



Mongolia: Strengthening Community Resilience to Dzud and Forest and Steppe Fires Project (formerly Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Risk Management and Coordination)

Project Name	Strengthening Community Resilience to Dzud and Forest and Steppe Fires Project (formerly Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Risk Management and Coordination)
Project Number	48236-001
Country / Economy	Mongolia
Project Status	Closed
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Grant
Source of Funding / Amount	<div>Grant 9187-MON: Strengthening Community Resilience to Dzud and Forest and Steppe Fires (formerly Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Risk Management and Coordination)</div> <div>Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the PacificUS\$ 3.00 million</div>
Strategic Agendas	Environmentally sustainable growth Inclusive economic growth
Drivers of Change	Gender Equity and Mainstreaming Governance and capacity development Knowledge solutions Partnerships
Sector / Subsector	Agriculture, natural resources and rural development /
Gender	Effective gender mainstreaming
Description	<p>The proposed project has been developed based on the request of NEMA and in close consultation with other key agencies working on DRM initiatives in Mongolia. The project will integrate and complement the on-going DRM initiatives in Mongolia and build on the lessons learnt from the work implemented by relevant partner agencies in Mongolia working on DRM. The project will explore collaboration with the Japanese Space Exploration Agency on the use of remote sensing technology in DRM.</p> <p>The project is consistent with Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Interim Country Partnership Strategy for Mongolia (ICPS), 20142016 to support inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth. The ICPS identified that climate-related disasters, including droughts, dzud, and flashfloods, with high social and economic costs (particularly for herders) have doubled in frequency. In the livestock subsector, reduced pasture productivity and extreme cold temperatures lead to lower productivity and higher mortality rates. It further highlighted that measures to improve natural resources management and increase resilience to natural hazards are urgently required to ensure sustainable development and herders' livelihoods. The project will support NEMA in implementing its main responsibilities related to DRM, which are included under the following basic laws in Mongolia: (i) the Law on Disaster Protection; (ii) Law on Fire Safety; and (iii) Law on Forest and Steppe Fire Protection. The project is designed to support the National Program on Strengthening Disaster Prevention Capacity in Mongolia that was approved by Parliament in March 2011. The proposed project also responds to the first two priorities highlighted in the ADB Operational Plan for Integrated DRM, 20142020 that seeks to (i) promote an integrated DRM approach in ADB's operations; and (ii) further strengthen developing member country's integrated DRM capabilities, knowledge, and resources to reduce disaster risk and to respond to disaster events in a timely, cost-efficient manner. The project is included in ADB's non-lending pipeline as 2015 firm.</p> <p>The proposed project builds on the government's recent progress in DRM. It seeks to further enhance the government's capacity in dealing with disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response both at the national and local levels.</p>
Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy	<p>Mongolia is vulnerable to various hazards despite the low population density. Extended and cold winters, minimal precipitation throughout the year, and severe summer droughts result in very harsh climate conditions. Poorly developed infrastructure, increasing poverty, limited institutional capacity, and nomadic lifestyle of herder families are increasing the risks of life and livelihood losses in communities in both rural and urban areas due to natural and anthropogenic causes.</p> <p>Recurring dzuds and droughts over the last 10 years have affected a large proportion of rural population. In the urban areas, the expanding population is at risk to fires, flashfloods and earthquakes. Since 1994, there have been 12 years of dzud events in Mongolia. The 2009-2010 winter dzud resulted in losses of up to 25% of the total national livestock of Mongolia. As a result, the livelihoods of about 97,000 herder households were affected. In addition to dzud, forests and steppe fires are also threatening herders, ecosystems, and have recently claimed life of poorly equipped firefighters. Despite being a natural element of Mongolia's ecosystems in the past, these forest and steppe fires are now becoming hazardous as many of them are of anthropogenic origin. The expanding mining sector threatens both the natural ecosystems and poses human security risks. Climate change may worsen these conditions, possibly with more intense and extreme weather events and further decrease in quality of the country's fragile ecosystems and result in increased poverty of the rural poor.</p> <p>The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) was established in 2004 by the merging of three separate departments: Civil Defense, the State Reserve and the State Fire-Fighting Department. In March 2011, the Mongolian Parliament approved the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and a National Program on Strengthening Disaster Prevention Capacity. However, the NEMA continues to face challenges with inter-agency/sectoral coordination for disaster risk management (DRM), especially the need to further clarify the specific roles and responsibilities of the various agencies.</p> <p>Aimag and soum administrations have developed their respective DRM action plans. NEMA conducts occasional trainings for representatives at the aimag. However, capacity at the local levels (administration and community) to reduce disaster risk and to respond in a cost-efficient and timely manner to disaster events continues to be a challenge.</p>
Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. National safety enhanced through risk and vulnerability reduction, and disaster management strengthened.2. Disaster resilience in developing member countries strengthened.
Project Outcome	

