NATIONAL WATER PROGRAMME

1. To approve the "Water" National Programme to be implemented within the framework of the "Millennium Development Goals-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy", attached herewith.

The Government of Mongolia /S. Batbold/ shall be in charge of developing an action plan for the implementation of "Water" National Programme, by organizing its implementation through economic and social development objectives, and including related expenses in the annual state budget.

The Environment, Food, Agriculture Standing Committee /B. Batbayar/ shall be in charge of supervising the implementation of this resolution.

MR. D. DEMBEREL,
MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENT SPEAKER

WATER NATIONAL PROGRAMME

ONE. COMMON BACKGROUND

1.1. Current View on Mongolian Water Resources and Water Resource Use

Water resources in Mongolia have been studied over the past 40 years and are estimated to be 608,000 million cubic metres, comprised of 34,600 cubic metres in streams and rivers, 500,000 million cubic metres in lakes, and 62,900 million cubic metres in snow caps and glaciers, 10,800 million in underground resources. Water resources are not distributed equally and vary depending on geographic location, natural zone, region, structure and content of containing sediments. Seventy percent of surface waters form in the high zones of the Altai, Hangai, and Hentii mountain ranges, the Hovsgol mountains, Ih Hyanhanga mountain range which is only 30 percent of Mongolian territory. The collected resources are distributed to the watersheds of the Northern Arctic Ocean Basin, Pacific Ocean Basin, and Central Asian Internal basin, and feed 17 small and large rivers, most of which either flow directly or are tributary to rivers that flow out of the country.

Total annual water use in our country is 500 million cubic metres. 30.5 percent of total population uses water from centralized water supply systems, 35.8 percent receive water from trucked water services, 24.6 percent receive water from water kiosks and wells, and 9.1 percent take water from springs, rivers and streams. Water consumption levels vary tremendiously, with apartment dwellers with engineered water supply consuming 230-350 litres per day and dwellers in countryside or in ger areas consuming 5-10 litres per day. Total water use is increasing from year to year, creating demands to to increase the coverage of water supply and sewerage services in the cities

and settlement areas, to increase pasture land watering and irrigation to sustain animal husbandary and agriculture; and to support the growth of light industry, food industry, mining and manufacturing, and the renewable energy sector.

Due to world climate change evaporation of surface water in Mongolia is predicted to be 39-66mm in 2020, 50-72 mm in 2050, 106-193 mm in 2080; increasing air temperature is increased ice melting, and it is predicted that 50 m thickness of ice will melt by 2040, and 100 m thickness of ice will melt by 2050—2060.

A inventory done in 2007 revealed that 887 rivers and streams out of 5121, 2096 springs out of 9320, 1166 lakes and ponds out of 3732 had dried up due to climate change impact and human activities although their water use was relatively low. Monitoring and supervision over water use in the country is not sophisticated, the legislative environment is not developed, and control systems are not yet in place, which all cause difficulty in developing detailed information on water use, usage and performing effective water management.

1.2. Need and Justification for Developing the "Water" National Programme

Mongolia is a country with small water resources which are distributed unevenly throughout the country. Control and management of water is weak, the legislative environment is not sophisticated. Water supply level is low, coverage for wastewater services and the effectiveness of wastewater treatment plants and their capacity is weak, and there is a shortage of professional personnel and human resource. Therefore there is a need to solve these issues.

Furthermore, due to climate change in Mongolia and the extension of desertification, there is requirement to reduce the impact of desertification, restore natural resources, and establish proper lifestyle, and select proper way of supporting human activity to provide sustainable economic development and meet the demands of society. The above-mentioned requirements have become background to consider water issues in tight connection with country's future development and progress.

The "Millennium Development Goals-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy", as endorsed by the State Great Hural of Mongolia in its resolution No. 12 of 31 January 2008, in Item 3, the 5th priority strategic goal is the background for development of the "Water" National Programme to create conditions for the protection of water resources from pollution and deterioration, for proper use, and to supply the population with water that meets health and hygiene requirements. Programme goals, implementation stages, timing, results to be achieved, and criteria were developed in close connection with the National Development Strategy. The programme shall be implemented with two stages, the first, or intensive

development stage is 2010-2015, and the second or stable development stage is 2016-2021.

