We will Rescue, protect and assist.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND DISASTER REDUCTION IN MONGOLIA

Speech by
Mr. T.Ganbold
High Commissioner, Deputy Chief
National Emergency Management Agency
Mongolia
Purpose

- Disaster Protection Structure in Mongolia;
- Structure of Emergency management organization;
- Disaster Management;
- Disaster report 2006.
Organization of Disaster Protection in Mongolia

The state administrative organization in charge of emergency management /provide with daily management at the state level/

Minister of Mongolia /direct at the state level/

State Emergency Commission

Governors of all levels /direct at local level/

Emergency commission of Aimag and soums

State Disaster Protection Services

Part time professional team

The entities, enterprises, bags and khorooos /Heads of the entities and enterprises organize and manage the disaster protection activities/
Structure of the state administrative organization in charge of emergency management

- Minister of Mongolia
- State administrative organization in charge of emergency management
- Emergency Management Department and Divisions of the capital city and Aimags
- State Reserve Branches
- Research Institute of Disaster Protection
- Rescue special Unit
- Procurement and Service Unit
- Rescue and Fire fighting Units
The Law on Disaster Protection /2003/

• developed operative possibility of disaster protection management;
• developed structure that providing disaster protection activities with integrated management in the state level;
• formulated legal environment to strengthen and to renew disaster protection techniques and equipment while taking humanitarian assistance from other countries and international organizations;
• taken possibility to cooperate with international organizations responsible for disaster management.
Amended Laws:

• Law on Government of Mongolia;
• Law on Management and Financing of State Agency;
• Law on State service;
• Law on Pension and Benefits of Military Serviceman etc.  .
Order of the President of Mongolia

- Procedure on Taking an Oath of the disaster protection serviceman;
- Procedure on Promotion;
- Order on Approval of Uniform Design.

About 2800 staffs of emergency management organization have taken an Oath and used the rank.
Legal documents

• On implementation activities of Law on Disaster Protection;
• On Establishment of State Disaster Protection Service;
• On Approving Personnel of State Emergency commission and its activities;
• On Emergency service day;
• Programme on Strategy and Structure changes of NEMA;
• Rule of NEMA;
• Rule of Internal Affairs of NEMA;
• Regulation on Guard service of NEMA;
• Regulation on Parade;
• Regulation on Discipline etc.

About 40 legal documents was adopted by Parliament of Mongolia and Minister of Mongolia.
Duties

National Emergency Management Agency: Professional organization is responsible for the implementation of the state disaster protection policy and the legislation on disaster protection in nationwide.

The agency's main duties are to develop legislative environment on disaster protection, to provide strategic management, to evaluate disaster risk and vulnerability, to implement activities on disaster prevention, disaster reduction, disaster preparedness in all levels, organizing search and rescue work, response, restore main infrastructures and rehabilitation, strengthening capacity of national disaster protection, cooperation with foreign countries and international organizations in disaster protection field, monitoring laws and legislations, and implementation policy on state reserve.
NEMA of Mongolia has been working out and implementing guidance for organizing disaster protection activities in the national level since 2005.
Capacity of Emergency Management Organization

- Emergency management department and divisions - 22
  - Fire brigade – 41
  - Rescue sub-unit - 10
- State reserve branches - 32
- Research Institute of Emergency Management organization - 1
- Rescue Specialized Unit – 1
- Supply and Procurement Unit - 1
• The State Disaster Protection Service – 11 (group – 37, state serviceman - 3068)
• Local Disaster Protection Service in 22 territorial unit – 198 (serviceman - 594)
• Part time professional team – 1981 (servants 44866)

Total number of servants:
• Full time – 3148
• Part time - 48528
Supply of disaster protection technique and equipments

- supply of rescue technique and equipments is 5-15 per cent
- no availability of special purposed equipments
- supply of fire technique and equipments is 75 per cent

Technique and equipments

Parachutes
- keeping date had been finished in 2004 to 2005
- no renovation since 2000

Update equipments of radiological, chemical and fire research laboratory
- produced in 1960-1970
- chemical substances are finished
Disaster Management

Disaster management means the complex of measures to reduce vulnerability of high risk population, environment, infrastructure, to mitigate disaster impact immediately and to determine future development tendency.
Structure of disaster management

Disaster management

- Management before disaster
  - Disaster Risk management
    - Assess disaster risk and vulnerability
    - Prevent
    - Reduce risk and vulnerability
    - Provide preparedness
  - Rescue operation
    - Search and rescue
    - Humanitarian assistance
    - Infrastructure recovery
    - Damage assessment
  - Recovery
    - Disaster reduction
    - Reconstruction
    - Rehabilitation

Management during disaster

Management after disaster
International cooperation

Russian Federation

PRChina

United States of America

Japan

Republic of Korea

Republic of Hungary

Federal Republic of Germany

Vietnam

Ukraine

Kazakhstan
in Asian region:

- Asian Disaster Reduction Centre;
- Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre;
- International Civil Defence Organization;
- Disaster Management Committee of ASEAN etc.
UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC) mission - Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 2004

• INSARAG Regional Group Asia/Pacific meeting – Singapore, 2004; India, 2005; Australia, 2006.
• NEMA of Mongolia has the intention to organize the INSARAG Asia Pacific regional group USAR command-post exercise in summer 2007 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
The seminar “The World System on Disaster Prevention” in Switzerland

Annual Session of Joint Committee between Governments of Mongolia and Russia,
Cooperation agreement between Minister in charge for Emergency Management of Mongolia and Minister of Emercom Russian Federation

Minister in charge for Emergency Management of Mongolia and Minister for Internal Affairs of the Republic of Korea signed in the Joint Statement on Disaster Protection.
The World Conference on Disaster Reduction was held in Japan.

Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction was held in the People`s Republic of China and the Republic of Korea.

Chief of NEMA participated in the First Conference of the World Disaster and Fire Organization Directorate and signed in the Memorandum for creating mechanism to use during emergency situation.

We organized the campaign work to assist the Japanese and gave 66 million tugrugs as an aid to the Government of Japan.
### Hazards, may occur in Mongolia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural disaster</th>
<th>Human hand disaster</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Drought</td>
<td>• Fire in objects</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Dzud</td>
<td>• Forest and steppe fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Flood</td>
<td>• Transportation accidents</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Strong snow storm and dust</td>
<td>• Fallen through ice</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Animal and cattle diseases</td>
<td>• Flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Heavy rain, hail, lightening</td>
<td>• Accidents /grenade, explosive substances/</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Bird flu</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Human and animal highly infectious disease</td>
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Disaster situation in Mongolia in 2006
DISASTER OCCURRENCES IN 2006

- Foot and mouth disease in the 11th khoroo, Khan-Uul District, Ulaanbaatar
- Earthquake with 4.5-5.9 magnitude in Bayankhongor, Gobi-Àltai, Selenge, and Uvurkhangai
- Animal and cattle rabies disease were happened many times.
- 8 people and over 5000 cattle died because of heavy natural disaster /snow and dust storms/.
ABOUT ORGANIZED TRAINING AND EXERCISE

• The complex training in Umnugobi aimag, Command & Staff training in Bulgan, Sukhbaatar, Zavkhan aimags.
• The training, UNDP project “Strengthening the disaster Mitigation and Management system in Mongolia” to staffs of six Emergency Management Divisions in Arkhangai aimag.
• The training “Planning and implementing disaster protection measures in local area” for 2 days to aimags` the city`s and districts` administrators.
Conclusion

2657 disasters and hazards occurred in 2006. They caused the following damages.

- 182 died people
- 179 injured people
- 14500 died livestock

5.5 million hectares of field burnt.

Total lost is 12.4 billion tugrugs to nature, ecology, economy, the people and enterprises.
Vulnerability: About 80 per cent of total territory of Mongolia is classified as seismically active and 12 soums (county) are situated in an earthquake prone area of 9 magnitude.

Admonition: In 1905, Bulnai range earthquake with 11 magnitude affected a big area. Also in 1967, an earthquake with 8-9 magnitude struck Mogod county of Bulgan aimag. By the earthquake, most buildings of the soum were destroyed and some area was cracked.

The strongest earthquake in 2005 occurred near “Zurkh Uul”, Lun county, Tuv aimag. Its seismic influences affected around Ulaanbaatar such as in the 1st, 16th subdistricts, Orbit, 100 ail, Yargait camp place and Ugtaal, Zaamar soums of Tuv aimag and three soums of Bayankhongor aimag.
Risk: In Ulaanbaatar, 25% of constriction area with crowded people is a prone area, earthquake with 6 magnitude, 52% of constriction area with crowded people is a prone area, earthquake with 7 magnitude and 23% is a prone area, earthquake with 8 magnitude.

• Researchers consider that the city`s low capacity assembled and iron concrete construction buildings can be fallen down when there is a strong earthquake or seismic activity.

• When there is an earthquake with 7 magnitude, 556 apartment buildings and buildings of enterprises and cultural centers will be broken as well 65,3 – 66,1 thousand of citizens who are in the buildings can be affected.

We will rescue, protect and help.
Risk:

• The city`s disaster protection plan says that 24,0 thousand of rescuers and assistants, 3,1 thousand of transport means and techniques, 3,4 thousand of doctors and medical workers, 26,1 thousand of beds will be required to rescue affected people and rehabilitation activity. It means that personnel and techniques are required 4-5 times more than the safe period.

• In Mongolia, earthquake damages haven`t caused a lot as today. We don`t have much experience to prevent earthquake hazards and work against earthquake.
Risk:

When earthquake hazard occurs, many people are affected in cities and settlements and there are lot of damages such as fire is everywhere, central heating, electricity and telecommunications are broken, roads are blocked with ruins so it is difficult to travel by transportation means, governing is lost and there is a disordering situation. If it continues for a long time, it is imagined that there will be social crisis to have lack of food and dwellings, and to spread various diseases.
Proposals:

To develop national program according to the seminar “Mitigation Earthquake hazards in Mongolia” because urban construction is developing rapidly.

• To learn a lot from international high experienced educated experts, and researchers who are organizing the seminar and to get support on improving capacity of construction building for earthquake, earthquake prevention, awareness people on protection during earthquake disaster period, providing earthquake disaster preparedness to enterprises and organizations, improving professional rescuers’ skills, and reforming techniques and gadgets and to cooperate.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION