OH	2023 OH	2024 OH
10011 ra	8030 ra	10765 ra

Afforestation (12,948 hectares)

2021-2022 OH	2023-2024 OH	2025 OH
87 ra	71 ra	20 ra

Protective forest strip (3350 hectares)

2021-2022 OH	2023-2024 OH	2025 OH
109.5 ra	25.8 ra	4.4 ra

Assist in the natural regeneration of forests (6660 hectares)

2022 OH	2025 OH
---------	---------

91 ra

26 ra

IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE "BILLION TREES" NATIONAL MOVEMENT



Rehabilitation of degraded forests
20.7 сая



Reducing desertification and land degradation
34.3 сая



Increase the green space
65.0 сая

120.0 million woods

Billion Tree National Movement (Total of 120 million trees in the capital)

2021-2022	2023	2024
1.339.822	878 836	1.150.961



Afforestation and forest restoration
20.7 million



Plant trees along the Tatami River
6.0 million



Cropland Protection
1.2 сая



Road and railway Protection
6.6 сая



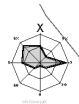
Protective forest strip
9.5 сая



Fruit farming
11.0 сая

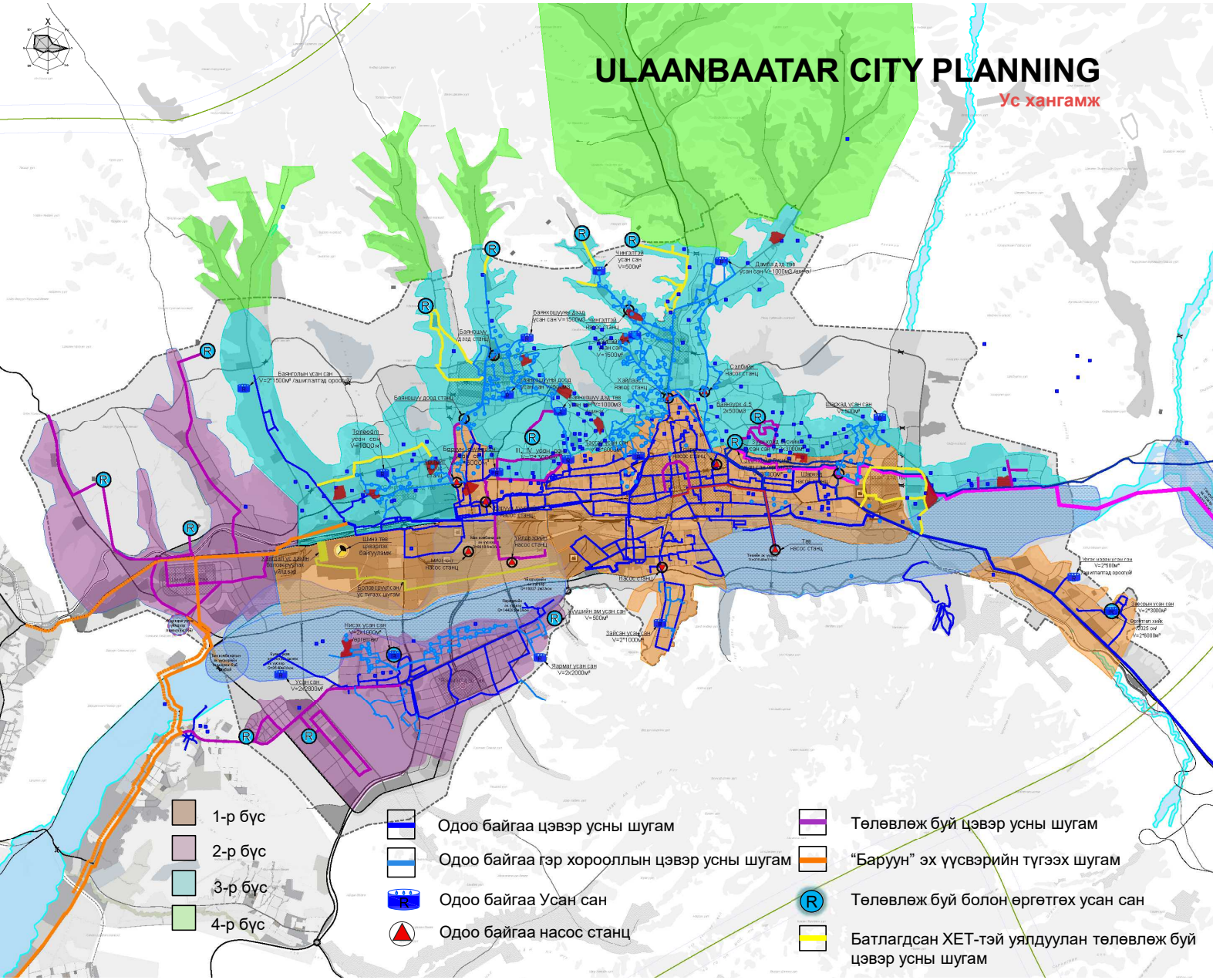


Green facilities
65.0 сая



ULAANBAATAR CITY PLANNING

Ус хангамж



- 1-р бүс
- 2-р бүс
- 3-р бүс
- 4-р бүс

- Одоо байгаа цэвэр усны шугам
- Одоо байгаа гэр хорооллын цэвэр усны шугам
- Одоо байгаа Усан сан
- Одоо байгаа насос станц
- Төлөвлөж буй цэвэр усны шугам
- "Баруун" эх үүсвэрийн түгээх шугам
- Төлөвлөж буй болон өргөтгөх усан сан
- Батлагдсан ХЕТ-тэй уялдуулан төлөвлөж буй цэвэр усны шугам

WATER SUPPLY OF ULAANBAATAR CITY

250'000 м3/хон 2023 оны total water consumption

571'850 м3/хон 2040 оны total water consumption

Total water consumption -50%

Groundwater: 284'600 м3/хон
 Main source: 4
 Additional source: 3
 Currently 7 approved sources: 258'900 м3/хон

Total water consumption -25%

Surface water: 142'130 m3/day
