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MONGOLIA



COUNTRY REPORT

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1. General Information

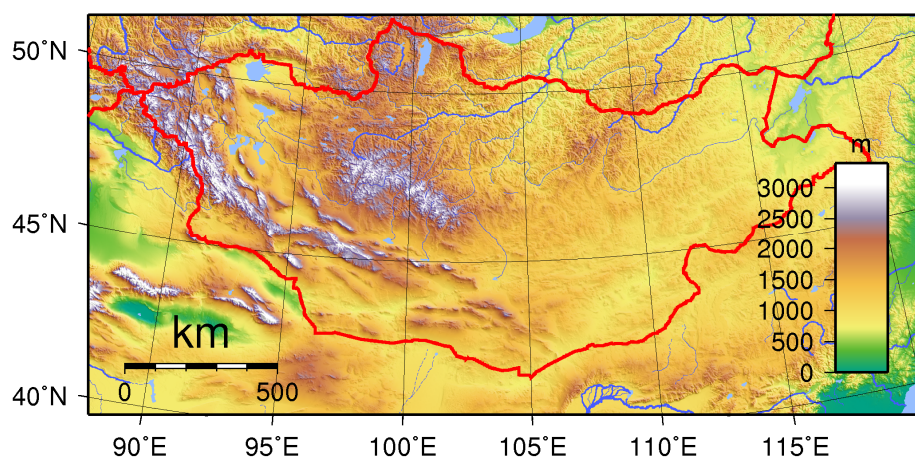
Mongolia is located between 41° and 52°N latitude and between 87° and 120° E longitude. Mongolia is a land area of 1,564,100 sq km. largest city, is home to about 45% of the population. Mongolia's political system is a parliamentary republic. The capital is Ulaanbaatar. 96 percent of 2,647,545 population are the Mongolian, the rest being Kazakh, Chinese, and Russian. The country contains very little arable land, as much of its area is covered by steppes, with mountains to the north and west and the Gobi Desert to the south. Approximately 30% of the population are nomadic or semi-nomadic. The predominant religion in Mongolia is Tibetan Buddhism, and the majority of the state's citizens are of Mongol ethnicity, although Kazakhs, Tuvans, and other minorities also live in the country, especially in the west.

1-1. Geographical Data

Mongolia is a landlocked country in Central Asia, strategically located between China and Russia. The terrain is one of mountains and rolling plateaus, with a high degree of relief. Overall, the land slopes from the high Altai Mountains of the west and the north to plains and depressions in the east and the south. The western Mongolia on the Chinese border is the highest point (4,374 metres). The lowest is 518 metres, an otherwise undistinguished spot in the eastern Mongolian plain. The country has an average elevation of 1,580 metres. The landscape includes one of Asia's largest freshwater lakes (Lake Khuvsgul), many salt lakes, marshes, sand dunes, rolling grasslands, alpine forests, and permanent mountain glaciers. Northern and western Mongolia are seismically active zones, with frequent earthquakes and many hot springs and extinct volcanoes. The nation's closest point to any ocean is approximately 960 kilometres (600 mi) from the country's easternmost tip bordering northern China to Chongjin in North Korea along the coastline of the Sea of Japan.

Topography

Mongolia has three major mountain ranges. The highest is the Altai Mountains, which stretch across the western and the southwestern regions of the country on a northwest-to-southeast axis. The Khangai Mountains, mountains also trending northwest to southeast, occupy much of central and north-central Mongolia. These are older, lower, and more eroded mountains, with many forests and alpine pastures. The Khentii Mountains near the Russian border to the northeast of Ulaanbaatar, are lower still. Much of eastern Mongolia is occupied by a plain, and the lowest area is a southwest-to-northeast trending depression that reaches from the Gobi Desert region in the south to the eastern frontier. The rivers drain in three directions: north to the Arctic Ocean, east to the Pacific, or into the deserts and the depressions of Inner Asia. Rivers are most extensively developed in the north, and the country's major river system is that of the Selenge, which drains into Lake Baikal. Some minor tributaries of Siberia's Yenisei River also rise in the mountains of northwestern Mongolia. Rivers in northeastern Mongolia drain into the Pacific through the Argun and Amur (Heilong Jiang) rivers, while the few streams of southern and western Mongolia do not reach the sea but run into lakes or deserts.



1-2. Climate information

Mongolia is high, cold, and dry. It has an extreme continental climate with long, cold winters and short summers, during which most precipitation falls. The country averages 257 cloudless days a year, and it is usually at the centre of a region of high atmospheric pressure. Precipitation is highest in the north, which averages 200 to 350 millimetres (7.9 to 13.8 in) per year, and lowest in the south, which receives 100 to 200 millimeters (3.9 to 7.9 in). The extreme south is the Gobi Desert, some regions of which receive no precipitation at all in most years. The name Gobi is a Mongol word meaning desert, depression, salt marsh, or steppe, but which usually refers to a category of arid rangeland with insufficient vegetation to support marmots but with enough to support camels. Mongols distinguish Gobi from desert proper, although the distinction is not always apparent to outsiders unfamiliar with the Mongolian landscape. Gobi rangelands are fragile and are easily destroyed by overgrazing, which results in expansion of the true desert, a stony waste where not even Bactrian camels can survive.

Average temperatures over most of the country are below freezing from November through March and are about freezing in April and October. January and February averages of $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) are common, with winter nights of $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) occurring most years. Summer extremes reach as high as $38\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($100.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) in the southern Gobi region and $33\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($91.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) in Ulaanbaatar. Most of Mongolia is covered by discontinuous permafrost (grading to continuous at high altitudes), which makes construction, road building, and mining difficult. All rivers and freshwater lakes freeze over in the winter, and smaller streams commonly freeze to the bottom. Ulaanbaatar lies at 1,351 meters (4,432 ft) above sea level in the valley of the Tuul River. Located in the relatively well-watered north, it receives an annual average of 310 millimetres (12.2 in) of precipitation, almost all of which falls in July and in August. Ulaanbaatar has an average annual temperature of $-2.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($26.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) and a frost-free period extending on the average from mid-June to late August.

1-3. Demographic data

Mongolia is a parliamentary republic. The president is directly elected. The people also elect the deputies in the national assembly, the State Great Khural, which chooses the prime minister, who nominates the Cabinet in consultation with the president. The Khural confirms the ministers.

Mongolia is divided into 21 provinces (aimags), which are in turn divided into 329 districts (sums). The capital Ulaanbaatar is administrated separately as a capital city (municipality) with provincial status.

Number of population 2009-2012

Area	2009	2010	2011	2012
Western	367.948	361.171	356.662	358.587
Khangai	523.554	522.684	522.752	526.981
Central	439.282	446.814	453.453	461.614
Eastern	188.104	187.333	187.680	189.915
Ulaanbaatar	1.172.227	1.220.620	1.265.770	1.302.615
Total	2.691.115	2.738.622	2.786.317	2.839.711

Nationality	noun: Mongolian(s) adjective: Mongolian
Ethnic groups	Mongol (mostly Khalkha) 94.9%, Turkic (mostly Kazakh) 5%, other (including Chinese and Russian) 0.1% (2000)
Religions	Buddhist Lamaist 50%, Shamanist and Christian 6%, Muslim 4%, none 40% (2004)

2. Natural hazards in Mongolia

Mongolia is a country where the following natural disasters occur frequently: meteorological such as blizzard; heavy snow; dust storm; "zud"; rain water flood; dibasic flow; snow melt flow; and others such as earthquake; wildfire; drought; and desertification.



A natural disaster is a natural phenomenon or phenomena occurred covering relatively large territories and leading to human casualties or substantial damages to property and causing thereby serious obstacles to smooth operation of the society. That whether this or that phenomenon is a natural disaster or not depends upon not only its intensity but much more upon its socio-economic and ecological consequences. In view of this, the issue of natural disaster shall be considered in association with the social economic situation at the level of a given country's development, the people's life styles, infrastructure development, etc. For example, the phenomenon of so called "white zud" (severe winter conditions) when pastures are snow-drifted due to heavy snowfalls taken place in winter-spring seasons is referred to the category of natural disaster only under the conditions of our country with its transhumance cattle-breeding economy and would not be regarded as a natural disaster in any other countries with the settled type of civilization.

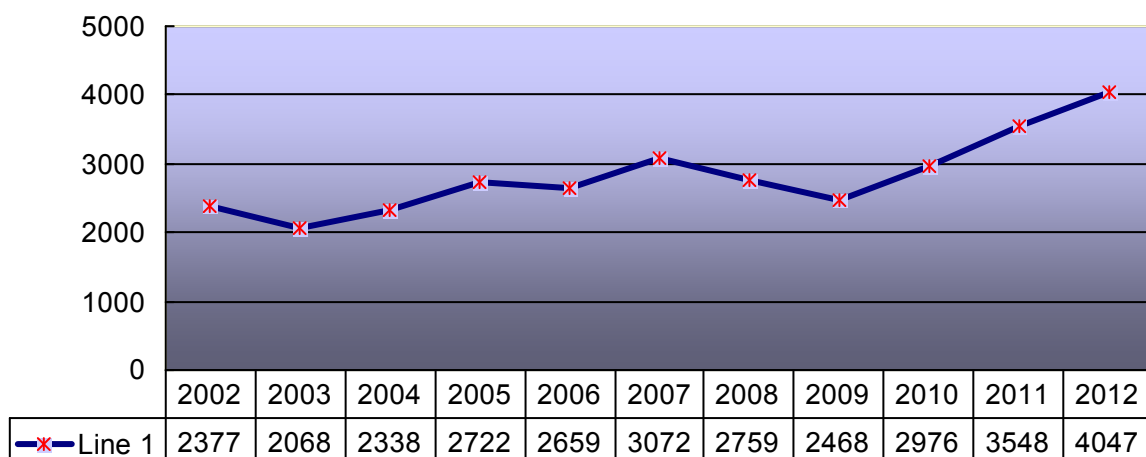


Figure 1. Number of hazards in Mongolia /2002-2012/

2-1. Natural hazards likely to affect

The global warming and climate changes are possibly to become the following negative influence:

- Decrease the rainfall and increase the air temperature
- Summer rainfall types (cloudburst, gentle and continuous rain etc.) changes slowly
- The overheat will be occur during the summer season
- Land degradation, increase of water evaporation
- Glaciersmelts could cause and increase the sudden floods danger

As above mentioned, the frequency of the natural disaster increase the social existence, further, country's economy will still depend on environmental and climate changes.

Mongolian most populated provinces that situated near the bigger river banks and also the nomads that move frequently around the 4 seasons, especially in fall and summer season on the mount gap, dry pebbles, valley, nearby river are causing and increasing in the flood risk.

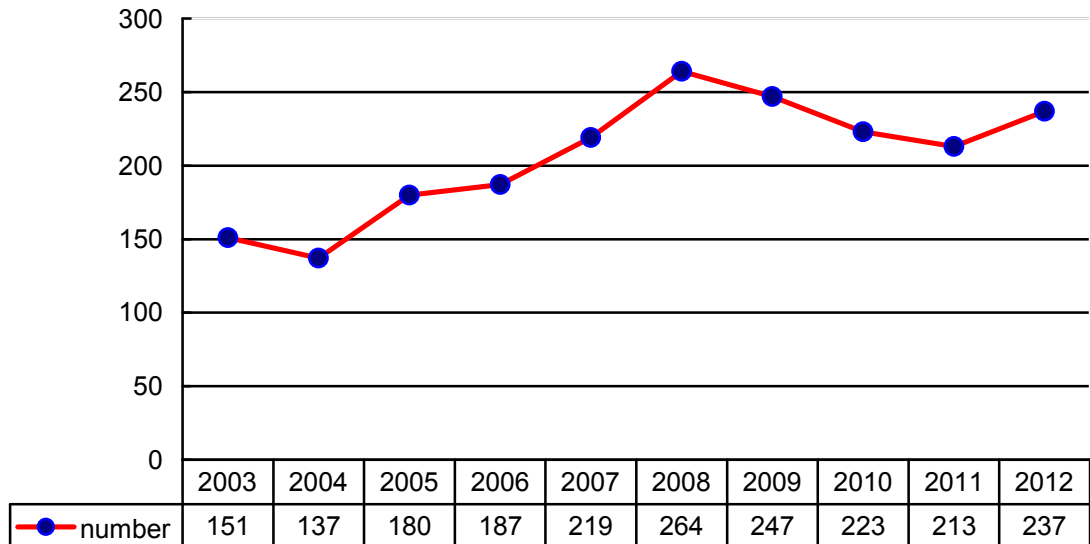


Figure 2. Number of killed people /2003-2012/

2-2. Recent major disasters

➤ Dzdud 2009-2010:

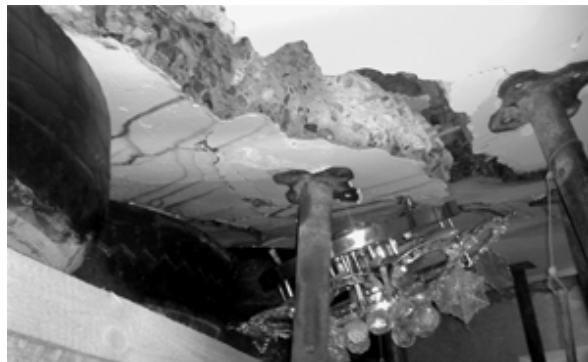
Dzdud is the Mongolian term for a severe winter weather disaster that places livestock and pastoral livelihoods at risk. In the severe dzud of 2009-2010, around 20-30% of Mongolia's livestock perished, affecting the livelihoods of over a quarter of the country's human population. A dzud, an extreme winter phenomenon with temperatures -40 -47 degrees C

That was affected 80.9 % area of Mongolian total area. Perished 9.7 million livestock. Damage is 526 billion MNT, spent 30.2 billion MNT.

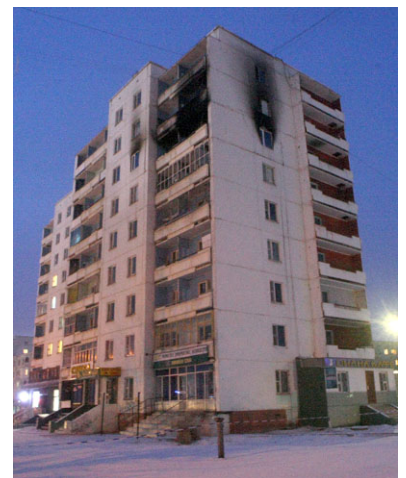
More than 1.6 million people have been affected and where 100,000 homes have been damaged.

➤ Explosive in 2012:

Gas 5 liter contain explosived in apartment Darkhan sum of Darkhan-Uul province in 21 January 2012. 3 person injured. Evacuated more 100 people of 33 household.



This is a ceiling



- Explosive occurred in Flour factory Darkhan sum of Darkhan-Uul province in 26 January 2012. 30 meter high 500 ton contain wheat construction destroyed to explosive. One person injured.



This is Flour factory



➤ **Steppe fire in 2012:**

Fires occurred Bayandun soum of Dornod province in 4 May 2012.

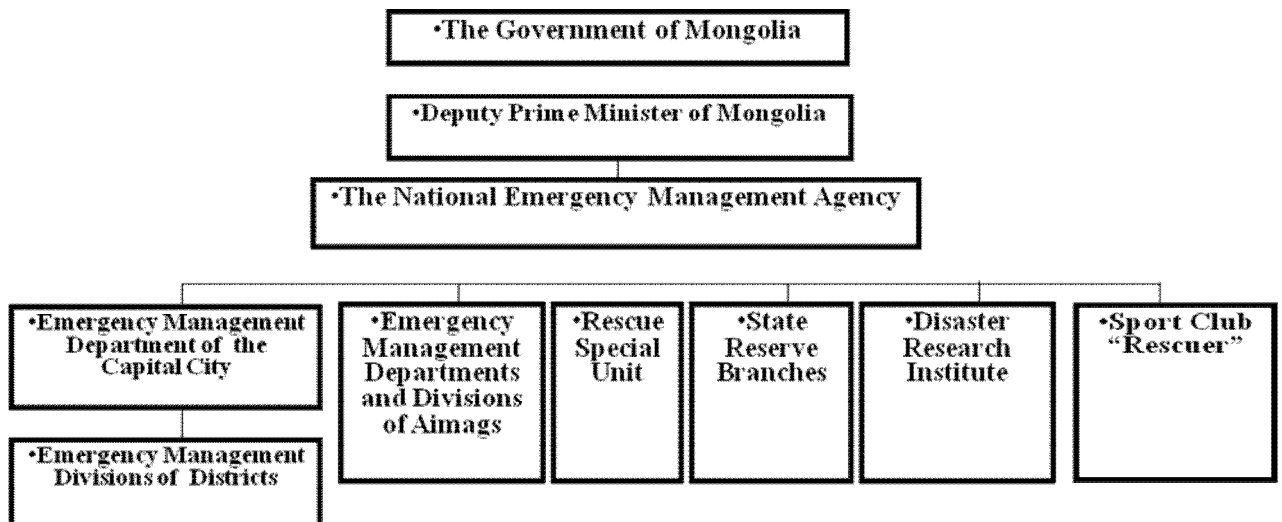
4 firefighters killed when they were working to extinguish. 1 firefighter injured.



