

MONGOLIA

I. Natural hazards in Mongolia

1.1 Natural hazards likely to affect the country

Drought, earthquake, epidemic, famine, flood, wild fires, wind storm

1.2 Recent Major Disasters

year	dis_type	no_killed	total_affected	total_dam Million USD
2000	EP		450,000	
2003	EP		9	
2003	FL	15	1500	270,000
2003	WS	3	665,000	
2000	WS	19	571,000	

EP-epidemic, FL-flood, WS-windstorm

Source: "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.em-dat.net - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium"

Example: wild land fires

A total of 115 wild land fires occurred in 56 soums of 13 provinces and 5 districts of capital city Ulaanbaatar. A total of 3402,6 thousand ha area affected from these wild land fires and approximately 120 million tugrik damage occurred. In order to respond to these wild land fires, a total of 910 officers from the National Emergency Management Agency, 3195 local people, 2 helicopters, and 280 vehicles mobilized on it. We frequently broadcasted to warn the population and protect them from the wild land fires. Some remote wild land fires that occurred in Selenge, Khentii, Ovorkhangai provinces became difficult to suppress because of the impossibility to approach the terrain by vehicle. In these cases, we sent 44 parachutists from the special rescue unit by the decision of chief of National Emergency Management Agency. We used 2 helicopters to conduct surveillance on these fires and to drop the parachutists on the hotbed. We have a contract with the Meteorological institute and in the wild land fire season we have got 20 satellite maps of wild land fires. In 14 cases we detected the wild land fires from the satellite when the local people did not know about it. We informed the local authorities about these fires immediately and were able to put them out very soon. The contracted watchmen worked in those provinces where the probability of occurrences of wild land fires is high. We have taken measures to equip all the vehicles with spark suppressors during the dry wild land fire season. In result of this the number of fires has increased, but its damage has decreased by half.

II. Disaster Management System

2.1 Administrative system

The Mongolian Government's regulatory agency – the National Emergency Management Agency – has the duty to conduct nationwide activities for disaster protection. All the 21 provinces and the capital city have its emergency management divisions and department.

<i>Conventional long form:</i>	none
<i>Conventional short form:</i>	Mongolia
<i>Government type:</i>	mixed parliamentary/presidential
<i>Capital:</i>	Ulaanbaatar
<i>Administrative divisions:</i>	21 provinces (aymguud, singular - aymag) and 1 municipality* (singular - hot)

2.2 Legal system , legal framework

- Law on Disaster protection
- Law on Fire safety
- Law on Wild land fire prevention and protection

Government resolution #1, issued on 7th January 2004. It established the National Disaster Management Agency of Mongolia (NDMA), currently named “National Emergency Management Agency”. NEMA combines the State Board for Civil Defense, Fire Fighting Department and State Reserve Agency. It is responsible for implementing the State disaster protection policy and legislation and for organizing nation wide projects to reduce disaster risks and vulnerability through disaster management activities.

In addition, NEMA works to:

- Develop and implement disaster protection including strategical planning, disaster protection legislation, policy guidelines, policies, and plans;
- Develop training programmes and plans for all kind of disaster protection training;
- Provide disaster protection activities with a professional operative management
- Set up an information database and internal network for disaster protection and provide communication services;
- Prevent fire and organize fire inspections;
- Study disasters, to do laboratory analysis of radioactive and chemical poisons, and to repair and adjust needed equipments;

