

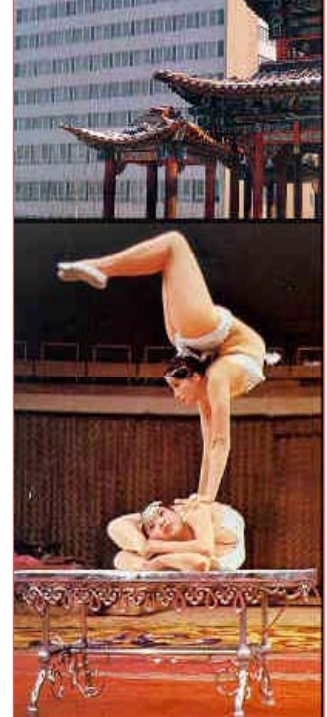
Disclaimer

This report was compiled by an ADRC visiting researcher (VR) from ADRC member countries.

The views expressed in the report do not necessarily reflect the views of the ADRC. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps in the report also do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the ADRC.



Country Presentation- MONGOLIA



AGENDA



★ GENERAL INFORMATION OF MONGOLIA

★ LANDSCAPE

★ CLIMATE

★ HAZARDS IN MONGOLIA

★ EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF MONGOLIA

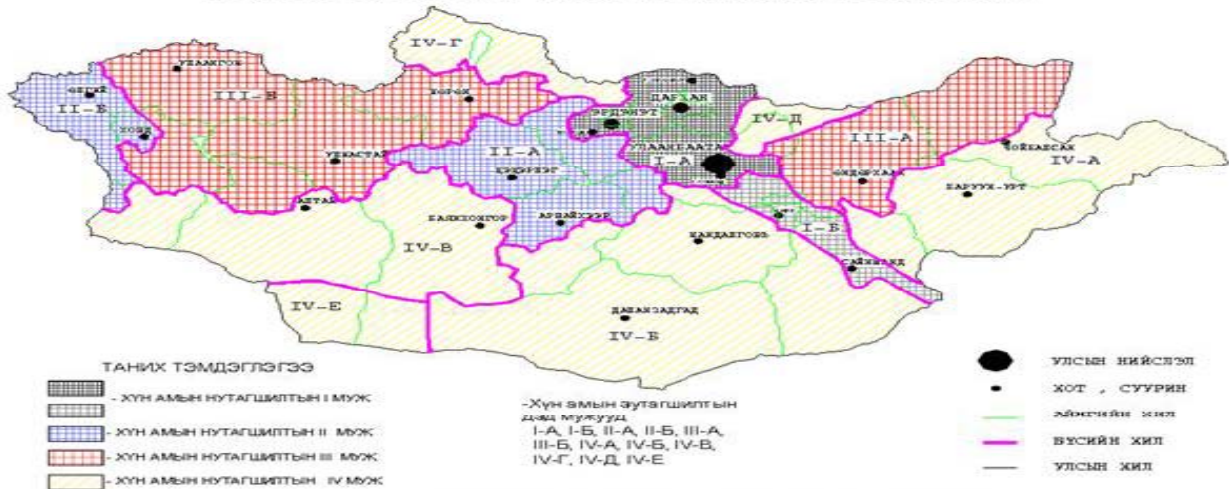
★ FOREIGN RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

★ IMPLEMENTATION OF HYOGO FRAMEWORK
FOR ACTION

★ THE DISASTER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

General information of Mongolia

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ХҮН АМЫН НУТАГШИЛТЫН ТОГТООЛЦОО



Монгол улсын хүн амын нутагшилтын мужлал

With in area of more than 1.6 million square kilometers and a population of 2.7 million.

Mongolia has a population density of 1.5 people per square kilometer. Mongolia is classified as one of the developing countries in the World.

General information of Mongolia



Mongolia consists of 21 provinces and capital city. Its capital is [Ulaanbaatar](#).

Mongolia's political system is **parliamentary democracy**.

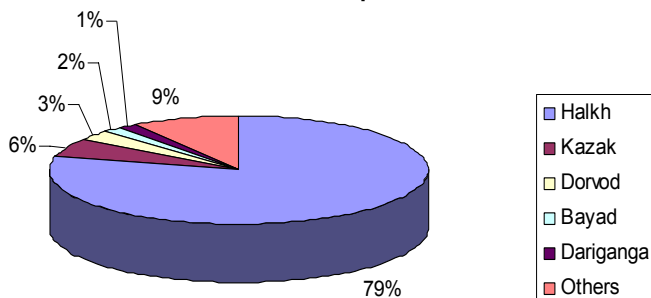
Capital [Ulaan Baatar](#)



Parliament building, Suhbaatar Square,



Ethnick Groups





Landscape

The Mongolian heartland consists of relatively flat [steppes](#). The southern portion of the country is taken up by the [Gobi Desert](#), while the northern and western portions are mountainous



Climate

Most of the country is hot in the summer and extremely cold in the winter, with January averages dropping as low as -30°C (-22°F).

Mongolia is high, cold, and windy.

The country averages 257 cloudless days a year.



HAZARDS IN MONGOLIA



Disasters occur in Mongolia

- Drought and Dzud
- Heavy snow and extreme cold
- Steppe and Forest Fire
- Diseases

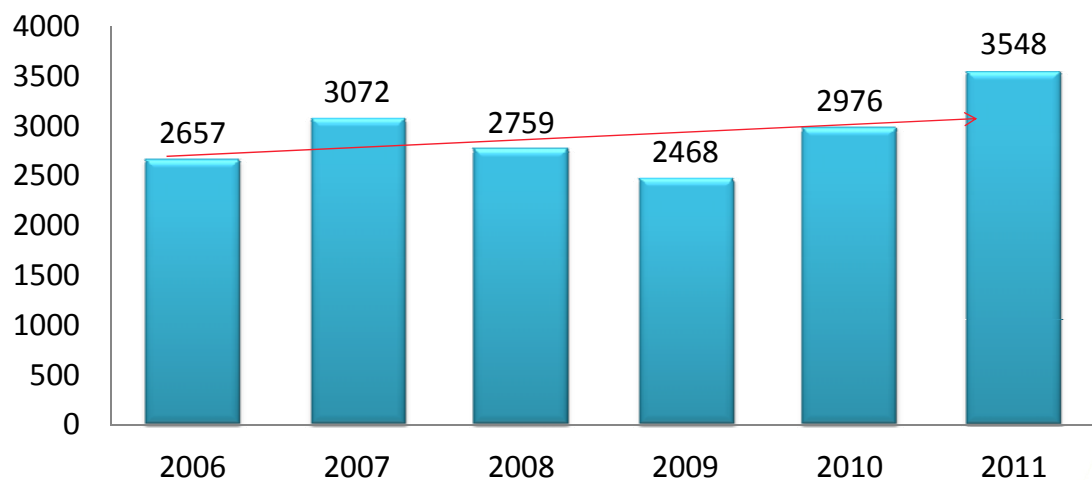


- Flood
- Earthquake
- Technical accidents

Rescue, protect and assist.