TWO. OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIC GOALS OF "WATER" NATIONAL PROGRAMME

2.1. The objective of this programme is the protection of water resources from deterioration and pollution, proper use of available resources, the implementation government policy creating conditions for Mongolian people to live in a healthy and secure environment as a key element in development of the country.

2.2. The programme objective shall be implemented through the following strategic goals:

2.2.1. Protect the water resources of Mongolia, provide all means possible to support their formation, maintain their purity and natural replenishment;

2.2.2. Establish water resource quality-monitoring network covering all territory that is constant and with sustained operation; and adopting new technology in order to provide efficient information and management;

2.2.3. Create conditions for the accumulation of water resources, provide potable water meeting the requirements of health standards, and improve water supply for industry and agriculture to support sustainable development;

2.2.4 Take comprehensive measures towards proper use of water resources and water conservation; adopt and implement advanced technology for reuse and treatment of wastewater; prevention from flood disaster; and support activities and initiatives within the legislative framework;

2.2.5. Improve water resource use and management, and develop the legislative environment and institutiional development for coordinating multiple requirements for water use, and capacity building;

2.2.6. Promote community participation and public information, advanced technology enriching with customs and tradition on the protection of water resources and proper use to young people and citizens.

THREE. ORIENTATION FOR ACTIVITIES AND MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "WATER" NATIONAL PROGRAMME

3.1. The following measures shall be taken to create conditions for accumulation of water resources, provision of potable water that meets the requirements of health standards, improvement of water supply for industry and agriculture to provide an environment for sustainable development:

First stage (2010-2015):

For protection and restoration of watersheds:

3.1.1. Place under state or local protection the watershed areas that produce 70 percent of the surface water resources of Mongolia; restore forest and vegetation coverage and take measures to protect these areas from fire and harmful insects;
3.1.2. Install earth generators at Altai, Hangai, and Hentii mountains and their adjacent mountains to increase precipitation rates;
For protection of source for water supply:
3.1.3. Establish specific or ordinary protection zones and hygiene sanitation zones around water sources;
3.1.4. Perform inspections of the current condition of water supply sources and update their hygiene & sanitation zoning and watershed region, place these under local jurisdiction and identify regulations to be enforced;
3.1.5. Take measures in stages towards eliminating negative impacts to hygiene and sanitation zones, watersheds and water resources; improve their quality by restoration and purification; and implement these measures starting first with municipalities and then with aimag centres, soums, and settlement areas.
3.1.6. Continue protection of spring sources by protecting and upgrading not less than 140 annually (1-8 in each aimag depending on number of springs in the aimag);
Second stage (2016-2021):
3.1.7. Establish in detail boundary limits of watershed areas for 80 percent of river flows and place under state or local protection Take measures to reduce or eliminate ongoing or planned activities with negative impacts on such areas;
3.1.8. If it is determined that measures to increase precipitation to benefit climate are effective, then install additional rain generators at Hangai and Hentii mountains;
3.1.9. Continue protection and site upgrading of spring sources;
3.1.10. Enforce special or ordinary protection zones and hygiene sanitation zones for water sources;
3.2. The following measures shall be implemented toward establishment of a water resource and quality-testing network, covering all territories, which has constant and continuous operation and uses new technology to provide efficient information and management.
For first stage (2010-2015 year):
For expansion and enhancement of water resource and quality-testing network:
3.2.1. Develop a comprehensive programme for a water resource quality-testing network, secure approval, and implement;
3.2.2. Perform technological renovation of the state network of water, meteorology, environmental control and testing, and reduce its vulnerability to disasters;

