

MONGOLIA

Disaster Management Reference Handbook

September 2018

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Welcome - Note from the Director

This Mongolia Disaster Management Reference Handbook provides the reader a baseline of understanding of regional-specific factors, which influence disaster management. CFE-DM provides education, training and research about disaster management and humanitarian assistance, particularly in international settings that require coordination between the DOD and civilian agencies.

The United States (U.S.) Department of Defense (DOD) has a history of military-to-military engagement with Mongolia. Gobi Wolf is a reoccurring disaster response exercise and exchange mission in Mongolia.[1] It is part of the Pacific Resilience Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange program, which focuses on interagency coordination and foreign humanitarian assistance. Gobi Wolf is designed to test disaster response processes while maximizing realism through a series of scenarios.[2] CFE-DM provided one subject matter expert to the Exercise Gobi Wolf 2017, Disaster Response Experts Exchange (DREE), in support of USARPAC and I Corps, in Mongolia. CFE-DM presented best practices in international disaster response and civil military coordination and assisted in facilitation of exercise groups and supported the Exercise Control Group. One main goal of the exercise was to increase Mongolia's National Emergency Management Agency's (NEMA) capacity to respond to an earthquake using local, national, and international standard operating procedures.[3]

The U.S. DOD and Mongolia also participate in Khaan Quest, Pacific Angel, Medical Subject Matter Exchanges, as well as other engagements.[4] In 2015, a Mongolia Disaster Management Country Assessment was completed by CFE-DM with the purpose of defining, determining, and focusing operations, actions, and activities within the U.S. Government's engagement strategy with the Government of Mongolia (GoM) in order to improve identified gaps in their disaster management capabilities and capacity.[5]

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Martin, SES
Director

Information about the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance

Overview

The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance (CFE-DM) is a United States (U.S.) Department of Defense (DOD) organization that was established by U.S. Congress in 1994. The Center is a direct reporting unit to U.S. Pacific Command and is located on Ford Island, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.

CFE-DM was founded as part of the late Senator Daniel K. Inouye's vision. The Senator had witnessed the effects of Hurricane Iniki that struck the Hawaiian Islands in 1992, and felt the civil-military coordination in the response could have been more effective. He set about to establish CFE-DM to help bridge understanding between civil and military responders, and to provide a DOD platform for building Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DMHA) awareness and expertise in U.S. forces, and with partner nations in the Asia-Pacific. While maintaining a global mandate, the Asia-Pacific region is our priority of effort and collaboration is the cornerstone of our operational practice.

Mission

CFE-DM increases the readiness of U.S. forces, civilian and military counterparts, and international partners to respond globally to foreign humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations through Civil-Military coordination, training, information sharing, and regional planning.

Vision

CFE-DM exists to save lives and alleviate human suffering by connecting people, improving coordination, and building capacity.

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Disaster Management Reference Handbook Series Overview

The Disaster Management Reference Handbook Series is intended to provide decision makers, planners, responders and disaster management practitioners with an overview of the disaster management structure, policies, laws, and plans for each country covered in the series. Natural and man-made threats most likely to affect the country are discussed. The handbooks also provide basic country background information, including cultural, demographic, geographic, infrastructure, and other relevant data.

Conditions such as poverty, water and sanitation, vulnerable groups, and other humanitarian issues are included. A basic overview of the health situation in the country and disease surveillance is also covered. The handbooks include information on key national entities involved in disaster management, disaster response and preparation, and the military's role in disaster relief. Information on United Nation agencies, international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), major local NGOs, and key U.S. agencies and programs in the country, are also provided.

The overall aim is to offer a guide that brings together important information about disaster management and response for each country in an effort to provide a basic understanding for the reader. Information in the handbooks are compiled and based primarily on trusted, reliable, publicly available sources. Much of the information used is from open source websites including but not limited to ReliefWeb, PreventionWeb, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Fact Book, the United Nations (UN), The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), government sources, NGO websites, various media sources, U.S. Department of State (DOS), and foreign governments' web pages. Where possible, a link to the original electronic source is provided in the endnote (reference) section at the end of the document. Other resources are provided by subject matter experts (SMEs).

Each handbook is a working document and will be updated periodically as new, significant information becomes available. We hope that you find these handbooks informative, relevant, reliable, and useful in understanding disaster management and response for this country. We welcome and appreciate your feedback to improve this document and help fill any gaps to enhance its future utility. Feedback, comments, or questions can be emailed to cfe.dmha.fct@pacom.mil. You may also contact the Center at: (808) 472-0518. Please visit our website (https://www.cfe-dmha.org) to view the latest electronic versions available or to request a hard copy of a disaster management reference handbook.

This report has been prepared in good faith based primarily on information gathered from open-source material available at the date of publication. While making every attempt to ensure the information is relevant and accurate, CFE-DM does not guarantee or warrant the accuracy, reliability, completeness or currency of the information in this publication.

Executive Summary

Mongolia is one of the most disaster-prone areas in the world. It is susceptible to a range of disasters including severe winter storms that lead to livestock mortality (dzuds), strong winds and dust storms, drought, flooding, and earthquakes.[6] Previously, the government focused disaster protection efforts on response activities such as search and rescue and receipt of humanitarian assistance. However, the government of Mongolia has shifted its stance on disaster preparedness since the devastating winter conditions in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. The Government of Mongolia established disaster management entities and the legal framework to support disaster management.[7]

In 2004, the Government of Mongolia established the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) through the integration of three central agencies, the State Board for Civil Defence, Fire Fighting Department and the State Reserve Agency. NEMA's responsibilities and functions are defined by four national laws; the Law on Disaster Protection, Law on Fire Safety, Law on Forest and Steppe Fire Protection, and the Law on State Reserve. NEMA provides administration, coordination, and direct assistance during a disaster. NEMA operates under an established Incident Command System (ICS), a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management approach.[8]

An objective for the priorities in the Sendai Framework is to promote cooperation between academic, scientific, and research groups, and the private sector to develop new products and services to help reduce disaster risk and Mongolia has done this. Mongolia has taken early action to reduce disaster risk by utilizing risk maps through the cooperation with the National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM) (technical agency), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) (government), Khan Bank (commercial entity) and local governments. A dzud risk map is the basis to trigger forecast-based financing action for Mongolia. Dzud risk is developed around rainfall deviation, risk of drought, regional temperature, and eleven other scientific indicators. The Government of Mongolia implemented early action in 2017 with this program to reach herders well before the loss of their livestock.[9]

The incidence and severity of natural disasters is steadily increasing worldwide causing human suffering and loss of resources. Humanitarian organizations are aiming to reduce the impacts of disasters on the livelihoods of people. The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the National Society's volunteer base connect communities to local actions to ensure preparedness and timely response. The MRCS started the implementation of the forecast-based financing action program and has strengthened the cooperation between government, technical, and commercial parties.[10]

The government of Mongolia passed the "National Program for Community-based Disaster Reduction" in July 2015 as part of its resolution 303. The program goal is creating legislative framework for community-based disaster reduction. The provision includes direction to supply public awareness on disaster risk reduction, ensure risk-free habits become part of the people's lives and arrange training on disaster risk reduction. It included tailor-made training for persons with disabilities, children, elderly citizens, and low income persons. Another provision is to develop warning handouts and guidance on community-based disaster reduction.[11]

Mongolia at national level has made substantial progress on the Human Development Index (HDI). In 2015 the country crossed the high human development threshold for the first time.[12] Mongolia has successfully achieved their Millennium Development Goals through the adoption and implementation of policy documents to address health, nutrition and food safety issues of the population.[13]



MONGOLIA
Country Overview

Disaster Management Reference Handbook | September 2018

Country Overview

In 1206, Chinggis Khan (also known as Genghis Khan) founded the Mongol Empire. The Mongol Empire's territory extended from Poland in the west to the Korean peninsula in the east, from Siberia in the north to the Arab peninsula and Vietnam in the south, covering approximately 33 million square kilometers (13 miles). In 1227, the Mongol Empire was subdivided into four kingdoms after Chinggis Khan's death. In 1260, Kublai Khan (Chinggis Khan's grandson), took the throne of one of the four kingdoms that encompassed present-day Mongolia and China. In 1271, Kublai Khan formally established the Yuan Dynasty which was the first foreign dynasty to rule all of China until it was overthrown in 1368 by the Chinese Ming Dynasty.

Inner Mongolia was conquered in 1636. Outer Mongolia was submitted in 1691. For the next two centuries Mongolia was ruled by the Qing Dynasty until 1911. Mongolia declared its independence in 1911 under the Bogd Khan who was the spiritual leader of Mongolia's Tibetan Buddhism. However, the Chinese government still considered Outer Mongolia as part of it and in 1919 invaded the country. In 1921, People's Revolution won in Mongolia with the help of the Russian Red Army. Mongolia became socialist after that. After Bogd Khan's death in 1924, the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed.

For approximately 70 years, (1921-1990), Mongolia was under a Soviet-dominated Communist regime. In 1989 new waves of political thought emerged in Mongolia, inspired by the collapse of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe. A democratic revolution that started with hunger strikes to overthrow the Government led to the peaceful renouncement of communism in March 1990. Mongolia's renouncement of communism led to a multi-party system, a new constitution and a transition to a market economy. Since 1990, Mongolia has moved from a socialist country with a planned economy into a multi-party democracy.[14]

Culture

Mongolia has nomadic traditions and it is still practiced today in the rural areas of the country. Nomads raising goat, sheep, cattle (including yaks), camel, and horses. They migrate from place to place following the most favorable pastures and campsites. Traditional Mongolian food is based on the products of the nomadic herders which is meat and milk. They are processed with a variety of methods, and combined with vegetables and flour.[15]

Mongolian traditional music includes several different instruments combined with a unique throat singing. The singing style is known as Urtiin duu (long songs). It is from the 13th century. Urtiin duu involves complicated, drawn-out vocal sounds and demands great skill and talent from the singers in their breathing abilities and techniques. Another popular form of art in Mongolia is the playing of the Morin Khuur (fiddle). It is used in Khoomii singing and in other forms of traditional music. The fiddle is typical a horse-head carving crowning the instrument and it plays a major part in all classic Mongolian forms of music.[16]

Mongolian nomads traditionally live in portable dwellings call "ger". The Mongolian ger is made of wood lashed together with leather thongs and covered with felt and has a stove in the center. It is easy to erect and dismantle, and can be carried by camels, or wagons pulled by yaks, which is appropriate for the nomadic way of life.[17] Photo 1 shows the Mongolian ger with a stove at the center.

Demographics

Mongolia's population reached 3.17 million in 2017. A large portion of the population is under 35 years of age (64 percent of the total



Photo 1: Traditional Portable Mongolian Nomad Home (Ger)

population). Specifically, 30 percent are children age 0-14, 63 percent are age 15-59 years, and 6 percent are seniors aged 60 and older.[18]

Ethnic Makeup

The ethnic makeup in Mongolia includes the Khalkh (72.6 percent), Darkhad (12 percent), Khotgoid (11.4 percent) and other (4 percent).[19]

Key Population Centers

Mongolia is divided into 21 provinces (aimags), which are in turn divided into 329 districts (sums). The capital is Ulaanbaatar.[20] Mongolia is the least densely populated country in the world.[21] Population density is 1.9 per square (sq.) kilometer (km).[22]

Language

There are two main languages that are spoken in Mongolia. Approximately 90 percent speak Mongolian and five percent speak Turkic.[23]

Religion

The civilization in Mongolia is totally dependent on the forces of nature, and the Mongolians worship the various elements of nature, and pray to their ancestors who have transformed into mythical spiritual animals to provide them with health, success, and good weather.[24]

Mongolia embraces Buddhism. Since the 16th century, Mongolians have followed Buddhism. During this time in history, the Mongolian king, Altan Khan, was converted by Tibetan lamas. Mongolians follow Tibetan Buddhist teachings, also called Lamaism. For many Mongolians, the practice of Buddhism is flavored with traces of Shamanism, an ancient spirituality.[25] Photo 2 shows a picture of Buddhist prayer wheels at the Gandan Khiid Temple in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Shamanism is practiced in Mongolia, and people who seek help will approach a Shaman for a blessing or cure and to get hints about their future. Shamanism goes back in Mongolian history prior to Chinggis Khan's time, but it was Chinggis Khan that made it part of the Mongolian tradition. At that time the Mongolians were worshipping "Hoh Tenger" (blue skies). The skies represents the father, and the earth represents the mother of all beings in the universe.[26]



Photo 2: Buddhist Prayer Wheels, Gandan Khiid Temple, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Vulnerable Groups

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), vulnerability is "the degree to which a population, individual or organization is unable to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts of disasters".[27]

Elderly

Following a natural disaster, the elderly become vulnerable because they are often unable to advocate for their own interests because of physical impairments, and/or cognitive limitations. Sudden loss of medication or loss of access to pharmacies can severely jeopardize the life of the elderly. As part of the "National Program for Community-based Disaster Reduction" that the government of Mongolia passed in July 2015, community-based disaster reduction handouts are distributed to elderly citizens as well as persons with disabilities, children, volunteers, and young people.[28]

Children and Youth

Mongolia has a large number of youth (ages 15-34) who are unemployed which is twice the national average. This indicates that youth are more vulnerable to long-term unemployment and economic insecurity. Youth are in danger of experiencing loss of skills, a loss in lifetime earnings and a vulnerability to health and other risks. They may also become discouraged from actively seeking jobs.[29]

Children in Mongolia are also vulnerable to micronutrient deficiency and it is a public health concern in Mongolia. The highest prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies was in children under 5 years of age with 27 percent anemic, 21

percent iron-deficient, and 70 percent insufficient in vitamin A, and 90 percent insufficient in vitamin D. Food insecurity is a leading cause of undernutrition globally and this is the case for Mongolia. There is a significantly higher prevalence of child stunting, wasting, and low birth weight among children living under 5 years old in food insecure households compared to food secure households in Mongolia.[30]

Persons with Disabilities

The disabled population is especially vulnerable in disaster and crisis situations. In Mongolia, the overall number of persons with disabilities as of 2017, is 103,000 (3 percent of the total population). The risk of becoming disabled is high in Mongolia due to the fact that accidents are the major causes of death or illness of population. To raise awareness of disaster risk reduction (DRR) among persons with disabilities, TV sign language interpreted training was arranged in cooperation with the National Center for Rehabilitation and Development of the Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare. An earthquake response training was also given to 120 individuals of the Occupational Training Enterprise for the Blind People.[31]

Women

Women and girls are most vulnerable in emergencies and natural disasters, they have specific needs which are often not met during a humanitarian emergency. However, young women are also vulnerable in Mongolia to be trafficked. Young women (ages 15-24) are at most risk for human trafficking. Women are taken from Mongolia and trafficked to various Asian and European countries, especially Belgium, China, Japan, Macao, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, and countries in Eastern Europe. The 2015 Trafficking in Persons Report of the U.S. Department of State (DOS) classifies Mongolia as a tier 2 country, which indicates countries that do not fully comply with the minimum standards of the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, but that are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance. Young women living with low income and moderate education living in border areas and urban centers have been found to be vulnerable to solicitation for overseas employment. Often women seeking better employment will result in the trafficking of women, prostitution and the sex trade. Women are then at high risk of physical and sexual violence.[32]

Pregnant women are a highly vulnerable population for micronutrient deficiencies in Mongolia. For example, 21 percent of pregnant women are anemic, 30 percent are iron deficient, and 96 percent have deficient or insufficient vitamin D status and 12 percent have deficient or insufficient vitamin A status. Women in Mongolia have inadequate iodine status, placing their infants at risk of poor cognitive development.[33]

Economics

There are large amounts of natural resources in Mongolia. One of the key sectors of Mongolia's economy is minerals. Copper, molybdenum ore, iron ore, gold, coal, uranium, and fluorite (fluorspar) concentrates are important extracted minerals. Mongolia is third in the world for fluorite production. There are oil reserves contained in sizeable sedimentary basins within Mongolia, with remaining oil reserves estimated at 332.6 million barrels. Oil production started in 1998 and has exported 6.65 million barrels. Although there is currently no natural gas production in Mongolia, estimates say that there are quantities. There have been no exploration studies yet.[34]

Mongolia has a strong dependence on imported goods from China. For example, more than 90 percent of non-meat foods such as fruit, tea, rice, sugar, etc. are imported from China. Mongolia relies heavily on its own livestock for meat but natural disasters such as dzuds and environmental degradation is affecting this.[35] Table 1 shows the exports and imports by commodity groups in US dollars (million).

Mongolia's economic growth as of the first 6 months of 2018 was on the rise at +6.3 percent Gross National Product (GDP). The GDP is the total amount of new value added to domestic and foreign enterprises, organizations and individuals within the scope of the given region.[36] The growth of mining and the overall economy is on the rise, but it has not raised employment. Over 40 percent of unemployment has occurred in the service sector. [37] Approximately 9.7 percent of the population is unemployed.[38] The unemployment rate has been rising among young women. The government has made efforts to put job creation at the center of labor and economic policy and programs. They are investing in initiatives to increase industrial development and manufacturing, to enhance employment promotion programs among young people,

Specification	Jan-Jul 2016	Jan-Jul 2017	Jan-Jul 2018*	Jan-Jul 2018* / Jan-Jul 2017 %
Exports	2 541.1	3 520.3	4 116.7	116.9
Mineral products	1 831.3	2 884.9	3 499.7	121.3
Coal	337.3	1 409.1	1 619.4	114.9
Base metals & articles thereof	33.0	49.6	49.8	100.4
Raw & processed hides, skins, fur, articles thereof	17.0	16.3	12.0	73.6
Textiles & textile articles	196.0	233.5	289.3	123.9
Natural or cultured stones, precious metal, jewellery	341.9	218.3	144.9	66.4
Imports	1 832.6	2 330.6	3 265.7	140.1
Food products	166.9	200.1	239.3	119.6
Mineral products	364.4	548.1	730.4	133.3
Petrol	102.8	136.7	153.0	111.9
Diesel	111.0	252.4	316.8	125.5
Base metals & articles thereof	122.2	177.7	318.9	179.4
Transport vehicles & their spare parts	257.0	349.6	526.6	150.6
Machinery, equipment, electric appliances	361.3	471.5	683.6	145.0

Table 1: Mongolia Exports & Imports

persons with disabilities, migrants and students. They are also expanding training and retraining among the unemployed.[39]

Government

Mongolia adopted a new constitution in 1992. Prior to that they were under Soviet influence for approximately 70 years. The new constitution created a country that was an independent, sovereign republic. There was a formal name change from the Mongolian People's Republic to simply Mongolia. The office of president, a legislative body, and legalized opposition parties was created. The constitution lays out the purpose of the law and also states the president is elected by popular vote instead of by the legislature, as it was prior to the constitution.[40]

Mongolia has an executive, legislative, and judiciary system. The government, which is headed by the prime minister, is the highest executive body of the state. The National Security Council of Mongolia is the highest state consultative body and is guided by the National Security Concept of Mongolia. The members of the council are the president (chairman of the council), the speaker of parliament, and the prime minister. The president heads the National Security Council of Mongolia and is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.[41]

The country's legislative system includes parliament. Parliament has exclusive competence to enact laws or make amendments to them; to determine the basis of the domestic and foreign policies of the state; to pass a law recognizing the full powers of the president after his or her election, or to relieve or remove the president; to appoint, replace or remove the prime minister and members of the government; and to define the state's financial, credit, tax, and monetary policies. Parliament consists of 76 deputies who are elected to four-year terms. In the current parliament there are eight standing committees.[42]

Mongolia's judiciary system is made up of a Supreme Court, provincial (aimag) courts, district (soum) courts, and city courts. In order to ensure independence, the General Council was established as well as Judges who are independent. There is also a Constitutional Court which exercises supreme supervision over the implementation of the constitution, making judgment on the violation of its provisions and resolving disputes.[43]

Table 2 shows the leadership in Mongolia including the current President Khaltmaa Battulga who was elected in July 2017.

