Mongolia is located in Asia, between China and Russia.
Emergency Service

We rescue, protect and assist

 Territory: 1,564,619 sq. km
 Population: 2,500,000.
 Capital city: Ulaanbaatar
 Administrative subdivision: 21 aimags
 Extreme continental climate

 DISASTERS IN MONGOLIA

• Drought
• Dzud
• Powerful snow (dzud) and dust storms
• Flood
• Forest and steppe fires
• Earthquake
• Human and animal epidemic diseases
• Chemical and radioactive substance release
• Industrial and transport accidents
Dzud- a winter natural disaster

“White dzud”- deep snowfall and for livestock difficult to reach the grass

“Iron dzud”- an impenetrable ice-over preventing livestock from grazing

“Black dzud”- lack of precipitation

“Multiple dzud” - dzud variations preceded by drought


- Affected:
  - 570 soums of 53 aimags
  - 7.578 million person
  - 48.4 million of livestock
- Dead:
  - 30 person
  - 8.39 million of livestock
- The total damage – 372.9 billion MNT/324.3 million US$
- Many households lost whole livestock of subsistence
Powerful snow and dust storms

Blizzards and snow storms - 20 times/year
- April, 1980 (eastern aimag)
  continued 41-65 hours
  died 150 people/0.6 million of livestock.
Dust storms – 20-30 days/year
- November, 1992
  wind speed - 40m/sec
  broke 500 gers
  destroyed 51,000 sq.km pastures

There were 93 severe snow and dust storms for 1995-2005

Flood

Causes:
- snowmelt (spring time)
- heavy summer rains

101 floods and 354 cases of accidents in river and lakes for 10 years
2005
Torrential rain and hail in Guchin-Us, Uvorkhangai, claimed lives of 4 children and 1021 head of livestock

10 suffered and 4 lost their lives and 949 head of livestock died in 9 thunderstorms caused damage estimated to 41 million MNT

Steppe and forest fire -1952
Damage - MNT12231.2 million.

Building fires – 21393
Damage - 1878 gers and houses, cars and techniques and fences for livestock
Earthquake

- 80% of territory - seismic active
- 12 soums - prone to earthquake of 9M
  - 1905, “Bulnai range” – earthquake of 11M
  - 1967, Mogod, Bulgan - earthquake of 8-9M
  - 1995-2005
- 50 cases of earthquake or 4-5 cases in every year

Outbreaks of infectious diseases

(1999 – 2005)

67 outbreaks of animal infectious diseases:
- foot and mouth disease
- anthrax
- madness and etc.

The total loss - MNT 3362.6 million.
Hazardous Phenomena and Disasters
(1995-2005)

Losses Caused by Disasters
(1999-2005) (million MNT)
Types of disasters and their damage to economic

- Drought: 0.69%
- Forest & steppe fires: 3.92%
- Earthquake: 0.03%
- Spread of insects: 0.06%
- Industrial & traf. acc: 0.76%
- Radiation and chemocal acc.: 0.01%
- Human inf. disease: 0.04%
- Acc.in rivers & lakes: 0.10%
- Flood: 0.39%
- Storms: 2.92%
- Dzud: 90.07%
- Acc.in rivers & lakes: 0.10%

Emergency Management System of Mongolia

- The Law on Disaster Protection - 20 June 2003
- Government resolution - 7 January 2004
- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
  - State Board for Civil Defence
  - Fire Fighting Department
  - State Reserve Agency
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

NEMA is responsible for implementation of the State disaster protection policy and legislation, as well as for the professional organization of nation wide activities.
Emergency management department and divisions in administrative units
• Rescue specialized unit, sub-units, reserve branches and fire units in the capital city and aimags
• Over 4,000 staffs
• About 40,000 assigned people
• State Emergency Commission
• 11 disaster protection state services

Challenges
• Weak early warning system
• Supply by required rescue techniques and equipments on 5-15%
• Supply by fire engines and equipments on 57%
• Outdated radiological and chemical research equipments
Solving problems

- Government of Mongolia
- UNDP and Luxemburg Government funded project “Strengthening Disaster Mitigation and Management System in Mongolia” (since 2002)
- Joint program and projects

International Cooperation

- International Civil Defence Organization (2002)
- UN OCHA, INSARAG
- UNDP
- ADRC
- ADPC
- Treaty of mutual cooperation with Government of Russian Federation on “the cooperation in the field of prevention of technological and natural disasters and elimination of their consequences” (1995)
- Cooperation with other countries in the field of disaster management
• The mission of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team on assessment of the national disaster response capacity of Mongolia (June 27 - July 9, 2004)
• UNDAC Mission Review (October 2-6, 2005)

Thank you for your attention!