3.2.3. Establish a new nationwide underground water control and testing network, drill monitoring wells at mining and source areas for municipality and aimag center water supplies, and connect these to the network;
3.2.4. Establish permafrost control and testing network by constructing permafrost stations at areas with continuous, cold permafrost;
3.2.5. Expand the surface water control and testing network, construct a lake study station for Altai mountain in the Ulaangom soum, Uvs aimag and construct an ice study station at Bayan-Ulgii aimag;
3.2.6. Replace measurement tools, instruments, equipment for surface and underground water testing and install automatic meters; adopt a technology for efficient information and data transferring utilizing a modern communication system;
3.2.7. Improve the capacity of water testing laboratories, equip them with modern and highly sensitive analytic equipment; provide customers with detailed information on water quality and pollution;
Enhance border water relationships and establish a control-testing network:
3.2.8. Contract with neighboring countries on the protection of border water, its proper use, information exchange based on the principles of equal rights and effective cooperation, and provide implementation;
3.2.9. Establish the means to perform regular control testing of border water using established indicators, and transfer this information to a central location;
Forming and developing water ecosystem monitoring:
3.2.10. Develop a national biological index of major river basins in accordance with international standards; determine impacts to water ecosystems from river basin usage and climate change, and identify control indicators;
3.2.11. Increase the capacity to process and transfer information at the national information database, improve software and hardware and its operation; implement modern information technology and achievements to have the capability to identify water resource, quality, and usage information in detail;
Second Stage (2016-2021):
3.2.12. Expand the surface water monitoring network by 60 stations, establish a lake study station in the steppe regions in Bayanhongor and Dornod aimags;
3.2.13. Equip not less than 200 wells with measuring instruments that meet criteria requirements for the monitoring network; implemented by private investment, foreign or local projects and programmes for scientific and research purposes; train personnel and connect these instruments to the national network;
3.2.14. Upgrade the surface and underground water control-testing network for

constant operation to supply continuous information and management capabilities based on modern technology;
3.2.15. Drill 150 monitoring wells with depths up to 40 metres throughout the country, based on regional hydrogeological characteristics, and add this information to the national water information database.
3.2. The following measures shall be taken toward creating conditions for the accumulation of water resources, provision of potable water meeting the requirements of health standards, improving water supply for industry and agriculture to provide an environment for sustainable development:
First Stage (2010-2015):
For water resource accumulation and its use:
3.3.1. Develop designs for the construction and operation of a reservoir and a hydropower station at the Hovd river and its tributaries and at Northern Arctic Ocean Basin downstream of glaciers in order to create a water resource with 70,000-80,000 million cubic meter impoundment in the high mountain region;
3.3.2. Perform studies on the possibility for regulating flow and constructing reservoirs at the Orhon, Selenge, Herlen, Tuul, Hovd, Bulgan, Halh, Onon, Eg, Harhiraa, Turgen, Shished, Eroo, Haraa, Tamir, and Bogd Rivers, and transporting water for various uses; perform designs at feasible locations and implement construction work;
For intensifying surveys and investigations for underground water:
3.3.3. Intensify surveys and investigations for water supply sources for city and settlement areas, and perform source surveys and investigations for soum center water supplies; and establish sources and resource capacities;
3.3.4. Perform surveys and investigations for underground water for economic development regions where major projects are planned, and establish sources and resource capacities;
3.3.5. Perform hydrogeological and balneology studies at hot spring locations not previously investigated;
3.3.6. Intensify hydrogeological and hydrobiology, balneology studies for Mongolian mineral water deposits and create a catalogue and information database;
3.3.7. Perform studies on geothermal potential and study the possibilty to utilize deep hot water energy;
For increasing the amount of irrigated agriculture:
3.3.8. Construct a water reservoirs with volume of not less than 25.0 million cubic metres annually and irrigate annually not less than 10 000 hectares;
3.3.9. Take measures to renovate existing irrigation systems, rehabilitate, and construct