NUMBER OF OCCURRED HAZARDOUS PHENOMENA AND ACCIDENTS

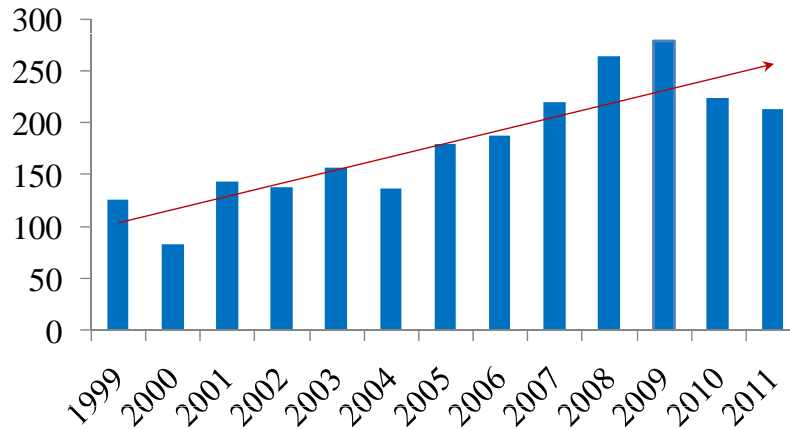


■ number of occurred hazardous phenomena and accidents

2913



The number of the people lost their lives in the disasters

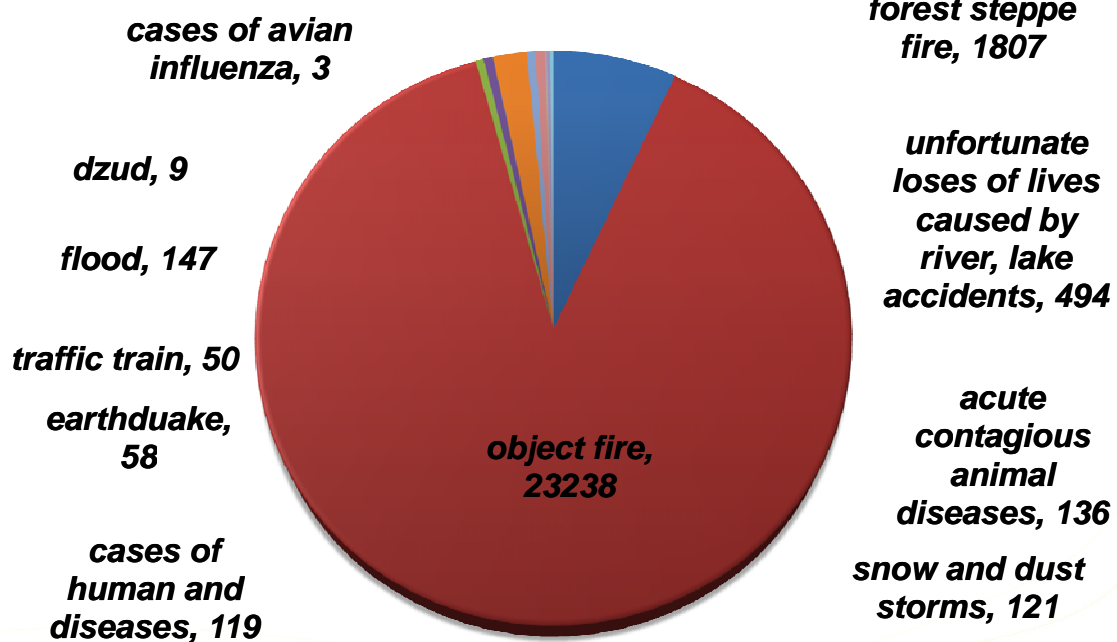


180

There is the tendency of increasing the toll of death in a result of disasters from year to year



