



## Comparison of Disaster Management System between Japan and Mongolia, and Lessons Learned in Japan

Prepared by B.Bolormaa, Asian Disaster  
Reduction Center

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## Country profile

### Japan

- ✦ Land Area: 378060 sq.km
- ✦ Population: 126.926.000 people
- ✦ High developed country with heavy industrial economy
- ✦ High developed Infrastructure
- ✦ High level of government income

### Mongolia

- ✦ An extremely large size country: 1.564.116 sq.km
- ✦ A small population: 2407500 people
- ✦ An agricultural economy based on pastoral herding: Horses, sheep, cattle, goats and camels
- ✦ Poor deteriorating infrastructure
- ✦ Low level of government income; and a high level of national needs

## Government system

### Japan's Administrative System

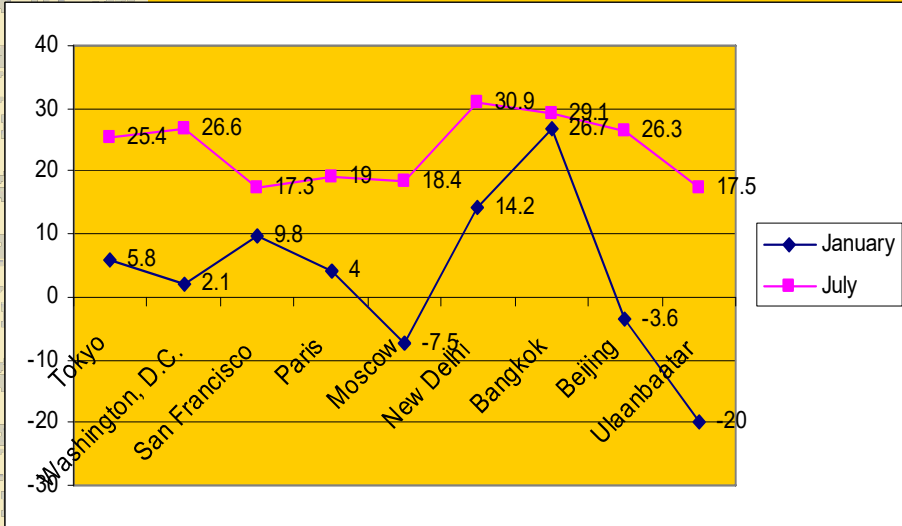
- 3 levels of Government
- ✦ National Government
- 47 Prefectural Government
- Largest Prefecture: Tokyo 12.1 million
- Smallest Prefecture: Tottori 0.6 million
- 3218 Cities, Towns, Villages
- Municipal Government

### Mongolia's Administrative System

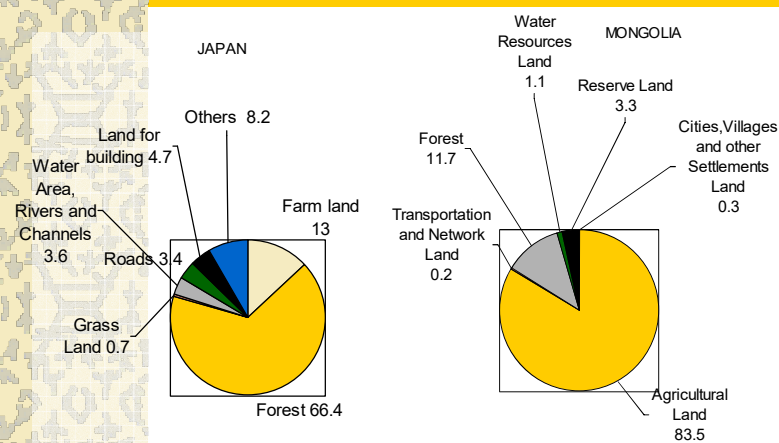
- Government of Mongolia
- Local Administration:
- 22 Administration of Aimags
- Largest aimag: Ulaanbaatar city 812.5 thousand
- Smallest aimag: Govisumber 12.4 thousand
- 340 Administration of Soums and Districts
- 1658 Administration Baghs and khoroo

(as of 2001 )

