Mongolia's Agenda 21

CONTENTS

- Preface
- Introduction: Mongolia's Democracy
- Preface and Introduction
- Preface and Introduction
- Preface and Introduction
- Preface and Introduction
- Preface and Introduction
- Part One: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Two: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Three: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Four: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Five: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Six: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Seven: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Eight: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Nine: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Ten: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Eleven: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Twelve: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Thirteen: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges
- Part Fourteen: Mongolia's Sustainable Development Challenges

MONGOLIA'S AGENDA 21

Mongolia is one of the few countries to support the concepts, declarations and programmes of the Earth Summit, held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. A clear implementation of this support is the creation of the National Committee for Sustainable Development (NCSD) which is responsible for promoting sustainable development and Mongolia's Agenda 21.

In April 1996 Mongolia's National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) was established to engage and support all the activities related to sustainable development in the country. The Council is composed of representatives from the government, the parliament, the private sector, the academic community, and non-governmental organizations. The Council is chaired by the President of Mongolia and is under the direct supervision of the President. The Council is responsible for the implementation of the Agenda 21 programme and for the development and implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy. The Council is also responsible for the preparation and implementation of the National Report on the Implementation of Agenda 21 and for the preparation of the National Report on the Implementation of the Rio Earth Summit and Agenda 21 for the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD).

Mongolia's Agenda 21 is not only a document, it is a process. Therefore, our Government has endorsed the decision to allow our social sector to be involved through consultations and to participate in the implementation of the Agenda 21 programme. Mongolia's Agenda 21 is a document that provides a comprehensive and integrated approach to sustainable development and it is a document that can be used by the public and private sectors as a guide for sustainable development.

Land degradation has a successful implementation of NCSD's Agenda 21 and the great transition. The economic development and the environmental protection are the main objectives for the Mongolian Government. The country's strategy is designed to ensure economic growth and development while preserving the environmental integrity and sustainable development of the public interests and the country for the future

- conduct of a detailed study on the extent and causes of nuclear-related illnesses in Western Mongolia.

Sustainable utilization and protection of mineral resources requires:

- developing and using mineral resources essential to the needs of the national economy;
- minimizing the environmental costs created by exploitation of mineral resources by requiring fees and other actions designed to ensure that developers pay the full costs of resource exploitation;
- minimizing the health effects of mineral development;
- improving the cost-effectiveness of mineral development while minimizing environmental effects and increasing social benefits.

Protection and careful use of forest resources involves:

- educating people about the importance of protecting Mongolia's forest reserves;
- strengthening management and organization;
- dealing with the financial and economic factors that lead to irresponsible forest exploitation;
- developing better human resources in forest management;
- achieving greater scientific understanding and conducting forest-related research;
- creating information and promotion systems;
- improving use of forest reserves and reforestation;
- establishing a program for extensive afforestation of areas without forest reserves;
- assistance in evaluating forest raw materials and the proper use of reserves;
- creating conditions for the development of forest tourism;
- strengthening the various systems of forest activities, planning, evaluation, and control.

Biotechnology development should be approached:

- as a programme that includes improving food security and biodiversity conservation;
- creates development projects and conducts basic research on Mongolia's biological resources.

Policies, Laws and program related to the use and conservation of water resources must:

- encourage actions that lead to the proper use and conservation of water resources;
- reduce the use of water resources for other purposes;
- concentrate resources on upgrading the drinking water supply and hygiene.

Reducing the dangers of natural disasters requires:

- taking advantage of the world's scientific and technological progress in anticipating and dealing with natural disasters;
- providing support to sustainable development approaches that manage resources in ways that limit the effects of some disasters;
- improving Mongolia's system of warning, mitigation, management and response to natural disasters;
- create programmes to help those harmed by natural disasters.

Ecologically sound management of toxic chemicals is increasingly important as Mongolia expands its manutacturing and mining activities. A sound program to deal with the prevention of the effects of toxic and hazardous waste involves the ability to:

- evaluate toxic chemical and product risks;
- implement chemical classification and labeling;
- exchange information on toxic chemicals, risks, and harmful effects;
- establish programmes to reduce the level of chemical risks;
- extend national capabilities and managing capacities in controlling and regulating the use of toxic chemicals;
- prevent illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous chemical products.

4. Means for Implementing Mongolia's System of Sustainable Development:

Mongolia's National sustainable development strategy for the 21st Century will provide a strategic core of Government and public policy and will be implemented by cooperation between Government, NGOs, the private and academic sectors, and grassroots members of Mongolian society.

More specific actions to implement the MAP 21 strategy include:

- implementation of the national, regional and international strategy objectives will require financial support from donor countries and international organizations;
- the MAP 21 strategy will continue to provide full public and NGO participation in the processes of implementing Mongolia's sustainable development strategy;
- technological innovation in all industrial sectors will be advanced by developing ecologically cleaner technology which is appropriate to Mongolia's unique conditions and natural resources and to achieve this goal technology transfer from abroad will be an important focus;
- the national scientific capacity will be significantly enhanced and the results applied to create benefits at the local level;
- science and industry will become more cooperative enterprises through connections that expand intersectoral study and research;
- more emphasis will be given to development of national traditional technology, biotechnology, new materials, information, and chemical technology to promote high technology products and production;
- the financial resources given to the high priority sectors of the sciences and technology will be significantly increased;
- a national information system on the conditions and quality of human life, environment and ecological systems will become a regular part of the government's activities;
- the national capacity for implementation of the sustainable development strategy will be advanced through a combination of existing ministries and the creation of an ongoing governmental programme that concentrates on the implementation activities;
- public participation in governmental decision making will be expanded and encouraged directly and through representative organizations;
- national legislation will be reviewed in terms of its role in advancing the goals of sustainable development and changes encouraged when needed to improve the nation's ability to achieve sustainable development;
- the self-governance and management capabilities of local governments will be improved by increasing the independence and authority of local government in a more decentralized system;
- Mongolia's process of sustainable development will be developed in connection with other nations, strengthening our position in international relations and establishing a cooperative relationship with all countries.

Implementation of sustainable development requires:

- effective laws and enforcement aimed at setting the legal rules required for sustainable development;
- assignment of clear ministerial and local governmental responsibility;
- capability for monitoring and investigating compliance levels and potential offenses;
- effective systems for inspecting, regulating, taxing, and fee collection;
- effective clean up and pollution response systems;
- appropriate sanctions for civil or criminal violations.

National capacity building is essential. It requires:

- strengthening management and coordination for sustainable development;
- development of education, culture, and the arts;
- human resource development;
- enhanced science and technology;
- public education programmes;
- strengthened private sector and NGO awareness and capability;
- information systems for sustainable development;
- international cooperation.

Financial resources and mechanisms are needed that:

- integrate the MAP-21 with the national priorities and plans;
- create funds for sustainable development.

Strengthening the role of major groups must occur if democratic participation and management is to take place and so that all members of Mongolian society understand the importance of pursuing sustainable development. The groups and interests to whom the government should reach out include:

- women;
- children and youth;
- workers, business people and trade unions;
- herders and farmers;
- NGOs;
- the scientific and technological communities.