LAST 15 YEARS WE HAPPENED HAZARD ACCIDENTS





INCURRED LOSSES

1330 human loss

900 people had been infected

9.2 million of livestock perished

9.7 million of hector of forest land destroyed

38.1 million ha of steppe fire

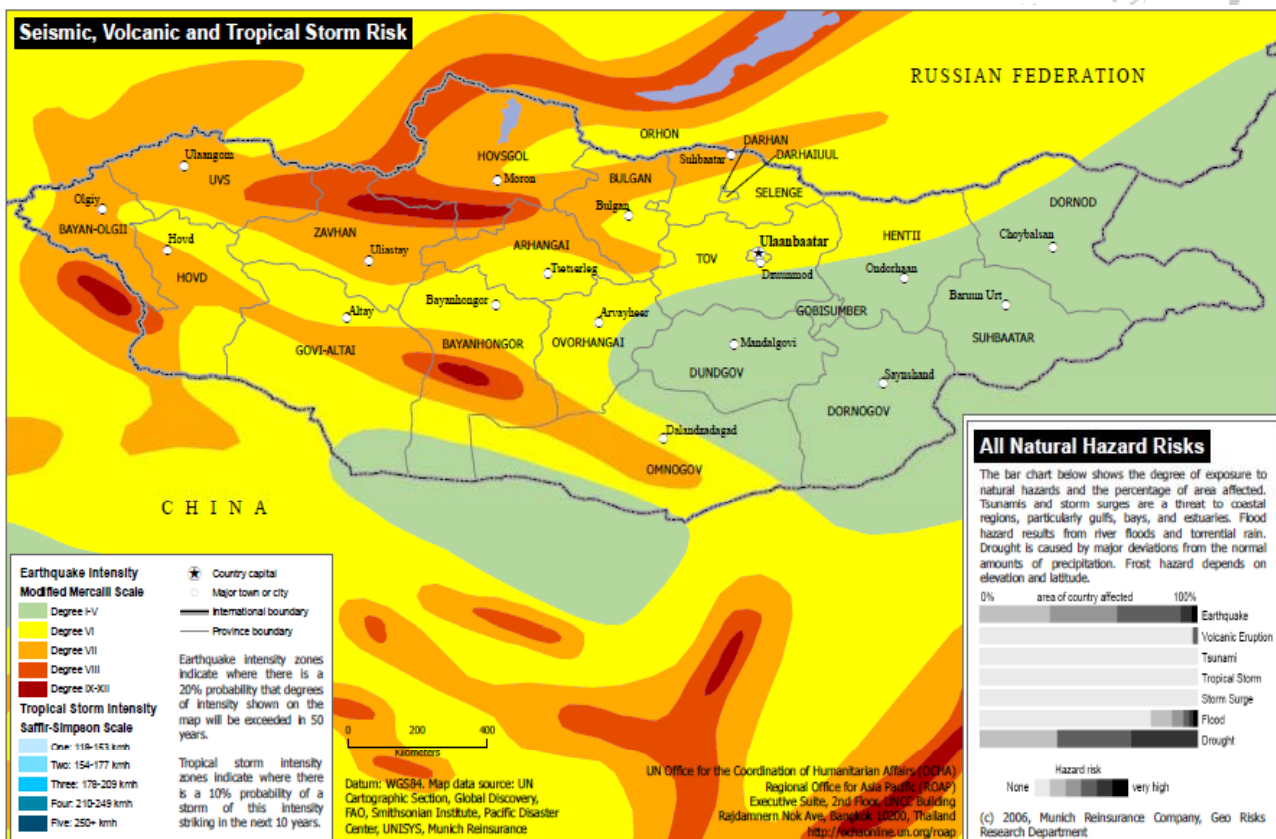
3891 gers and houses burnt

227 fences and enclosures causing

632.4 /600 million USD/trillion of tugrugs damage to the countries economy



OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific
MONGOLIA: Natural Hazard Risks
 Issued: 05 July 2007



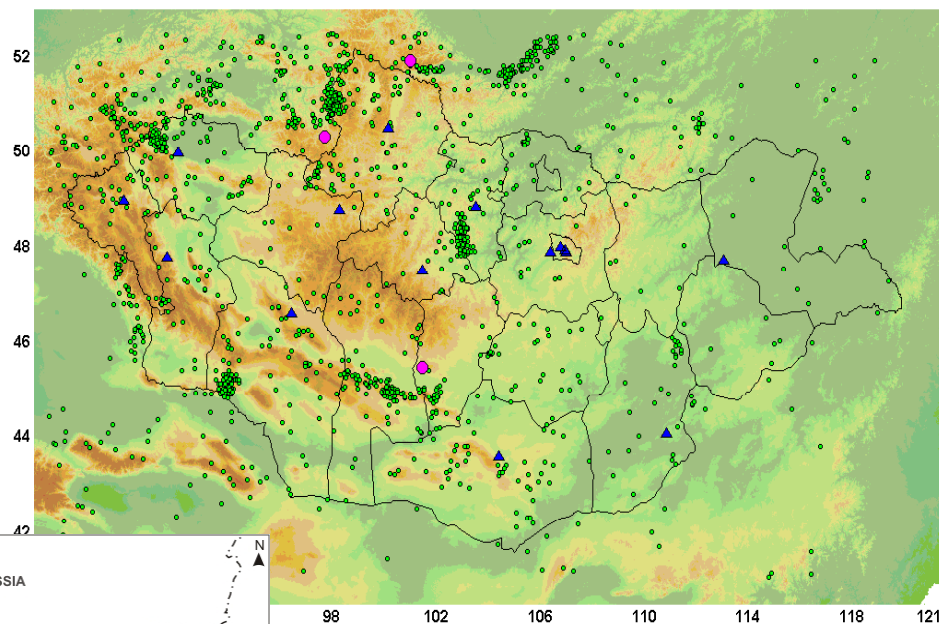


Potential Earthquake Hazard in Mongolia

- Around Ulaanbaatar, in comparison to western Mongolia, the seismic activity is relatively low.
- But A high seismic activity occurs in Songino-Songolon area in western end of Ulaanbaatar basin of city since 2005. This area, which could be one of most seismic active zone around Ulaanbaatar, dramatically increases the seismic hazard of the capital of Mongolia where is concentrated about of 1/3 of the Mongolia population and the majority of industries of the country.



Seismic monitor of Mongolia



Bogd earthquake: Mw=8 in 04 December 1957

Mogod city: Mw=7 in 5 January 1967

Tahin Shar earthquake: Mw=7 in 04 January 1974



DZUD (Severe winter disaster)



Mongolia has one of the coldest climates in the world, with temperatures dropping below -20°C for several months each year. The 2009-10 winter, which has been extremely harsh even by Mongolian standards, has resulted in increased maternal and child mortality, and an unprecedented loss of livestock and the collapse of thousands of people's livelihoods and many basic services.



DZUD (Severe winter disaster)

By the end of April 2010, more than 9.1 million head of livestock (some 17% of all Mongolia's livestock) had perished nation-wide which left 97000 herder households completely loss of livelihood.

- Even though the Dzud period ends, the human and animal highly infectious diseases spread in effected area due to the lack of disinfection to the livestock carcasses.





“Emergency Management System of Mongolia”



History



- *The Law on Disaster Protection was approved by the Parliament of Mongolia on 20 June, 2003.*
- *Following the Law on Disaster Protection, Mongolian Government established the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) on 7 January, 2004.*
- *According to the Law on Disaster Protection, NEMA is responsible for implementation of the State disaster protection policy and legislation, as well as for the professional organization of nation wide activities.*



Vision

To be the institution with high qualified personnel, modern techniques and equipments and that provides disaster management at the international level.