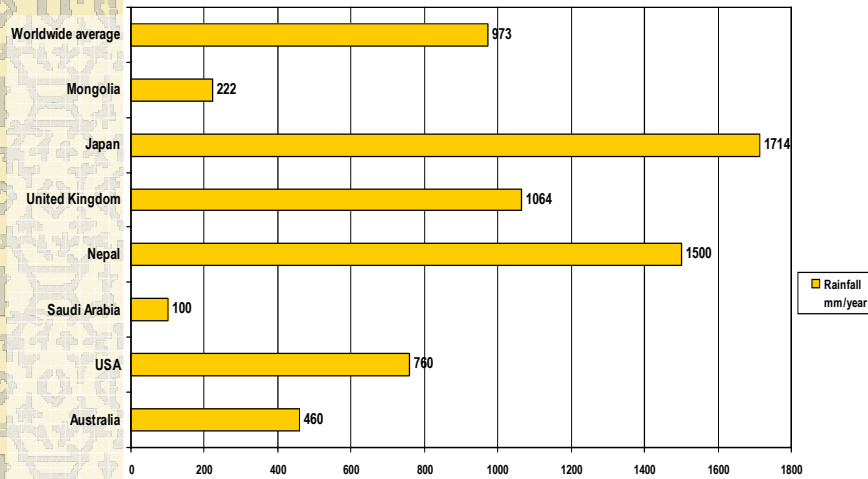
## International Comparison of Average Temperatures of January and July (Celsius)



## Land Use



## Comparison of rainfalls in Mongolia versus other countries



Source: MLIT, Japan

## Disaster Management System

High level of development of Disaster Management System in Japan

Beginning stage of Disaster Management System in Mongolia

- ☀ Legal Foundation
- ☀ Strategic Planning
- ☀ Institutional Arrangements
- ☀ Capacity Development

## Legal Foundation

### JAPAN

- ✦ Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, 1961
- ✦ Disaster Relief Act, 1947
- ✦ Large-scale Earthquake Countermeasures Act, 1978

### MONGOLIA

- ✦ Law on Civil Defence, 1994
- ✦ Government Resolution #276, 1990
- ✦ The Law on Forests and Steppe Fires, 1996
- ✦ National Program to Assist the Protection of livestock from Drought and Dzud, 2001

## Strategic Planning

### JAPAN

- ✦ Basic Natural Disaster Management Plan for Disaster Prevention
- The Disaster Management Operation Plan (Sectoral)
- The local Disaster Management Plan

### MONGOLIA

- ✦ National disaster response plan (NMRP)
- (One of the objectives of UNDP DMM project is to renovate the NMRP plan)

## Institutional Arrangement

### JAPAN

- ✦ National level Prime Minister, Central Disaster Management Council, Designated Administrative Organs, Designated Public Corporations
- ✦ Prefectural Government level Governor, Prefectural Disaster Management Council, Designated Local Administrative Organs, Designated Local Public Corporations
- ✦ Municipal level Mayors of Cities, Towns and Villages, Municipal Disaster Management Council

### MONGOLIA

- ✦ National level State Permanent Emergency Commission , State Board for Civil Defense and relevant Ministries and agencies
- ✦ Local Level Permanent Emergency Commissions at aimag and soum level, Civil Defense Staff and professional services of the administrative offices of the capital, aimags, districts and soums

## Institutional Arrangement

### JAPAN

- ✦ The disaster management Office Functions under direct coordination of the Prime Minister and independent Ministry (Minister of State for Disaster Management ).

### MONGOLIA

- ✦ During emergencies SBCD operates under the directorship of SPEC. SBCD is entitled with limited power to monitor other Ministries and agencies due to the status of the regulatory agency of Ministry of Defense.