3. Disaster Management System

The Law on Disaster Protection was created in June 2003. In the Mongolian Constitution Article 6-(4) stipulates that the State regulates the economy of the country with a view to ensure economic security of the nation, the development of all modes of production, and social development of the population. There are laws on civil defense, air pollution, use of water resource, hydro-meteorology and environmental monitoring.

Chart 1. Structure of Emergency Management Service's organization



3-1. Administrative system

Mongolia is divided into 22 major administrative units comprising of 21 aimags and the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. All are governed by 'Khurals', or elected bodies. Aimag populations range between 12,500 and 122,000 people. They also vary in size with the largest covering as much as 165.4 square kilometres of territory. An aimag consists of up to 27 'soums', including the aimag centre. Soums in turn are comprised of 'baghs'. In Mongolia there are 331 soums and 1550 baghs. Also the capital city, Ulaanbaatar, is subdivided into 121 districts called 'khoros'.

In the country, the aimag centre is the administrative seat of local government, and the home of the aimag's legal bodies, theatres, hospitals, businesses, schools and industry. Most of the aimag population work in light industry, services and small business enterprises. Bagh populations tend to work in agricultural and animal husbandry. Baghs residents mainly lead a nomadic life. They migrate with their herds depending on the change in season and weather conditions. Typically their seasonal camps are located within the borders of their soum and baghs, though droughts, dzuds, and other natural disasters, can push them to different areas.

In Aimags, the capital city, Soums and Duuregs there shall be Khurals (Assemblies) of representatives of the citizens of respective territories;

In Baghs and Khoros - general meetings of citizens.

between the sessions of the Khurals and general meetings their Presidiums shall assume administrative functions.

Khurals of Aimags, the capital city, Soums and Duuregs enjoy considering and deciding all problems, which do not depend on higher stage of Khurals or other organizations, in its territory. The main form of local self-government is the Khural. In between the sessions of the Khural and general meetings the presidiums shall assume administrative functions. The memberships of the Khurals as well as those of aimags, the capital city, soums and duuregs, baghs and Khoros are different. For example: In aimags and the capital city Khurals' Presidium of Representatives of Citizens is composed of 5-9 members, whereas, in soums and duuregs 5-7 and in baghs and horos 3-5 members, including the chairman and secretary respectively. Regular meeting of the Khurals of Aimags, the capital city, Soums and Duuregs shall be convened once every year and of the Khurals of Baghs and Khoros shall be convened less than twice every year.

3-2. Legal system and Framework

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.

The role of the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia is defined primarily by four basic laws: 1) The Law on Disaster Protection, 2) Law on Fire Safety, 3) The Law on State Reserve. It is through these four major laws and other emergency directives that NEMA will be called on to provide oversight, coordination and direct assistance in the event of a major catastrophe.

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.

The Earthquake Preparedness plan has been developed by the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia and the National Research Center of Astronomy and Geophysics, and approved by the Government in 2010.

Legal Documents:

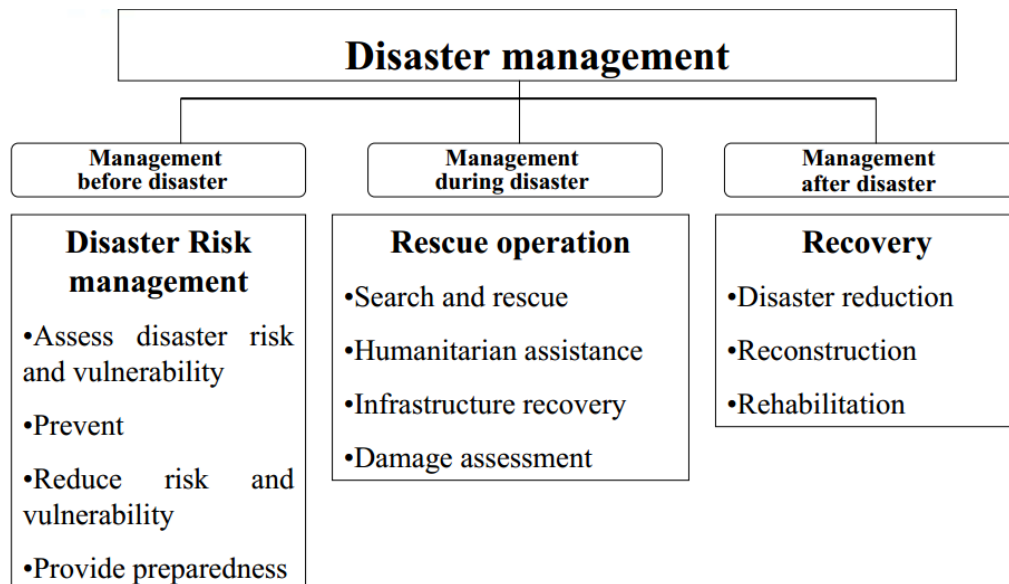
- On implementation activities of Law on Disaster Protection

