Mongolia


Name of focal point: Mr BADRAL TUVSHIN
Organization: National Emergency Management Agency
Title/Position: Chief
E-mail address: bodlogo@nema.gov.mn
Telephone: 976-11-265974

Reporting period: 2013-2015
Report Status: Final
Last updated on: 1 April 2015
Print date: 23 April 2015
Reporting language: English

A National HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/
Strategic goals

Strategic Goal 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.*

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

Mongolia will emphasize to integrate disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning, and programming, and will continue to implement the activities accordance with the Implementation Plan for “State Policy on Disaster Protection”, and “National Program for Strengthening Disaster Resilience of Mongolia” as follows

- Integrate disaster risk reduction into the National Long-term Development Strategy
- Improve a legal environment on disaster protection
- Mainstream disaster risk reduction to national inter-sectoral disaster protection policies
- Integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change adaption and sustainable development

Strategic Goal 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.*

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

Mongolia will continue to work to strengthen of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the local and community levels that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards. Some big measures are as follows

- Improve operation and enhance structure of central and local Emergency Management Units
- Strengthen community resilience to disaster through making intensive activities of Professional Units at the local level
- Increase community awareness and education about disaster risk reduction and provide the equality of opportunities to vulnerable and marginalized communities to disseminate disaster prevention information and organize disaster risk reduction trainings
- Increase the participation of government, non-government and international organizations, private sectors and community in disaster risk reduction, and enhance
partnerships and collaborative.
- Improve disaster early warning systems at the local levels

**Strategic Goal Area 3**

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

**Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015**

We need to systematically incorporate risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities. Not a lot this kind of work has been done in Mongolia as today.

We will seek an opportunity to collaborate international organizations, enhance partnerships in order to receive their great support for response and recovery activities during or after a major disaster. However, there are a few projects and programs implementing in Mongolia.

Increase community awareness on disaster risk reduction and preparedness
**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 1**

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National development plan</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector strategies and plans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change policy and strategy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty reduction strategy papers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.
“The Implementation Plan for State Policy and Program on Disaster Protection” was approved by the Government of Mongolia with the Resolution No 30, dated 2012 after approving the “State Policy on Disaster Protection and National Program for Strengthening Disaster Resilience of Mongolia by the Mongolian Parliament in 2011. This plan includes measures on disaster protection to be implemented between 2012 and 2021 and those are being implemented.

In addition, the Deputy Prime Minister approved the “Sub-National Program for Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction” by the Resolution No 35, and the General Procedure of State Disaster Protection Services, Structure of State Disaster Protection Services and Disaster protection plan template of State Disaster Protection Services by the Resolution No 52, dated 2013. The “Guidelines for Child Protection in the Disaster Protection Activities of Emergency Management Organization” also was approved by the Chief of National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia (NEMA) with the resolution No A/245, dated 23 September 2014.

In order to improve disaster protection legal environment, some legal documents are being and/or have been developed for submitting to authorities for approval such as the draft of the Reformulated Law on Disaster Protection, the draft of Reformulated Law on Fire Safety, and the draft of National Program for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Mongolia has implemented many programs and projects on poverty alleviation since “National Program for Implementing Some Measures on Poverty Alleviation” approved by the Government of Mongolia with the resolution No 104, dated 1994.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Some challenges are facing Mongolia to have great outcomes for achieving disaster risk reduction goals as follows:
- Even though there are some improvements in road conditions in local areas, unavailability of infrastructure, including roads, transportations and communications, is one of the biggest challenges for delivering aids to nomadic herders having traditions to live scatterly all over the country.
- There is unavailability of an integrated educational system and educational standards for dissemination of knowledge on how to protect her/himselfs and others from disaster risks.
- The exiting sectoral policies are not adequately in line with the national disaster risk reduction policy and programs.

In order to overcome these challenges,
- The Government of Action Plan should define the ways of resolving those issues within the policies of other key sectors
- The infrastructure should be developed
- The system of herder groups and cooperatives should be supported and propagated through state policy
- State policy for systematic disaster risk reduction should be established
· Disaster management should be improved.

