

1.Disaster prevalence in Mongolia : Nationwide

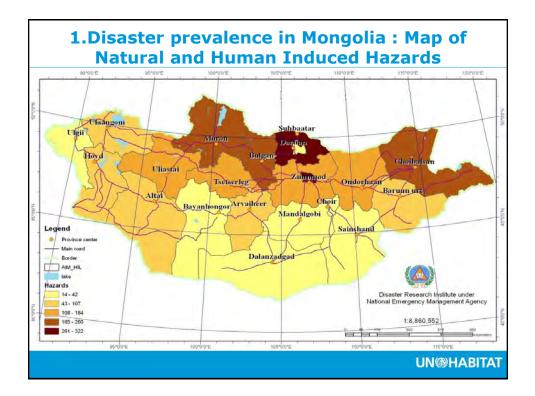


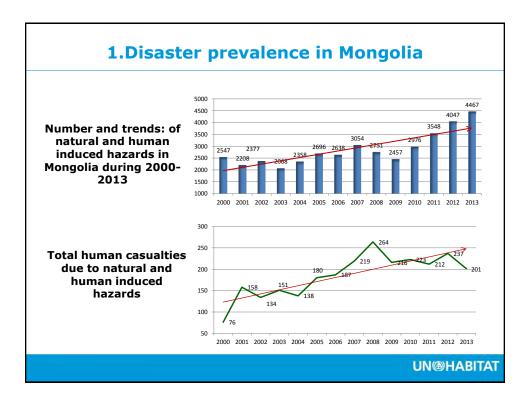
- **Dzud** (extreme harsh winter with long-lasting cold weather often combined with heavy snow fall)
- Dust and sandstorms
- · Forest and steppe fires
- Flash floods
- Extreme weather hazards caused by atmospheric convection
- Animal epidemics
- Building fires
- Industrial accidents
- Disease epidemics
- Earthquake
- Chemical spill

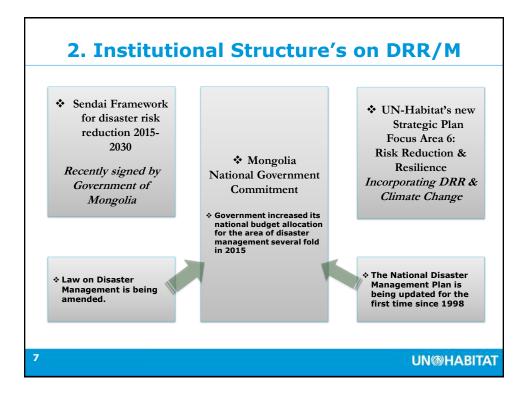
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1.Disaster prevalence in Mongolia: Natural hazard's in Arhangai Province June 2014









3. Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges

- ***** WEAK POLICY ENVIRONMENT
- DRR is not well mainstreamed in country's development policies and programmes.

✤ LOW CAPACITIES:

- DRR capacities are very low at the local government level – at BOTH municipal and provincial levels
- Sector Coordination is still very weak

◆ WEAK INSTITUTIONAL AND RESPONSE ENVIRONMENT

- No dedicated funds for disaster response or risk reduction
- Lack of investment
- · Limited Insurance system

Opportunities

- **STRENGTHEN POLICY ENVIRONMENT**
- Ensure mainstreaming in urban development and housing policies/programmes & building codes

*** STRENGTHEN CAPACITIES:**

- Using existing programmes with Municipalities as a platform, provide capacity building programmes on DRR for municipal and CDC/SDC levels
- Support Sector Coordination at national/municipal levels as appropriate
- STRENGTHEN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE
- Promote municipal level financing of loans and investments for disaster response and recovery; using the platform of SME's being erected by UN-Habitat and Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB).

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