- On Establishment of State Disaster Protection Service
- On Approving Personnel of State Emergency commission and its activities
- On Emergency service day
- Program 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.

3-3. Structure of Disaster management

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).



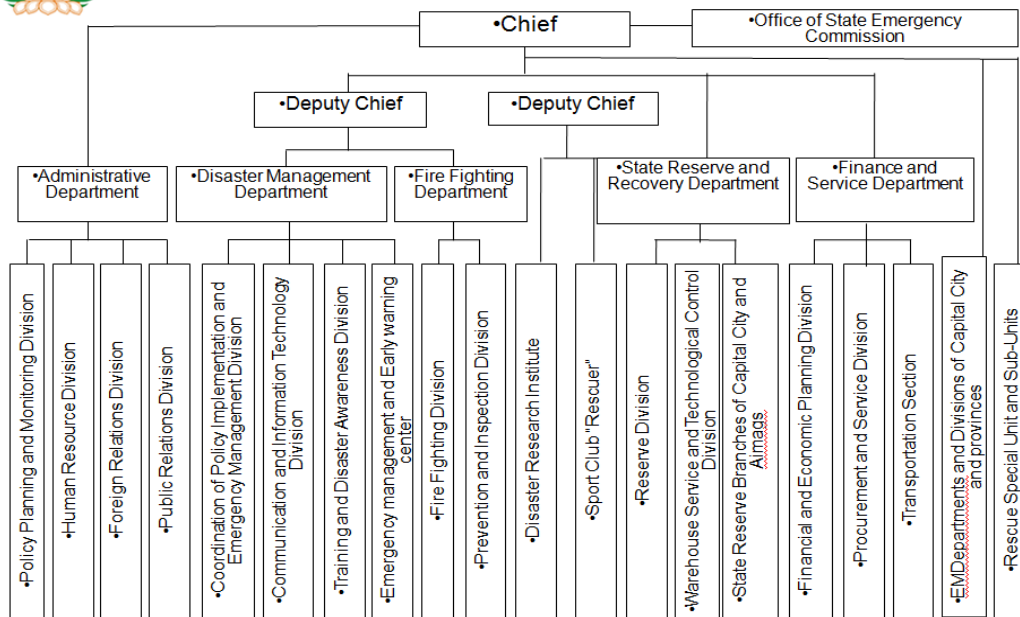
Emergency resources National emergency management agency

Totally 3299 emergency personnel (rescuers and firefighters) nationwide working in a local emergency management divisions or departments.

- On duty Emergency Motor Depot where the emergency trucks are dispatched and repaired.
- Rescue Special Unit (SAR team's and Firefighters)
- Firefighting stations in each area
- Additional resources possibly mobilized by the Armed force in accordance with the mutual agreements.



The Structure of NEMA



4. Disaster Management Strategy, Policy, Plan

Strategic Goal 1

A risk management policy of disaster and natural environment is reflected in the program of implementation of the government established as a result of the election and also integrated into the Governor's action of plan in the local level, as well as the 5 year term of "Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia", which the program of implementation is revised annually. In particular, there are more than 10 articles are included in the program of implementation of the government which is focused to reinforce the implementation of disaster prevention, risk reduction, preparedness and reducing vulnerabilities.