Core indicator 2

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Risk reduction / prevention (%)</th>
<th>Relief and reconstruction (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National budget</td>
<td>see below</td>
<td>see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralised / sub-national budget</td>
<td>USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)</td>
<td>see below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Mongolia has created an initial legal environment on disaster risk reduction (Law on Disaster Protection, 2003), however; there is a lack of resources needed to be implemented disaster risk reduction activities at all local administrative levels. For the national budget, the percentage for the allocated budget for the Organization in charge of Emergency Management from the National budget is significantly small. Certain amount of money is allocated to the Government Reserve Fund from the National budget. USD 25.7 million was spent from this Fund for disaster relief and
recovery expenditure in 2013 and 2014. Here is the expenditure from the Fund during this report period. Estimating USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments according to the report question would be complicated. Generally some key sectoral development investment from the National Budget in 2013 and 2014, including roads, electric power, civil aviation, agriculture-irrigation, digging wells and against desertification was a bit higher comparisons with the previous period of 2011-2013, but investment for transportation was lower.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Definitive success is made the impossible due to unavailability of sufficient financial resources for the implementation of the disaster risk reduction plan. Complete implementation would become possible if a certain part of the required funds is provided from the national budget or in the forms of loans and grants from developed countries.

**Core indicator 3**

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

Level of Progress achieved? 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? No

| Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?) | No |
| Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government | No |
| Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR |  |
Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There is no specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for disaster risk reduction. Local governments do not have regular budget allocations for disaster risk reduction. However, local Governors have found a mandate for allocating some money for disaster relief and recovery expenditure in case of a major disaster and hazards from the Local Governors’ Reserve Fund (Disaster Protection Fund) due to the General Procedure for Dedication and Allocation Reserve Fund of Local Governors approved by the Financial Minister with the resolution No 239, dated 15 November 2012.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Specific legislation stipulation for local governments with a mandate for disaster risk reduction needs to be created in related laws. Therefore, we are working to resolve the issue by making amendments to the draft of reformulated Law on Disaster Protection.

Core indicator 4
A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved? 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>civil society members (specify absolute number)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>national finance and planning institutions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(specify absolute number)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private sector (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other (please specify)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the Prime Minister's/President's Office</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a central planning and/or coordinating unit</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a civil protection department</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In an environmental planning ministry</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Please specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Mongolia does not have a national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction, however; there is a non-vacant structure that could act as a substitute named State Emergency Commission (SEC). SEC is headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, and consists of non-regular members including all ministers, has its operational regulation as well. SEC operates during disasters and emergencies leading the response measures and mobilizing the funds required for response, recovery and rehabilitation.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular,
highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The legal and institutional environment for disaster risk reduction at the national and local levels has not fully been established yet. Therefore, we work toward to establish a national platform through analyzing most exiting laws that are related to the disaster management, and developing a draft of reformulated Law on Disaster Protection. Noticeably, the process of the draft of reformulated law takes much time and of submitting steps to authority faces plenty of bureaucracies.
Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

---

Core indicator 1

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multi-hazard risk assessment</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of schools and hospitals assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common format for risk assessment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment format customised by user</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is future/probable risk assessed?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.
Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Disaster Research Institute under NEMA carries out multi-hazards risk assessments in Mongolia, but national and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are not available to include risk assessments for key sectors. Therefore, disaster risk assessments in key sectors have not been created as today.

However, some sectors assess their some risks at sectoral levels. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science made a utilization safety evaluation of school and kindergarten buildings in 2012. The evaluation result shows that 97 buildings need to be retrofitted, and 120 buildings do not meet the standard of school building utilization.

Within the framework of the Sub-National Program for Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction, the Project of Disaster Risk Reduction in Western Provinces of Mongolia, funded by United Stated Agency for International Development (USAID) is being implemented. In 2014, the joint team of NEMA and World Vision Mongolia successfully organized disaster risk assessments for 2 school buildings of 2 Soums (small administrative unit) and 3 Soums’ areas in 3 Western provinces with the community based risk assessment methodology.

Today the certain percentage of hospitals assessed is not available.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/will be overcome in the future.

