

RESOLUTION A/HRC/35/20 – HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

MONGOLIA'S INPUT

For the last seven decades of Mongolia has been experiencing many impacts of climate change and human activities such as degradation of pasture land and desertification, decreasing of plant species, wildlife distribution area and wild animals population, increase of forest and steppe fires, water scarcity in steppe zones. Along with environmental degradation there's an increase of natural disasters, including the frequency of droughts and dzud- heavy snowfall, resulted in decrease of the livelihoods of herders and migration of rural population. For example, by 2012, 100 herders with 90,000 livestock migrated from Dundgobi aimag to other places and have not returned for 6-7 years.

Mongolia's Sustainable development concept 2030, Green development policy, National climate change program, National Program on Air Pollution Reduction and other policy documents are aimed at promoting a comfortable living and improving livelihoods by developing rural areas, creating jobs, and implementing measures to adapt to climate change and improving risk management.

In this framework, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, in collaboration with international organizations, is working on implementation of projects and programs to adapt to climate change, strengthen resistance capacities in rural areas and to implement pilot projects on best practices and advanced technologies, planning and improving the risk management and ensuring the livelihood of local people.