Mission

- The mission of the NEMA is the reduction of risk and vulnerability through disaster management activities.



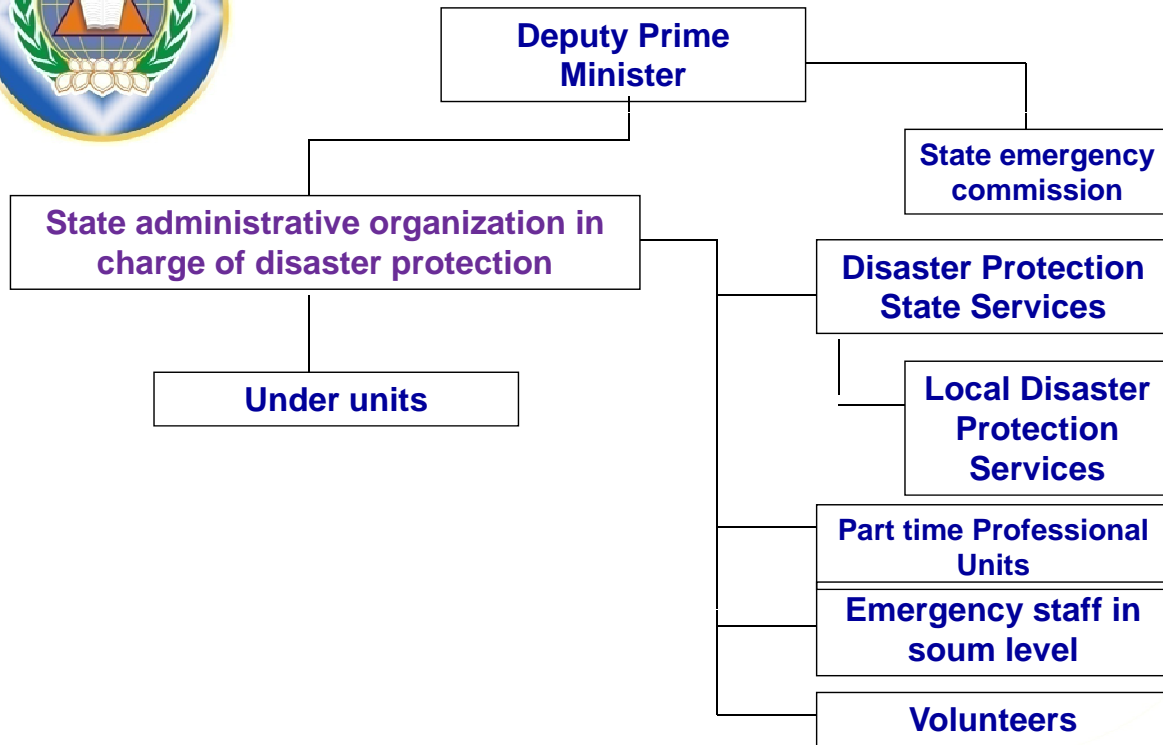
Main legal documents and acts

The role of the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia is defined primarily by four basic laws:

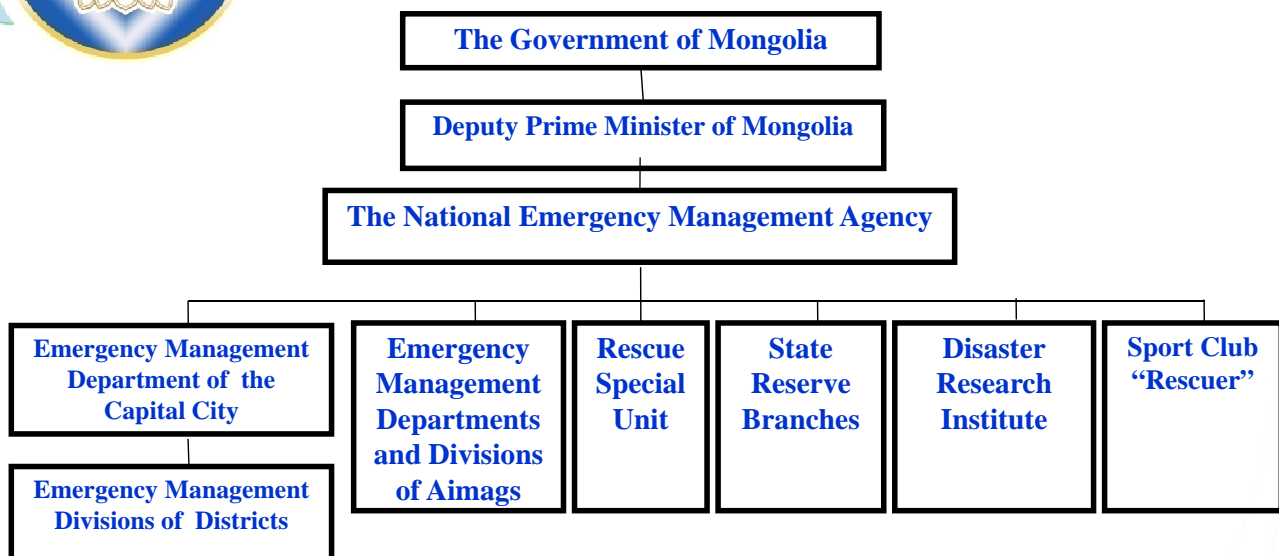
- *The Law on Disaster Protection*
- *Law on Fire Safety*
- *Law on Forest and Steppe Fire Protection*
- *The Law on State Reserve*