Environment

Geography

Mongolia is a landlocked country located in Central Asia. Russia is their neighbor to the north and China is their neighbor to the south (Figure 1). The country is very mountainous, but also has lakes, deserts, and forest area. Mongolia

Title	Name	Appointed
President	Khaltmaa BATTULGA	10 Jul 2017
Prime Minister	Col. (rtd) Ukhnaa KHURELSUKH	4 Oct 2017
Deputy Prime Minister	Ölziisaikhany ENKHTUVSHIN	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Finance	Chimediin KHURELBAATAR	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Damdiny TSOGTBAATAR	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Defence	Nyamaagiin ENKHBOLD	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Justice and Home Affairs	Tsendiin NYAMDORJ	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Labour and Social Protection	Sodnomyn CHINZORIG	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Roads and Transportation Development	Jadambyn BAT-ERDENE	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Energy	Tserenpiliin DAVAASUREN	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Health	Davaajantsan SARANGEREL	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry	Dolgorsuren SUMYAABAZAR	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports	Tsedenbalyn TSOGZOLMAA	11 Oct 2017
Head of Cabinet Secretariat	Gombojavyn ZANDANSHATAR	11 Oct 2017
Minister of the Environment and Tourism	Namsrain TSERENBAT	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	Batjargalyn BATZORIG	11 Oct 2017
Minister of Construction and Urban Development	Khavdislamyn Badyelkhan	11 Oct 2017

Table 2: Political Leadership in Mongolia



Figure 1: Map of Mongolia

has three major mountain ranges including the Altai, the Hangayn, and the Hentiyn. The Khorgo region located north of the Hangayn Mountains, has numerous lakes of volcanic origin and the Lake Hovsgol region noted for its huge subterranean caves. More than 40 percent of Mongolia is semi-arid Gobi Desert. Forests cover 15 percent of Mongolia.[44]

Borders

Mongolia is landlocked. Its bordering countries are Russia and China.[45]

Climate

Mongolia experiences severely long and harsh winters and short and dry summers. Temperatures in winter (October-April) may fall as low as -35°C. Summer temperatures can reach as high as 38°C in the southern Gobi region and 33°C in Ulaanbaatar. The weather in the mountains can be extremely cold and slightly wetter than the lowland regions. Rainfall is sparse, especially in the lowlands. Between June and September is when Mongolia receives the most rainfall. Southern Mongolia receives less rain than northern regions.[46]

Climate Change

Mongolia has been affected by climate changes. Weather patterns have begun to change due to long-term trends of global warming. Mongolia's severe drought problems during 1999, 2000, and 2001 are directed affected by this. Since 1991, there has been some degree of drought in Mongolia every year. Average winter temperatures (in the last 60 years) in Mongolia have increased by 3.6°C and autumn temperatures by 1.5°C.[47]



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Disaster Overview

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Disaster Overview

Mongolia faces many natural threats including zuds (dzuds), flooding, drought, winds and storms, earthquakes and forest fires. Based on historical events and risk analysis, Mongolia is highly exposed to dzuds.

Hazards

Dzuds

Mongolia experiences dzuds, which are multiple disasters where severe drought is followed by an extreme winter.[48] It consists of a summer drought resulting in inadequate pasture and production of hay, followed by very heavy winter snow, winds and lower-than-normal temperatures. Large numbers of livestock die primarily from starvation from not being able to graze and from the cold temperatures.[49] In the summer of 2017, over 70 percent of the country was experiencing severe drought which left herders without reserve hay and food for their livestock. Then continuous harsh conditions made the situation worse. There is a dzud risk map developed by the National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM), Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE) and the Nagoya University of Japan. NAMEM released the "Dzud risk map" in November 2017 which triggered the Forecast-Based Financing Programme implemented by Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) and supported by British Red Cross (BRC). The dzud in 2009-2010 resulted in the death of 8.8 million livestock and cost the Mongolian economy USD$ 192 million. The country also experienced a dzud in 1999-2002. In 2001, a dzud killed off millions of livestock. In 1999, similar conditions killed more than 10 percent of Mongolia's livestock.[50]

Drought

Mongolia is very susceptible to drought. Over 90 percent of Mongolia's territory is referred to arid, semi-arid, moderate arid or moisture deficient. Its territory is occupied by a Gobi desert region which makes the issue of drought and desertification especially important. Figure 3 shows that some areas of Mongolia as of July 2018 that is experiencing extreme drought.[51]

Flooding and Landslides

Due to heavy precipitation in the river's basin region, waters overflow against its banks. Spring flooding takes place in the rivers originating from the Mongolian Altai, Khovsgal, and Khangai mountain ranges. This type of flooding usually occurs in the spring when the snow melts from the mountains. Flash flooding also occurs in Mongolia and it can claim many lives. Rains coming down on mountainous areas loosen sediments and wash it away producing a flash flood.[52] In July 2018 heavy rainfalls cause flash floods in several parts of the country affecting almost 3,000 people. Flooding overwhelmed the local response capacity and additional human resources were needed to help with response operations.[53]

Fires

More than half of the country's total area is located in a zone exposed to forest and grassland fires. The probability of forest fires increases in dry periods of spring and autumn. Although in most cases fire outbreaks were triggered by man's actions, there are also natural factors leading to start of the fires. Flammable material in the forest, dry weather, and wind can create the fire. There is a very insignificant probability of forest fire outbreak when the amount of precipitation is over 2.0 mm. Approximately 50-60 forest fires and 80-100 grassland fires are recorded in Mongolia every year. [54]

Earthquakes

Much of Mongolia is seismically active. The three largest cities in Mongolia are located in magnitude seven to eight seismic active areas. However, strong earthquakes are rare and therefore the population and infrastructure are highly unprepared for a massive earthquake.[55]

Recent History of Natural Disasters

Flash Floods-July 2018

From July 3rd to 5th, 2018 heavy rainfalls cause flash floods in several parts of the country, affecting more than 792 households and 2,850 people. Province centers of Khovd, Bayan-Ulgii, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, and Khan-Uul districts were flooded. This resulted in the loss of lives, and damage to property. The National Disaster Response Team members (NDRT) and the Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT), conducted assessments and interviews of the affected population in Khovd province. Flooding

overwhelmed the local response capacity and the local emergency management agency requested assistance from neighboring provinces to provide additional human resources to help with response operations. Local authorities deployed its emergency teams to help clean the flooded area of debris, mud, and to drain the flood waters. The Mongolia National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), local government units (LGUs), Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS), social welfare offices, and bank services were involved in the response operation. MRCS coordinated its plans closely with local emergency management agencies within the provinces.[56]

Dzud-January-2018

A prolonged period of severe dry weather intensified by extreme high temperatures in 2017 damaged large areas of crops and caused severe deteriorations to pastures and grazing areas. Approximately 80 percent of the country was affected by drought conditions. This resulted in severe crop losses of the 2017 crops. Drought also caused a severe deterioration of pasture conditions, which prevented livestock to be strong enough to survive the harsh winter and spring months. Harsh winters came after the summer droughts which significantly increased herders to lose their animals. The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) assisted 2,500 herder families facing very severe winter conditions in seven provinces with cash grants or emergency supplies. The IFRC released US$ 277,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund to enable this emergency assistance. It supports approximately 160,000 families. In January, 70 percent of Mongolia is covered in snow up to 45 cm deep.[57]

Dzud-December 2016

Harsh winders conditions severely impacted herders and livestock in Mongolia. The United Nations (U.N.) allocated US$ 1.1 million through its Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for humanitarian response. Approximately 17 out of the 21 provinces in Mongolia were affected and almost 8,000 households needed immediate assistance. The Humanitarian Country Team also advocated for resources. CERF provided multipurpose cash grants to assist herder families buy food, fuel, basic medications; and they provided animal feed packages and veterinary first aid kits for their livestock which is their main source of food and income.[58]

Dzud-January 2010

Mongolia experienced a complex, long-lasting natural disaster (dzud) in the winter of 2009-2010. Fifteen out of the 21 provinces in Mongolia were declared disaster zones, and another four were seriously affected. This affected approximately 769,000 people, or more than ¼ the country's population. The Mongolian Government appealed for assistance from the international community and, as a result, the United Nations CERF allocated US$ 3.7 million to the humanitarian country team in Mongolia.[59]

Floods-July 2009

Heavy rains affected urban and rural areas of Mongolia in late July 2009. Severe flooding as a result of the heavy rains killed dozens of people, damaged or destroyed water systems, and 2,000 homes were washed away as a result. Caritas Mongolia provided emergency supplies including drinking water, food, clothing, candles, etc. They also moved over 500 people to a new location that was provided by the government in 72 hours. Catholic Relief Services also provided monetary aid to Caritas Mongolia.[60]

Country Risks

Environmental Degradation

Mongolia is facing current environmental conditions largely due to urbanization and industrialization. These include severe water and air pollution, deforestation, and overgrazing. The population relies on burning soft coal for their heating and energy which is a major cause of air pollution, especially in the capital, Ulaanbaatar. Mining has also caused the destruction of land and rivers, infrastructure and added mining waste to the environment.[61]

Food Security

Over the last 30 years, almost half of Mongolian croplands have been seriously affected by erosion. Approximately 70 percent of pastoral lands have been overgrazed or exhausted, and forests have become smaller. In addition, Mongolia has been experiencing dust storms which ruins crops and kills animals which threatens food security. Much of the grassland is over-grazed and large areas bordering the Gobi Desert are turning to desert lands. In addition, the grasslands that cover Mongolia are not well suited to planting crops and the use of intensive farming methods has ruined the fragile top-soil. As a result, this has turned pasture into dusty

wastelands. Crop harvests have been inadequate to meet local needs, and both cultivated areas and production has continued to fall since the 1990s. There have been government efforts to increase agricultural lands but they have produced mixed results.[62]

Country Risk Profile

Risk involves exposure to hazards, vulnerability, as well as lack of coping capacity is important factors in Disaster Risk Management. Figure 2 shows INFORM's risk profile for Mongolia. INFORM is a global, objective, and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises. INFORM is a composite indicator, developed by the Joint Research Center, combining 53 indicators into three dimensions of risk: hazards (events that could occur) and exposure to them, vulnerability (the susceptibility of communities to those hazards) and the lack of coping capacity (lack of resources that can alleviate the impact). It is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness and the European Commission. The index results are published once every year.[63]

INFORM gives each country a risk score of 1-10 (1 being the lowest and 10 the highest) for each of the dimensions, categories, and components of risk, as well as an overall risk score. The higher the score the more vulnerable a country is. The purpose of INFORM is to provide an open, transparent, consensus-based methodology for analyzing crisis risk at global, regional or national level.[64] Mongolia has a 2018 Natural Hazard and Exposure risk of 2.7/10; a Vulnerability score of 3.2/10; and a Lack of Coping Capacity score of 5.1/10.

In the Hazard and Exposure risk category (Figure 2), the probability of drought and its historical impact is rated the highest (5.7), physical exposure to floods is 4.9, and earthquakes at 4.1. Vulnerability for vulnerable groups is rated 4. In regards to the category of Lack of Coping Capacity, Mongolia rated the highest at 7.1 with physical infrastructure.[65]

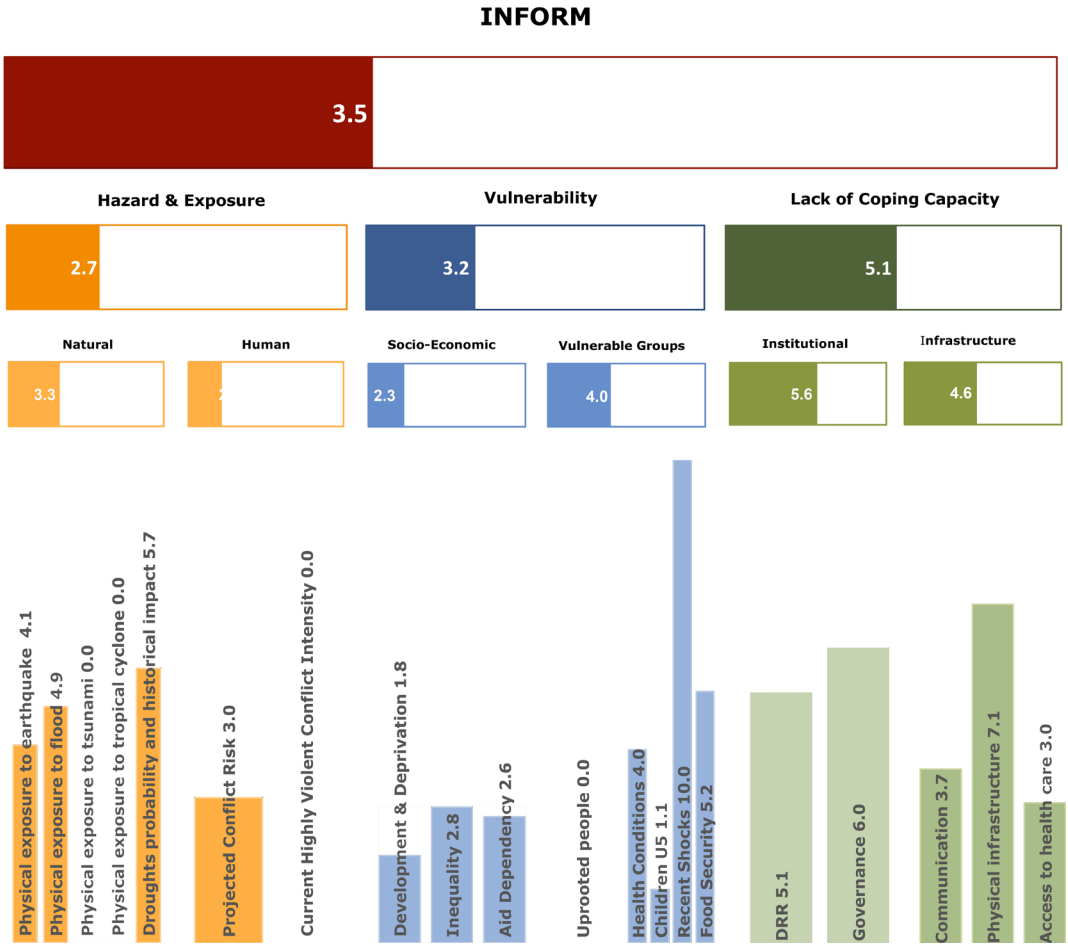

Figure 2: INFORM Country Risk Profile for Mongolia



MONGOLIA
Organizational Structure

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Organizational Structure for Disaster Management

Mongolia has endured an escalation in frequency and severity of disasters throughout the last decade. Mongolia is susceptible to droughts, earthquakes, dust storms, severe winter storms (dzud), wildfires, and forest fires. Previously, the government centered disaster protection efforts on response activities such as search and rescue and receipt of humanitarian assistance with little effort spent on reducing disaster impacts. The stance of the government on disaster preparedness has shifted since the severe winter conditions in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. Mongolia transitioned the disaster response approach to disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities, and building capabilities with the assistance of all levels of government and their international partners. The Government of Mongolia founded the critical infrastructure of disaster management by establishing disaster management entities and the legal framework to support disaster management.[66]

Figure 3 depicts the institutional framework for disaster management in Mongolia.

Lead Government Agencies in Disaster Response

State Emergency Commission

The initial State Commission was founded by the Mongolian Government as the State Permanent Emergency Commission (SPEC) in 1990. The SPEC eventually progressed into the present-day State Emergency Commission (SEC) which is the primary decision maker during a national emergency for political and operational matters. The Deputy Prime Minister chairs the SEC and is the authority which is responsible for elevating concerns presented by NEMA and the humanitarian community. The NEMA supports the SEC in general emergency management at all levels.[67]

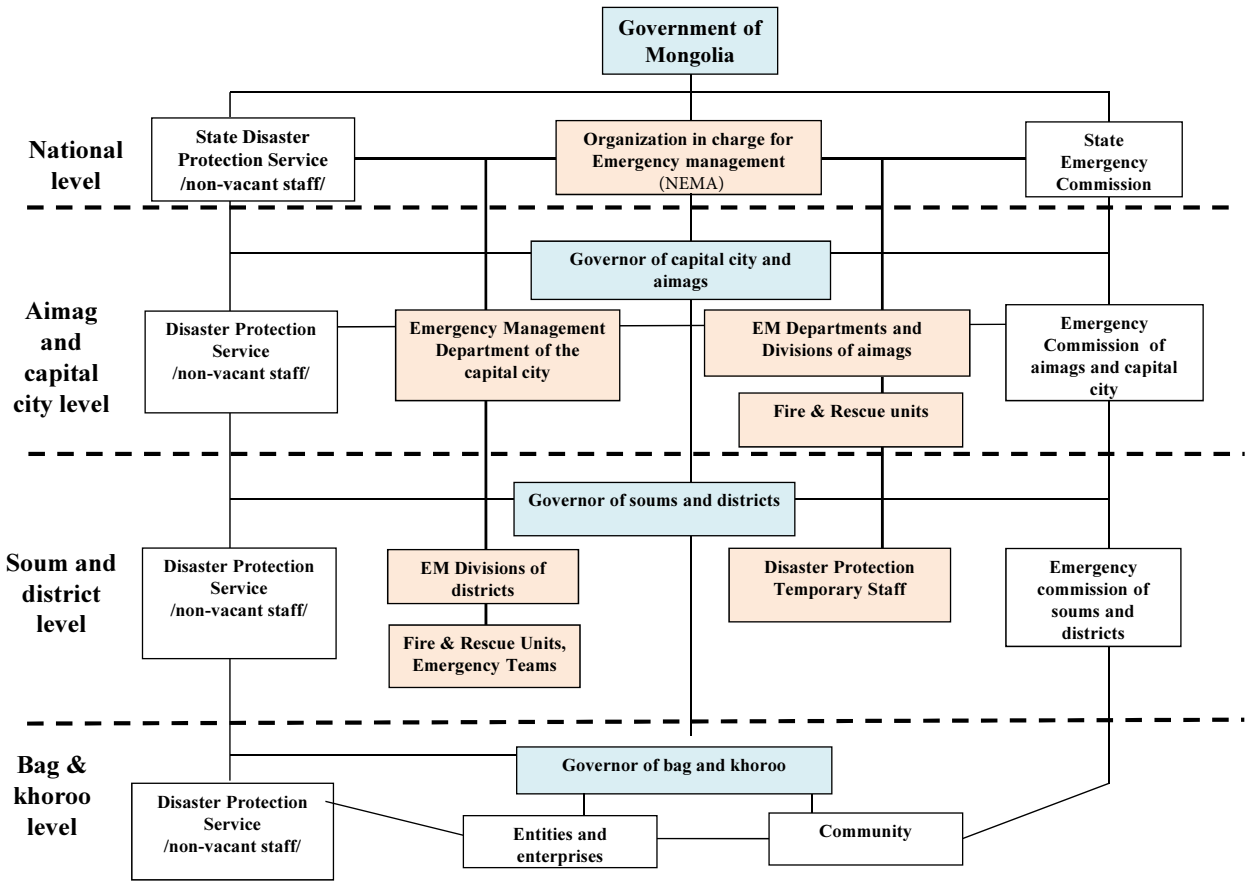

Figure 3: Institutional Framework for Disaster Management, Mongolia

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

In 2004, the Government of Mongolia established the NEMA through the integration of three central agencies, the State Board for Civil Defence, Fire Fighting Department and the State Reserve Agency. The NEMA's responsibilities and functions are defined by four national laws; the Law on Disaster Protection, Law on Fire Safety, Law on Forest and Steppe Fire Protection, and the Law on State Reserve.

