Brief Statement
National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia
as member of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre of the
Development of Disaster Information Management (**APDIM**)

Introduction:

Mongolia is a landlocked country situated on the North Central Asian high plateau, covering an area of approximately 1.5 million square kilometers. With a population exceeding 3.5 million, Mongolia is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world. The nation is characterized by its vast steppes, the Gobi Desert, and an extreme continental climate, marked by harsh winters and warm summers.

The agricultural sector is the second largest economic pillar of the country after the mining sector. The contribution of the livestock sector to the agriculture GDP is about 90%. Approximately 30 percent of the workforce is directly dependent on the livestock sector.

The number of natural and human-induced hazardous events and incidents occurring in Mongolia has not decreased significantly compared to 2015/2004. In particular, climate-related phenomena have increased 2.9 times.

Regarding future trends in disaster risks, the frequency and intensity of potential hazards are expected to increase due to the impacts of climate change. Climate change has intensified over the past 80 years in Mongolia, with the average air temperature increasing by 2.25 degrees Celsius, which is twice the global average. More than three-quarters of the country's territory is affected by desertification to varying degrees, with half of the total land area already classified as severely desertified.

In addition, Mongolia is highly susceptible to natural disasters, including drought, dzud, forest and steppe fires, and extreme cold, all of which are considered major slow-onset disasters. Due to global warming, climate change, and ecological degradation, the frequency and intensity of disasters have dramatically increased and made cascading and compounding impacts on socio-economic sustainable development.

Therefore, Mongolia integrates disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into its national development policies to ensure a comprehensive and resilient approach to sustainable development. For instance, one of the objectives of the ‘Vision-2050” Mongolia’s Long-term Development Policy, which was approved by the Resolution No.52 of the Parliament of Mongolia in 2020, is to Strengthen adaptation and resilience to climate change and reduce potential risks.
Moreover, activities are noted as follows:

- Adopt and implement a national program on climate change adaptation.
- Study and develop a climate change risk insurance system.
- Enhance early warning capacity for natural and weather disasters and install radar stations in at least five locations, and
- Establish and develop a joint public-private national green financial system to finance environmentally friendly green projects and activities.

We consider that activities of climate change adaptation will reduce the exposure and risks of vulnerable sectors while strengthening the adaptative capacity.

Furthermore, *The National Programme of Community Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025*) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy which is named the *Medium-Term Strategy for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Mongolia (2017-2030)* are implemented under the aims of integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to ensure sustainable development at the national and local levels.

Commitments:

The Government of Mongolia is placing significant emphasis on disaster risk reduction management and its effective implementation to strengthen the country's resilience to various hazards. In this context, the Government has outlined strategic directions for the development of disaster information systems, digital transformation, and the integration of digital technologies to enhance disaster risk management.

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is developing a major platform aimed at reducing disaster risks, organizing disaster response activities, and providing the public and decision-makers with open and accessible disaster risk database/platform. This platform will enhance the transparency and accessibility of critical disaster-related information across the country, ensuring that all stakeholders are well-informed and able to make timely, data-driven decisions. One of these platforms is "The Unified System for Disaster Management," which includes data such as:

1. Statistics of disasters, hazardous events and incidents
2. Control Module for Resources
3. Control Module for Vehicle
4. Monitoring Module for Natural disaster risk
5. Disaster exposure module
6. Disaster risk database/information system

We are confident that these will provide substantial support in ensuring disaster risk reduction at both the national and local levels.