National Emergency Management Structure of Mongolia



Structure of Emergency Management Service



Rescue, protect and assist.



Article 16. Disaster Protection Service and Its Management

- 16.1. Disaster protection non-official services of State, Aimag, capital city, Soum, district bag and khoroo shall be established with their goal to implement disaster protection duties.
- 16.2. The Prime Minister shall establish the State Disaster Protection Services supported by the related state administrative organization. The Governors of the respective level shall establish the disaster protection services of Aimag, capital city, Soum, district, bag and khoroo on related entities and enterprises.

Rescue, protect and assist.

23



ᠶ᠋ᠠᠨᠴᠢᠭᠠᠢ ᠪᠠᠶ᠋ᠳᠤᠯᠢᠶ᠋ᠨ ᠠᠯᠪᠠ

Disaster Protection Service

| Ä/ä | Name of State Services | Leading State Administrative Organization |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Natural and chemical danger assessment and information service | Ministry of Nature and Tourism |
| 2. | Health protection service | Ministry of Health |
| 3. | Food and agriculture service | Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light industry |
| 4. | Fuel and power service | Ministry of Fuel and Power |
| 5. | Radiation protection service | Nuclear Energy Agency |
| 6. | Road and transportation service | Ministry of Road, Transportation, Construction and Urban Development |