Description of Outcome	Capacity of local bagh residents and national and local DRM administration units to manage risks from dzud and forest and steppe fires is strengthened.
Progress Toward Outcome	The project was completed by 31 October 2020. The grant amount was fully utilized. Awaiting return to the ADB account of the interest earned by the advance account after which the grant will be financially closed.
Implementation Progress	
Description of Project Outputs	Bagh neighborhood group CBDRM action plans prepared. Small-scale infrastructure, equipment, and technology for disaster resilience piloted. CBDRM capacity of NEMA, LEMAs, and soum administrations strengthened. Project Management Activities
Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)	139 bagh neighborhood groups were formed, of which 45 percent led by female; 46 percent female members 139 BNGs developed a CBDRM action plan, which were all signed by bagh governors. 4,585 citizens (duplicated) enrolled into CBDRM training, of which 42% female attendees. There were enrolled totally 9,120 citizens into project training program, of which 48% female attendees. The emergency response plan of 8 soums except Matad, Tsagaan Ovoo, Sukhbaatar, Munkhkhaan were expanded by integrating neighborhood CBDRM action plans. The emergency response plan of all 12 soums were expanded by integrating neighborhood CBDRM action plans. 90 (duplicated) N/LEMA officials enrolled in training, of which 42% are female. 353 (duplicated) N/LEMA officials enrolled in training for emergency response and CBDRM. Four LEMA equipped with 4 drones, 190 blowers, 4 cellphone network creators, 100 tires of special trucks, 78 PPGs 30 staff from NEMA and LEMA are trained and applying GIS technology. Provided information technology equipment in the Emergency Management Center of the LEMA, and GIS equipment for NEMA. To be monitored after final review. PIU staff and consultants mobilized. PIU managed day to day implementation in a satisfactory manner. 6,056 bagh households are accessing improved infrastructure and equipment 546 households of 139 bagh neighborhood groups have planned to improve designs or materials for building livestock shelters or fodder storage facilities. BNG members prepared 1055.5 tons of hay and 93.5 tons of fodder on their own, 185 shelters and 53 wells were restored. It was contracted to establish/rehabilitate 11 pasture wells in 3 soums of Govi-Altai aimag. Scoping study was conducted in 2 forest soums. Early Warning System equipment recommended by the scoping study procured. 9 soums built firebreaks.
Geographical Location	Nation-wide, Batnorov, Batshireet, Bayan Sum, Bayan-Adarga, Bayan-Onjuul Sum, Bayandzurh, Bayanjargalan, Bayantes, Bayantsagaan, Bayasgalant, Bulgan, Chandmani-Undor, Chuluunhoroot, Dadal, Darvi, Dashbalbar, Delger, Delgerhaan, Dzavhanmandal, Erdenetsagaan, Haldzan, Halhgal, Haliun, Holonbuyr, Ider Sum, Matad, Naran, Norovlin, Ongon, Sergelen, Sharga Sum, Songino Sum, Suhbaatar, Tsagaan-Ovoo, Tsenhermandal

Safeguard Categories	
Environment	C
Involuntary Resettlement	C
Indigenous Peoples	C

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects	
Environmental Aspects	
Involuntary Resettlement	
Indigenous Peoples	
Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation	
During Project Design	
During Project Implementation	

Business Opportunities	
Consulting Services	All ADB-financed consultants will be hired following ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time).
Procurement	All ADB-financed procurement will be conducted following ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2015, as amended from time to time). A procurement agency will be hired to conduct procurement on behalf of the PMO and implementing agencies.

Responsible ADB Officer	Giorgetti, Annabelle C.
Responsible ADB Department	East Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Division, EARD
Executing Agencies	<u>National Emergency Management Agency</u>

Timetable	
Concept Clearance	26 Nov 2015
Fact Finding	26 Apr 2016 to 05 May 2016
MRM	16 Jun 2016
Approval	14 Sep 2016
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	23 Mar 2021

Grant 9187-MON

Milestones

Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
14 Sep 2016	28 Oct 2016	31 Jan 2017	30 Apr 2020	31 Oct 2020	30 Dec 2020

Financing Plan			Grant Utilization			
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)		Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	3.00		Cumulative Contract Awards			
ADB	0.00		07 Oct 2022	0.00	3.00	100%
Counterpart	0.00		Cumulative Disbursements			
Cofinancing	3.00		07 Oct 2022	0.00	3.00	100%

Status of Covenants						
Category	Sector	Safeguards	Social	Financial	Economic	Others
Rating	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	-	Satisfactory

Project Page	https://www.adb.org/projects/48236-001/main
Request for Information	http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=48236-001
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