Lack of financial resources and expertise in carrying out risk assessments

Core indicator 2
*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.
Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? No

| Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated | No |
| Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems) | Yes |
| Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries | No |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Mongolia has not achieved in disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored, analyzed, achieved, and disseminated data to on key hazards and vulnerabilities. Even though, in 2014 the Disaster Research Institute under NEMA has published a Data Book on Natural and Human Induced Hazards in Mongolia 2000-2013. This data book shows that the data of the number of occurrences for hazards, disaster, and accidents, the number of death toll and livestock/animal death, and economic damage in Mongolia over the period between 2000 and 2013. This book is used as basic survey in the activities of the emergency management organization. In addition, reports are written after each major disaster occurrences and recommendations are developed for lessons learnt.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Lack of financial resources and researchers professional skills

Core indicator 3
Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

| Early warnings acted on effectively | Yes |
| Local level preparedness          | No  |
| Communication systems and protocols used and applied | Yes |
| Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Mongolia has successfully worked in establishing disaster early warning systems during the report period of 2013 to 2015. The Project of Earthquake Disaster Warning System, funded by the Government of Mongolia was successfully implemented between 2012 and 2014 by three governmental organizations, namely NEMA, Information Technology, Post and Telecommunication Authority and Research Center for Astronomy and Geophysics of Mongolian Academy of Sciences with KT of South Korea Telecommunication. The purpose of the project was to use advanced information and communication technology in early warning activities for disaster prevention and the increase of opportunities for less damage from possible disasters. In consequence, it is possible to disseminate early warning information by 60 Siren Towers in the capital city, Ulaanbaatar, 3 TV stations and 9 long and short wave radio stations. Also, a mobile truck that is installed by reserve electric generator with capacity of 24.6 kilobits is to ready to use as a mobile control center in case of impossibility of dissemination information. Earthquake Sensor Devices have been installed and connected with satellite
receivers in 12 sites of 7 soum territories, 4 provinces where are considered as high earthquake prone areas. With the support from mass media, including the press, TV, radio, websites and all cellular phone providers, early warning and preventive information is timely and understandably disseminate to communities.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/will be overcome in the future.

Herders in remote local areas without the coverage of TV, radio broadcasts and cellular phone services or in places with lack of electric power cannot receive early warning and preventive information timely. Another challenge is certainly financial resource. So that, we still seek foreign investments.

Core indicator 4
National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional or sub-regional early warning</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Mongolia often participates in the regional actions to reduce disaster risk activities. Some successful actions are as follows:

- During the visit of delegates from the Asia and Pacific Regional Office of UNISDR to Mongolia in May 2014, further cooperation on financial support for integrating disaster risk reduction into the sustainable development process was successfully discussed between the delegates and Mongolian parties, including a Member of Mongolian Parliament, the Deputy Prime Minister and other related ministers.
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) Regional Workshop on “Geo-referenced Information System for Improving Disaster Risk Preparedness and Management in Asia and the Pacific” was held in June 2014 in Ulaanbaatar. About 80 participants from 12 countries attended the workshop.
- The Second Meeting of the Joint Commission between Mongolia and the People’s Republic of China for against the forest and steppe fire around trans-boundary was held in August 2014 in Ulaanbaatar, and the 13th Intergovernmental Meeting of Joint Commission between Mongolia and the Russian Federation for Collaboration in the Prevention from Natural Disasters and Industrial incidents and Response in October 2014 in Ulaanbaatar.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/will be overcome in the future.

As the country located in the central Asia, in the area of early warning systems, Mongolia cannot significantly exchange information and receive support from developed nations and some nations successfully developing early warning systems through attending the regional risk assessment and hazards monitoring.
Priority for Action 3

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

---

**Core indicator 1**

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

| Information is proactively disseminated | Yes |
| Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV, ) | Yes |
| Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk | No |

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Today it is possible for communities to receive disaster warning information by 60 Siren Towers in all (9) districts of Ulaanbaatar, in local areas 3 TV stations and 9 long and short wave radio stations (As mentioned in the Section 4, Core Indicator 3). Information on natural disaster/hazards and human induced incidents was being disseminated to communities by National Disaster Info website of the Disaster Research Institute but now it is not working right because of some repair services. Furthermore, NEMA delivers weekly reports on disaster/hazard situation nationwide to certain officials and stakeholders. The public enable to have access to disaster related information in some ways. The
communities can have information on www.nema.gov.mn website and weekly programs named “Time for Emergency Management” and “Info from NEMA” through 7 domestic TV stations, 5 newspapers.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

We have some challenges to establish national disaster database, lack of financial resources and professional employee.