24



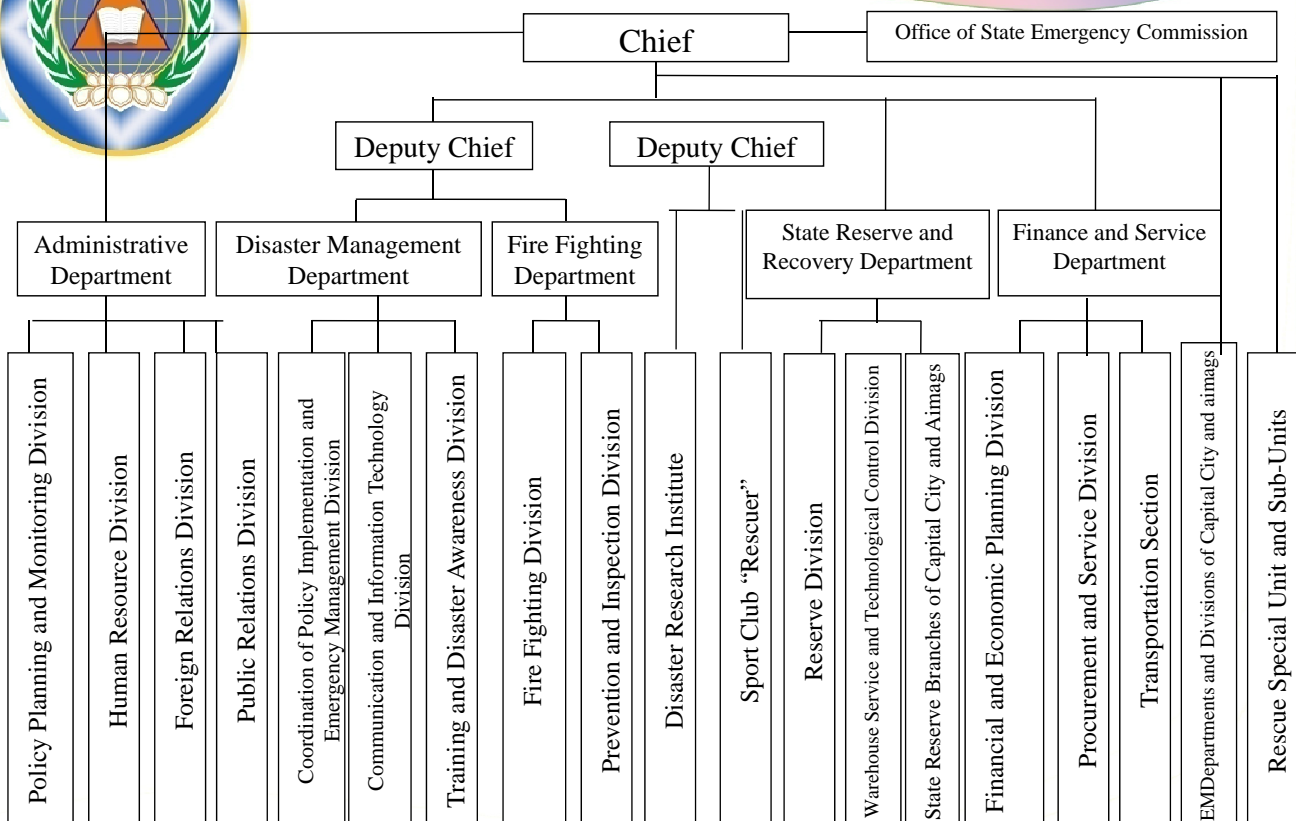
Disaster Protection Service

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. | Construction and urban development service | Ministry of Road, Transportation, Construction and Urban Development |
| 8. | Professional inspection service | State General Professional Inspection Agency |
| 9. | Information and communication service | Information, Communications Technology and Post Authority |
| 10. | Order service | General Police Agency |
| 11. | Public awareness service | Chief of Government Press Office |

25



The Structure of NEMA





Disaster Protection Functions

The state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection is the organization responsible for the implementation of the state disaster protection policy and the legislation on disaster protection and the organization of nation-wide disaster protection activities and provision with professional management.

The disaster protection resources shall be emergency management institution, disaster protection state services, entities and enterprises and specialized units and volunteers (from the Law on Disaster Protection).

27

Rescue, protect and assist.



Trainings



- Disaster protection complex training
- Disaster protection command staff training
- Disaster protection preparedness inspection



Rescue, protect and assist.

28



Joint Training and Exercises



- Disaster Preparedness Training and Exercise, COE, APCSS, Alaska National Guard, USA
- Disaster Management, Training, Bournemouth University, UK
- Earthquake Preparedness, EMD, Turkey

Rescue, protect and assist.

29



Foreign Relations and Cooperation:

- Ministry of the Russian Federation for Affairs of Civil Defence, Emergency and Disaster Relief; The Federation Reserve Agency, Russian Federation
- Ministry of Civil Affairs, the People's Republic of China
- Disaster Management Agency, Republic of Hungary
- National Emergency Management Agency, Republic of Korea
- Alaska National Guard, Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, APCSS, USA
- Ministry of Emergency, Republic of Kazakhstan
- Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance, the Federal Republic of Germany
- Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan
- Bournemouth University Disaster Management Centre, the United Kingdom and the Northern Ireland

Rescue, protect and assist.



International organizations:

- UN specialized agencies
- International Civil Defence Organization ICDO
- Asian Disaster Reduction Center ADRC
- Asian Disaster Preparedness Center ADPC
- International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA
- International Fire Chiefs' Association of Asia IFCAA
- The International Association of Fire Chiefs
- KOICA, JICA, TICA, SDC

NEMA is pursuing the policy of establishing extensive cooperation with the concerned organizations of various countries and international organizations.



Rescue, protect and assist.



Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action

1. NEMA of Mongolia developed National Platform for Strengthening Disaster Protection Capacity of Mongolia 2006-2015 covered with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.
2. NEMA of Mongolia pays attention to define and assess disaster risk, monitor and improve early warning system. Besides, we developed Procedure on Disaster assessment and approved it by the Government of Mongolia.
3. Legislative environment of the coordination for capacity activity was created. According to the resolution of the Government of Mongolia, ministries and agencies, which have main roles using the professions and support in the possible disaster period or disaster period, were appointed.



Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action

4. Some amendments were included in the Disaster Preparedness Plan in order to make disaster response immediately. All levels of the local preparedness plans were renovated and they have revision plans.
5. We take into account increasing community participation in the disaster protection activity. The understanding of the word "Volunteer" was defined in the Law on Disaster Protection. NEMA is implementing the UNDP Project "Strengthening the Disaster mitigation and management system in Mongolia" and in the framework of the project, the commencement of the developing disaster management on the base of local community for supporting community initiative was made.
6. We carry the policy to be included risk into the insurance. We have begun developing the draft of the Law on Disaster Insurance with the Insurance organization.