new headworks and irrigate 6,500 hectares area and implement systems to use water efficently and with savings;
3.3.10. Increase the number of ponds and reservoirs to accumulate snow and rain water for irrigated agriculture;
For improvement of water supply in city and settlement areas:
3.3.11. Construct a new water source facilities for Ulaanbaatar City, Biocombinat and Niseh Districts, Yarmag Microregion; and Erdenet, Darhan, Zuunmod, Suhbaatar, Arvaiheer cities, Shariin gol in Darhan Uul Aimag, Harhorin in Ovorhangai Aimag, Zamiin Uud Soum in Dornogobi Aimag; install technological equipment, renovate and expand existing facilities; implement management contol networks and water metering;
3.3.12. Perform expansion and renovation of apartment building engineering pipelines in Ulaanbaatar City and aimag centers;
3.3.13. Increase water service density in Ulaanbaatar City and aimag centers by constructing kiosks and connect them to a centralized system;
3.3.14. Intensify work for connecting hospitals, kindergardens, schools, and public service facilities in soums and settlement areas to centralized or community water supply and sewerage systems; annually construct and commission or rehabilitate water supply and sewerage systems for schools, kindergardens, and hospitals in 2-3 soums;
3.3.15. Establish new water sources for border guard units and take measures for improving water quality;
3.3.16. Improve water supply for military units and sections, and implement measures for improving water quality based on sector policy, planning and operating requirements;
For improving water supply for agriculture and industry:
3.3.17. Improve water supply for people and animal husbandry in the countryside, take measures for watering pasture land and develop new or rehabilititate 800-1000 wells annually in coordination with policy and planning by local administrative organizations, pasture land users, and farms;
3.3.18. Perform surveys and investigations of water sources for mining industry, light industry, food industry, the construction material industry, such as the planned Heating Power Station in Shivee-Ovoo, Tavan Tolgoi, and proposed coal processing industry in Choir and Nyalga, cooperating with the entities who are initiating the projects;
For using water energy:
3.3.19. Take measures to improve planning for energy resources in Mongolian rivers, development projections of renewable energy, demands and requirements for energy,

and sector policy and planning based on lessons, experience and difficulties during operation of the Taishir and Dorgon hydropower stations;
3.3.20. Review the feasibility study for 58MW Chargait hydropower station, 65MW Erdeneburen hydropower station and if it is possible, implement their connection with other water facilities;
3.3.21. Redevelop norms for major water users such as the mining industry, heavy industry, and heating power stations, and all other users, with promotion of the use of modern technologies, and require them to be implemented and regulated.
Second stage (2016-2021):
For developing water resource accumulation and use
3.3.22. Develop designs for construction and operation of a reservoir and hydropower station on Hovd river, and its tributaries, and at Northern Arctic Ocean Basin downstream of glaciers, in order to form a water resource with 70,000-80,000 million cubic meter impoundment in the high mountain region;
For intensifying surveys and investigations for underground water:
3.3.23. Water source surveys and investigations for regions with settled population, cities, and settlement areas, based on development planning by national and local governments, demands; order and continue works for establishing feasible underground water resources;
3.3.24. Continue performing hydrogeological survey investigations at spring water deposits;
3.3.25. Begin a study on the use of geothermal energy from deep hot water sources;
3.3.26. Build ponds at not less than 130 places in Mongolia based on surveys and investigations, and local needs and requests;
3.3.27. Perform 1:100000 scale hydrogeologic survey and mapping at suitable locations for underground water accumulation in the gobi regions;
3.3.28. Construct new water sources for Ulaanbaatar City and aimag centres; and expansion and replacement of water supply pipelines; adopt computer management and control networks; and intensify water metering;
3.3.29. Construct water supply pipelines at Altai, Choir, Dalandzadgad, Ulaangom, Hovd, Hotol; and continue expansion and replacement of existing pipelines;
3.3.30. Perform feasibility studies for water supply and sewerage systems for the town or village to be constructed as part of the Oyu Tolgoi and Tavan Tolgoi deposit developments; and accomplish construction of the first phase facilities;
3.3.31. Perform feasibility studies for water supply and sewerage systems for group settlements, and implement in stages;

3.3.32. Perform feasibility studies for construction of a 300MW hydro power station at Selenge river, a 200MW hydro power station at the Egiin river, a 100MW hydropower station at the Orhon river, and study and determine the possibility of starting construction.