Core indicator 2
School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

| primary school curriculum | No |
| secondary school curriculum | No |
| university curriculum | Yes |
| professional DRR education programmes | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The subjects named “Disaster Management”, “Basic Concept of Disaster” are included in the curricula of university. However, text books and some related
materials need to be provided.  
A concept of disaster, such as What is a disaster, How to protect you and others during hazards and incidents, is shortly included in primary and secondary school curricula. We do not think it is good enough to answer YES for Key Questions.  
In terms of Professional Disaster Management Education, the fundamental concept of disaster management with its theories and practices is included in curricula of Emergency Management School (Bachelor, since 2012), Managerial School (Refresher, since 2012), and Post Graduate School (Master of Disaster Management, since 2014), and Sergeant School (rescuer, rescuer-fire fighter and drivers for fire engines, since 2012) under the Law Enforcement University of Mongolia.  
Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.  
Context and Constraints  
NEMA have developed a disaster risk reduction education program with the intention to include it in curricula of primary and secondary schools and submitted to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science a few years ago. Unfortunately, it is not still supportive from the Ministry.  
Not only text books and some educational materials on disaster risk reduction need to be provided but also the curricula of the professional education should be improved because the Law Enforcement University of Mongolia has newly prepared employees in emergency management field since 2012, except fire-technician since 1991.  
Core indicator 3  
Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.  
Level of Progress achieved? 3  
Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.  
Key Questions and Means of Verification  
Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes

| Research programmes and projects | Yes |
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions

| Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The project on risk assessment and assumption called “Methodology of Strategic Risks”, funded by the Science and Technology Fund, was implemented in the Disaster Research Institute (DRI) between July 2011 and December 2012. Within the project implementation, natural and technogenic disasters/hazards and incidents risk assessments, a graph for possible risk index, disaster risk levels, and risk management have been developed the method of integrated multi-hazards assessment.

In 2014, the joint team of NEMA and World Vision Mongolia successfully organized disaster risk assessments for 2 school buildings of 2 Soums and 3 Soums’ areas in 3 Western provinces with the community based risk assessment methodology (As mentioned in the Section 4, Core Indicator 1).

In addition, one of the research studies successfully carried out by DRI is the Study for Impact of Polymeric Material on Building Fire Resistance Level in 2013. The significance of this study is to provide fire safety for enterprises and communities based on fire preventive activities by scientific laboratory tests, and a basic study for development/reformulation of fire standard.

Although there are some data on economic disaster damage/loss in Mongolia (2000-2014), we do not have any research studies or methodologies for economic costs and benefits of disaster risk reduction.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Lack of skilled employees. There should be some employees who can develop and create methodologies on economic costs and benefits of disaster risk reduction, and learn from foreign experts’ experiences in this field.
Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training of local government</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance for risk reduction</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Mongolia achieved in the increase of communities disaster risk reduction awareness and education during the report period between 2013-2015. The number of participants in the disaster protection trainings has been increased. NEMA organizes five different targeted trainings, Comprehensive Disaster Protection Training for the public, Managerial Level Training, Drills for Disaster Protection Headquarters and Squads, Training for Students, and Other Communities according to the Law on Disaster protection. NEMA paid more attention for organizing disaster prevention trainings for risk-prone communities. During the time from 2013 to 2015, Comprehensive Disaster Protection Training and Managerial Level Training were organized in Gobi-Altai, Sukhbaatar,
Khentii, Tuv and Dundgovi provinces where strong dust and snow storms frequently occur, Bulgan and Zavkhan provinces which are forest and steppe fire prone areas, and Khovd province where people face flood hazard.

In the framework of the implementation of “Sub-National Program for Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction”, about 180 trainers in Earthquake and First Aid countrywide (in 21 provinces and the capital city) were prepared with the great support of World Vision Mongolia in 2013 and 2014. The trainers are considered that they would significantly contribute firstly to the implementation of disaster risk reduction plans in local levels, including provincial, soum and bag levels, secondly increase the participation of government and non-governmental organizations and communities in disaster risk reduction activities and preparedness, thirdly make a safe environment from disasters to communities, both in rural and urban areas, and finally to gain communities’ disaster risk reduction awareness.