Strategic Goal 2

Considering the importance of strengthening the capacity of overcoming the natural and manmade disasters at the local level, the emergency management branches in each 21 aimags /administrative unit/ are functioning for disaster mitigation and also obliged to organize the activities such as disaster prevention, post-disaster early recovery, risk and vulnerability reduction, analyzing the overall disaster response operation after the disaster. The emergency management branch operates with the status of implementing agency under the local governor's office, and is state funded.

In order to protect the vulnerable groups of the population and to improve the livelihood /animal husbandry and agriculture/ of the population, and to strengthen the capacity of disaster response at the local level, the Government of Mongolia is creating partnership groups through coordinating the efforts of herder households.

In the framework of implementing the community based disaster management activities, over 40 herder partnership groups established aiming to reduce the disaster risk which involved 600 herders from 300 herder households and as a result of funding the herders with issuing the micro-loan, herders have established their own joint disaster relief fund, which strengthened their capacity of responding to disaster phenomena and livelihood is increased 10-50 percent.

Strategic Goal 3

The capacity to cope with disasters is being enhanced at the national and local levels by establishing disaster risk reduction funds with a certain amount of government investment that are to be used for recovery measure in case a major disaster hits.

Government issued rules about "Disaster early warning", "Evacuation", "Mobilization" in 2011.

Ikh hural adopted “State Disaster Protection policy”, “State Programme on Strengthening the Disaster Protection Capacity” in 2011.

- State Disaster Protection policy is based on Mongolia Constitution and National Security abidance principle Mongolia legislation and International contract adherence qualified basic document.

- State Disaster Protection policy more focus on strengthening disaster management system, train public on safety living education and reduce disaster vulnerability, support efficient participation of Disaster Protection activities through local governance, agencies, private sector and local citizen, improve preparedness, in order to ensure sustainable development of country’s socio-economic.

Government of Mongolia adopted resolution about Disaster protection strategy, policy and plan /in 2012-2020/.

- This plan included 5 groups:
 1. Community Participation in Disaster Risk Mitigation
 2. Risk assessment, analysis and disaster risk mitigation
 3. Legal system upgrade
 4. Early warning system upgrade
 5. Disaster protection capacity strengthen
- National second plan for Community Participation in Disaster Risk Mitigation
- Government adopted to reform Disaster protection national 13 services in 2012.
Added Mining and Population and social protection services

	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
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
12.	Mining service	Mining Agency
13.	Population and social protection service	Population and Social Protection Agency

5. Budget size on National level

Year	MNT /million/	USD /million/	JPN /million/
2011	3.304	5144.328	52.864
2012	4.630	7208.91	74.08
2013	5.223	8132.211	83.568

As of 22 Aug 2013: 1 USD = 1557 MNT 1 JPN = 16 MNT

6. Progress of the implementation of Hyogo framework for action /HFA/

1. NEMA of Mongolia developed National Platform for Strengthening Disaster Protection Capacity of Mongolia 2006-2015 cohered 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.
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.
7. Emergency management units three districts of Ulaanbaatar and three search and rescue and fire squads have been connected to the Contingency control center and the integrated geographic information database via high-speed fiber-optic cable.
8. Emergency situation resource mobilization and evacuation procedures have been developed. These procedures detail the process to evacuate and deploy the population in emergency situations.
9. Measures to improve public education on disaster risk reduction are being conducted at the province, soum and bagh levels aiming to maximize outreach based on their respective internal capacities. We regard that the public has acquired a certain level of understanding about risk reduction.

7. Major projects

- 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
 - “Korea Telecom” company project “Earthquake early warning system”
- Mongolia became ADRC member in 1998. ADRC organized in Visiting researcher programme participation from Mongolia totally 5 staff.

Cooperation ADRC and NEMA of Mongolia:

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) participated in the 10th Regional Consultative Committee (RCC10) co-hosted by the United Nations office for International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the government of Mongolia, and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center* (ADPC), which was held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on 25-27 March 2013.

At the request of the Mongolian government and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Mongolia Office, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) sent Senior Research Masaru Arakida to Mongolia on 22-26 June 2013. In a two-day seminar, he gave earthquake policy presentations based on Japan's experience with the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, explaining how earthquakes are generated, discussing government preparedness measures for future earthquakes, and identifying earthquake preparedness measures that can be taken by individual households.

8.ADRC counterpart

Address:

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- Patrizan street, Sukhbaatar district
- Ulaanbaatar-210644, Mongolia
- Web: www.nema.gov.mn