NEMA provides administration, coordination, and direct assistance during a disaster. NEMA operates under an established Incident Command System (ICS), a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management approach. NEMA is comprised of essential services and emergency personnel including the Emergency Motor Depot, Rescue Special Unit (search and rescue teams), firefighting stations, and the armed force as mobilized under mutual agreements which are dispersed to local emergency management divisions and departments throughout nation. NEMA is present in all 21 provinces and the capital city.[68]

Figure 4 depicts the NEMA organizational structure.

National Climate Committee (NCC) and National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC)

The Government of Mongolia recognizes the potential of extreme climate change to adversely impact the Mongolian economy and social welfare. Since the 1990's, the government has invested in environmental priorities and policies as demonstrated in the signing of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June 1992.

In 1997, the National Climate Committee (NCC) was established to coordinate and guide national activities and measures directed to adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) was developed in 2011 to take the place of the National Climate

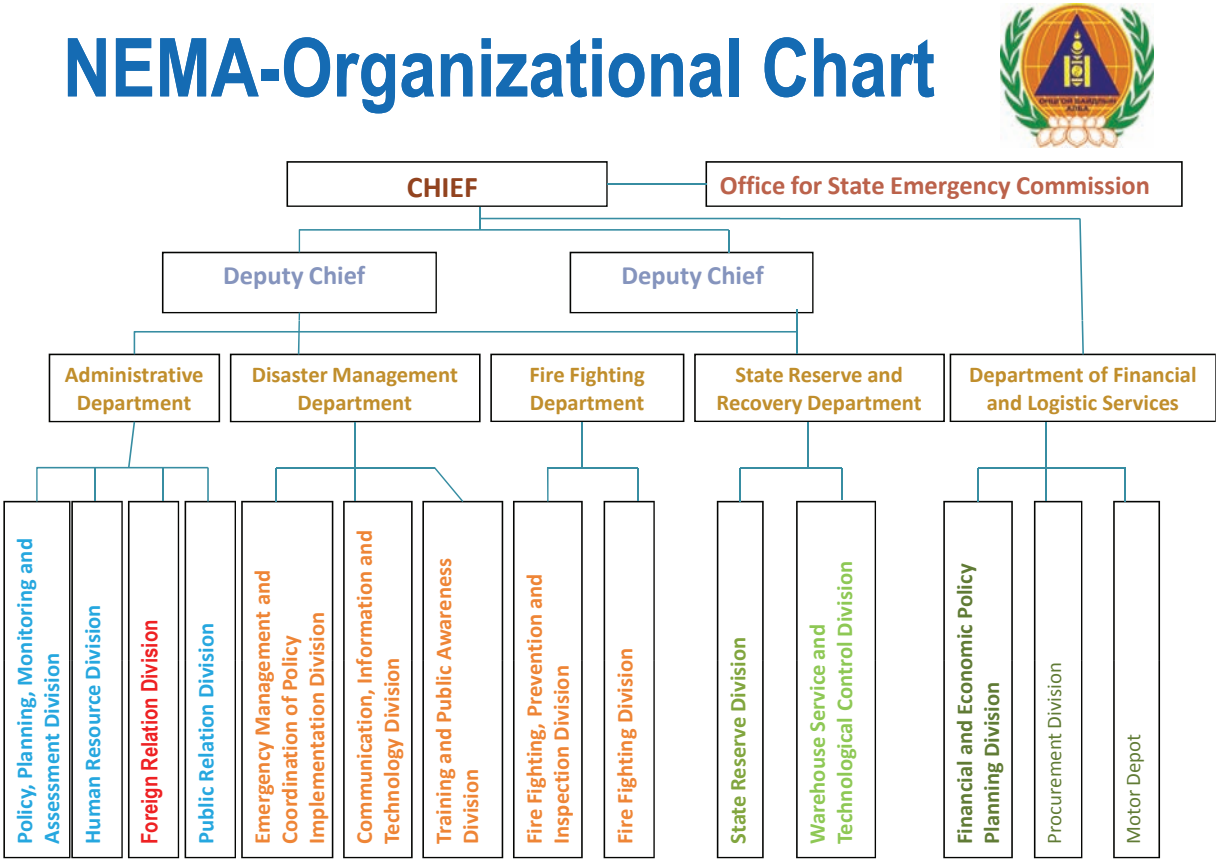

Figure 4: National Emergency Management Agency Organizational Chart

Committee (NCC). The NCCC establishes a legal framework and an administrative structure which supports the implementation of measures against climate change.[69]

Figure 5 depicts the organizational structure of the NCCC.

Key Disaster Management Partners in Mongolia

Mongolian Red Cross Society

Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) delivers humanitarian assistance to populations affected by natural hazards or human-induced emergencies. The Mongolian Red Cross Society is the largest humanitarian organization in Mongolia. It was established in 1939 and is support to the Government. It serves vulnerable Mongolians through a volunteer-based network which promotes humanitarianism values and the principles of the Red Cross. It has 34 midlevel branches and over 800 primary level branches across the country.[70] In January 2016, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted newly amended "Law on Legal Status of Mongolian Red Cross Society" and MRCS's status changed into "sole humanitarian organization in Mongolia". In the newly amended "Disaster Protection Law 2017 , MRCS's roles and responsibilities during emergencies have been clearly stated, including "auxiliary to the government in organizing and implementing disaster protection activities" and "to request Humanitarian assistance from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and implement the process of receiving, registering, storing, transporting and distributing the humanitarian aid in accordance to the law and regulations". Currently MRCS implements "Community based disaster risk reduction and resilience" projects with support from different partners, working at a grass roots level.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is a humanitarian organization that provides assistance and promotes humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering. It was founded in 1919, and includes 190 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies. The IFRC carries out relief operations to assist victims of disasters, and combines this with development work to strengthen the capacities of its member National Societies.[71] In Mongolia, it works in support of the strategy and objectives of the Mongolian Red cross Society.

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)

ADRA is a global humanitarian organization that has been in operation for over 20 years in the Mongolia. They work to assist those affected by disasters and improve social development for vulnerable communities with families living in extreme poverty.[72]

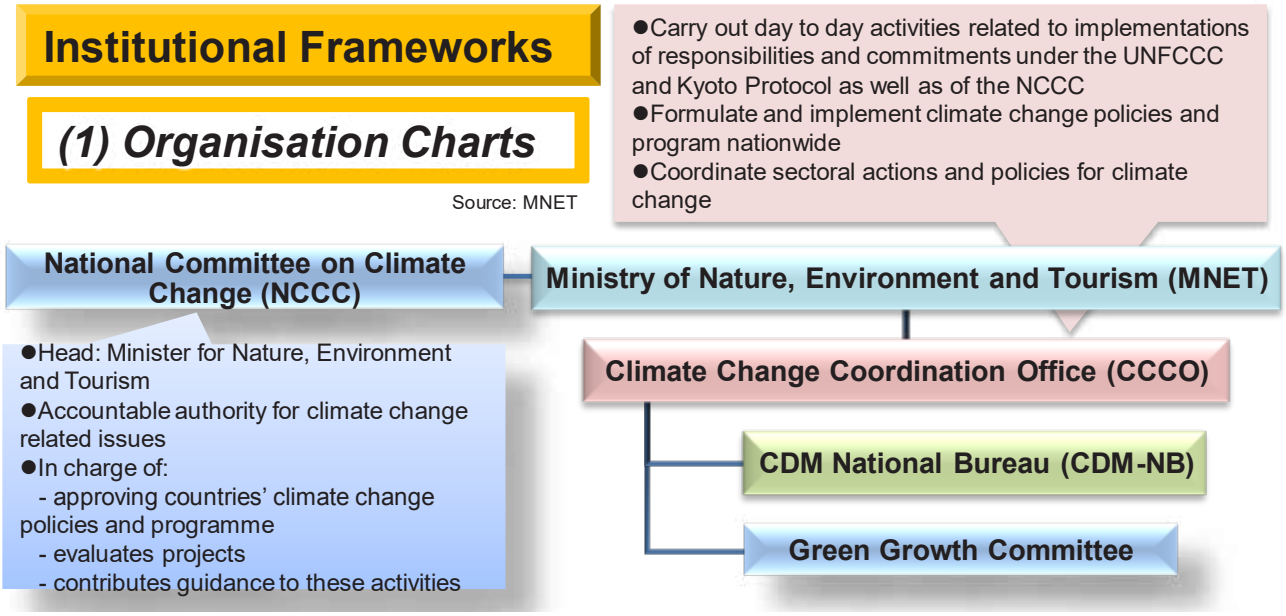

Figure 5: Organizational Structure of the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC)

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

Since 2014, GFDRR support has focused on enhancing the Government of Mongolia's capacity to mitigate and manage the impacts of natural disasters. Activities have focused on enhancing Mongolia's capacity to strengthen infrastructure resilience, including of schools, emergency preparedness, and risk financing programs.[73]

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

UNISDR supports on-going disaster risk reducing actions of people, governments, UN Country Teams, regional and international organizations, and many stakeholders exposed to various hazards and risks. There major focal point for Mongolia is the Hyogo Framework for Action with the National Emergency Management Agency.[74]

World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO assists the Government of Mongolia by providing targeted support to areas affected by disasters. They provision emergency kits, disease surveillance and medical supplies.[75]

International Organizations Working in Mongolia

Table 3 represents international organizations working in Mongolia.

ADB	ADB assistance in Mongolia addresses key development challenges by supporting investments, policy reforms, capacity building, and knowledge sharing to sustain inclusive growth in a period of economic difficulty.[76] Website: https://www.adb.org/countries/mongolia/main
Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Australia has two aid objectives for Mongolia: Objective 1: Mongolia's government, civil society and private sector personnel have the skills and qualifications to deliver better services. Australia is promoting education opportunities for Mongolians by: • strengthening the capabilities of the Mongolian government and the private sector by providing postgraduate scholarship opportunities in Australia • strengthening the technical skills of young Mongolians in construction and mechanical engineering to provide skills relevant to industry needs Objective 2: Mongolians are benefitting from a well governed mining industry The mining sector has propelled Mongolia to lower-middle income country status through the jobs and revenues from large scale foreign direct investment. A well-governed, environmentally and socially responsible mining sector can reduce poverty and promote sustainable economic growth. Australia's significant expertise and experience is helping promote a more stable and equitable regulatory environment in the mining sector, encouraging new activity and helping Mongolia to benefit.[77] Website: https://dfat.gov.au

Table 3: International Organizations Working in Mongolia

	In emergency situations, FAO collaborates with different humanitarian agencies and government. The mission of the FAO is to eliminate hunger and malnutrition. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has a history of partnership with the Government of Mongolia (GoM), to eradicate poverty and malnutrition through the development of the agriculture sector. It has, also, been an active partner of the government in protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development and disaster risk management strategies of the country.[78] Website: http://www.fao.org/mongolia/fao-in-mongolia/en/
	The Republic of Mongolia joined IOM as a member in 2008. IOM activities in the country are grounded on a Cooperation Agreement signed on 27 November 2010. In 2011 IOM opened an office in Ulaanbaatar and since then has been contributing to the efforts of the Government of Mongolia to manage migration effectively through a wide variety of projects and programs.[79] Website: https://www.iom.int/countries/mongolia
	JICA is developing cooperation to strengthen mutually beneficial and reciprocal economic relations between Japan and Mongolia. JICA is moving forward, selecting and focusing on cooperation that has a focus on the below three areas indicated in Japan's Country Assistance Policy for Mongolia: • Sustainable development in the mineral resource sector and stronger governance: creating systems and training human resources for sustainable mineral resource development, the key to Mongolia's economy. Also, the creation of a system and other measures for properly managing resource revenue. • Support toward inclusive growth: creating employment and improving basic social services, with a focus on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to create a diversified industrial structure. • Strengthened urban functionality in Ulan Bator: improving the infrastructure of Ulan Bator, along with urban planning and management capacity.[80] Website: https://www.jica.go.jp/mongolia/english/index.html
	KOICA opened its Mongolia office in 1995. Currently, they are implementing assistance programs, such as Project Aid, Training Program, World Friends Korea Program and Partnership with NGOs, with the four strategies being based on the MDGs to ensure them effective implementation.[81] Website: http://www.koica.go.kr/
	Mercy Corps Mongolia (MCM) is a member of Mercy Corps International, an international humanitarian and development NGO which has worked in Mongolia since 1999. Mercy Corps Mongolia supports rural communities in Mongolia to help them mobilize resources to help meet their economic and social needs. Its primary mission is to alleviate suffering; poverty and oppression by helping people build secure, productive and just communities.[82] Website: https://www.mercycorps.org/countries/mongolia

Table 3: International Organizations Working in Mongolia (cont.)

	Switzerland and Mongolia established diplomatic relations in 1964 and have since enjoyed long-standing friendly relations. SDC opened its cooperation office in Ulaanbaatar in 2004. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) - Switzerland's international cooperation agency under the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) – is the implementing body of the Swiss official development assistance.[83] Website: https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/mongolia/en/home/representations/cooperation-office.html
Save the Children	Save the Children has been working in Mongolia since 1994. The Country Program was operated with management support from Save the Children UK from 1994-2009 and from Save the Children Japan since 2009. Save the Children aims to create long-term sustainable changes in the lives of children while seeking substantial and systematic solutions to emerging challenges.[84] Website: https://savethechildren.mn/
The Asia Foundation	The Asia Foundation was the first nonprofit invited into Mongolia in 1990, and we have played a unique role in the country's development ever since, supporting the transition to democracy and a market economy. Today, Mongolia is experiencing rapid political, economic, and social transformation. A major priority is to establish the conditions for sustainable and inclusive economic growth. As such, we help strengthen anticorruption efforts, improve governance of cities and citizen engagement, increase gender equality, advance responsible resource use and environmental conservation, and support Mongolia's multilateral foreign policy engagement.[85] Website: https://asiafoundation.org/where-we-work/mongolia/
unicef	UNICEF implements programs covering education, health and nutrition, disaster risk reduction and emergencies, HIV and AIDS prevention, child protection, communication, and local policy and institutional development.[86] Website: https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, working in 177 countries and territories. UNDP opened its representative office in Ulaanbaatar in 1973 after more than a decade of successful cooperation with Mongolia. Ever since, UNDP has worked for equitable and sustainable development for the benefit of all Mongolians. UNDP is committed to helping the Government and the people of Mongolia achieve the Sustainable Development Goals as well as other national development priorities.[87] Website: http://www.mn.undp.org/
UN-HABITAT	UN-Habitat has been working in Mongolia since 2006. They have been addressing the larger issues of human settlements and urbanization particularly focusing on Ger area development through integrated and community-led approaches with close cooperation of national and local governments.[88] Website: http://www.un-mongolia.mn/new/?page_id=452

Table 3: International Organizations Working in Mongolia (cont.)

UNFPA	During emergencies, UNFPA supports government in the protections of reproductive health and the prevention and management of gender-based violence. UNFPA Mongolia started providing support to the Mongolian government since the late 1970s with the provision of equipment and training to the Central Statistics Office to carry out the population census of 1979 and 1989. Support to maternal and child health began in the early 1980s and consisted of training for medical personnel and provision of contraceptives. The first comprehensive country program between the Government of Mongolia and UNFPA began in 1992 and was focused on family planning information and services and promoted the use of population data to support government policies and social issues.[89] Website: http://mongolia.unfpa.org/
World Vision	World Vision is working to protect children from violence and exploitation, particularly as more children move into urban slums. World Vision is also working with the poorest households in both rural and urban areas to diversify their income generation, improve food security, prepare for frequent severely cold winters known as dzuds, educate their children, and live healthy lives. World Vision works closely with the Mongolian government, churches and other faith-based organizations, and local community groups. World Vision is the largest humanitarian organization in Mongolia and their programming extends to virtually every province in the country.[90] Website: https://www.worldvision.org/our-work/country-profiles/mongolia

Table 3: International Organizations Working in Mongolia (cont.)

Participation in International Organizations

Mongolia participates in the following international organizations:[91]

Asian Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Community of Democrats (CD), Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA -observer), Colombo Plan (CP), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (compliant country) (EITI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Group of 77 (G-77), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCt), Institute of Catastrophe Risk Management (ICRM), International Development Association (IDA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCs), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Mobil Satellite Organization (IMSO), Interpol, International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), United Nations (UN), African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Interim Security Forces for Abyei (UNISFA), United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS),

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Customs Organization (WCO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

U.S. Government Agencies in Mongolia

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

USAID has been working in Mongolia since the 1990s. USAID's initial actions in Mongolia provided emergency food reserve, technical instruction for decision-makers and assistance for Mongolia's developing NGO sector. USAID's mission in Mongolia began with aid to assist Mongolia transitioning to a democratic government and to assist in building a strong market economy to strengthen national capacity. In 1991, USAID provided the GoM with a grant which provided emergency aid to the nation's power plant sector. Recently, USAID support has concentrated on providing support for Mongolia's long-term, sustainable development through enhanced governance, transparency and accountability. USAID is working progressively assist Mongolia in building a supportive environment for private sector interest, domestic and foreign investment, and expanded economic development and service.[92]

Contact information for the USAID office is Mongolia is located below:[93]

USAID Mission Contact
Lawrence Hardy II, Mission Director
Rick J. Gurley, Country Coordinator

Address:
USAID/Mongolia
U.S. Embassy
11th Microdistrict, Big Ring Rd.
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Phone: +(976) 7007-6288
Fax: +(976) 7007-6254
Email: rgurley@usaid.gov

U.S. Embassy
Contact information for the U.S. Embassy in Mongolia is located below:[94]

U.S. Embassy in Mongolia Mission Contact
Manuel P. Micaller

Address:
U.S. Embassy Ulaanbaatar
Denver Street #3
11th Micro-District
Ulaanbaatar 14190, Mongolia
Phone: +(976) 7007-6001
Fax: +(976) 7007-6174

Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response

In 2017 the GoM included a new chapter on International Humanitarian Assistance in the 2017 Disaster Protection Law, which has been formulated and guided by the IDRL) Guidelines The addition of the chapter on humanitarian assistance is primarily founded on rights and sanctions included in the IDRL Guidelines and the Model Act for International Disaster Assistance. The GoM is in the process of developing more detailed procedures for defining the requirement for external assistance, and for requesting, receiving and managing assistance provided from international aid.