In addition, government and international organizations, namely UNDP Mongolia, World Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, Save the Children, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Mongolian Red Cross, closely worked with NEMA to organize over 90 trainings, workshop and drills during this report period under the joint projects and programs. Many of these trainings were dedicated to women, particularly household headed women, senior residents, senior people in rest-home and people with disabilities – hearing & speaking / visual impairments.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Besides having financial problems, stakeholders’ participation in trainings is not good enough
Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 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._

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

| Protected areas legislation | Yes |
| Payment for ecosystem services (PES) | Yes |
| Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management) | No |
| Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs) | Yes |
| Climate change adaptation projects and programmes | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government of Mongolia has taken the following measures to implement the Comprehensive Policy on National Development based Millennium Development Goals, and to strengthen adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction.

- The National Action Programme on Climate Change (NAPCC) was approved by the Mongolian Parliament in 2000, and updated in 2011. NAPCC includes the national policy and strategy to tackle the adverse impacts of climate change and to mitigate
green house gas emissions. The updated Action Programme is implemented by two phases between 2011-2021. The first phases is being implemented until 2016.
· Drafts for strategic plans for vulnerable sectors in climate change, such as forestry, water resource and agriculture are being developed.
· The Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism assessed the impact risks of rare and endangered animals that are vulnerable in climate change and reported the assessment.
· NEMA is developing a draft of National Programme on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction. The draft of National Programme includes an integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, particularly an issue of natural disasters caused by climate change.
· The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment was reformulated and approved by the Mongolian Parliament in 2012, and then the Government of Mongolia approved the Procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment by the resolution No 374, dated 2013.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The main problem to implement these laws and programmes is absolutely a lack of financial investment.

**Core indicator 2**

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

Level of Progress achieved? 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop and property insurance</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Property insurance is relatively widespread in Mongolia whereas people in agricultural crop sector are not fully aware of the importance and usefulness of crop insurance. Therefore, crop insurance is not popular today. The Law on Index Based Livestock Insurance was approved by Mongolian Parliament in 2014. Before the approval of the law, “Index Based Livestock Insurance Project” was initiated and implemented by the Government of Mongolia and the World Bank from 2005-2009. Accordingly, the Government of Mongolia and International Development Association (IDA), World Bank decided to extend the project until 2013 and made the “Additional Financing Agreement” and “Amended and Restated Development Credit Agreement”. During the project implementation period from 2006 to 2013, 10 million heads of livestock from about 80 000 herder households was insured and the percentage of herders who had to receive indemnity payments of the eligible herders was 100 (%). Regarding to micro-insurance in Mongolia, the Project of “Capacity Development for the Micro-Insurance Market” has been implemented by the Government of Mongolia and UNDP since 2009. The objective of the project is to enhance risk-management capacity of the poor socially vulnerable people and women by developing a feasible micro-insurance system in Mongolia. The Project consists of the following four major components:
· Designing and piloting micro-insurance products specifically targeting the daily risks of the poor and socially vulnerable people and women,
· Capacity development of insurance providers to handle the micro-insurance products,
· Capacity development of the Financial Regulatory Commission,
· Awareness rising of the general public on micro-insurance.
In 2014, the communities in project targeted provinces, Khuvsgul, Zavkhan, Uvs, Selenge, Dornod and Ulaanbaatar attended the workshop on “Insurance in My Life”. For micro-finance, there is a government agency responsible for the development of small and medium enterprises (SME). The agency provides micro-financing to SME to improve the people’s living standard and develop SME in Mongolia, as well it reports outcomes of the provided finance.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/will be
The possibility to develop and provide insurance products that accumulate funds over time is constrained by the existing Law of Mongolia on insurance and related regulations issued by the Financial Regulatory Committee. Moreover, communities’ trust in insurance is not enough high.