## Institutional Arrangement

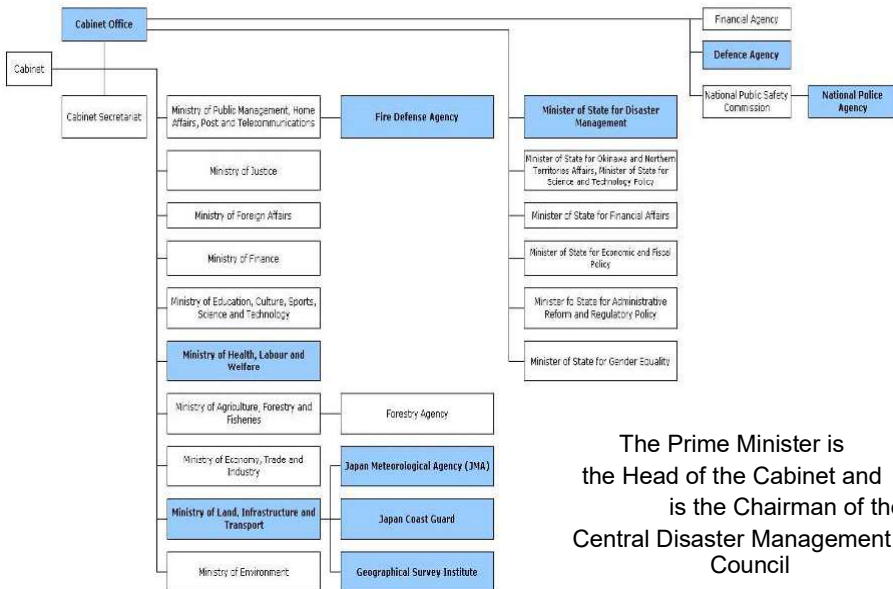
### JAPAN

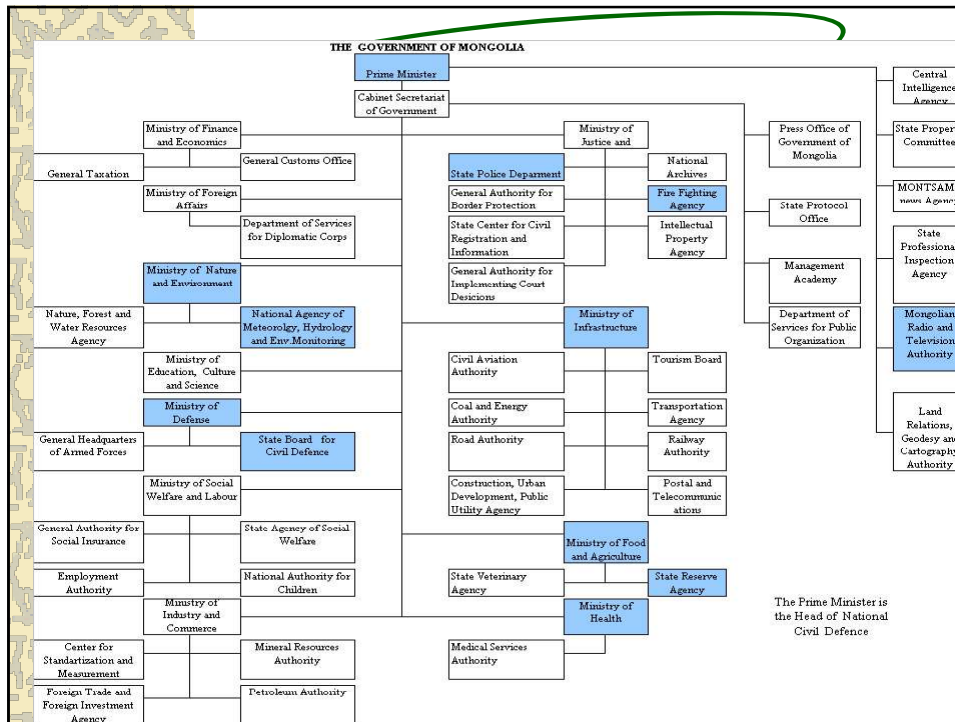
- Fire Defense Agency under Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications.

### MONGOLIA

- The forest and steppe fire fighting policy was disrupted in the 1990's, because the tasks are divided into 4 organizations:
  - The task of wild fire suppression is charged with Fire Fighting department (Government's implementary agency under Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs )
  - If wild fire turns into fire disaster the task of suppression is charged with the Disaster mitigation battalion of the SBCD (Government's regulatory agency under Ministry of Defense)
  - The task of wild fire prevention is charged with the Ministry of Nature and Environment.
  - The determination of wild fire damage is charged with the working group which is appointed by Governors of aimags, soums, and districts.