The revised 2017 Law on Disaster Protection requires a waiver of all taxes and fees on the commodities and services delivered by international humanitarian organizations. Additionally, the revision mandates that all aid and services meet the essential needs of the affected population and abide by the minimum standards of humanitarian aid. It also makes illegal discrimination in the dissemination of aid based on ethnicity, nationality, religious affiliation, gender, sexual orientation, disability, age and political stance. The 2017 Law states that solicitation for financial profits is strictly prohibited when providing assistance to those affected by a disaster.[95]

Foreign Military Disaster Management Partnerships

The Alaska National Guard has partnered with the Mongolia since 2003 (formalized in 2005) through the National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP). Mongolia and Alaska have been joined together in the SPP due to the similarities between the two regions in terms of size, terrain, natural disasters, and similar challenges with the many of the citizens dispersed in rural areas. This relationship is fostered through annual activities which include joint exercises and delegates travel between the countries to understand each other's

policies and programs. One example of the joint collaboration is participation of the Mongolian delegates from the Ministries of Defense and Health and NEMA as observers in Operation Arctic Care, a medical exercise held in Northway, Alaska. Arctic Care provides medical care to remote Alaskan villages by government and military medical specialists.[96]

Laws, Policies, and Plans on Disaster Management

The Government of Mongolia has progressively developed a legal framework and plans for disaster management designed to build the country's capabilities and capacities.

Law of Mongolia on Disaster Protection 2017

The 2003 Law has been amended and repealed by the 2017 Disaster Protection Law. The 2017 Disaster Protection Law will be implemented through a number of implementing resolutions which are currently under development. The new law ushers in a new "proactive" approach to risk management, moving from a response driven model to one with higher priority on risk reduction and preparedness.

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

In 2011, the Parliament of Mongolia approved the National Action Program on Climate Change (NAPCC). The NAPCC aims to concentrate on climate change challenges. The NAPCC seeks to safeguard environmental sustainability, development of socio-economic sectors adapted to climate change, decreased vulnerabilities and risks, and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as encouraging economic effectiveness and the application of green growth policies.[97] [98]

Law on Fire Safety

Law on Fire Safety standardizes the method of obligation and responsibility as well as directives of local establishments, private companies and entities on providing fire safety. The Law on Fire Safety coordinates nationwide firefighting and fire prevention actions.[99]

Law on State Reserve

The Law on State Reserve governs the procedures for stockpiling state reserve supplies, storage, transportation of and the replenishment of emergency stockpiles. The Law in State Reserve mandates that through the state reserve branches stockpiling, storing and replenishing state reserve items will be carried out in accordance with approved location, inventory, quantity and proper disposing of supplies through an official a decision of the government.[100]

Legal framework for Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation

As disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) continue to increase there is a rising acknowledgment that these two topics encompass a mutual focus: decreasing the vulnerability of communities and contributing to sustainable development. The high level of climate-related risks in the Indo-Asia Pacific, make DRR and CCA key policies a primary goal of the Government of Mongolia. Instrumental laws, policies and plans as related to the implementation and development of DRR and CCA legislation in Mongolia include:[101]

Parliament of Mongolia

- Law on Fire Safety /2015
- Law on Disaster Protection /2017
- Law on State Reserve /2007
- State Policy on Disaster Protection, and National Programme for the Implementation of the
- Policy /2011, Resolution #22

Government of Mongolia

- Government Resolution #51 on establishing local disaster management departments under the NEMA (National Emergency Management Agency) for implementing Law on Disaster Protection /2004
- Procedure of Transfer of Disaster Warning /2011, Resolution #339
- Procedure of deployment of disaster resource & Procedure of Emergency Evacuation /2011, Resolution #340
- Implementation Plan for State Policy on Disaster Protection /2012, Resolution #30
- National Programme of Community Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction/2017
- Strategy for implementation of the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction/2017

Chief of National Emergency Management Agency

- Guidance for conducting disaster protection complex and managerial trainings and drills /2017, Order #A/323
- Guidance for organizing emergency evacuation /2013, Order #A/483
- Template for Disaster Management Plan for Aimag, city, Soum and district levels & Guidance for use /2013, Order #A/170

Deputy Prime Minister

- National Sub-Programme on Community based disaster risk reduction /2013, Order #35 (Sub-programme finished 2013-2015)
- Regulation of Disaster protection Professional Unit /2017, Order #075
- Rule of Disaster Protection State Service /2013, Order #52

Education and Training

National Disaster Management Training and Education

Workshops (2) - Conducted jointly with Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) - Selenge and Khentii Province, 2013

In 2013, sixty-three participants, comprising of soum governors, project coordinators and disaster management representatives from 40 different soums and bags attended two joint-workshops with ADPC. Partakers gained a distinct knowledge of community-based disaster risk reduction foundations and communicated individual experiences and challenges in DRR application.[102]

Public Awareness Training Course - Central and Local Emergency Management Department, Mongolia, 2013

Seventy-five participants, including officers of local and central emergency management departments, took part in a disaster prevention and public awareness course for senior officers which are involved in disaster protection planning and preparedness at the central and local levels. The focus of the training was to improve capacity for public awareness and to certify all 75 participants to conduct additional public awareness trainings in their regions.[103]

Mongolia's National Emergency Management Agency (NEAM) and Indonesia's Disaster Management Agency, Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) - Knowledge Exchange, 2014

Representatives from NEMA visited Indonesia's Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to learn about Indonesia's understanding of moving from a disjointed disaster response model to an inclusive, government-wide DRM structure. The exchange was conducted under the auspices of the DRM Program in Mongolia, with plans to enhance the GoM's capacity to mitigate and manage the impacts of natural disasters. The DRM program in Mongolia is backed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. The DRM program's emphasis is on enhancing NEMA's coordination competences. The 2014 Knowledge Exchange aimed at proving a chance for NEMA to learn directly from Indonesian officials about Indonesia's knowledge and processes in revamping their disaster management laws and institutional framework.[104]

Sendai Framework Resilience Action Planning Workshop- Dalanzadgad, Mongolia, 2016

The Sendai Framework Resilience Action Planning Workshop was held in Mongolia in 2016. The Workshop focused on improved understanding of Mongolian authorities on the elements of the Sendai Framework and further advancement of Mongolian authorities to identify the necessary actions for implementation through involvement in the 'Making Cities Resilient Global Campaign'. A total of nine Mongolian provinces participated in the workshop including; Umnugobi Province, Dundgobi Province, Gobisumber Province, Dornodgobi Province, Dornod Province, Sukhbaatar Province, Khentii Province, Uvurkhangai Province, and Bayankhongor Province.[105]

Capacity Development for Making Cities Resilient to Disasters: Applying the Resilience Scorecard for Cities. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 2018

NEMA, UNISDR Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education and the Training Institute for DRR at Incheon (UNISDR ONEA-GETI) conducted a training in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia from 30 Apr - 01 May 2018. The training offered various modules on; the 'Making Cities Resilient Global Campaign' and how its methods may be implemented to enhance local resilience to

disasters. Additionally, the training focused on capacity development of government officials on utilizing the Disaster Resilience Scorecard.[106]

Community Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction

Public Awareness Program on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2013-2015

Mongolia's Public Awareness Program on Disaster Risk Reduction was developed with the primary objective of increasing the general public's knowledge of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The program aimed to create a shared philosophy of living safer through risk reduction.[107]

Disaster Response Task Forces and Volunteers Training, 2013

In 2103 NEMA conducted instructional training courses for Disaster Response Task Forces and volunteers in two soums and two khoroos. Approximately 200 participants took part in the training. The training focused on providing participants with practical skills, knowledge and safe involvement in disaster risk reduction and disaster response activities in their communities.[108]

Training on Disaster Risk Assessment and Team Development Plan was Developed, 2018

NEMA held training August and September of 2018, "Capacity Building for dzud, Forest and Steppe Fire Fighting Fund" funded by ADB's Ministry of Economic Development. The training focused on disaster risk assessments and the methodology for developing a work plan. Over 400 people participated in the training. As part of the training, State Inspectors of Fire Extinguishers trained participants about forest and steppe fire prevention measures.[109]

Media training on Reporting on Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness (RedMap), 2018

NEMA, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and the Thai Public Broadcasting Service (ThaiPBS) conducted media training with 80 Mongolian journalists. The media training delivered technical knowledge and hands-on skills on incorporating disaster preparedness and mitigation education into their communities. The training focused on preparing journalists to report on newsworthy stories on how communities are building resilience against disasters in Mongolia.[110]

Disaster Management Communications

Early Warning Systems (EWS)

Early warning systems (EWS) in Mongolia transmit earthquake prevention and weather forecast information through various methods of media; internet, national radio and television outlets, and telephonic type devices. The NEMA is able to disseminate early warning messages to the province and soum levels. It can be difficult to reach the herder communities with the EWS notification because they reside in remote locations without television and radio broadcasts or mobile phone services. This disparity is being addressed by the government through several communication projects predicated on the availability of funding.[111]

Mercy Corps Mongolia is working to develop the Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS) Project. The overall goal of LEWS is to develop a mechanism for risk management technologies which would provide drought and winter disaster warnings to rural herders in all 21 aimags of Mongolia.[112]

Mongolia has successfully worked to establish disaster early warning systems. The Earthquake Disaster Warning System, funded by the Government of Mongolia was implemented throughout 2012 and 2014. To date Mongolia can disseminate early warning information through the means of 60 Siren Towers located in Ulaanbaatar, three television networks and nine long and short wave radio stations. Additionally, Mongolia has implemented the use of a mobile truck as a mobile control center in case the EWS system is inoperable and cannot dissemination information. Earthquake Sensor Devices have been installed and connected with satellites.[113]

If an earthquake is registered, the National Agency for Meteorology, Hydrology and Environmental Monitoring and the Research Center for Astronomy and Geophysics (RSAG) will formulate a disaster report that will be delivered to the Emergency Management and Reporting Center (EMRC) of NEMA. The warning will be directly delivered to siren towers, Mongolian National Broadcaster (MNB), Mobicom, Skytel, Unitel, G-Mobile, Orbitnet company and radio stations for public notification.[114]

Responsible Agencies for Flood and Storm Warning

Mongolia's National Agency of Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM) is responsible for flood and storm warnings. Information flow begins with NAMEM and is disseminated down through the ministries, NEMA, local meteorological offices and through mass media until it makes it was to the herders.

Figure 6 depicts the flow of information for flood and storm warnings.

Mongolian Armed Forces

The Mongolian Armed Forces consist of the Mongolian Army and the Mongolian Air Force. Due to Mongolia's geographic location as a landlocked nation, a navy is not a part of the Mongolian Armed Forces.[115] In Mongolia persons of the ages 18-25 are obligated for one year of conscript, compulsory and voluntary military service in the Mongolian Army, Mongolian Air Force, or the police force.[116]

The Mongolian law on civil and military service obligation mandates that all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 25 are obligated to one year of required military service. The law further states that religious grounds will not be permitted as an exception for service obligation; however, Mongolian law does have provisions in place for alternative service obligations including serving with the Border Forces, NEMA, or a humanitarian organization. Male citizens also have the option of paying out of pocket for the expenses equal to one year of training and maintenance for a soldier if they do not meet their service obligation.[117]

The Mongolian military work to build infrastructure, educational institutions, and hospitals throughout the nation. Additionally, the National Center for Emergency and Disaster Relief (NCEDR) is a significant part of the military. Military service members function as first-responders for earthquakes, wildfires, forest fires, disease epidemics, snow storms, dust storms, and severe winter storms.[118]

Photo 3 depicts the Special Forces at Naadam, giving a demonstration at the Naadam festival in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Mongolia's military also serves in an international capacity. In the last decade the Mongolian military has been a part of counterterrorism efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. It was the first nation (2006) to host a multinational military training in the Northeast Asia region, or the U.S.-supported the Command Post Exercise and Field Training Exercise with

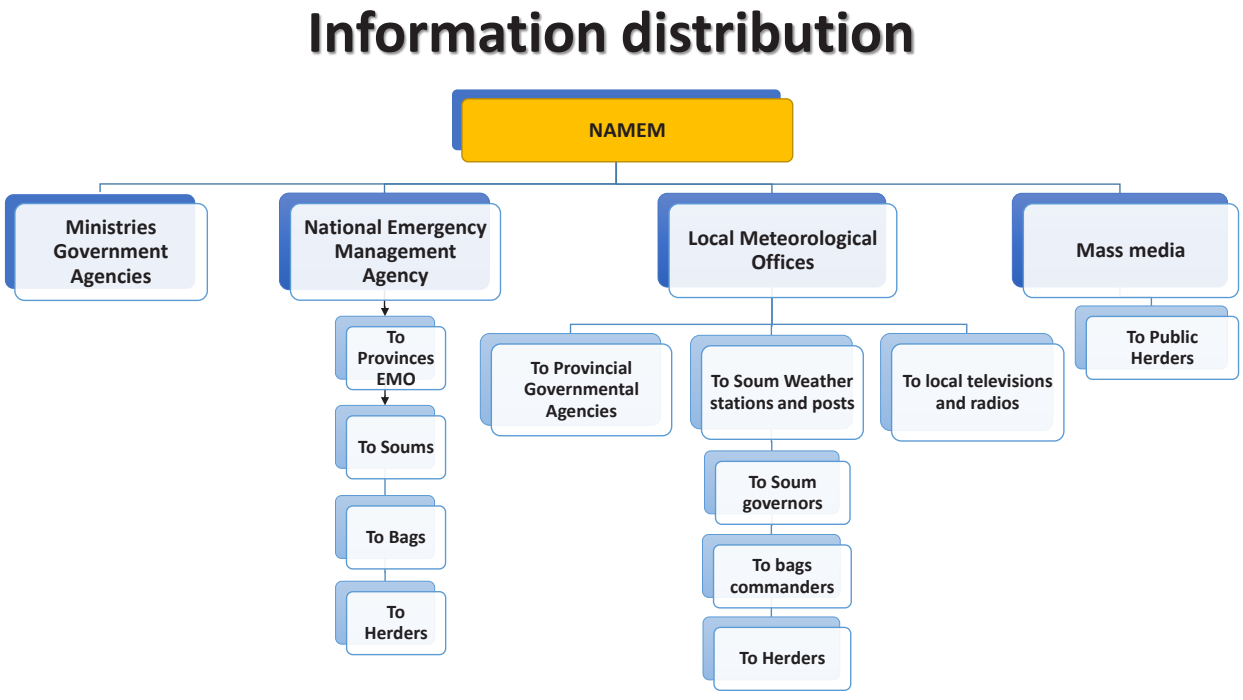

Figure 6: Flood and Storm Warning Information Distribution



Photo 3: Special Forces at Nadaam Festival, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Global Peace Operations Initiative (GOI). Additionally, Mongolia aids in UN Peacekeeping Operations in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) for the protection of women and children from armed militias.[119]

Mongolian Armed Forces Role in Disaster Response

Disaster assistance from the Mongolian Armed Forces is requested through the State Emergency Committee and approved by the President. The armed forces will operate as a separate response unit as appointed by the Ministry of Defense to provide transport and manpower support.[120]

The Mongolian Armed Forces response to disasters is similar to the Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) utilized by the U.S. military. The armed forces units will coordinate preparation and response activities with NEMA and provide support for emergencies and disasters as officially requested through the SEC process. There are many units situated at the town level throughout the country and thus able to work closely with the local government officials and NEMA. The armed forces will assist in tasks such as snow removal during the winter. The Air and Air Defense Command (AADC) supports NEMA emergency personnel on search and rescue (SAR) operations by flying helicopters and dropping smoke jumpers. The AADC is the air support for the civil authorities as necessary.[121] The armed forces also stocks disaster response reserves in preparation for disasters.[122]



MONGOLIA
Infrastructure

Disaster Management Reference Handbook | September 2018

Infrastructure

Airports

The road and rail infrastructure in Mongolia is limited. Therefore, air transportation in Mongolia is the most reliant and fastest means of transportation. Mongolia currently has over 40 airports including the new international airport in Ulaanbaatar that opened in 2018.[123] The Civil Aviation Authority of Mongolia (MCAA) provides the general oversight and the implementation of policies, regulation and safety of aviation in Mongolia.[124]

Table 4 list the major airports located in Mongolia.

Airport	City	Code	Airport Characteristics
Altai Airport	Altai	LTI	Lat/Long: 46°23'N (46.383) / 96°13'E (96.217) Elevation: 7260 feet (2213 meters) Location: Near Altai, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8 Max Runway: 7400 feet (2256 meters) Surface: Grass
Arvaikheer Airport	Arvaikheer	AVK	Lat/Long: 46°15'01"N (46.250397) / 102°48'07"E (102.802078) Elevation: 5932 feet (1808 meters) Location: Near Arvagkheer, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8 Max Runway: 8202 feet (2500 meters) Surface: Grass
Baruun Urt Airport, Sukhbaatar Airport	Baruun	UUN	Lat/Long: 46.660347 N / 113.285328 E Elevation: 3205 feet (977 meters) Location: Near Baruun, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8 Max Runway: 7217 x 164 feet (2200 x 50 meters) Surface: Bituminous, tar or asphalt mixed in place, oiled.
Omnogobi Airport, Dalanzadgad Airport	Dalanzadgad	DLZ	Lat/Long: 43.591731 N / 104.429853 E Elevation: 4787 feet (1459 meters) Location: Near Dalazadgad, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8 Max Runway: 7545 x 164 feet (2300 x 50 meters) Surface: Concrete
Khovd Airport	Hovd	HVD	Lat/Long: 47.954094 N / 91.628175 E Elevation: 4898 feet (1493 meters) Location: Near Hovd, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8(+9DT) Max Runway: 9352 x 160 feet (2850 x 49 meters) Surface: Asphalt

Table 4: Major Airports, Mongolia

Airport	City	Code	Airport Characteristics
Bulgan Airport	Hovd Bulgan	UGA	Lat/Long: 48°51'20"N (48.855639) / 103°28'30"E (103.474908) Elevation: 4314 feet (1315 meters) Location: Near Hovd Bulgan, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8(+9DT) Max Runway: 6200 feet (1890 meters) Surface: Paved
Muren Airport	Murun	MXV	Lat/Long: 49.663311 N / 100.099364 E Elevation: 4272 feet (1302 meters) Location: Near Murun, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8(+9DT) Max Runway: 8005 x 137 feet (2440 x 42 meters) Surface: Asphalt
Tosontsengel Airport	Tosontzengel	TNZ	Lat/Long: 48 deg 44' N / 098 deg 12 E Elevation 1708 meters Location: Near Tosontzengel, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8(+9DT) Max Runway: 2700 x 150 meters Surface: Grass
Ulgii Airport	Ulgii	ULG	Lat/Long: 48.967 N / 89.967 E Elevation: 1745 meters Location: Near Ulgit, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8(+9DT) Max Runway: 2800 m X 150 m Surface: Grass
Chinggis Khann International Airport	Ulaanbaatar	ULN	Lat/Long: 47.843056 N / 106.766639 E Elevation: 4364 feet (1330 meters) Location: Near Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8(+9DT) Max Runway: 10170 x 197 feet (3100 x 60 meters) Surface: Asphalt
Ulaangom Airport	Ulaangom	ULO	Lat/Long: 49.983 N / 92.067 E Elevation: 951 meters Location: Near Ulaangom, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8(+9DT) Max Runway: 2100 x 95 meters Surface: Grass
Donoi Airport , Jibhalanta Airport	Uliastai	ULZ	Lat/Long: 47.7147 N / 96.8472 E Elevation: 1769 meters Location: Near Uliastai, Mongolia Time Zone: UTC+8(+9DT) Max Runway: 3400 x 130 meters Surface: Grass

Table 4: Major Airports, Mongolia (cont.)