Core indicator 3  
Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets</td>
<td>see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government of Mongolia makes an annual national investment plan every year. All sectors develop their action plans for receiving funding from the annual national budget. The related costs to measures on disaster risk reduction, response and recovery is estimated in the action plan but a small amount of investment is allocated. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science greatly worked for building and retrofitting school buildings in 2013 and 2014. The Ministry informs that 68 school
buildings with capacity of over 30000 children and 116 kindergarten buildings with capacity of about 12000 kids have been built. The total investment from the national budget of 2013 and 2014 to school buildings for retrofitting and renovating is 23.3 billion MNT, and 26.3 billion MNT for hospitals.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Disaster risk reduction, disaster prevention activities are not greatly conducted at all administrative levels and not covered with many communities. As a result of this, Mongolia has to spend much more money for disaster relief and recovery from State Reserve Fund after disaster occurrences. It means that a legal environment of financial investment for disaster risk reduction should be established.

Core indicator 4
Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved? 3
Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification
Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

| Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas | Yes |
| Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas | No |
| Training of masons on safe construction technology | Yes |
| Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities | Yes |
| Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development | No |
| Regulated provision of land titling | No |
Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Road conditions in some areas have been improved and traffic safety has increased due to Local Development Fund Investment to drainage and bridge infrastructure of flood prone areas particularly in roads and over the big river. The biggest investment was for building a concrete bridge over the Tamir River in Arkhangai province with worth of 3.1 billion MNT in 2014. However, there are much work to newly build or retrofit drainage infrastructure in most flood prone places. It is difficult to solve the financial problem for the infrastructure. For example, 6.9 billion MNT is estimated to built dams in 2 soums’ territories and 1 district area of the capital city. Trainings or workshop on safe construction technology / labour safety in construction sites are often organized for construction site engineers, construction companies, construction sector officers or construction investors. As 2014, the number of the organized trainings reached to 20. For the issue of providing safe land and housing for low income households and communities, all Mongolian people have equal rights to privatize land. In 2013, 370 thousand people, 400 thousand people in 2014 privatized their land in approved locations according to the urban planning. However, providing safe land and housing for low income households is still a problem due to rapid urbanization.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

We need some investment for evacuating from hazardous areas to new settlement places, example, providing indemnity payments and build infrastructure in new settlements.

Core indicator 5

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes*

Level of Progress achieved? 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment.
Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Even though some issues are included in Programme for Strengthening Disaster Resilience of Mongolia, Mongolia does not have a stand-alone post-disaster recovery programme. The State Reserve Department of NEMA is responsible for carrying out post-disaster recovery activities, but insufficiency of the available reserves hampers recovery measures.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

A certain amount of money is allocated from an annual state budget, but the amount is mostly insufficient for the country.

Core indicator 6

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*
Level of Progress achieved? 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? No

| Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) | Yes |
| By national and sub-national authorities and institutions | Yes |
| By international development actors | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The process for impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects and assessed is not significantly enough in Mongolia. However, some measures have been taken as follows.

· The policy document “Comprehensive Policy on National Development”, approved by Mongolian Parliament in 2008, defines the vision and priority actions for developing the country until 2021 and has determined some possible risks.
· In the framework of the Government’s Action Plan for 2012-2016, the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development developed development plans for central towns of 11 provinces and new residential areas in 7 provinces. Then experts from national institutions are assessing the development plans by monitoring disaster risk reduction issues in the plans.
· Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) supports to develop risk assessments in the strategic development plan of Ulaanbaatar until 2030.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/will be
overcome in the future.

A lot of development projects are being implemented in the key development sectors of the country such as poverty alleviation, housing, drinking water and energy supply, health, agriculture, and infrastructure, however, having none of certain procedures for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into major development projects, national sustainable development strategy, policy and program is considered a big challenge.
Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1
Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Mongolia has taken the following measures (some biggest ones) according to the Implementation Plan of State Policy on Disaster Protection and National Program for Strengthening Disaster Resilience.

· The Government of Mongolia approved “Emergency Resource Mobilization and Evacuation Procedures” by the resolution No 340, dated 2014. Then, the Guideline for Emergency Evacuation was approved the Chief of NEMA with the resolution No A/483, dated 2013. These include the process for evacuation and deployment for population in disaster situation.
· A working group, developing the project on Safety Hospital Policy was established and began working by the resolution No 393 of Minister of Health in 2014. As today, we have not had stand-alone program to make school and hospital facilities safe in emergencies.
· “Methodology of Strategic Risks” was developed in 2012, and it defines potential climatic disaster risk scenarios caused by climate change projection in the country.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

We need to gain experience and skills on developing stand-alone programme to make school and hospital facilities safe in emergencies. In addition, employees have to learn from international experts and improve their skills.