3.4.The following measures shall be taken towards proper use of water resources and water conservation; adopt and implement advanced technology for reuse and treatment of wastewater, prevention of flood disaster; and provide support activities and initiatives within the legislative framework:

First phase (2010-2015):

For improving wastewater treatment and reuse:

3.4.1. Make technical and technological renovation of wastewater treatment plants in aimag centres, larger cities, settlement areas; and improve operation to meet standards;

3.4.2. Promotional activities addressing water protection, increasing water supplies, treating and reusing wastewater;

3.4.3. Adopt and implement small-scale wastewater collection and treatment facilities with advanced technology at the tourist camps and public service facilities near Hovsgol, Ogii, Uvs, Hyargas, and Har Us Lakes, and large rivers;

3.4.4. Support activities and initiatives for wastewater treatment and reuse within the legislative framework;

3.4.5. Construct new wastewater collectors in some microregions of Ulaanbaatar City; construct collector and branch pipelines in settlement centres, construct and expand water supply and sewerage pipelines in the aimag centres;

3.4.6. Perform technological renovation of the Tolgoit Wastewater Treatment Plant in Ulaanbaatar City; reuse wasterwater; treat wastewater to meet standard requirements;

3.4.7. Renovate wastewater treatment equipment in the districts of Ulaanbaatar City, aimag centres, settlement areas; and increase their capacity;

3.4.8. Renovate water supply and sewage service trucks and equipment in cities and settlement areas;

3.4.9. Establish fixed or portable laboratories for control of potable water and sewage at aimag centres and enhance their operation;

3.4.10. Introduce new technology to treat wastewater by biological methods, develop biological processes suitable for Mongolian conditions.

For proper use of water resources and their conservation:

3.4.11. Adapt the roofs of large buildings and facilities to collect precipitation; incorporate collection of precipitation into designs and include in norms and regulations; and establish policies for domestic use or watering green spaces;

3.4.12. Study engineering solutions for separate potable water and domestic use water systems in new apartment buildings and facilities with municipal water supply supply; and treat domestic water (greywater) to use for sewerage systems and watering green spaces; and incorporate these solutions into design; limit potable water use for industry;
For flood protection:
3.4.13. Review flood protection planning, operation and expansion for Ulaanbaatar City, aimag centres, other large cities and settlement areas; take measures to accomplish necessary upgrades.
Second stage (2016-2021):
For improving teatment level of sewage and its reuse:
3.4.14. Make technological renovations and increase the capacity of the wastewater treatment plants in Moron City, Hovsgol Aimag, Darhan City, and the Baganuur District of Ulaanbaatar City;
3.4.15. Replace sewage collectors as needed in some aimag centres, cities, and settlement areas; Expand the wastewater treatment plant in the Baganuur District of Ulaanbaatar City;
3.4.16. Repair water supply and sewage service trucks and equipment in cities and settlement areas;
3.4.17. Establish control systems for water supply and sewage systems in all aimag centres, cities, and enhance their operation;
3.4.18. Adopt advanced and environmentally friendly technology for toilets (biological and dry toilets) and reuse of waste (grey) water by households, entities and tourist camps not connected to centralized water supply or sewage systems, and reduce the amount of wastewater generated from their daily operation.
3.5. The following measures shall be taken for advancing water resource use and management, develop a legislative environment, and institutiional development to coordinate and develop water usage capacity building:
First stage (2010-2015):
For advancing water resource use and management:
3.5.1. Establish river basin council for rivers that receive impact from business operations or have other major loads. Develop comprehensive planning for proper use and planning for water other natural resources;
3.5.2. Develop integrated water resource management planning in Mongolia and establish possible limits of water to be appropriated from the rivers of high water usage and demands; develop and secure approval for river basin management plans and provide for their implementation;

3.5.3. Develop common methodologies for water management in Mongolia and develop common methodologies for developing river basin management and implement them;
3.5.4. Promote registration and education of national water sector personnel and implement modern human resource management;
3.5.5. Develop foreign relations in the water sector, improve benefits of projects on water resources and their use and protection financed by international organizations and foreign countries, and correlate them with government policy and programmes; focus on solutions for prevention of environmental pollution based on mutually beneficial cooperation; participate in a wide range regional and international meetings, and cooperate in expressing the position of our country;
3.5.6. Enhance water management institutions and establish local level water offices; improve qualifications for state and local administrative organizations;
3.5.7. Establish state owned corporation, with branches at aimag centres and rural locations for water resource management and to be responsible for operation and maintenance services for state owned facilities;
Refining the legal environment:
3.5.8. Study the coverage of all existing water-related laws in order to refine the legal environment to advance coordination of multisided relationships, like integrated river basin management, water sector management and institutional structures, coordination of activities by organizations and the setting and payment of user fees.
Second stage (2016-2021):
Refine water resource use and management:
3.5.9. Integrated river basin management councils shall be established for the medium-sized rivers with high loading due to business activity. Continue implementation of comprehensive management plans in conjunction with proper use and protection of natural and water resources;
3.5.10. Establish complex structures needed to implement integrated river basin management and develop their operation;
3.5.11. Develop the framework for integrated water resource management and form water management structure suitable for dry regions that experience drought
3.6. Following measures shall be taken to publicize information on water resources and their proper use, using advanced technology enriched with customs and traditions, to young people and citizens:
First stage (2010-2015):
3.6.1. Establish a tradition to organize public programs twice per year at municipalities,