Seaports

Mongolia is a landlocked country and therefore has no seaports.

Land Routes

Roads

The road infrastructure in Mongolia is underdeveloped and has not been maintained. The road network is minimal and only reaches a small percentage of the regions of Mongolia. Road travel in Mongolia is expensive, slow and can be extremely dangerous. A lack of adequate and reliable road transportation has prevented the development of economic enterprises located outside of the national capital and has limited access to Mongolia's abundant mining and mineral resources.[125] The Ministry of Road, Transportation, Construction and Urban development of Mongolia is responsible for the administration of road development and maintenance. Private licensed companies, through a bidding process maintain and construct the roads.[126]

Mongolia has a state road network of approximately 12,660 km, however paved roads only account for 2,244 km. The remaining road network consists of 1,440 km of gravel surface roads, 1,346 km of improved earth surface and over 6,900 km of earth track roads. Most cross-country tracks and overland roads in Mongolia are gravel and are extremely hazardous for parts of the year, therefore significantly reducing the transportation loading capacity. Currently (2018), the national road network is limited to two paved roads leading to border post. There is a paved road from Ulaanbaatar to the Russian border and a paved road leading to the Bulgan border post with China in the west of Mongolia. At present, the road extending to the south reaching the Chinese border at Zamyn Uud has about 450km of unpaved road. Additionally, there are paved roads in Ulaanbaatar, but the paved road network is limited, extending approximately 500 km to the west and 250 km to the east.[127] Photo 4 depicts a paved road leading out of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Mongolia is part of the Asian Highway Network, a cooperative project between nations in Asia and Europe and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which is working to improve the highway networks in Asia. The roads in Mongolia follow



Photo 4: Paved Road, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

the classification used by the Asian Highway Network. Mongolia has no primary or Class I or II roads. Most roads in Mongolia are class III or IV or a combination of both.[128]

Table 5 describes the classification system for roads in Mongolia.

Classification	Description
Class II	2 lanes Asphalt or cement concrete
Class III	2 lanes Double bituminous treatment
Class I	4 or more lanes Asphalt or cement concrete
Primary	Access controlled highways Asphalt or cement concrete
Class: IV	Gravel, earth roads

Table 5: Road Class and Surface Conditions

Railways

The rail network in Mongolia is essential for the development of the Mongolian economy, primarily because the distance to mineral exports and mining resources is extensive. Until recent times, the Mongolian rail network consisted of one railway carrier, Ulaanbaatar Railways (UBTZ). UBTZ is mutually owned by the Mongolian and Russian Federation governments. However, as of recently, the railway market is changing and private railway companies have been established. In addition, numerous extensive railway investments are planned due to the rapid growth of the mining sector.[129]

The railway network carries approximately 90 percent of Mongolia's freight and is the

preferred mode of transportation for Mongolia's international trade market. In 2015 the rail network in Mongolia extended at total of 1908 km including the rail line connecting China and Russia and the eastern line connecting Mongolia and Russia. Total freight transportation in 2015 accounted for 21 million tons and passenger transportation accounted for 3.7 million persons. In 2015 there were 85 total rail stations throughout Mongolia.

Recent national railway plans include development projects to expand the rail network by approximately 5000 km, extending rail access to seaports in China and Russia.[130]

Figure 7 depicts the existing rail network in Mongolia including the expansion phases moving forward.

Waterways

There are thousands of rivers located in the country with significant waterways located in north and central parts of Mongolia due to its high precipitation. Rivers are subject to seasonal flows with more flow during the summer when there is greater rainfall and as snowfall melts. Rivers freeze during the winter months and can often serve as roadways.[131]

Education Structure in Mongolia

The Mongolian Constitution specifies that all children in Mongolia may receive a free basic education. This includes ethnic minorities, which are entitled to receive an education in their native languages. In Mongolia early education statistics are relatively low with only 50 percent of Mongolian children receiving any form of early childhood education. Additionally, the enrolment rates of children in rural areas and the herder population's children enrollment rates in early education programs is remarkably low.

The Mongolian education system underwent a major reforms in 2008 with the establishment of the 12 year educational structure. Until 2004, the Mongolian educational system consisted of a 10 year educational structure encompassing primary, general secondary and high school. In 2005 the educational system was reformed to

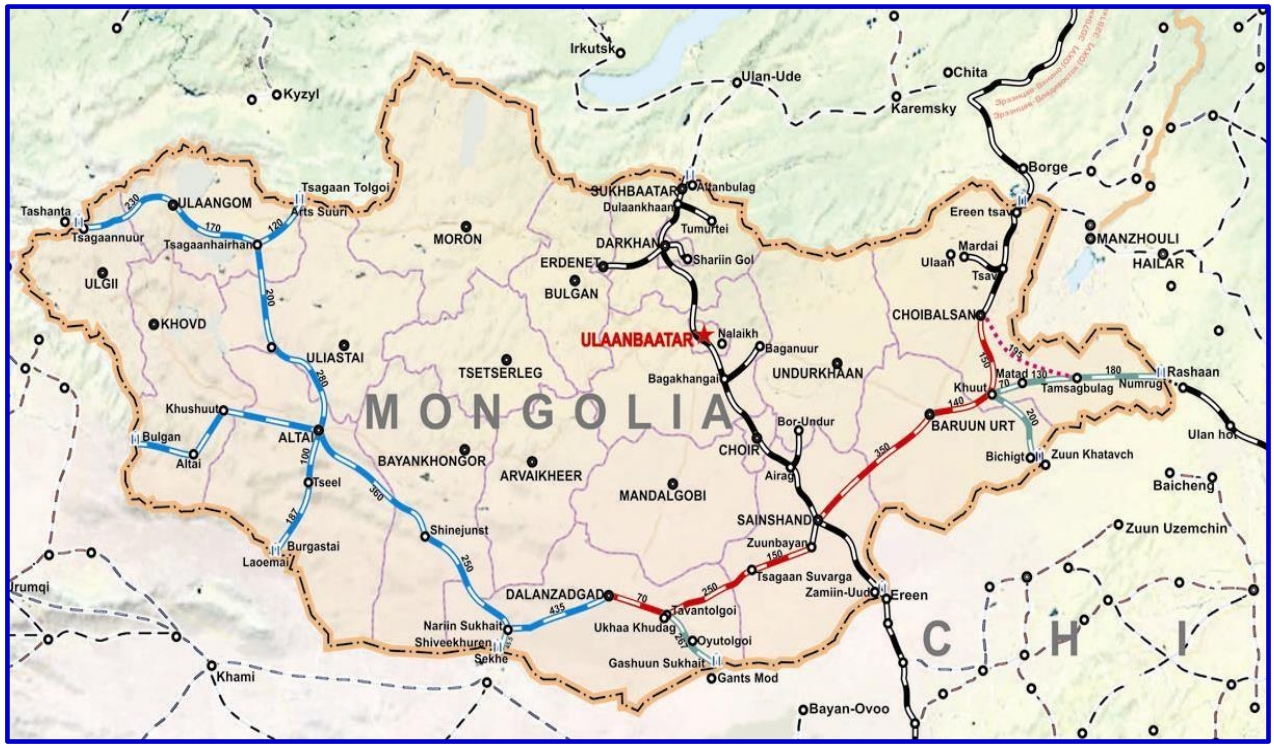

Figure 7: Mongolia Railways

an 11 year structure. Clause 7.2 of the Law on Education implemented a shift from a 10 year to a 12-year structure starting in school year 2008–2009. Additionally the entry age for school was reduced from seven years old to six years old.

In the Mongolian education structure, primary and secondary education is required. Under the 12-year system, primary education comprises first grade to sixth grade, basic secondary education includes seventh grade to tenth grade and upper secondary high school education is provided in eleventh and twelfth grades.[132]

Disaster Risk Reduction in the Education Sector

NEMA, MRCS and WV Mongolia worked together to develop DRR training module called "Be Ready" and organized national level ToT and are rolling out this training program into all levels of education through trained educators.

To increase the capacity of schools on disaster preparedness, tools and materials were developed and printed with the objective to enhance school safety and knowledge of DRR and response. Materials have been provided to eight schools in Mongolia. Additionally, 178 national trainers from all 21 provinces and 9 districts of Mongolia have received training in disaster risk reduction. Training includes earthquake preparedness, basic first aid and firefighting. In addition, 35,000 School-aged children have received training (named "Gobi Bear") in their communities (approximately 20 percent of the of the child population in Mongolia).

Through World Vision Mongolia and NEMA, 90 percent of all secondary school social workers have received training on disaster risk reduction in the education sector. The focus of the trainings was on strengthening the understanding and skill capacity of school social workers. School social workers were trained on how to conduct DRR training and how to develop and implement School Disaster Preparedness Plans based on each school's disaster risk assessment.

School social workers will conduct training sessions for school teachers and school children of their corresponding schools. Additionally, social workers will be held accountable for updating their school's Disaster Preparedness Plan.[133]

Communications

Mongolia has over 3 million mobile phone subscribers and over 2 million subscribers are using smart phones. The mobile service providers in Mongolia include MobiCom (with 41.8 percent market share), Unitel (31 percent), Skytel (14.5 percent), and Gmobile (12.5 percent). There is a relatively small user-base for fixed line (landline) services with only 263,131 subscribers.[134]

Information about disasters and weather related warnings are distributed via television, radio, the internet, mobile phones (SMS), mail, fax, social media, and through emergency organizations.[135]

Utilities

Power

Mongolia is dependent on coal and wood for heating and fuel. Electric power generation is dependent upon coal- and oil shale-fired power stations. Hydro-electrical plants are currently being built. Mongolia has an estimated 6,417 megawatts (MW) of potential hydropower resources available but only a small percentage of this is currently being utilized. Major power stations are located at Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan, Choibalsan and Sukhbaatar. Since 1994 Mongolia has been dependent on China and has imported electricity from them via a 10 kilovolt (kV) power transmission line.[136]

Water and Sanitation

Water scarcity and safety is a serious issue for the Mongolia. The cities are supplied with adequate chlorinated water, but the destruction of local environments could create difficulties in the future. Growing industrial pollution problem also contributes to this. The water supply of Ulaanbaatar city depends solely on groundwater in the Tuul River basin. Groundwater contamination is a serious public health concern. The potential sources of contamination are tanning industries, coal-based thermal power plants, and gas stations located inside the city boundary. Access to and safety of drinking water have deteriorated due to the increased deforestation, overgrazing, desertification, and mining activities. Rural areas have a less-dependable and rarely chlorinated supply.[137]



MONGOLIA
Health

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Health

Health Overview

The Government of Mongolia provides its citizens with free access to primary health care, and funds it in its entirety. Medical care is provided through family health centers in urban settings while in rural areas, it is included in outpatient and inpatient services offered by the district health centers.[138]

The Mongolian government has made it a priority to ensure a proper healthcare system, including affordable and high-quality services. Public Healthcare (PHC) is free and almost universally accessible, both in urban and rural settings, as a result of recent policy reforms.[139]

As of 2016 the health-care system consisted of 3500 state-owned, private and mixed organizations, including facilities manufacturing medicines and those delivering public health, medical, pharmaceutical, medical education, research and training services.[140]

In recent years, Mongolia has made significant achievements in improving the health of its citizens. Deaths among infants and children have been reduced, the country maintains a polio-free status, and endemic transmission of measles and tetanus has been eliminated. Even after such improvements, Mongolia continues to have challenges including illnesses and liver cancer caused by chronic hepatitis, and a rising burden of non-communicable diseases. Because of urbanization continues to grow, there are new challenges to the healthcare system, such as air pollution and access to safe drinking-water and sanitation for communities on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar.[141]

Healthcare System Structure

The Ministry of Health (MoH) is the government's central administrative body responsible for health policy formulation, planning, regulation and supervision, and ensures the implementation of health-related activities and standards by its institutions and agencies.[142]

Challenges in the Healthcare System

Although Mongolia provides free healthcare to its population, the country still has significant problems to overcome, such as poor quality of care, inefficiency, and inadequate implementation of reforms and institutional improvements. The geography of the country is what marks the main disproportion in healthcare quality, making urban and rural communities particularly challenging in care. Scattered locations and the significant distance that needs to be traveled when living in a rural community, affect disproportions in the health status of the population and delivery of care. Traditionally, the health system has been known for having a lack of accountability and transparency. According to the Asia Foundation, healthcare providers are consistently ranked among the top three professions open to bribes.

Finding quality preventative medicine is also a common issue in Mongolia. Currently, Mongolia has mandatory preventative medical examinations conducted by mobile medical teams. This approach enforces healthcare, but has delayed public awareness which teaches individual responsibility in healthcare issues. Mongolia does not have proper campaigns and programs that increase the population's knowledge in primary care.[143]

Health Cooperation

Mongolia has made significant achievements in improving the health of its citizens. The number of deaths among infants and children has been reduced; the country has maintained its polio-free status; and endemic transmission of measles and tetanus has been eliminated. However, Mongolia has significant health challenges, to include liver cancer caused by chronic hepatitis and a rising burden of non-communicable diseases. Mongolia's growing population has also brought new issues, such as air pollution, access to safe drinking-water, and sanitation for communities on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar.

The Mongolian Ministry of Health and WHO are focusing on three strategic priorities for collaboration over the next five years:

- Building resilient health systems to advance UHC;
- Strengthening the integrated, people-centered delivery of priority public health programs; and

- Promoting health and healthy environments for all Mongolians through multi-sectoral engagement and health in all policies, including stronger partnerships and improved coordination.[144]

Communicable Diseases

Since 1990, Mongolia's health system has been in transition. Mongolia has improved in the aspect of communicable diseases, thanks to the national immunization program, which was instituted in 1991. Even after the progress is has made, Mongolia continues to have four major chronic infections: hepatitis B and C, brucellosis, tuberculosis, and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Other infectious diseases of importance in Mongolia can be found below.[145]

Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis is endemic and a major public health problem in Mongolia. TB is an airborne bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. TB can be acquired by breathing contaminated air droplets coughed or sneezed by a person nearby who has active Tuberculosis. Humans can also get ill with TB by ingesting unpasteurized milk products contaminated with Mycobacterium bovis, also known as Bovine Tuberculosis. The most common form of the infection is pulmonary TB which affects the lungs. In some cases, the bacteria can also attack the lymphatic system, central nervous system, urogenital area, joints, and bones.[146]

Hepatitis C (HCV)

Hepatitis C is highly endemic in Mongolia. HCV is a viral infection causing inflammation of the liver. It is transmitted from person to person through unscreened blood transfusions as well as contaminated needles and instruments used for tattooing and body piercing. Sharing contaminated personal care items such as razors and having unprotected sex are less common ways of contracting the virus.[147]

Brucellosis

Brucellosis is a bacterial disease caused by various Brucella species, which mainly infect cattle, swine, goats, sheep, and dogs. Humans generally acquire the disease through direct contact with infected animals, by eating or drinking contaminated animal products, or by inhaling airborne agents. The majority of cases are caused by ingesting unpasteurized milk or cheese from infected cattle or goats or sheep.

Mongolia is one of the highest brucellosis prevalence countries in the world. Human brucellosis surveillance initiated in Mongolia in 1958 and there has been generally decreasing trend of the diseases in the country. Most cases of disease occur in the spring and summer. Generally, the incidence is much higher in Eastern region.[148]

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), also known as Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), are caused by bacteria, viruses or parasites that are transmitted through unprotected sex and skin to skin genital contact. Zika Virus can also be sexually transmitted.

Bacterial infections include bacterial vaginosis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, Lyphogranuloma venerum (LGV) and syphilis. Viruses cause genital herpes, Hepatitis B, Human Papillomavirus (HPV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Parasites are responsible for trichomoniasis and pubic lice. STIs occur worldwide, but some infections like chancroid, LGV, and Granuloma inguinale are more common in less industrialized countries.[149]

Environmental Health

Air Pollution

Among the cities reporting to the World Health Organization, the following have the highest levels of particulate matter contributing to poor air quality: Darkhan, Ulaanbaatar, Tsetserleg, Khobd and Bayankhongor. Outdoor air pollution is a mix of chemicals, particulate matter, and biological materials that react with each other to form tiny hazardous particles. It contributes to breathing problems, chronic diseases, increased hospitalization, and premature mortality.

The concentration of particulate matter (PM) is a key air quality indicator since it is the most common air pollutant that affects short term and long term health. Two sizes of particulate matter are used to analyze air quality; fine particles with a diameter of less than 2.5 μm or PM2.5 and coarse particles with a diameter of less than 10 μm or PM10. PM2.5 particles are more concerning because their small size allows them to travel deeper into the cardiopulmonary system. The World Health Organization's air quality guidelines recommend that the annual mean concentrations of PM2.5 should not exceed 10 μm/m3 and 20 μm/m3 for PM10.[150]

Non-Communicable Diseases

In the late 1990s, Mongolian started prioritizing and reorganizing policies to address the prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD). There have been multiple policy documents that have been developed to target NCD prevention and control; however, there has been little knowledge of the outcome of the policies introduced. The WHO has produced an Action Plan that provides a guide to developing national policy frameworks and to strengthening surveillance, prevention and management of NCDs.[151] Figure 8 depicts NDC in Mongolia.

Training for Health Professionals

Medical Doctors

Students seeking to enter the University of Health Science must have completed 11 years of general education and have graduated from secondary school. Admission is based on an entrance examination. The curriculum is six years long. After the completion of the four years, a successful student is awarded a bachelor's degree and is qualified as a doctor of medicine. This allows the graduate to practice as a general physician.

Surgical residents are appointed for two and a half years. In addition to completing a basic science course, residents rotate among general surgery and surgical specialties, including thoracic, pediatric, urologic, oncologic, traumatology, gynecologic, and laparoscopic surgery. The duration of rotations in specialty surgery can be shortened or lengthened depending on the interests of the resident. The longest period is spent in general and digestive surgery. Passing the general surgery examination qualifies the resident to practice as a surgeon, providing that accreditation has been obtained from the Ministry of Health.[152]

Nurses

In Mongolia, there are different levels and functions of nurses.

A Nurse with a Bachelor Degree requires 10 years of basic education, and their training can take up to three years. After obtaining their Bachelor degree, they can become responsible for administrating other lower lever nurses or focus on educating other nurses.

A nurse with a diploma also requires 10 years of basic education and three years of training. However, they will a Nurse Diploma and will work on all levels at hospitals or nursing care facilities.

A nurse of Traditional Medicine with Diploma requires 10 years of basic education and 3 years of training. The typically work secondary and level hospitals, or could work at a private based health organization.

