

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICE



STRENGTHENING THE MONGOLIAN CAPACITIES FOR VULNERABILITY & RISK REDUCTION, DISASTER MITIGATION, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

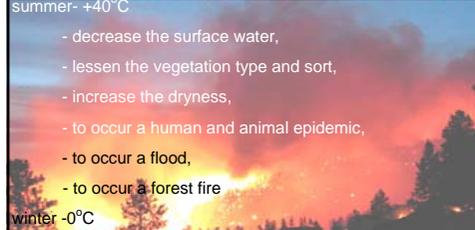
By commissioner, deputy chief of National emergency management agency, Mongolia

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Disaster particularity of Mongolia



- Northern part of the Central Asia is desert
- huge dry region
- harsh continental climate / It has a 4 season



summer- +40°C

- decrease the surface water,
- lessen the vegetation type and sort,
- increase the dryness,
- to occur a human and animal epidemic,
- to occur a flood,
- to occur a forest fire

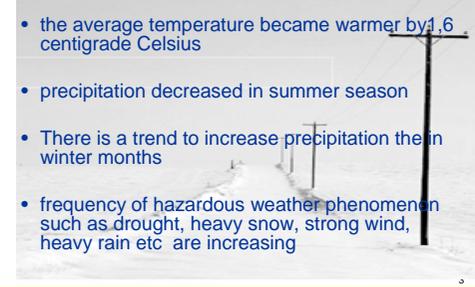
winter -0°C

- heavy snow, disaster of "zud",
- to die many domestic animals,
- to occur a strong wind, storm

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Risk and vulnerability
Change of ecology

- the average temperature became warmer by 1,6 centigrade Celsius
- precipitation decreased in summer season
- There is a trend to increase precipitation the in winter months
- frequency of hazardous weather phenomenon such as drought, heavy snow, strong wind, heavy rain etc are increasing



-Desertification:

- the desert areas vegetation is 3-18 times less than the forest areas vegetation
- the most part of the pasture is overloaded
- the plantation area is worn out and damaged
- long fallow land area is increased
- decreased the forest area



Social and economic particularity

- there is a trend to increase the human and animal epidemic occurrence
- medicine and equipment for the medical organizations is not enough incase of disaster and incident
- there is not enough paramedic volunteers to provide a medical first aid
- the medical buildings and facilities area not adequately protected against the disasters such as earthquake
- The system of safe life behavior is not yet established in the education organizations

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In the last 5 years:

- more than 10 million domestic animal died and more than 1000 households lost their guarantee for livelihood in the disaster of drought and heavy snow
- they moved to the centralized settlements and increased the unemployment
- more than 30 percent of population is poor

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Regional development

- the sector of road and transportation, communication development is weak
- there is a need to strengthen the building and facility against the earthquake and to introduce their codification
- there are too many factory in the sector of mining industry and there is not enough effort to recover the nature



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-Rural development

- to strengthen the capacity of herdsman's ability to fight against the natural disasters
- to combine the development of intensive animal husbandry with the irrigated plantation
- to supply the food demand from the domestic production

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-Food safety



- to create the stockpile of the main products for the population's food demand
- to supply with the food which meet the hygienic requirement
- to improve the control on the transportation, storage and sell of it.

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-to secure the ecological balance

- to decrease the overload of pasture and a wear, a damage and a saltiness of earth
- to forest
- to improve the water supply and the land use,
- to recover the damaged land
- to develop a drought resistant tree, bush, and vegetation

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-the partnership & cooperation and participation

- to develop the disaster management based on the community and volunteers
- to develop the partnership and cooperate with the state organizations, NGO's, private sector in the activity of disaster protection

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A law

- the legal frame work of disaster management
- the legal guarantee of state organizations, NGO's, volunteers for participation
- foreign legal framework

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Human resource

- 3200 employees
- more than 40 thousand volunteers
- to establish the training center for training and retraining of the human resources
- to train and specialize in the foreign countries for short and mid term

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-equipment and tools

the supply of equipment and tools for:

- common purpose
- prevention,
- search and rescue,
- relief
- recovery is not reached to its 50 percent.

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Disaster stockpile

- to reach an adequate level of supply for required food, equipment, tools, fuel stockpile
- to develop a law on creation of stockpile for required equipment and tools.

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International cooperation

- to create a common integrated regional and sub regional network for relief and recovery activity
- to create an opportunity of contribution for each country
- to provide assistance with equipment and finance and training to the developing countries

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Thank you for your attention.

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