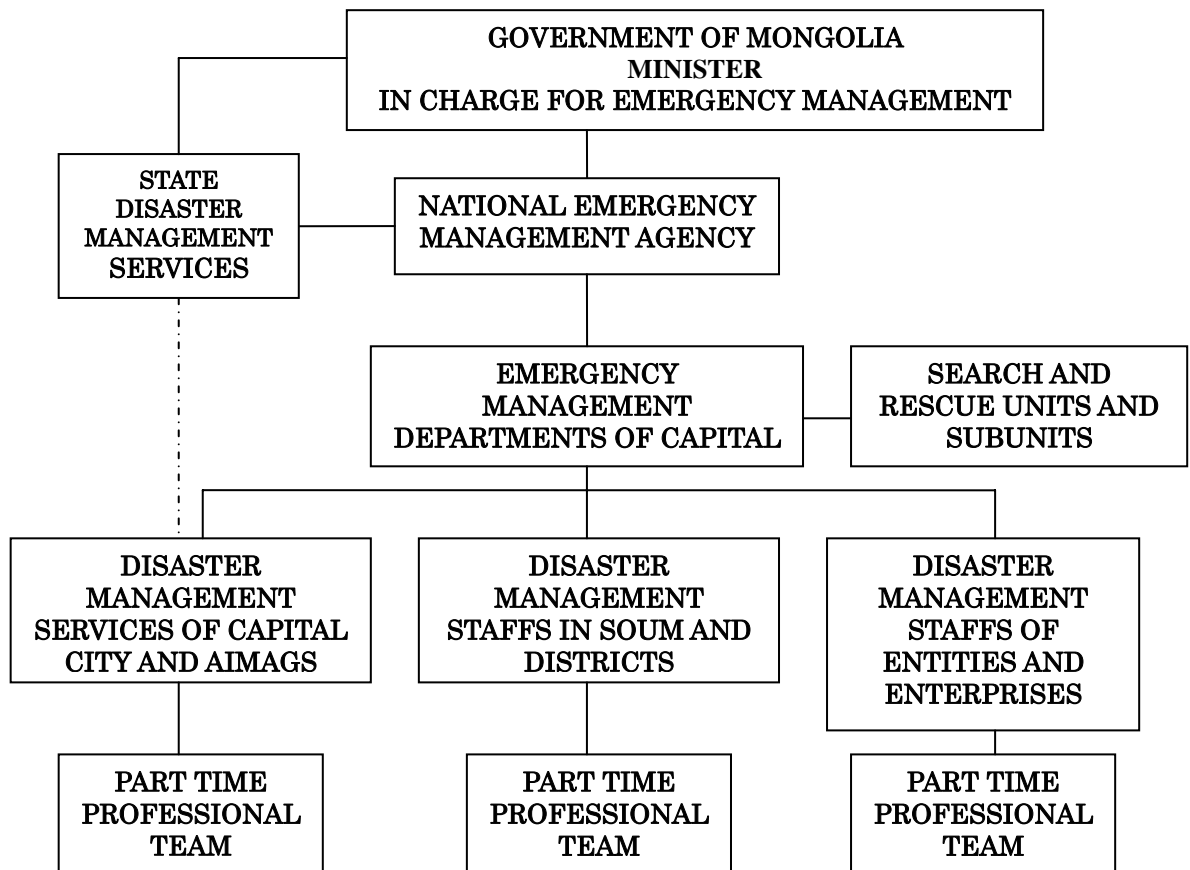
- Study fire cases and evaluate them;
- Provide a policy for and coordination of the state reserve;
- Organize the measures related to warehouse economics, quality and technology;
- Provide leadership of the public administration and human resource management;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the disaster protection policy, planning, programme, project, agreements and contracts of cooperation, and to organize internal audit;
- Provide professional advice, support and service directed to developing disaster protection cooperation with foreign countries and international organizations
- Inform the public about the disaster protection policy, and to communicate and provide the public with immediate information related to disasters and forecasts;
- Manage the budget and financial policy of National Emergency Management Agency.

2.3 Structure of disaster management

Organizational structure

Disaster management services of state, aimag, capital city, soum, and districts are established with their goal to implement disaster management duties. In order to coordinate the activities of disaster prevention, rescue, response and recovery, the following disaster management state services based on related state administrative organization were created:

- Natural and chemical danger assessment and information service;
- Health protection service;
- Food and agriculture service;
- Fuel and energy service;
- Roads and transportation service;
- Construction and urban development service;
- Order service;
- Public awareness service;
- Information and communication service;
- Radiation protection service;
- Professional inspection service.