An Assistance Nurse requires 8-10 years of basic education, as well as one year of service based training. Their function is to assist the nurses at various health organizations.[153]

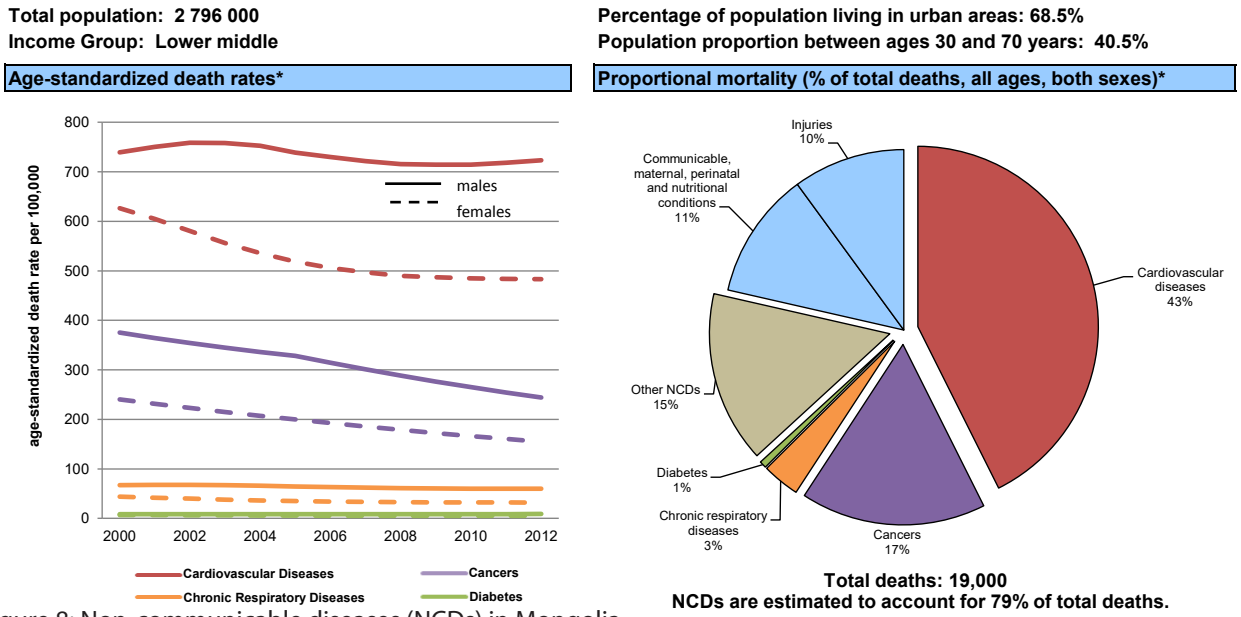

Figure 8: Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Mongolia



MONGOLIA

Women, Peace, and Security

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Women, Peace, and Security

In February 2011, the Mongolian Parliament passed a Law on Promotion of Gender Equality in order to regulate the responsibilities of specific public agencies in ensuring gender equality in various spheres. The aim of the law is to establish the legal basis for the creation of conditions to ensure gender equality in political, legal, economic, social, cultural and family relations, and to regulate relations related to their implementation.[154] Women in Mongolia do not have any legal barriers that prevent them from participating in government and politics. In 2011, other law passed, the Parliament Election Law. This law is aimed to increased female representation in government, which includes a 20 percent quota for women candidates by political parties.[155]

The election in 2016 changed the proportion of female parliamentarians. Before, 14.5 percent of parliamentarians were women, which was below the world and Asia-Pacific averages of 22.9 percent and 18.8 percent respectively, the current statistics show that the proportion has increased by 17.1 percent consisting of 13 female parliamentarians out of 76 Members of Parliament.[156] In addition, out of 144 countries in the 2017 Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), Mongolia ranks 53 and has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).[157]

Domestic violence remains a serious problem in Mongolia, and there are no laws against sexual harassment.[158] In Mongolia, one in three women are victims of domestic violence, but women in low-income rural families are particularly vulnerable. In 2004 the Law to Combat Domestic Violence was passed. It requires local authorities to develop and fund programs for the prevention of domestic violence, but the implementation has been lacking. The funding activities aimed at ending violence against women remains low or non-existent.

Because these issues have been identified, multiple educated women have come together to form NGOs in order to criminalize domestic abuse, to improve conditions for women in the labor force, to conduct research on employment, prostitution, and inequalities in wages for women. Even with all the advances in women's equality in Mongolia, the country does not have a National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.[159]

In 2017, the Asia Foundation with the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, as well as the support of the U.S. Department of State, announced a new project; "Improving Victim-Centered Investigations and Prosecutions of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Cases in Mongolia." This is a two year project in which the Asia Foundation and the Government of Mongolia will work together to support the recent National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

The project works with law enforcement officials throughout Mongolia to build skills and capacity to adhere to international best practices on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of TIP cases in Mongolia. There will be two main areas of focus; 1) to enhance the use of victim-centered strategies and cooperation among law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges; 2) to improve TIP victim identification and response by border protection officers and immigration officials. There are also three main objective which this project aims to reach; 1) research; the development of training programs; 2) joint trainings for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges; 3) trainings for border protection officers and immigration officials throughout the country.[160]

The majority of victim protection services in Mongolia are provided by NGOs without receiving any support from the government. In Mongolia, there are two shelters ran by the non-governmental Mongolian Gender Equality Center (GEC). The GEC is the main victim service provider in Mongolia. Only one of those shelters provides protection for men, which also suffer from human trafficking in Mongolia, but neither is accessible to persons with disabilities. In the last few years, the Mongolia Government has not provided funding to GEC facilities.[161]



MONGOLIA
Conclusion

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Conclusion

Since the adoption of the new constitution in 1992, Mongolia has become an independent, sovereign republic. There was a formal name change from the Mongolian People's Republic to simply Mongolia. The office of president, a legislative body, and legalized opposition parties was created. The constitution lays out the purpose of the law and also states the president is elected by popular vote instead of by the legislature, as it was prior to the constitution.[162]

Mongolia is located in one of the most disaster-prone areas in the world. There are many disaster that can affect Mongolia, ranging from severe winter storms (dzuds), strong winds and dust storms, drought, flooding, and earthquakes. As far as earthquake threat, the three largest cities in Mongolia are located in a magnitude seven to eight seismic active area.[163]

Since the destructive severe winter conditions of 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the government of Mongolia decided to shift its stance in reference to disaster preparedness. The Government of Mongolia established disaster management entities and the legal framework to support disaster management. Previously, the government focused disaster protection efforts on response activities such as; search and rescue, and receipt of humanitarian assistance. In the past, Mongolia did not emphasize efforts on reducing disaster impacts and mitigation.[164]

In July 2015, the government of Mongolia passed the "National Program for Community-based Disaster Reduction". The goal of the program is to create legislative framework for community-based disaster reduction. The provision includes direction to supply public awareness on disaster risk reduction, ensure risk-free habits become part of the people's lives and arrange training on disaster risk reduction. In addition, it included tailor-made training for persons with disabilities, children, elderly citizens, and low income persons.[165]

Mongolia transitioned the disaster response approach to disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities, and building capabilities with the assistance of all levels of government and their international partners. The Government of Mongolia founded the critical infrastructure of disaster management by establishing disaster management entities and the legal framework to support disaster management.[166]

There are many factors that affect the environment in Mongolia, due to urbanization and industrialization, Mongolia is facing environmental conditions, to include severe water pollution, severe air pollution, deforestation, and overgrazing. A large number of the population relies on burning soft coal for their heating and energy, in turn, this becomes a major cause of air pollution, particularly in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar. In addition, mining has also caused the destruction of land and rivers, the addition of infrastructure and added mining creates more waste for the environment.[167]

In 2004, the Government of Mongolia established NEMA through the integration of three central agencies, the State Board for Civil Defence, Fire Fighting Department, and the State Reserve Agency. The NEMA's responsibilities and functions are defined by four national laws; the Law on Disaster Protection, Law on Fire Safety, Law on Forest and Steppe Fire Protection, and the Law on State Reserve. NEMA is available in all 21 provinces and the capital city, they provide administration, coordination, and direct assistance during a disaster. NEMA operates under an established Incident Command System (ICS), a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management approach. NEMA has important functions, such as being comprised of essential services and emergency personnel, including the Emergency Motor Depot, Rescue Special Unit (search and rescue teams), firefighting stations, and the armed force as mobilized under mutual agreements which are dispersed to local emergency management divisions and departments throughout nation.[168]

As far as medical care, the Government of Mongolia provides its citizens with free access to primary health care, and funds it in its entirety. Medical care is provided through family health centers in urban settings while in rural areas, it is included in outpatient and inpatient services offered by the district health centers.[169] However, there are still many barriers in provided quality care for all, such as poor quality of care, inefficiency and inadequate implementation of reforms and institutional improvements. The geography of the country is what makes the main disproportion in healthcare quality, making urban and rural communities particularly vulnerable during a disaster.[170]



MONGOLIA
Appendices

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Appendices

DOD DMHA Engagements in the Past Five Years (FY 2013-2018)

Gobi Wolf – June 2018

Gobi Wolf 2018 is a reoccurring disaster response exercise and exchange mission in Mongolia. It is meant to enhance operational emergency response plans, regional partnerships, as well as support for response to natural disasters in the region.[171] The National Emergency Management Agency organized the international exercise that was held in Khovd Province from May 28 to June 8, 2018.[172]

Khaan Quest – June 2018

Khaan Quest aims to gain U.N. training and certification for multi-national participants through the conduct of realistic peace-support operations. This includes increasing and improving U.N. peacekeeping operations interoperability and military relationships among the participating nations. The U.S. supported the exercise with two platoons, one from the Alaska Army National Guard's 297th Regional Support Group and another from the U.S. Marine Corps' 3rd Law Enforcement Battalion, Camp Courtney, Okinawa, Japan.[173]

Nursing and Medical Logistics Subject Matter Expert Exchange (SMEE) – June 2017

Nursing and medical logisticians from the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force met with counterparts form the Mongolian Armed Forces (MAF) June 5 to 9 at the Military Medical Center in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. They shared knowledge and conducted hands-on training during a Nursing and Medical Logistics Subject Matter Expert Exchange (SMEE) between the two nations. The mission was accomplished while working jointly with partners from the Regional Health Command-Pacific (RHC-P), U.S Army Pacific (USARPAC), and U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM).[174]

Khaan Quest – June 2017

Mongolian Armed Forces hosted more than 26 nations, with more than 1,200 participants for Khaan Quest 2017, a peacekeeping exercise. Khaan Quest is a regularly scheduled, multinational exercise co-sponsored by U.S. Pacific Command and hosted annually by the Mongolian Armed Forces.[175]

Gobi Wolf – May 2017

Gobi Wolf (GW) 17 is a five-day disaster response exercise and exchange between the government of Mongolia and the U.S. Army Pacific, which focuses on interagency coordination. The Mongolia National Emergency Management Agency hosts the exercise with support from the Mongolian Armed Forces.[176] The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (CFE-DM) participated in GW17. CFE-DM provided subject matter expertise in Disaster Response by providing best practices in international disaster response and civil military coordination.

Khaan Quest – May 2016

The Mongolian Armed Forces and U.S. Pacific Command hosted the multinational peacekeeping exercise Khaan Quest 2016, which commenced May 22 with an opening ceremony at the Five Hills Training Area near Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Khaan Quest is held annually in Mongolia, it serves as the capstone exercise for the United Nations Global Peace Operations Initiative program, which provides pre-deployment training to GPOI partner countries preparing to support UN Peacekeeping Missions.[177]

Gobi Wolf – April 2016

United States Army Pacific soldiers joined an international team to conduct exercise Gobi Wolf 2016, an earthquake-readiness exercise in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Gobi Wolf is a civil-military disaster preparedness and response initiative focused on regional readiness in response to natural and man-made disasters. Gobi Wolf is part of the Pacific Resilience Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange program, which focuses on interagency coordination and foreign humanitarian assistance. The exercise is designed to test disaster response processes while maximizing realism through a series of scenarios.[178]

Non-Lethal Weapons Executive Seminar (NOLES) – Sep 2016

Service members from the Mongolian Armed Forces, Mongolian National Police Department, and U.S. Marines with 3rd Law Enforcement Battalion, III Marine Expeditionary Force, as well as representatives from 18 nations across the Indo-Asia-Pacific, participated in NOLES. NOLES is a regularly scheduled U.S.

Marine Corps Forces, Pacific field training exercise and leadership seminar hosted annually by various nations. NOLES 2016 consisted of a field training exercise, or FTX, and a three-day leadership seminar. The exercise promotes awareness and effective use of non-lethal weapons to maintain order during civil unrest.[179]

Khaan Quest - June 2015

Mongolian Armed Forces and the U.S. Pacific Command participated in Exercise Khaan Quest 2015, held at the Five Hills Training Area and the city of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Khaan Quest is a regularly scheduled, multinational exercise co-sponsored by U.S. Pacific Command and hosted annually by the Mongolian Armed Forces. The exercise is designed to promote regional peace and security.[180]

Disaster Management Country Assessment - June 2015

The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance conducted the Mongolian Disaster Management Country Assessment. The assessment assisted in defining, determining, and focusing operations, actions, and activities in regards of U.S, engagement strategies with the Government of Mongolia. The assessment helped identify gaps in Mongolia's disaster Management capabilities and capacity.[181]

Gobi Wolf – May 2015

The governments of Mongolia and the United States conducted an earthquake-readiness exercise. Gobi Wolf is a civil-military disaster preparedness and response initiative that focuses on regional readiness in response to natural and man-made disasters. Gobi Wolf is part of the Pacific Resilience Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange program, which focuses on interagency coordination and foreign humanitarian assistance. It is designed to test disaster response processes while maximizing realism through a series of scenarios.[182]

Pacific Angel – Aug 2014

U.S. and Mongolia Armed Forces service members, with assistance from the governments of Nepal, Thailand, and the Peoples Republic of China, kicked of humanitarian assistance operations in support of Pacific Angel 14-4. The U.S. Air Force lead mission supports U.S. Pacific Command's capacity-building efforts by partnering with other governments, non-governmental agencies, and multilateral militaries in the respective region to provide medical, dental, optometry, and engineering assistance to their citizens.[183]

Photo 6 depicts U.S. Air Force medical personnel helping and elderly woman during Pacific Angel 2014.



Photo 5: U.S Air Force Personnel Helps Elderly during Pacific Angel 2014

International/Foreign Relations

Due to Mongolia's geographical location, bordering China and Russia, the country has diplomatic relations with both nations and considers the U.S. it's most important "third neighbor".[184] The key to Mongolia's ties with China is the vast export market that China offers. Russia, on the other hand, is their key energy supplier.[185]

United States

Mongolia and United States established diplomatic relations in 1987. The United States has assisted in Mongolia's market-oriented reform and on issues such as to expand political, cultural, educational, and defense cooperation. Mongolia and the U.S. have signed a cultural accord, a Peace Corps accord, and a consular convention. Since 2005, English has been taught in Mongolian schools, mainly because Mongolians are interested in learning English in order to studying in the U.S. The Mongolian Government is committed to promoting the Fulbright master's program by giving $600,000 annually to co-fund it, tripling the number of Mongolians who study in the United States under this initiative. There are over 1,500 Mongolian students study at American colleges and universities, some via private scholarships. It

is estimated that 90 Mongolians travel annually to the United States on U.S. government-funded educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs. In 2017 the U.S. and Mongolia launched a new exchange program for high school students. U.S. and Mongolian legislators also participate in exchanges in which they share information and experiences about democracy and institutional reform.[186]

The United Sates and Mongolia conduct an Annual Bilateral Consultations (ABC) between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia and U.S. Department of State. This has become an effective mechanism for both sides to exchange views on their positions on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest and discusses short-term goals and perspectives of bilateral relations. Mongolia counts on the U.S. as an important trading partner. In 2012, the goods trade between Mongolia and the U.S. amounted to US$539.6 million. This made the U.S. 3rd largest trading partner after China and Russia.[187]

China

Mongolia established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China on October 16, 1949. Mongolia established an Embassy in Beijing in 1950, while China established an embassy in Ulaanbaatar that same year. Mongolia and the People's Republic of China are neighboring states and they share a distance of 4709.6 km (2,926 miles) on their borderline.

In 1994, Mongolia and China renewed the Treaty on Friendly Relations and Cooperation, which has increased the bilateral relations between the two countries and it has produced a rapid and stable development in the last two decades thanks to concerted efforts exercised by both sides. Both countries are continuously improving relations with each other by having frequent exchanges of high-level visits and meetings of leaders, and collaboration between the parliaments and political parties on the regular basis.

In 2014, Mongolia and China upgraded the level of its partnership from Strategic to the level of Comprehensive Strategic. The Action Plan for Mid and Long-Term Development of Mongolia-China Strategic Partnership, which defined the basic principles and directions of the bilateral relations in the coming years, was signed during the official visit of the Prime Minister of Mongolia to China in October 2013. As a result of the state visit by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China to Mongolia in August 2014, the two sides signed 26 agreements in trade, infrastructure, energy and financial cooperation.[188]

Russia

Mongolia and Russia established diplomatic relations when they signed the Agreement on Establishment of Friendly Relations on November 5, 1921. Mongolia opened its embassy in Moscow in 1922, while Russia opened their embassy in Ulaanbaatar that same year.

Russia and Mongolia have been partnering in various areas, such as covering many areas of social interaction, to include; the spheres of politics, defense, road, transportation, mining, food, agriculture, education, culture, science and health through implementing high-level visits.

Russia and Mongolia have been developing their relations as strategic partners, which made Russia the first country in that Mongolia established a strategic partnership with. In 2014, trade volume between Mongolia and Russia was 1.6 billion USD of which Mongolia's import was 1.5 billion US dollars, and export 61.6 million USD. In the period starting from 1990 to 2014 the volume of Russian investments in Mongolia reached 297 million USD, which accounts for 2.1 percent of total foreign direct investments in Mongolia.

