

Partners Event 1: Sendai Framework Midterm Review-Challenges & Way forward: Mongolia

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Major Progress & Challenges

Way forward

SFDRR Priority 1

• Disaster disaggregated data







Disaggregated data

Database mapping system

Disaster data-registration templates and guidance Approved by DPM, 2020, Res.# 22

- Barriers to disseminating the registration templates and guidance to respected stakeholders for collecting raw data. Not accessible to locals
 - Limited human and technological capacities to provide an understanding of collecting and generating reliable data

- Strengthen knowledge and understanding of data disaggregation and its importance through training and other outreach activities
- Improve disaster data governance at all levels,
- Introduce advanced technology to manage disaster data.

Major Progress & Challenges

Way forward

- Improved disaster risk assessment (RA) legal environment
 - Updated RA legal documents
 - licensed legal entities conducting detailed risk assessments
 - Initial RA:
 - Community-based RA, child-centered RA, School RA, Highly infectious disease RA (COVID-19 RA)
 - Inclusive community RA with participation of women, children, senior people, PwD

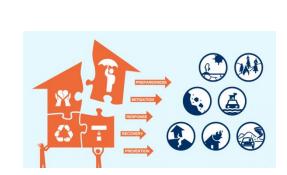
- To complete national comprehensive risk profiles, and hazard mappings
- To improve current RA methodologies
- To increase community awareness of DRR through their participation in RA activities, no one leaves behind
- To promote RA results for riskinformed decision-making and risk-informed financing

Major Progress & Challenges

Way forward

- Newly established national and local councils (platforms) for disaster risk reduction
 - National council headed by PM
 - 31 local council headed by local Citizen's Representative Khural (Local parliament)
 - Members from
 - State organization, civil society, research and academy institution, public media and private sector
 - Sector coordination in DRR is getting better
 - Members' understanding of DRR is still not sufficient

- Learning from good practice from DRR governance, and integration of DRR, SDG, and CCA
- Increase participation of members of national and local councils in international, regional, national & local DRR activities





Major Progress & Challenges

Way forward

• Defined DRR financing in the Law on Disaster Protection (2017)

- Article 51.3 states that "Administrative, territorial units and government organizations shall include in the budget at least 1.0 percent of the annual budget for disaster protection and risk reduction measures, and legal entities shall plan and spend at least 1.5 percent of the annual production and service costs"
- Some legal coordination of the article needs to be more clear
- Implementation of the article varies in different places

• Current disaster risk transfer/risk-sharing mechanism is not good enough in the country

- A draft of the Law on Disaster Risk Insurance is currently in progress
- The Law on index-based Livestock Insurance has been implemented since 2014. The number of insured herder households increases by almost 3 times in 2021 compared to 2015, but their percentage occupies not big in all herder families.

- Increase disaster risk financing and risk transfer mechanism with supporting regulatory frameworks. Eg. Complete the draft of the Law on Disaster Risk Insurance
- Increase community understanding of risk transfer and the importance of insurance at national and local levels.

Major Progress & Challenges

COVID-19 Response

• Established the cross-sectoral temporary Emergency Operation Center (EOC) under the State Emergency Commission and State Service of Health on Disaster Protection



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



National Emergency Management Agency Members from all sectors and civil society

- Decision-making based on risk assessments conducted 27 rapid RAs at the national level as of 01 Sep 2022
- Human infectious disease contingency plans were general, not greatly detailed. It was updated
- Confronted issues of private sector engagement in coordination and mobilization private hospitals, hotels for isolated places

Way forward

Based on the learning from COVID-19 response, we need to

- build a temporary EOC facility and equip it to be used during any hazardous events for effective disaster response
- improve all types of disaster contingency plans & test them through drill exercises
- identify effective information communication and risk communication to be used in any possible disasters under the approach of Build-back-better
- make a promotion mechanism for private sector participation in DRR

Thank you for your attention!

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