**Core indicator 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 programmes.*

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/or operational capacities.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**
Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

| Plan and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities | No |
| Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery | No |
| Operations and communications centre | Yes |
| Search and rescue teams | Yes |
| Stockpiles of relief supplies | Yes |
| Shelters | No |
| Secure medical facilities | Yes |
| Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities | No |
| Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response | No |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The State Disaster Preparedness Plan has been developed and currently it is in the process of approval. The process of approval takes a long time. Local Disaster Preparedness Plans also have been developed. After approval, these plans will be absolutely updated based on future risk scenarios.

The Control Center (CC) at the NEMA Head office was opened in 2013 as a result of the implementation of the project “Earthquake Disaster Warning System”. The Control Center provides a one-stop command and control features with automatic feedback system across the communication network. During normal conditions, CC monitors the network connection and the status of all Siren Stations in order to provide the readiness all the time. Under emergency situation, authorized staffs in CC will issue warning command immediately. Also, in case the Control center fails, there is a Mobile Control Center or Mobile Truck for backup.

it is possible to disseminate early warning information by 60 Siren Towers in the capital city, Ulaanbaatar, 3 TV stations and 9 long and short wave radio stations (As mentioned in the Section 4 Core Indicator 3).
The state reserves put in place to be tapped in emergencies to provide supply for disasters affected communities have been categorized into groups such as food, machineries, medication and medical equipments, hay and fodder, and fuel, and stored in separate storages. The existing regulations (Emergency Evacuation Procedures, Guidelines for Child Protection in the Disaster Protection Activities of Emergency Management Organization) specify that women and children should have services for treatment in the first place when affected communities are provided with shelter and first aid.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Methodologies to develop disaster preparedness / contingency plans, policy and program should be improved and learn from international experience. We do not have sufficient amount of shelter space for temporary sheltering for affected people in emergencies, and can provide only a limited number of shelters and Mongolian traditional dwellings, called Ger. Lack of financial resources is a challenge to strengthen state reserves.

**Core indicator 3**

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

| National contingency and calamity funds | Yes |
| The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds | No |
| Insurance and reinsurance facilities | Yes |
| Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms | No |
Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government Reserve Fund, which is in effect the national contingency fund, is budgeted on an annual basis. In emergencies, the direct costs of response and recovery are paid from this fund. Although there are several insurance products related to disaster risk reduction, including catastrophic insurance, house insurance, index based livestock insurance, are available, we do not have stand-alone law that regulates disaster insurance. Also there is no catastrophic bond in Mongolia. The annual budget of the provincial and soum governments and business entities do not allocate funds for disaster risk reduction. However, disaster response and recovery measures in emergencies are financed from the Local Governor's Reserve Funds.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/will be overcome in the future.

Even though the current system of Emergency Management Organization of Mongolia has been existed for over 10 years, we still have challenges to make everything in place for an effective disaster management system and to improve experience and skills. We need to improve a legal environment for coordinating financial issues and international assistance.

**Core indicator 4**
*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.*

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/or operational capacities.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and
needs when disasters occur? Yes

| Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available | Yes |
| Post-disaster need assessment methodologies | No |
| Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects | No |
| Identified and trained human resources | No |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Disaster Research Institute has developed the following documents for determining the amount of losses caused by disasters and needs for recovery measures at organizational level.

- Urbanization and comprehensive assessment of various disasters
- Challenges in disaster risk reduction and ways to cope with them
- Methodology of fire risk assessment for public and industrial buildings
- Methodology of infectious disease risk assessment that can cause severe damage to public health (bubonic plague and avian influenza)
- Methodology of flood risk assessment
- Methodology of earthquake risks assessment
- Methodology of potential radioactive incident risks and vulnerability
- Methodology of potential hazardous and chemical substance risk assessment

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country’s ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/will be overcome in the future.