Further international cooperation in the field of disaster management

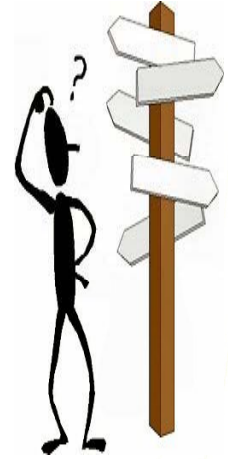
- Since no disaster is confined to the territory of one state, it is important to cooperate regionally and share experiences and research materials.
- International disaster relief is essential for disaster affected communities, but more attention to be paid for disaster preparedness and prevention.
- The high priority should be given to promoting cooperation in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and warning





Challenging issues

- *Responding to a complex disaster such as an 8+ earthquake will present challenging issues for NEMA and the Mongolian emergency response system that in all probability have not been experienced before. Communications, emergency response and information assets will be required to function under the most demanding of situations. Information will be very uncertain.*
- *Lack of coordination between NEMA and MEDIA's.*
- *Language challenges (English, Russian) of the personnel.*
- *Retrofitting of the National level earthquake disaster preparedness plan*
- *Strengthening of the capacity of public awareness raising activities.*



**THE DISASTER RESEARCH
INSTITUTE**



Introduction

- ***Disaster Research Institute was established in 2005***
- ***The Institute is working to develop a scientific basis of measures for disaster and disaster related issues.***

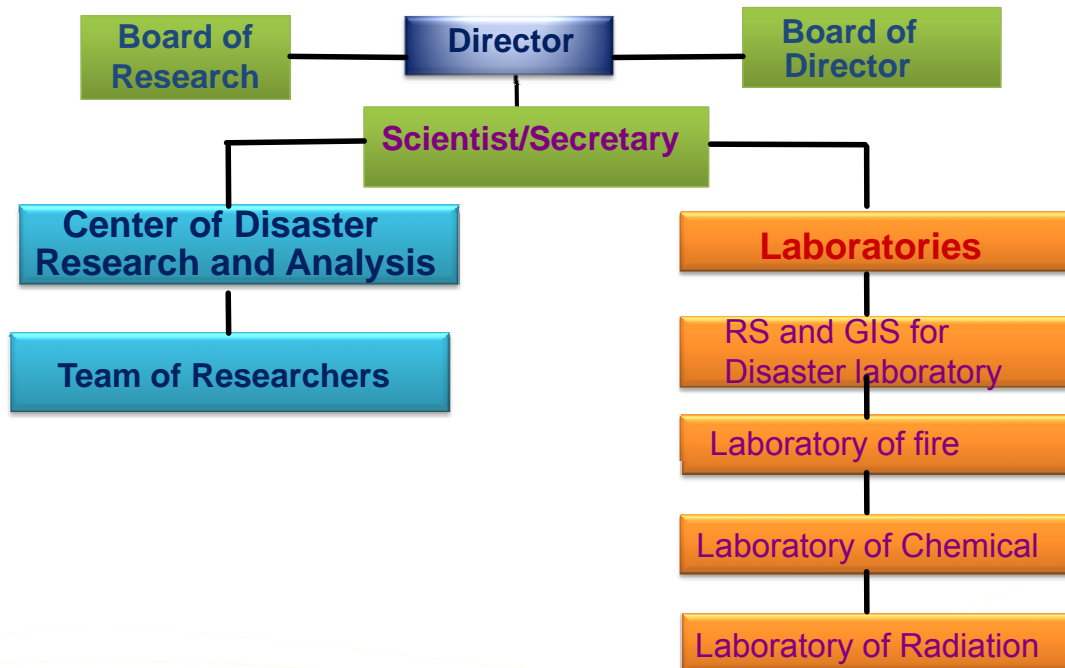


Main duty

- ***To implement a research work and studies regarding to disaster prevention, preparedness, a respond and recovery.***
- ***To assess a natural hazards, disaster risk and vulnerability.***
- ***To implement analysis, a pilot production and invention.***



Structure of DRI



My expectation of learning from VR program

- *Enhance professional skills and knowledge on community participation in disaster preparedness*
- *Basing on the reference materials provided by ADRC, to upgrade my knowledge on international disaster mitigation activities.*
- *To further research in the field of “Community Participations on Disaster Risk Reduction”*
- *With participation of non-government organization, local and international who extends their assistance through technical and financial support, however, these programs has not reach its ultimate user which is the community. There is still a gap between national, local and community level that results to more casualties, damage to properties and livelihood.*

Thank you for your attention!
Arigato gozaimasu!!!

Address:

**NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AGENCY OF MONGOLIA**

Patrizani gudamj, Sukhbaatar duureg

Ulaanbaatar-210644, Mongolia

Tel: 976-11-262416 ; 976-11-263567

Fax: 976-11-322307

E-mail: nema_mongolia@yahoo.com

Web: www.emer.pmis.gov.mn