The structure of disaster management organizations is based on territorial-industrial principle regardless of the ownership in the state, aimag, capital city, soum, district, bag, khoroo, entities and enterprises (aimag, soum, bag, khoroo- administrative and territorial units in Mongolia).

The Minister is in charge for emergency management and directs the disaster management activities at the state level. The Governors of the territorial units organize and manage the disaster management activities in their respective aimag, capital city, soum, district and khoroo. Heads of the entities and enterprises organize and manage the disaster management activities in their respective units and organizations.

The state administrative organization in charge of emergency management is NEMA. It is responsible for the implementation of the state disaster management policy & legislation nation-wide.

The State Disaster Management Services has the following functions:

- plan and organize the implementation of disaster management activities within the framework of the engaged section;

- ensure the execution of laws and resolutions of higher authorities related to the disaster management;
- establish the disaster management service, provide staff and a specialized unit according to the specifics of the engaged section and organize their training and preparedness;
- ensure unaltered essential services of engaged section during the disaster situation;
- keep warning information systems of the engaged section constantly ready;
- put in place reserves of machinery, equipment and tools for preventing and responding to damages caused by a disaster situation
- provide disaster management services in aimags and capital city with the professional management of engaged section;
- immediately inform the state administrative organization in charge of disaster management on disaster situations and get their professional support;
- involve the professionals and machinery, equipment and tools of the engaged section in the operational staff in dispatching to disaster site;
- dispose funds allocated for a disaster according to the purpose;
- assess the damages caused by the disaster and propose detailed measures to be taken; and
- provide information and reports on the disaster situation

Emergency management activities are carried out by emergency management departments, specialized unit and state reserve branches in 21 aimags and in the capital city. These units are responsible for disaster prevention at state and local levels; mobilizing rapidly; search and rescue; providing emergency aid to the victims; evacuating them to secure places; and protecting their properties.

2.4 Priority on disaster risk management

- to initiate and present recommendations concerning legal measures for preventing disasters in conditions of market economy system.
- to improve the system and legal grounds for preventing disasters in the interest of government organizations, local administrative entities, enterprise units and individuals.
- to make arrangements for work and activities in conformity with the laws and regulations to enhance working capacity of all organizations concerned for dealing efficiently with any phenomenon of disaster, organize emergency combat groups, rescue teams, national and country services or so-called “headquarters”, and train people to the effect.

III. Disaster Management Plan

- (1) Sort of plan**
National Disaster Plan
- (2) Legal basis**
Law on Disaster protection
- (3) Date of creation of the plan**
Under review
- (4) Content**
Under review

IV. Budget size on national level

Total budget: 14 billion tugrik
Current expenditure: 8.58 billion tugrik
Investment expenditure: 5.45 billion tugrik

V. Progress and situations of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA)

VI. Projects on disaster reduction headed by NEMA

- (1) Sectional Topic**
Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- (2) Partner**
Government of Luxembourg
- (3) Title**
Strengthening the Disaster Mitigation and Management System in Mongolia (MON/02/305)
- (4) Contents**
Following on from the preparatory project, the goal of this project is to strengthen the system of disaster management in Mongolia, bringing it up to international standards. The focus will be on preventing disasters. The UNDP will assist the State Civil Defense Board and other concerned agencies to:
 - Strengthening the ability of the Government to strengthen the disaster mitigation and management system through new technologies and through the training of local disaster preparedness and response teams
 - Working with the Government to change its disaster focus from military based civil defense to civilian led disaster mitigation and management.
 - Creating a disaster mitigation and management partnership between government, donors, NGOs for cooperation,

coordination and allocating of resources for disaster mitigation

(5) Target year

Late 2002 – 2005

(6) Other Information

Total budget: USD 725,000, UNDP Contribution: USD 160,000,
Co-financing partner: Government of Luxembourg (USD 565,000)

VII. Counterpart Organization for ADRC

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