 Dam source: "Tuul Water Complex" project implementation

Total water consumption -25%

- Purified water: 142'130 м3/хон /recycled/
 - Initially wastewater recycling plant: 50'000 м3/хон
 - Expand in the medium term : 100'000 м3/хон

*Мянганы сорилтын сангийн II компакт гэрээ



IN THE DIRECTION OF ANIMAL PROTECTION 2023-2024

Ecological corridors are local protected areas:

In order to preserve the natural beauty of the capital city and maintain the ecological balance, we are working to establish an ecological corridor with an animal-friendly bridge overpass by taking 20,355 hectares of land in three locations in Bayanzurkh and Songinokhairkhan districts, which are the connecting areas of the PA, where the habitats of many species of mammals and birds in the city overlap.



Standards for wildlife-friendly enclosures in camping areas and national protected areas:

Proper wildlife-friendly fence planning and eco-fences in camping areas and specially protected areas will allow animals to move freely, reduce spatial pressure, reduce injuries and deaths caused by substandard fences, prevent zoonotic diseases caused by dead animals, allow unhindered access for fire engines during forest fires, positively affect forest regeneration, protect against soil erosion, and create a safe and pleasant living environment for citizens living in camping areas.



Beaver Breeding Center:

In order to reduce the degradation of the Tuul River ecosystem and restore the ecological conditions of the river basin in a natural way, work began in 2012 to bring 34 beavers, breed them, and reintroduce them. A total of 77 beavers have been reintroduced into the Tuul River, and research has shown that 5 beaver colonies have been established. Currently, there are 41 beavers at the beaver breeding center.