## The National Government





## Capacity Development

- ☀ Disaster Information System
- ☀ Early Estimation system (EES)
- ☀ Emergency Measures Support System (EMS)
- ☀ DM in high school
- ☀ DM in elementary school
- ☀ The communication tools of SBCD are high frequency radio and telephone lines. Regular connection between central office and aimag's CD Staffs .
- ☀ M H E Monitoring network (Early warning of disasters)
- ☀ Natural hazard warning system
- ☀ Professional Disaster management personnel is to be trained at the Defense University from 2001
- ☀ CD Training of Students of all universities, colleges and secondary school 9th grade students



## Lessons learned in Japan

- ✦ Importance of disaster preparedness
- ✦ Importance of cooperation among disaster management organizations
- ✦ Importance of community and regional disaster response capabilities
- ✦ Importance of making cities disaster resistant

## Government Organisations visited



Cabinet Office of Japan

Hyogo Prefecture's Revised  
Disaster Management measures



## Ministries and Organisations visited



NHK The broadcasting room

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport



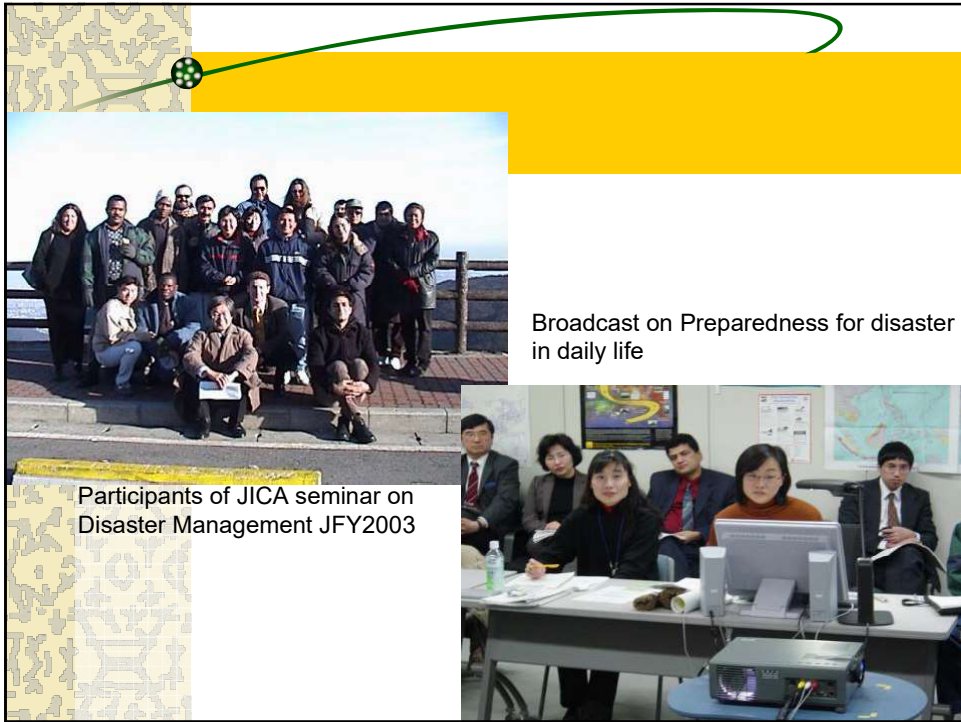
## Agencies and Organizations visited



JMA staff is explaining their working system in various stages

Disaster Relief Activities of JICA





Broadcast on Preparedness for disaster in daily life

Participants of JICA seminar on Disaster Management JFY2003



Tachikawa National Disaster Management Headquarter

Tokyo Fire Department, The 8-th Fire District HQ

## 5-th ADRC International Meeting

- ✦ Future activities of ADRC and Guidance (Articles of ADRC were approved by member countries)
- ✦ Objectives and Strategies for Implementation of the Total Disaster Risk Management Approach
- ✦ Government-NGO collaboration for Disaster Reduction and Response
- ✦ Accumulation and sharing of Disaster information and Impact Assessments: by use of GLIDE (Global IDentifier)

## ISDR Asian Meeting

- ✦ Increasing public awareness to understand risk, vulnerability and disaster reduction,
- ✦ Promoting commitment of public authorities to disaster reduction,
- ✦ Stimulating interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral partnerships, including the expansion of risk reduction networks, and
- ✦ Improving scientific and technical knowledge about the causes of natural disasters, as well as effects that natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters have on societies.