NEMA does not have adequate human resources educated and trained in the fields. NEMA works to enhance human resources through learning from other countries.
Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance
Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

“Data Book on Natural and Human Induced Hazards in Mongolia 2000-2013” was developed and published in 2014. This data book shows that the data of the number of occurrences for hazards, disaster, and accidents, the number of death toll and livestock/animal death, and economic damage in Mongolia over the period between 2000 and 2013. This book is used as a basic survey in the activities of the emergency management organization.
Consolidated reports and studies are produced for seven types of hazardous events, including fire, hydro-meteorological extreme events, exposure and accidents related to chemical substances, highly infectious and infectious human diseases, highly infectious and infectious animal diseases, micro-mining accidents, and loss of human life in water related accidents.
Analysis or results of these reports and studies is used for developing future state disaster protection policy.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance
Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.
Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Gender disaggregated data is available in Mongolia and is used in disaster risk reduction and recovery activities, particularly paying attention for keeping gender equality for participants in trainings, workshops or other events. However, the issue of gender equality is not adequate for inputting in decision making for risk reduction and recovery.


c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance
Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

At local level, the People’s Representatives Assembly of each province makes administrative, financial and budgetary decisions. Also, the Assembly adopts disaster risk reduction procedures and regulations for the province. As a professional institute
in local area, Emergency Management Units in the provinces can make their proposal and submit to their Assembly. NEMA provides some recommendation and advice on disaster risk reduction policy to the local Emergency Management Units. Comprehensive Disaster Protection trainings and drills for disaster response are organized annually for the local government officials and local communities.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance
Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Mongolia is implementing social security activities to reduce social, economic and political vulnerabilities until 2021 accordance with the Comprehensive Policy on National Development based the Millennium Development Goals. To achieve the Millennium Development Goals stating, that poverty level in Mongolia would be halved by 2015 in comparison to the level of 1990, the Government of Mongolia intends to improve the livelihood of the people whose income is below the minimum living standard. Therefore, after successfully implementing the “National Household Development Support Program” from 2011-2012, the project “Sustainable Livelihood” has been continued since 2012.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels
Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

In terms of sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction, there are some activities: detailed weather information or weather forecast is informed at soum, bagh (smaller administrative unit than soum), province and national levels, elderly people teach the traditional methods on hydro-meteorological extreme events to the young generations with support of engaging researchers, experience herders, and public media. Although publishing some books, manuals, most traditional methods of prediction natural changes related with nomadic livestock husbandry are still in oral version.

Engagement and partnerships with multi-stakeholders, non-government and international organizations, civil society, and private sectors, is very important element of the State Policy on Disaster Protection. Protecting the people of Mongolia from disasters is not only a duty of the Government; it should be shared with multi-stakeholders. In fact, sharing responsibility of disaster risks with domestic non-government organization, civil society and private sectors is not very adequate in Mongolia. We need to develop partnerships for disaster risk reduction.

However, partnership with international organizations in disaster protection field is great. There are some joint development projects on disaster risk reduction. For example, Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS) technology developed in Mongolia by international organizations, Mercy Corp, USIAD, World Bank, Sustainable Development Project. LEWS technology combines near real-time weather, computer modeling, and satellite imagery to monitor and forecast livestock forage conditions so that pastoralists and other decision makers have needed information for timely decision making in the face of drought. Under the Gobi Forage program, three major activities have been conducted including: 1) infusion of forage monitoring technology to assess regional forage quantity; 2) development of nutritional profiling technology to assess forage quality, and 3) information delivery and outreach.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for
action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Robust policy, coordination and leadership managed by the Government are critically important to establish multilateral partnership for disaster risk reduction with government and non-government organizations, civil society, private sectors and communities, and to ensure safety schools, hospitals and other key infrastructure. Creation of the financial resources required for strengthening the national disaster resilience can be achieved through strategic measures taken over many years. It is necessary to improve human and technical capacity of NEMA for conducting activities of disaster prevention, preparedness, search and rescue, and recovery. The Government of Mongolia will continue working to achieve the goals of the State Policy on Disaster Protection and National Program for Strengthening Disaster Resilience.
Future Outlook

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.

Overall 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 Statement

- 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
Overall 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 Statement

- Enhance disaster protection capacity of organization in charge of Emergency Management and its all units at all administrative levels. For example, build more fire fighting 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

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall 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 equipments 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 Statement

· 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 diseminate disaster warning and early warning to communities.
# Stakeholders

*Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Organization type</th>
<th>Focal Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Construction and Urban Development</td>
<td>Governments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Governments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism</td>
<td>Governments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>