aimag centres, soums, settlement areas, and herder groups to encourage protection of their water resources, follow correct hygiene and sanitation practices, and prevent negative impacts;
3.6.2. Introduce world-class, advanced technologies for the proper and beneficial use of water, reducing pollution, and treatment by adapting them to Mongolian conditions;
3.6.3. Develop curricula for junior, medium and high schools, and institutes that will give effective ecological education;
3.6.4. Improve curricula for water sector professionals in terms of content and quality; identify classifications for new water professions, develop and implement a masters degree curriculum for integrated water management for institutes and universities; intensify training for skilled professional workers and technical staff;
3.6.5. Publicize customs and traditions of Mongolian people to respect, protect and properly use water, enriched with advanced technology, for young people and citizens; and cooperate regularly with water organizations and educational, cultural, mass media organizations;
3.6.6. Participate actively in programmes organized for World Water Day and by international or regional organizations; organize measures in our country and publicize the results to the public;
3.6.7. Organize traditional water ceremonies of offering, integrating these with modern civilization and creating a public tradition;
3.6.8. Bring water sector scientific and study work to a new level; study and implement advanced technology on the proper use of water, water conservation, water metering, water treatment, and the processing of water nano structure to improve water supplies, usage, operating level, and benefits; make the priority orientation to efficiently learn and implement the results of these investigations, including knowledge of water physics, chemistry, biology, mineralogy, and characteristic of information transforming, storing, replacing material and forming into new material;
3.6.9. Direct fundamental scientific study and investigation work in the water sector to address climate change, its worldwide impact and exposure in Mongolia, impact trends, and identify measures to adjust, soften or neutralize negative impacts and support processes for accumulating and preserving water resources.
Second stage (2016-2021):
3.6.10. Study all advanced achievements of technology for water conservation, water treatment, and reuse; and develop a framework to give policy, legislative, and economic support for their introduction and adaptation to the conditions of our country;
3.6.11. Organize campaigns involving citizens, entities and organizations to clean

rivers, lakes, ponds, springs, and water points of domestic and industry waste at 20-50 km. radius in municipalities, aimag centres and larger cities, 10 km. radius in soums and settlement areas, 5 km. radius in bags and herder groups, and make a tradition that each citizen participats; not less than 2 times per year (5 May during the spring season, 15 October during the autumn season);
3.6.12 Continue fundamental study work in the water sector, at a level to support activities for adjusting to climate change and accumulating water resources.
FOUR. IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES OF THE "WATER" NATIONAL PROGRAMME
4.1.The following are the principles for implementation of the "Water" national programme:
4.1.1. Implement the "Water" national programme with an integrated approach, in harmony within its activities, planning, and management, and with other programmes for environment protection, proper usage of natural resources and economic, social, local development policy and planning;
4.1.2. Support and involve citizens, entities, organizations, government, and society for implementating goals, strategies and action plans of the "Water" national programme, and create an environment for cooperation;
4.1.3. Shall be compatible with the natural and climate characteristics of Mongolia, conditions for business engagement, population demands and requirements.
FIVE. MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION AND FINANCING FOR THE "WATER" NATIONAL PROGRAMME
5.1. State central administrative organizations in charge of the country's environmental issues and the Government Member is responsibe for implementation of the "Water" National Programme;
5.2. The supernumerary organization, the National Water Committee, shall work under the obligation to lead and organize the implementation of the "Water" national programme, provide coordination between sectors, and supervision; and shall be headed by the Government Member in charge of environmental issues. Regulation of the National Water Committee shall be approved by the Government Member in charge of environmental issues.
5.3. The State administrative organization in charge of water issues shall implement an action plan for implementation of the "Water" National Programme, Government programmes, the economic and social development orientation goals and measures by cooperating with other stakeholders and be obligated to report results to the Government of Mongolia, Government Member in charge of environmental issues, and