Breast
58 зүйл

Birds
227 зүйл

Plants
583 зүйл

Reptile
2 зүйл

Fish
17 зүйл



ANIMAL PROTECTION DIRECTION 2023-2024

Biotechnical measures



From 2021 to 2024, biotechnical measures were taken at 28 locations with high densities of forest and mountain ungulates by placing 20,000 kg of sphagnum moss, lake salt, and 332 bales of hay.

Wildlife sanctuary:



According to the register of injured animals entering residential areas, approximately 700 wild animals of 55 species were captured in 541 calls from 2019-2024, and approximately 210 animals were placed in wildlife shelters, provided with first aid, and released back into the wild.

FOOD ANIMAL CALL INFORMATION

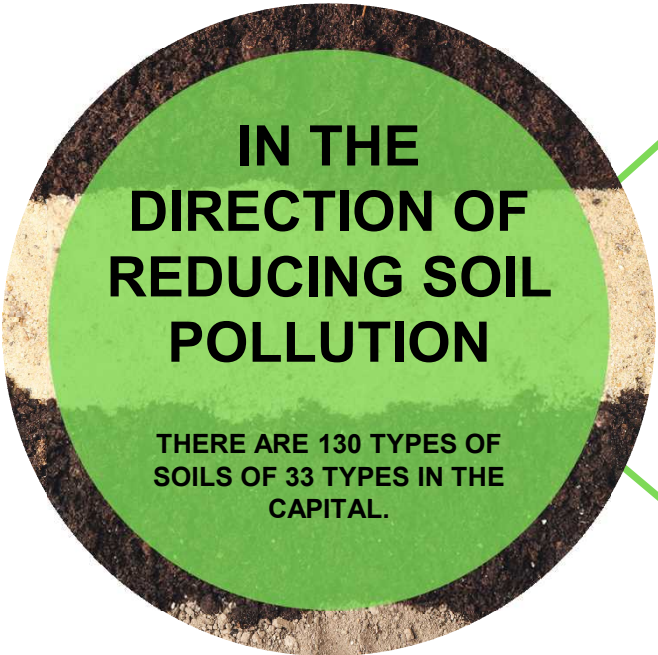
	THE BREAST	BIRDS	ХЭВЛЭЭР ЯВАГЧ	
2021	16	22	51	89
2022	13	22	43	78
2023	16	9	37	62
2024	30	26	52	103

POLLUTION

- 01 Bacteria (88% of the sampled area)
- 02 Heavy metals /9.86% of the area of 326596.36 hectares/

SOURCES

- 01 Pit latrine 144 992
- 02 Fuel distribution 275
- 03 Tire repair 121
- 04 Oil station 15
- 05 Auto spare parts trade 59
- 06 Car wash 152
- 07 Cemetery 764 ra
- 08 Others 32



WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF IMPROVING THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT:

- Soil protection and desertification prevention plan - to be approved by the NTC
- Regulations for establishing and following zones to improve soil quality in Ulaanbaatar city - to be approved by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

IN THE SCOPE OF DATABASE, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS WORK:

- Reducing pollution and promoting education
- Create a monitoring database and conduct research and analysis
 - 500 soil monitoring and control points across the capital city have been added to the pollution database.
 - 20 studies conducted between 2013 and 2022 by the public, private sector, international organizations, and researchers, Pollution Source Inventory Study

- Further implementation work
 - We will collaborate on research and monitoring point information on soil pollution and degradation.
 - Improve public oversight and develop a monitoring system.
 - Establish a soil sample analysis laboratory
 - Collaborate with WHO on human health impacts and capacity building



COOPERATIONS



The “Incheon Dream Park” project, as part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Incheon City Government of the Republic of Korea /**2017-2027** / **100 hectare** /



“FOREST OF KHAAN BANK” төсөл /**2021-2026 он** / **40 hectare** /

АНХААРЛ ТАВЬСАНД БАЯРЛАЛАА.