There are Mongolian- Russian joint companies which serve as flagships of Mongolian economy. Some of these companies play a vital role in the bilateral economic collaboration. Following the bilateral cooperation in education field, 2760 Mongolian students have studied in Russia from 2000-2013. In addition to the multiple partnerships, Russia and Mongolia have an agreement on visa exemption, where the citizens of the two countries can travel or transit through the territory of the other country for 30 days.[189]

Force Protection/Pre-Deployment Information

The following information is provided for pre-deployment planning and preparations. Visit www.travel.state.gov prior to deployments for further up-to-date information.[190]

Passport/Visa

Before entering Mongolia, you must ensure that your passport has at least six months validity remaining and one blank page per stamp. U.S citizens traveling to Mongolia do not require a tourist visa if staying fewer than 90 days. However, if staying more than 30 days, you are required to register with Mongolian Immigration within seven days of arrival.[191]

Emergency Contact Information

U.S. Embassy Ulaanbaatar
Denver Street #3
11th Micro-District
Ulaanbaatar 14190
Mongolia
Telephone: +976-7007-6001
Emergency after-hours telephone: Please call the main Embassy switchboard at +976-7007-6001
Fax: +976-7007-6016
Email: UlaanbaatarACS@state.gov

Currency Information

The currency of Mongolia is the Tugrik (MNT).[192]

Travel Health Information

Vaccination and Prescriptions

The CDC provides the following recommendations for travel to Mongolia. The information in Table 6 is taken directly from the CDC website.[193]

Medical Care

Most Mongolian hospitals do not meet Western standards. Although most doctors and emergency responders are dedicated and professional, their training and equipment are sub-standard. Most pharmaceuticals are made in China or Russia, and lack English labels. Modern medical facilities are heavily concentrated in Ulaanbaatar, although some public and private hospitals in larger provincial cities offer medical services on par with those in the capital. In the countryside, medical services are not available.[194]

Routine vaccines (for all travelers)	Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines before every trip. These vaccines include Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, varicella (chickenpox) vaccine, polio vaccine, and your yearly flu shot.
Hepatitis A (for most travelers)	The CDC recommends this vaccine because you can get hepatitis A through contaminated food or water in Mongolia, regardless of where you are eating or staying.
Typhoid (for most travelers)	You can get typhoid through contaminated food or water in Mongolia. The CDC recommends this vaccine for most travelers, especially if you are staying with friends or relatives, visiting smaller cities or rural areas, or if you are an adventurous eater.
Hepatitis B (for some travelers)	You can get hepatitis B through sexual contact, contaminated needles, and blood products, so the CDC recommends this vaccine if you might have sex with a new partner, get a tattoo or piercing, or have any medical procedures.
Rabies (for some travelers)	Although rabies can be found in dogs, bats, and other mammals in Mongolia, it is not a major risk to most travelers. The CDC recommends this vaccine for the following groups: • Travelers involved in outdoor and other activities that put them at risk for animal bites. • People who will be working with or around animals. • People who are taking long trips or moving to Mongolia. • Children, because they tend to play with animals, might not report bites, and are more likely to have animal bites on their head and neck.

Table 6: CDC Travel Health Information for Mongolia

Eat and Drink Safely

Unclean food and water can cause travelers' diarrhea and other diseases. Reduce your risk by sticking to safe food and water habits.[195]

Eat

- Food that is cooked and served hot
- Hard-cooked eggs
- Fruits and vegetables you have washed in clean water or peeled yourself
- Pasteurized dairy products

Don't Eat

- Food served at room temperature
- Food from street vendors
- Raw or soft-cooked (runny) eggs
- Raw or undercooked (rare) meat or fish
- Unwashed or unpeeled raw fruits and vegetables
- Unpasteurized dairy products
- "Bushmeat" (monkeys, bats, or other wild game)

Drink

- Bottled water that is sealed
- Water that has been disinfected
- Ice made with bottled or disinfected water
- Carbonated drinks
- Hot coffee or tea
- Pasteurized milk

Don't Drink

- Tap or well water
- Ice made with tap or well water
- Drinks made with tap or well water (such as reconstituted juice)
- Unpasteurized milk

Take Medicine

Talk with your doctor about taking prescription or over-the-counter drugs with you on your trip in case you get sick.

Prevent Bug Bites

Bugs (like mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas) can spread a number of diseases in Mongolia. Many of these diseases cannot be prevented with a vaccine or medicine. You can reduce your risk by taking steps to prevent bug bites.

To prevent bug bites:

- Cover exposed skin by wearing long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and hats.
- Use an appropriate insect repellent (see below).
- Use permethrin-treated clothing and gear (such as boots, pants, socks, and tents). Do not use permethrin directly on skin.
- Stay and sleep in air-conditioned or screened rooms.
- Use a bed net if the area where you are sleeping is exposed to the outdoors.

For protection against ticks and mosquitoes: Use a repellent that contains 20 percent or more DEET for protection that lasts up to several hours.

For protection against mosquitoes only:

- Products with one of the following active ingredients can also help prevent mosquito bites. Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection.
- DEET
- Picaridin (also known as KBR 3023, Bayrepel, and Icaridin)
- Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or PMD
- IR3535

If you are bitten by bugs:

- Avoid scratching bug bites, and apply hydrocortisone cream or calamine lotion to reduce the itching.
- Check your entire body for ticks after outdoor activity. Be sure to remove ticks properly.

Safety and Security

As a first step in planning any trip abroad, check the Travel Advisories for your intended destination. You can see the world at a glance on the color-coded map. Note that conditions can change rapidly in a country at any time. To receive updated Travel Advisories and Alerts for the countries you choose, sign up at step.state.gov.[196]

Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework is the global blueprint and fifteen-year plan to build the world's resilience to natural disasters.[197] The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks:

The Seven Global Targets include:

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rates in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.[198]

The Four Priorities of Action include:

- Understanding disaster risk;
- Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- Investing in disaster reduction for resilience; and
- Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Sendai Framework aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years. It was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan in 2015.[199] The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.[200] Figure 9 shows the Sendai DRR Framework.

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

Figure 9: UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Hyogo Framework for Action Country Progress Report

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) was adopted as a guideline to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards. The HFA assists participating countries to become more resilient and to better manage the hazards that threaten their development. The levels of progress of the 2013-2015 results of the HFA for Mongolia are represented in Figure 10 and Table 7. Table 8 provides an overview of the overall challenges and the future outlook statement from the HFA report. The 2013-2015 is the most recent HFA report available for Mongolia.

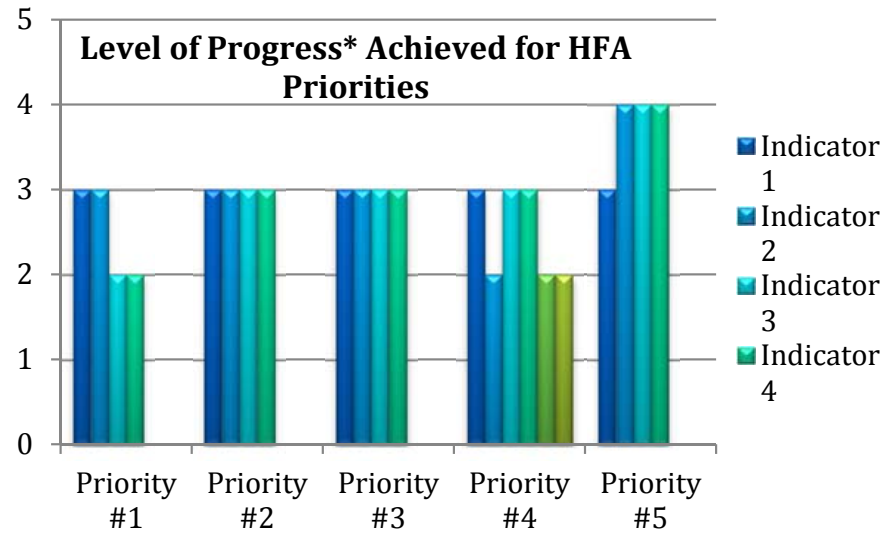

Figure 10: HFA Level of Progress Achieved

Priority for Action #1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.		
Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.	3
2	Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.	3
3	Community Participation and decentralization is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.	2
4	A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.	2

Priority #2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning		
Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.	3
2	Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.	3
3	Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.	3
4	National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.	3

Table 7: National Progress Report on the Implementation of the HFA

Priority #3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels		
Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc.).	3
2	School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.	3
3	Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.	3
4	Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.	3
Priority #4: Reduce the underlying risk factors		
Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.	3
2	Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.	2
3	Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.	3
4	Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.	3
5	Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.	2
6	Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.	2
Priority #5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels		
Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.	3
2	Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programs.	4
3	Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.	4
4	Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.	4

Table Notes:
*Level of Progress:
1 – Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy
2 – Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment
3 – Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
4 – Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
5 – Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Table 7: National Progress Report on the Implementation of the HFA (cont.)

Future Outlook Area 1: The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.	
Challenges:	Due to the increase of negative impacts caused by disaster/hazards to the people's livelihoods, a small amount of reserves and resources which are hardly created may run out soon. As a result, it is a challenge for the social and economic sustainable development of the country. Furthermore, it may influence to the national security. There is not a good legal environment for indemnity payments for disaster damage and loss, lack of economic potential to disaster response as well. Disaster risks in the country are not greatly shared with multi-stakeholders because of weak collaboration between key sectors and weak participations in the disaster risk reduction activities.
Future Outlook Priorities:	• To make better legal environment for organizing disaster prevention, rescue, response, recovery and humanitarian assistance effectively and timely • To develop a great plan for measures to be taken on protecting human lives, their properties, livestock and animals from disaster, including disaster prevention, rescue, response, recovery and reconstruction • To increase national budgets and investments for disaster protection activities, and try to decide the financial challenges by multi-stakeholders efforts • To consider disaster risk reduction and prevention as the most priority actions and integrate disaster risk reduction into sustainable development and climate change adaptation • To introduce scientific findings and innovations into activities on disaster prevention, rescue, response, recovery and reconstruction.

Future Outlook Area 2: The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.	
Challenges:	• Lack of required human and technical resources to implement disaster risk reduction activities and build community resilience to disasters • Inadequate financial resources to enhance search and rescue technique, equipment and protective garments • Weak partnership and multi-participation for disaster risk reduction
Future Outlook Priorities:	• Enhance disaster protection capacity of organization in charge of Emergency Management and units at all administrative levels. For example, build more firefighting units, search and rescue branches etc. • Improve technical capacity, particularly special-purposed engines, machines, search and rescue equipment to be used for possible earthquake hazards, flood hazards, radio-active and chemical substances accidents, building fires and forest and steppe fires which influence negatively to social, economic and environmental sustainable development of the country. Supply adequate resources for meeting to the standard • Address the preparation and re-education of the professional personnel of Emergency Management Service, particularly rescuers and fire fighters' educational process • Strengthen logistics for disaster protection activities • Ensure funding mechanisms are better aligned to build / strengthen disaster resilience and address community vulnerability

Table 8: HFA Country Progress Report Future Outlook Areas, Mongolia

Future Outlook Area 3: The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs in the reconstruction of affected communities.	
Challenges:	• The current legislation documents, including Law on Disaster Protection (2003) and Law on Fire Safety, do not have any Articles or Chapters on sharing disaster risks and creating disaster indemnity fund. Therefore, we would face problems related to coordination of indemnity for disaster damages or loss in case of major disasters • Lack of financial recourses to support affected communities • Lack of systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into design and implementation of disaster response and recovery program in the reconstruction affected communities. However, NEMA of Mongolia has Department of State Reserve in Headquarter office, and state reserve branches in all provinces that are responsible for providing coordination and management to stocking state reserves items, storage, and emergency stockpiles for the disaster response and recovery. The state reserve storages and their equipment have been already out of dated and worsened, and do not meet the standard. Most of them were built during the 1960-1970s. • Understanding or disaster risk reduction, response and recovery knowledge is so low.
Future Outlook Priorities:	• Gain community awareness on disaster risk reduction and preparedness • Need more attention for systematic incorporation of disaster risk reduction into implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities • Continue to work disaster risk assessments of priority hazards in the country and the assessments can be agreed. • Improve devices and use technological advance to disseminate disaster warning and early warning to communities.

Table 8: HFA Country Progress Report Future Outlook Areas, Mongolia (cont.)

Country Profile

The information in the Country Profile section is sourced directly from the CIA World Fact book. Additional numbers on country comparison to the world can be found by going directly to the CIA website.[201]

Background:
The Mongols gained fame in the 13th century when under Chinggis KHAAN they established a huge Eurasian empire through conquest. After his death the empire was divided into several powerful Mongol states, but these broke apart in the 14th century. The Mongols eventually retired to their original steppe homelands and in the late 17th century came under Chinese rule. Mongolia declared its independence from the Manchu-led Qing Empire in 1911 and achieved limited autonomy until 1919, when it again came under Chinese control. The Mongolian Revolution of 1921 ended Chinese dominance, and a communist regime, the Mongolian People's Republic, took power in 1924.

The modern country of Mongolia, however, represents only part of the Mongols' historical homeland; today, more ethnic Mongolians live in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China than in Mongolia. Since the country's peaceful democratic revolution in 1990, the ex-communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) - which took the name Mongolian People's Party (MPP) in 2010 - has competed for political power with the Democratic Party (DP) and several other smaller parties, including a new party formed by former President ENKHBAYAR, which confusingly adopted for itself the MPRP name. In the country's most recent parliamentary elections in June 2016, Mongolians handed the MPP overwhelming control of Parliament, largely pushing out the DP, which had overseen a sharp decline in Mongolia's economy during its control of Parliament in the preceding years. Mongolians elected a DP member, Khaltmaa BATTULGA, as president in 2017.

Location:
Northern Asia, between China and Russia

Geographic Coordinates:
46 00 N, 105 00 E

Map References: Asia

Area:
Total: 1,564,116 sq km

Land: 1,553,556 sq km

Water: 10,560 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 20

Area - Comparative:
Slightly smaller than Alaska; more than twice the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:
Total: 8,082 km

Border countries (2): China 4,630 km, Russia 3,452 km

Coastline:
0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims:
None (landlocked)

Climate:
Desert; continental (large daily and seasonal temperature ranges)

Terrain:
Vast semidesert and desert plains, grassy steppe, mountains in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in south-central

Elevation:
Mean elevation: 1,528 m

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Hoh Nuur 560 m

Highest point: Nayramadlin Orgil (Khuiten Peak) 4,374 m

Natural Resources:
Oil, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, fluorspar, gold, silver, iron

Land Use:
Agricultural land: 73 percent

Arable land 0.4 percent; permanent crops 0 percent; permanent pasture 72.6 percent

Forest: 7 percent

Other: 20 percent (2011 est.)

Irrigated Land:

840 sq km (2012)

Population - Distribution:
Sparsely distributed population throughout the country; the capital of Ulaanbaatar and the northern city of Darhan support the highest population densities

Natural Hazards:
Dust storms; grassland and forest fires; drought; "zud," which is harsh winter conditions

Environment - Current issues:
Limited natural freshwater resources in some areas; the policies of former Communist regimes promoted rapid urbanization and industrial growth that had negative effects on the environment; the burning of soft coal in power plants and the lack of enforcement of environmental laws severely polluted the air in Ulaanbaatar; deforestation, overgrazing, and the converting of virgin land to agricultural production increased soil erosion from wind and rain; desertification and mining activities had a deleterious effect on the environment

Environment - International Agreements:
Party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

Signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
Landlocked; strategic location between China and Russia

Population:
3,068,243

note: Mongolia is one of the least densely populated countries in the world (2 people per sq km); twice as many ethnic Mongols (some 6 million) live in Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol) in neighboring China (July 2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 135

Nationality:

Noun: Mongolian(s)

Adjective: Mongolian

Ethnic Groups:
Khalkh 81.9 percent, Kazak 3.8 percent, Dorvod 2.7 percent, Bayad 2.1 percent, Buryat-Bouriates 1.7 percent, Zakhchin 1.2 percent, Dariganga 1 percent, Uriankhai 1 percent, other 4.6 percent (2010 est.)

Languages:
Mongolian 90 percent (official) (Khalkha dialect is predominant), Turkic, Russian (1999)

Religions:
Buddhist 53 percent, Muslim 3 percent, Shamanist 2.9 percent, Christian 2.2 percent, other 0.4 percent, none 38.6 percent (2010 est.)

Age Structure:

0-14 years: 26.95 percent (male 421,675/female 405,298)

15-24 years: 16.09 percent (male 249,805/female 243,784)

25-54 years: 45.6 percent (male 677,679/female 721,435)

55-64 years: 7.07 percent (male 99,099/female 117,818)

65 years and over: 4.29 percent (male 53,364/female 78,286) (2017 est.)

Dependency Ratio:
Total dependency ratio: 48.5

Youth dependency ratio: 42.7

Elderly dependency ratio: 5.8

Potential support ratio: 17.3 (2015 est.)

Median Age:
Total: 28.3 years

Male: 27.5 years

Female: 29.2 years (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 131

Population Growth Rate:
1.18 percent (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 93

Birth Rate:
18.9 births/1,000 population (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 88

Death Rate:
6.3 deaths/1,000 population (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 152

Net Migration Rate:
-0.8 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 133

Population Distribution:
Sparsely distributed population throughout the country; the capital of Ulaanbaatar and the northern city of Darhan support the highest population densities

Urbanization:
Urban population: 68.4 percent of total population (2018)

Rate of urbanization: 1.63 percent annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)

Major urban areas - Population:
Ulaanbaatar (capital) 1.52 million (2018)

Sex Ratio:
At birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

0-14 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-24 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

25-54 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

55-64 years: 0.85 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

Total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2017 est.)

Mother's mean age at first birth:
20.5 years

Note: median age at first birth among women 20-24 (2008 est.)

Maternal mortality ratio:
44 deaths/100,000 live births (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 101

Infant mortality rate:
Total: 21.1 deaths/1,000 live births

Male: 24.2 deaths/1,000 live births

Female: 17.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 79

Life expectancy at birth:
Total population: 69.9 years

Male: 65.7 years

Female: 74.4 years (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 160

Total fertility rate:
2.09 children born/woman (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 107

Contraceptive Prevalence rate:

54.6 percent (2013)

Health Expenditures:
4.7 percent of GDP (2014)

Country comparison to the world: 153

Physicians Density:
3.26 physicians/1,000 population (2015)

Hospital bed density:
7 beds/1,000 population (2012)

Drinking water source:

Improved:
Urban: 66.4 percent of population

Rural: 59.2 percent of population

Total: 64.4 percent of population

Unimproved:
Urban: 33.6 percent of population

Rural: 40.8 percent of population

Total: 35.6 percent of population (2015 est.)

Sanitation facility access:

Improved:
Urban: 66.4 percent of population

Rural: 42.6 percent of population

Total: 59.7 percent of population

Unimproved:
Urban: 33.6 percent of population

Rural: 57.4 percent of population

Total: 40.3 percent of population (2015 est.)

HIV/AIDS - Adult prevalence rate:
<.1 percent (2016 est.)

HIV/AIDS - People living with HIV/AIDS:
<500 (2016 est.)

HIV/AIDS - Deaths:
<100 (2016 est.)

Obesity - Adult prevalence rate:
20.6 percent (2016)

Country comparison to the world: 96

Children under the age of 5 years underweight:
1.6 percent (2013)

Country comparison to the world: 92

Education Expenditures:
5.2 percent of GDP (2016)

Country comparison to the world: 58

Literacy:
Definition: age 15 and over can read and write

Total population: 98.4 percent

Male: 98.2 percent

Female: 98.6 percent (2015 est.)