Head of National Water Committee.
5.4. At the local government level, cooperate with aimag and municipality Governors and the organizations in charge of environment, food, agriculture, light industry, urban services, participating parties, and professional organizations; shall report results to Government Member in charge of nature and environment and Head of National Water Programme.
5.5. The goal and activities of the "Water" National Programme shall be implemented by incorporating them into Government programmes and annual orientation for developing the country's economy and society, state budget, and financing by state and local budget, international organization, bilateral funding, investments, contributions, aid, projects by foreign and local entities, organizations, citizen and contribution, without repetition or omissions, with savings and benefits.
5.6. The Government shall evaluate implementation of this programme at the end of each intermediate planning stage, include in the implementation report of Comprehensive National Development Strategy, and report to the Parliament of Mongolia, and, if necessary, shall submit to the National Security Council to receive advice and direction.
SIX.MAIN RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED UPON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "WATER" NATIONAL PROGRAMME
The following results shall be achieved upon implementation of the "Water" national programme:
6.1. Preservation of a network of water sources valuable to Mongolian ecosystems, provide security for water supplies to the population, and ensure surface water flows to hand over to future generation.
6.2. Connection not less than 30 thousand households to centralized networks, improving the housing conditions of not less than 10,000 households annually throughout the country.
6.3. Agricultural industry shall be developed and the food product supply shall be improved.
6.4. Reliability of water supply sources for mining, industry, and infrastructure facilities in the South Gobi region, like Tavan Tolgoi, Oyu Tolgoi, Tsagaan Suvaraga, and Olon Ovoot
6.5. Not less than 70 percent of the population of cities and settlement areas, and not less than 60 percent of the population in the countryside shall be provided with water that meets the requirements of health and hygeine standards.
6.6. Sophisticated water resource management shall be established and its operation

shall be normalized.

SEVEN.SUPERVISION OVER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE “WATER” NATIONAL PROGRAMME AND EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR THE RESULTS

7.1. The National Security Council shall supervise implementation of the “Water” National Programme.

7.2. The National Security Council shall supervise and analyze each stage of the “Water” National Programme implementation, and evaluate progress, work results in the following way:

Stages for supervision and analysis for the implementation of goals indicated in the policy document:

First Stage: Perform first stage evaluation for the ”Water” National Programme implementation (Period: June 2015);

Second Stage: Perform final stage evaluation for ”Water” national programme implementation (Period: June 2021).

7.3. Supervision, analysis, and evaluation of the “Water” National Programme shall be carried out with involvement of state administrative central organization, local administrative organizations, professional and research organizations and non-government organizations, under a common plan; necessary expenses shall be included to the annual budget.

7.4. Evaluation criteria for the “Water” National Programme goal implementation shall be identifyied in advance for each of the strategic goals. The primary criteria are:

7.4.1. Watersheds of protected rivers, large rivers, the number and area of water sources for water supply, the number of springs and water sources that are protected;

7.4.2. The amount of precipitation increase from the long-term average; the density of control-testing points for surface and underground water; quality of information, regularity of information, and increased utility;

7.4.3. The number of reservoirs constructed with flow regulation, and their capacity; the number of ponds constructed and in use; the number of population centres supplied with water meeting health standards; and their growth;

7.4.4. Increase in the accessibility of sewerage service;

7.4.5. Level of wastewater treatment, reduction of waste substances drained to nature, and the reduction in the amount of sewage water generated;

7.4.6. Increase in the quantity of electricity generated from water energy;

7.4.7. Growth in the harvest from irrigated crops and yields per unit area;

7.4.8. The number of animal watering points and improvements in pasture land usage;

7.4.9. Improvement in the legal environment for water the sector and reduction in contradiction, omissions, and reireration in water laws;
7.4.10. Improved levels of personnel working in the water sector and preparation for water profession;
7.4.11. Reduction in the quantity of water used for manufacturing per unit of product (water saving);

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