## World Water Forum

### Session: Living with risk –towards effective disaster reduction

- ✦ An integrated , multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management and implementation of the International strategy for Disaster Reduction, is an essential element of a safer world in the 21-st century.
- ✦ The integration of the reduction of risk and vulnerability, including risk assessment and risk sharing, into water resources management policies and initiatives.
- ✦ The encouragement and support to regional initiatives on risk reduction and promote community-based disaster management planning by local authorities, including educational activities and public awareness
- ✦ The encouragement of governments to address the problems created in urban areas, the location of settlements in high risk areas and other man-made determinants of disasters.
- ✦ In transboundary basins, the sharing of hydrometeorological data and information at a regional level to enable reliable forecasts is needed, as well as regional cooperation in information sharing for disaster mitigation.

## Public awareness in rural area



## Weaknesses

- ✦ **Legal Foundation** (The current Law on Civil Defense doesn't properly differentiate between Civil Defense and Disaster Management, adoption of a new law that divided the duties and resources of forest and steppe fire fighting organization)
- ✦ **Strategic Planning** (The "secret" classification of the National Civil Defense national plan in accordance with military regulations reduces the effectiveness of the civil defense plan)
- ✦ **Institutional Arrangements** (The integration of the SBCD into the Ministry of Defense added complications and bureaucracy in the management of Civil Defense.)
- ✦ **Capacity Development** (Disaster Management training system still has not taken its final form, lack of advanced and high-tech rescue and communication equipment, obsoleted earthquake observation equipment, lack of adequate training and safety equipment for fire fighters.)

## Actions to be undertaken to improve disaster management in Mongolia

- ✦ To change the content of Law on Civil Defense. Change it as Law on Disaster Mitigation and Management.
- ✦ To change the State Board for Civil Defense as National Agency for Disaster Mitigation and Management under the Prime Minister
- ✦ To prepare the annual government official report on Disaster Countermeasures and report to the State Great Hural (Parliament)
- ✦ To renovate Disaster Management Plans involve all concerned agencies and be exercised between all levels of Government and at the grassroots level and incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures in development programmes
- ✦ To improve cooperation among disaster management organizations
- ✦ To designate "Disaster Prevention Day" for improving Public Awareness
- ✦ To raise public awareness to understand disaster reduction and utilization of mass media (Radio, TV, Radio FM)



### **Actions to be undertaken to improve disaster management in Mongolia**

- ✦ To provide search and rescue teams with advanced and high tech rescue, also communication equipment
- ✦ To establish the Early Warning Systems in fire prone area - Faster detection means smaller fires, a need for fewer firefighters and greatly reduces expenses associated with firefighting.
- ✦ To establish local resource needed for preventing from the natural disasters and recovering the damages
- ✦ To establish the Disaster Management Information System and it's Delivery using GIS and IT technologies
- ✦ To increase the number of disaster management classes and subjects at schools and universities, also need a training of disaster mitigation engineers
- ✦ To establish the Disaster Prevention Center (Kyoto City Citizens disaster Prevention Center, Kakogawa Disaster Prevention Center )
- ✦ To raise partnership between public, private, NGO and communities



### **Actions to be undertaken to improve disaster management in Mongolia**

- ✦ To combine the Geo-physical monitoring (earthquake observation) to the National Agency for Meteorology, Hydrology and Environmental Monitoring
- ✦ To modify and improve hazard monitoring, disaster risk assessment and vulnerability analyses in all aimags
- ✦ To create a cooperative system amongst the farmers and herders in rural areas
- ✦ Centralize fire disaster mitigation and management activities under one organization
- ✦ To have international agreement and regulations for fire disaster, that cross the national border
- ✦ Organize the seismic resistance inspection buildings free of charge, especially school buildings
- ✦ In the next edition of Compendium of Environment Statistics of Mongolia will include an information on disaster and disaster management







***Mash ikh bayarlalaa***  
***Arigato gozai mashta***  
***Thank you very much***