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):
Total: 15 years

Male: 14 years

Female: 16 years (2015)

Unemployment, youth ages 15-24:
Total: 17.9 percent

Male: 16.8 percent

Female: 19.4 percent (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 74

Country Name:
Conventional long form: none

Conventional short form: Mongolia

Local long form: none

Local short form: Mongol Uls

Former: Outer Mongolia

Etymology: the name means "Land of the Mongols" in Latin; the Mongolian name Mongol Uls translates as "Mongol State"

Government Type:
Semi-presidential republic

Capital:
Name: Ulaanbaatar

Geographic Coordinates: 47 55 N, 106 55 E

Time Difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)
Daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Saturday in March; ends last Saturday in September
Note: Mongolia has two time zones - Ulaanbaatar Time (8 hours in advance of UTC) and Hovd Time (7 hours in advance of UTC)

Administrative divisions:
21 provinces (aymguud, singular - aymag) and 1 municipality* (singular - hot); Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bayan-Olgiy, Bulgan, Darhan-Uul, Dornod, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dzavhan (Zavkhan), Govi-Altay, Govisumber, Hentiy, Hovd, Hovsgol, Omnogovi, Orhon, Ovorhangay, Selenge, Suhbaatar, Tov, Ulaanbaatar*, Uvs

Independence:
29 December 1911 (independence declared from China; in actuality, autonomy attained); 11 July 1921 (from China)

National Holiday:
Naadam (games) holiday (commemorates independence from China in the 1921 Revolution), 11-15 July; Constitution Day (marks the date that the Mongolian People's Republic was created under a new constitution), 26 November (1924)

Constitution:
History: several previous; latest adopted 13 January 1992, effective 12 February 1992
Amendments: proposed by the State Great Hural, by the president of the republic, by the government, or by petition submitted to the State Great Hural by the Constitutional Court; conducting referenda on proposed amendments requires at least two-thirds majority vote of the State Great Hural; passage of amendments by the State Great Hural requires at least three-quarters majority vote; passage by referendum requires majority participation of qualified voters and a majority of votes; amended 1999, 2001 (2017)

Legal System:
Civil law system influenced by Soviet and Romano-Germanic legal systems; constitution ambiguous on judicial review of legislative acts

International law organization participation:
Has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; accepts ICCt jurisdiction

Citizenship:

Citizenship by birth: no

Citizenship by descent only: both parents must be citizens of Mongolia; one parent if born within Mongolia

Dual citizenship recognized: no
Residency requirement for naturalization: 5 years

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive Branch:
Chief of state: President Khaltmaa BATTULGA (since 10 July 2017)

Head of government: Prime Minister Ukhnaa KHURELSUKH (since 4 October 2017); Deputy Prime Minister Ulziisaikhan ENKHTUVSHUN (since 18 October 2017); note - Prime Minister Jargaltulga ERDENEBAT (since 8 July 2016) was voted out of office by the Parliament on 7 September 2017

Cabinet: Cabinet nominated by the prime minister in consultation with the president, confirmed by the State Great Hural (parliament)
Elections/appointments: presidential candidates nominated by political parties represented in the State Great Hural and directly elected by simple majority popular vote for a 4-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 26 June 2017 with a runoff held 7 July 2017 (next to be held in 2021); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or majority coalition usually elected prime minister by the State Great Hural

Election results: Khaltmaa BATTULGA elected president in second round; percent of vote in first round - Khaltmaa BATTULGA (DP) 38.1 percent, Miyegombo ENKHBOLD (MPP) 30.3 percent, Sainkhuu GANBAATAR (MPRP) 30.2 percent, invalid 1.4 percent; percent of vote in second round Khaltmaa BATTULGA 55.2 percent, Miyegombo ENKHBOLD 44.8 percent

Legislative Branch:
Description: unicameral State Great Hural or Ulsyn Ikh Khural (76 seats; members directly elected in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote; each constituency requires at least 50 percent voter participation for the poll to be valid; members serve 4-year terms)
Elections: last held on 29 June 2016 (next to be held in June 2020)

Election results: percent of vote by party - MPP 45.1 percent, DP 33.1 percent, MPRP 8.0 percent, independent 4.8 percent, other 9.0 percent; seats by party - MPP 65, DP 9, MPRP 1, independent 1

Judicial Branch:
Highest court(s): Supreme Court (consists of the Chief Justice and 24 judges organized into civil, criminal, and administrative chambers); Constitutional Court or Tsets (consists of a chairman and 8 members)
Judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court chief justice and judges appointed by the president upon recommendation to the State Great Hural by the General Council of Courts, a 14-member body of judges and judicial officials; term of appointment is for life; chairman of the Constitutional Court elected from among its members; members appointed by the State Great Hural upon nominations - 3 each by the president, the State Great Hural, and the Supreme Court; term of appointment is 6 years; chairmanship limited to a single renewable 3-year term

Subordinate courts: aimag (provincial) and capital city appellate courts; soum, inter-soum, and district courts; Administrative Cases Courts

Political parties and leaders:
Democratic Party or DP [Sodnomzundui Erdene]

Mongolian National Democratic Party or MNDP [Bayanjargal Tsogtgerel]

Mongolian People's Party or MPP [Miyegombo Enkhbold]

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party or MPRP [Nambar Enkhbayar]

International organization participation:
ADB, ARF, CD, CICA, CP, EBRD, EITI (compliant country), FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICCt, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUSCO, NAM, OPCW, OSCE, SCO (observer), UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNISFA, UNMISS, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:
Chief of mission: Ambassador Yondon Otgonbayar (since 28 March 2018)
Chancery: 2833 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20007
Telephone: [1] (202) 333-7117
FAX: [1] (202) 298-9227
Consulate(s) general: New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US:
Chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Miguel MICALLER (since November 2017)

Embassy:
Denver Street
Mailing address: P.O. Box 341, Ulaanbaatar 14192
Telephone: [976] 7007-6001
FAX: [976] 7007-6016

Flag Description:
Three, equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), blue, and red; centered on the hoist-side red band in yellow is the national emblem ("soyombo" - a columnar arrangement of abstract and geometric representation for fire, sun, moon, earth, water, and the yin-yang symbol); blue represents the sky, red symbolizes progress and prosperity

National Symbol(s):
Soyombo emblem; national colors: red, blue, yellow

National Anthem:
Name: "Mongol ulsyn toriin duulal" (National Anthem of Mongolia)
Lyrics/music: Tsendiin Damdinsuren/Bilegiin Damdinsuren and Luvsanjamts Murjorj
Note: music adopted 1950, lyrics adopted 2006; lyrics altered on numerous occasions

Economy - Overview:
Foreign direct investment in Mongolia's extractive industries – which are based on extensive deposits of copper, gold, coal, molybdenum, fluorspar, uranium, tin, and tungsten - has transformed Mongolia's landlocked economy from its traditional dependence on herding and agriculture. Exports now account for more than 40 percent of GDP. Mongolia depends on China for more than 60 percent of its external trade - China receives some 90 percent of Mongolia's exports and supplies Mongolia with more than one-third of its imports. Mongolia also relies on Russia for 90 percent of its energy supplies, leaving it vulnerable to price increases. Remittances from Mongolians working abroad, particularly in South Korea, are significant.

Soviet assistance, at its height one-third of GDP, disappeared almost overnight in 1990 and 1991 at the time of the dismantlement of the USSR. The following decade saw Mongolia endure both deep recession, because of political inaction, and natural disasters, as well as strong economic growth, because of market reforms and extensive privatization of the formerly state-run economy. The country opened a fledgling stock exchange in 1991. Mongolia joined the WTO in 1997 and seeks to expand its participation in regional economic and trade regimes.

Growth averaged nearly 9 percent per year in 2004-08 largely because of high copper prices globally and new gold production. By late 2008, Mongolia was hit by the global financial crisis and Mongolia's real economy contracted 1.3 percent in 2009. In early 2009, the IMF reached a $236 million Stand-by Arrangement with Mongolia and it emerged from the crisis with a stronger banking sector and better fiscal management. In October 2009, Mongolia passed long-awaited legislation on an investment agreement to develop the Oyu Tolgoi (OT) mine, among the world's largest untapped copper-gold deposits. However, a dispute with foreign investors developing OT called into question the attractiveness of Mongolia as a destination for foreign investment. This caused a severe drop in FDI, and a slowing economy, leading to the dismissal of Prime Minister Norovyn ALTANKHUYAG in November 2014. The economy had grown more than 10 percent per year between 2011 and 2013 - largely on the strength of commodity exports and high government spending - before slowing to 7.8 percent in 2014, and falling to the 2 percent level in 2015. Growth rebounded from a brief 1.6 percent contraction in the third quarter of 2016 to 5.8 percent during the first three quarters of 2017, largely due to rising commodity prices. The May 2015 agreement with Rio Tinto to restart the OT mine and the subsequent $4.4 billion finance package signing in December 2015 stemmed the loss of investor confidence. The current government has made restoring investor trust and reviving the economy its top priority, but has failed to invigorate the economy in the face of the large drop-off in foreign direct investment, mounting external debt, and a sizeable budget deficit. Mongolia secured a $5.5 billion financial assistance package from the IMF and a host of international creditors in May 2017, which is expected to improve Mongolia's long-term fiscal and economic stability as long as Ulaanbaatar can advance the agreement's difficult contingent reforms, such as consolidating the government's off-balance sheet liabilities and rehabilitating the Mongolian banking sector.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
$39.55 billion (2017 est.)

$37.63 billion (2016 est.)

$37.27 billion (2015 est.)

Note: data are in 2017 dollars

Country comparison to the world: 120

GDP (official exchange rate):
$10.87 billion (2017 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.1 percent (2017 est.)

1 percent (2016 est.)

2.5 percent (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 42

GDP - Per capita (PPP):
$12,600 (2017 est.)

$12,500 (2016 est.)

$12,600 (2015 est.)

Note: data are in 2017 dollars

Country comparison to the world: 123

Gross national saving:
29.3 percent of GDP (2017 est.)

25.9 percent of GDP (2016 est.)

21.1 percent of GDP (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 27

GDP - Composition, by end use:
Household consumption: 51.9 percent

Government consumption: 13.7 percent

Investment in fixed capital: 21.7 percent

Investment in inventories: 4.1 percent

Exports of goods and services: 70.8 percent

Imports of goods and services: -62.1 percent (2017 est.)

GDP - composition, by sector of origin:
Agriculture: 13.2 percentw

Industry: 36.1 percent

Services: 50.7 percent (2017 est.)

Agriculture - Products:
Wheat, barley, vegetables, forage crops; sheep, goats, cattle, camels, horses

Industries:
Construction and construction materials; mining (coal, copper, molybdenum, fluorspar, tin, tungsten, gold); oil; food and beverages; processing of animal products, cashmere and natural fiber manufacturing

Industrial production growth rate:
6.1 percent (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 33

Labor force:
1.241 million (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 138

Labor force - By occupation:
Agriculture: 31.1 percent

Industry: 18.5 percent

Services: 50.5 percent (2016)

Unemployment rate:
7.3 percent (2017 est.)

7.9 percent (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 112

Population below poverty line:
29.6 percent (2016 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
Lowest 10 percent: 13.7 percent

Highest 10 percent: 5.7 percent (2017)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

34 (2017)

36.5 (2008)

Country comparison to the world: 105

Budget:
Revenues: $2.522 billion

Expenditures: $3.217 billion (2017 est.)

Taxes and other revenues:
23.2 percent of GDP (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 128

Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-):
-6.4 percent of GDP (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 183

Public Debt:
91.4 percent of GDP (2017 est.)

90 percent of GDP (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 25

Fiscal Year:
Calendar year

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.4 percent (2017 est.)

0.6 percent (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 167

Central bank discount rate:
11 percent (25 December 2017)

14 percent (19 December 2016)

Country comparison to the world: 18

Commercial bank prime lending rate:
19.9 percent (31 December 2017 est.)

19.74 percent (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 18

Stock of narrow money:
$1.109 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

$839.6 million (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 155

Stock of broad money:
$6.257 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

$4.851 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 123

Stock of domestic credit:
$9.406 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

$7.326 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 112

Market value of publicly traded shares:
$632.6 million (31 December 2015 est.)

$766.1 million (31 December 2014 est.)

$1.095 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 109

Current account balance:
-$1.138 billion (2017 est.)

-$699.7 million (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 137

Exports:
$6.201 billion (2017 est.)

$4.916 billion (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 102

Exports - Commodities:
Copper, apparel, livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides, fluorspar, other nonferrous metals, coal, crude oil

Exports - Partners:
China 85 percent, UK 10.7 percent (2017)

Imports:
$4.335 billion (2017 est.)

$3.358 billion (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 131

Imports - Commodities:
Machinery and equipment, fuel, cars, food products, industrial consumer goods, chemicals, building materials, cigarettes and tobacco, appliances, soap and detergent

Imports - Partners:
China 32.6 percent, Russia 28.1 percent, Japan 8.4 percent, US 4.8 percent, South Korea 4.6 percent (2017)

Debt - External:
$27.41 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

$24.63 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 87

Stock of direct foreign investment - at home:
$17.25 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

$16.28 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 82

Stock of direct foreign investment - Abroad:
$477.5 million (31 December 2017 est.)

$455.2 million (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 95

Exchange Rates:
Togrog/Tugriks (MNT) per US dollar -

2,378.1 (2017 est.)

2,140.3 (2016 est.)

2,140.3 (2015 est.)

1,970.3 (2014 est.)

1,817.9 (2013 est.)

Electricity Access:
Population without electricity: 300,000

Electrification - total population: 90 percent

Electrification - urban areas: 98 percent

Electrification - rural areas: 73 percent (2013)

Electricity - Production:
5.458 billion kWh (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 118

Electricity - Consumption:

7.103 billion kWh (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 110

Electricity - Exports:
51 million kWh (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 87

Electricity - Imports:
1.446 billion kWh (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 61

Electricity - Installed Generating Capacity:
1.106 million kW (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 127

Electricity - From fossil fuels:
94.9 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 52

Electricity - From nuclear fuels:
0 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 136

Electricity - From hydroelectric plants:
0 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 186

Electricity - From other renewable sources:
5.1 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 95

Crude oil - Production:
23,430 bbl/day (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 65

Crude oil - Exports:
14,360 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 57

Crude oil - Imports:
0 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 156

Crude oil - Proved Reserves:

0 bbl (1 January 2017)

Country comparison to the world: 162

Refined Petroleum Products - Production:
0 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 169

Refined Petroleum Products - Consumption:
26,000 bbl/day (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 128

Refined petroleum products - Exports:
0 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 176

Refined petroleum products - Imports:
24,380 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 110

Natural gas - Production:
0 cu m (2013 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 215

Natural gas - Consumption:
0 cu m (2013 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 167

Natural gas - Exports:
0 cu m (2013 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 143

Natural gas - Imports:
0 cu m (2013 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 151

Natural gas - Proved Reserves:0 cu m (1 January 2014 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 166

Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:
14 million Mt (2013 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 92

Telephones - Fixed lines:
Total subscriptions: 225,287

Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 7 (July 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 125

Telephones - Mobile cellular:
Total: 3,367,573

Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 110 (July 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 137

Telephone System:
General Assessment: network is improving with international direct dialing available in many areas; a fiber-optic network has been installed that is improving broadband and communication services between major urban centers with multiple companies providing inter-city fiber-optic cable services

Domestic: very low fixed-line teledensity; there are four mobile-cellular providers and subscribership is increasing
International: country code - 976; satellite earth stations - 7 (2016)

Broadcast Media:
Following a law passed in 2005, Mongolia's state-run radio and TV provider converted to a public service provider; also available are 69 radio and 131 TV stations, including multi-channel satellite and cable TV providers; transmissions of multiple international broadcasters are available (2017)

Internet country code: .mn

Internet Users:
Total: 674,949

Percent of population: 22.3 percent (July 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 144

National air transport system:
Number of registered air carriers: 3

Inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 12

Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 541,129

Annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 7,130,148 mt-km (2015)

Civil aircraft registration country code prefix:
JU (2016)

Airports:
44 (2013)

Country comparison to the world: 98

Airports - With paved runways:
Total: 15

Over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 10

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 (2017)

Airports - With unpaved runways:
Total: 29

Over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 24

Under 914 m: 1 (2013)

Heliports:
1 (2013)

Railways:
Total: 1,815 km

Broad gauge: 1,815 km 1.520-m gauge
Note: national operator Ulaanbaatar Railway is jointly owned by the Mongolian Government and by the Russian State Railway (2016)

Country comparison to the world: 78

Roadways:
Total: 49,249 km

Paved: 4,800 km

Unpaved: 44,449 km (2013)

Country comparison to the world: 79

Waterways:
580 km (the only waterway in operation is Lake Hovsgol) (135 km); Selenge River (270 km) and Orhon River (175 km) are navigable but carry little traffic; lakes and rivers ice free from May to September) (2010)

Country comparison to the world: 81

Merchant marine:
Total: 261

By type: bulk carrier 8, container ship 5, general cargo 101, oil tanker 67, other 80 (2017)
Country comparison to the world: 59

Military expenditures:
0.92 percent of GDP (2016)

0.87 percent of GDP (2015)

0.86 percent of GDP (2014)

0.82 percent of GDP (2013)

0.92 percent of GDP (2012)

Country comparison to the world: 120

Military Branches:

Mongolian Armed Forces (Mongol ulsyn zevsegt huchin): Mongolian Army, Mongolian Air Force (2016)

Military service age and obligation:
18-27 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; 1-year conscript service obligation in army or air forces or police for males only; after conscription, soldiers can contract into military service for 2 or 4 years; citizens can also voluntarily join the armed forces (2017)

Disputes - International:
None

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
Stateless persons: 17 (2017)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
ABC	Annual Bilateral Consultations
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
BDRT	Branch Disaster Response Team
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (Indonesia Disaster Management)
BRC	British Red Cross
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CD	Community of Democrats
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia
CP	Colombo Plan
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EMRC	Emergency Management and Reporting Center
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EWS	Early warning systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
G-77	Group of 77
GDP	Gross National Product
GEC	Gender Equality Center
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GGI	Global Gender Gap Index
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GOI	Global Peace Operations Initiative
GoM	Government of Mongolia
GW	Gobi Wolf
HCV	Hepatitis C
HDI	Human Development Index
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce

Acronym	Definition
ICCt	International Council on Clean Transportation
ICS	Incident Command System
IDA	International Development Association
IDRL	International Humanitarian Assistance
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization/International Organization for Migration
IOC	Interpol, International Olympic Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRIMHE	Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITSO	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
kV	kilovolt
LEWS	Livestock Early Warning System
LGU	local government units
MCAA	Civil Aviation Authority of Mongolia
MCM	Mercy Corps Mongolia
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MNB	Mongolian National Broadcaster
MoH	Ministry of Health
MONUSCO	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MRCS	Mongolian Red Cross Society
MSO	International Mobil Satellite Organization
MW	megawatt
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NAMEM	National Agency of Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring
NAPCC	National Action Program on Climate Change
NCC	National Climate Committee
NCCC	National Committee on Climate Change
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCEDR	National Center for Emergency and Disaster Relief
NDRT	National Disaster Response Team

Acronym	Definition
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NOLES	Non-Lethal Weapons Executive Seminar
OCR	Institute of Catastrophe Risk Management
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe
PACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
PHC	Public Healthcare
RSAG	National Agency for Meteorology, Hydrology and Environmental Monitoring and the Research Center for Astronomy and Geophysics
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEC	State Emergency Commission
SMEE	Nursing and Medical Logistics Subject Matter Expert Exchange
SPEC	State Permanent Emergency Commission
SPP	National Guard State Partnership Program
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TB	Tuberculosis
ThaiPBS	Thai Public Broadcasting Service
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UBTZ	Ulaanbaatar Railways
UHC	Universal Healthcare
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNISDR ONEA-GETI	Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction at Incheon
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Forces for Abyei
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USARPAC	U.S Army Pacific
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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