



NOMADS of MONGOLIA

Access to Land and Water

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Content

- **Brief introduction of Mongolia**
- **Problems of Pastoralists: Access to Land and Water**
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- **Conclusion**



ASTANÁ

ZAKISTÁN

ARAL

ISTÁN

TOSHKENT

DUSHANBE

ISTÁN

KABUL

ISTÁN

LAHORA

DELHI

NUEVA DELHI

Omsk

Novosibirsk

Irkutsk

ULAN BATOR

MONGOLIA

Harbin

Changchun

Shenyang

PEKIN (Beijing)

Tianjin (Tientsin)

Xian (Sian)

Wuhan

Shanghai

CC DEL

C H I N A

Huang He (Rio Amarillo)

Yang Tse (Rio Azul)

NEPA

BUTÁN

Mongolia



- Area: 1,564,115.75 km²
- **Population: 2.8 million**
- **Minority Groups: over 18%**
- **Pastoral population: 40% (2009) – 35 % (2011)**
- **Grassland area: 80%**
- Climate: average 20C in summer, -20C in winter

- A traditional lifestyle of Mongolians: pastoralist families live far away to each other for huge space to live.
- They move constantly for rotational use of pasture, so communication is difficult

All Mongolian citizens can claim **0.07 ha** for their own house and surroundings in the capital Ulaanbaatar (outside Ulaanbaatar in 'urban' areas a person can claim 1 ha).

- Urbanization assures the right to own land, at least around the ***ger-nomadic tent***.
But do the pastoralists have any rights to own land?



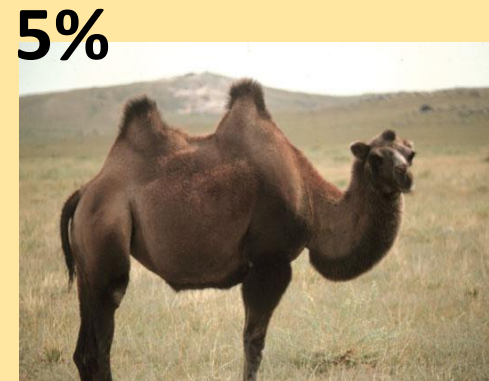
- All land is owned by the Mongolian Government
- Agricultural companies and private investors claim for the land to use it for agriculture. They can obtain a 40-year agreement with the government to use the land.



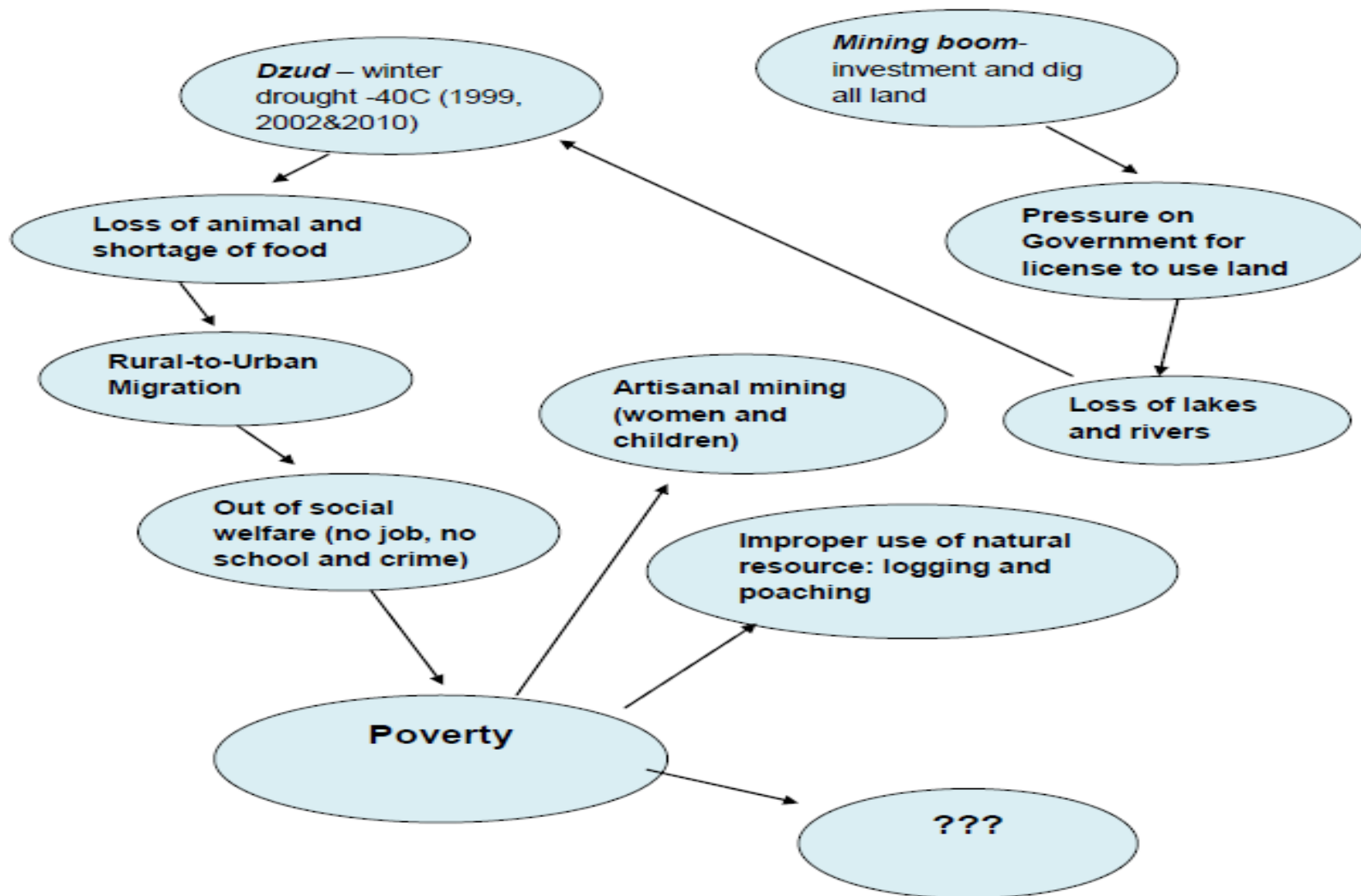
- **Mongolian pastoralists live with livestock**
- **Livestock – the main food (meat and milk product) and transportation tools.**



Pastoral Asset: Livestock over 30 million (2010)



Problems of Pastoralists: Causal diagram



???



Dzud-winter drought



Water from well



Conclusion I

Pastoralists



How to prevent?



Kazakh minority



Khalkh community



THANK YOU!

