Cooperation of institutions in reformulated disaster protection legal environment

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Lieutenant Colonel Ulziibayar Luvsansharav
Director of Policy coordination and foreign relations department of National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia
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## Disaster Profile

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<th>Classification</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Disasters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Disasters</td>
<td>Climatic hazardous phenomena</td>
<td>Snow storm, Severe snowfall, Dzud, Dust storm, Flood, Steppe and forest fire, Desertification, Thunderstorm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Geological threats</td>
<td>Earthquake, Landslides</td>
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<td>Biological threats</td>
<td>Spread of detrimental rodents, Human infectious diseases, Livestock or animal infectious diseases</td>
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<td>Manmade Disasters</td>
<td>Technological accidents</td>
<td>Industrial accidents, Traffic accidents, Leakage of chemical and radiological substances, Explosion, Building fire</td>
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Disaster damage (2006-2017)
Hazardous events: 36,000
Fatality: 2542
Livestock loss: 12.1 million
Financial loss: More than $500 million
Key documents approved in 2015

Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction
Sendai 2015

Paris climate agreement
Paris 2015

Sustainable development goals 2030
New-York 2015
Reformulation of policy environment

- Amendment of fire safety law /2015/
- Amendment of disaster protection law /2017/
- State policy and programme on disaster protection /2011/
- Community participatory disaster risk reduction programme /2015/
- Strategy for implementation of Sendai framework of disaster risk reduction /pending/
Amendment of Disaster Protection Law of Mongolia (02.02.2017)
Recovery operation:
- Rehabilitate social structures and services
- Recovery of infrastructure

Pre-disaster activities:
- Development of disaster protection plan
- Disaster risk reduction
- Ensure readiness
- Control and monitoring of disaster protection
- Conduct training and advocacy
- Create disaster information database

Disaster emergency operation:
- Set up disaster communication and early warning system
- Set up restriction zones of disaster site
- Implement search and rescue operation
- Mobilize man power and relocate
- Disaster response operations
Policy arrangement for use of ‘Space’ information usage

1. All forms of communication network can be used to gather or disseminate disaster related information from/to public or private entities, international organizations and other countries.

2. Disaster information dissemination’s fee is waived.

3. Establishment of Geographic information system (GIS) based disaster database is mandated by disaster protection law.
Remote sensing cooperation in disaster risk reduction

International
• Japan’s Aerospace Research Agency
• Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization
• Airbus

Domestic
• Agency for land administration and management, geodesy and cartography
• Mongolian academy of sciences, Institute of geology and geocology
• Institute of astronomy and geophysics
• Mongolian association of remote sensing
• National university of Mongolia
• Mongolian university of life sciences
Satellite data usage in disaster risk reduction and disaster emergency response

1. First Mongolian satellite launched into space in June of 2017. Core purpose of the satellite launch is to support DRR operation.

2. NEMA is using image from ASTER, EOA, SRTM satellites for various disaster research purposes.

3. Satellite images are providing information for the following hazardous events and disasters.

- Drought
- Dust
- Steppe and forest fire
- Snow level
- Vegetation
Satellite data usage in disaster risk reduction and disaster emergency response

- Geographic information system (GIS) based disaster database is developed with Japanese International cooperation agency
- NEMA is using image from ASTER, EOA, SRTM satellites for various disaster research purposes.
- Emergency management department of 21 provinces are connected to 4 regional emergency operation centers covering Mongolian territory
- Emergency operation centers integrate emergency management services, police and ambulance services
- The system uses second generation cellular technology to disseminate early warning messages to general population instantly upon disaster.
Thank you for your attention!

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AGENCY OF MONGOLIA
Patrizani gudamj, Sukhbaatar duureg
Ulaanbaatar-210644, Mongolia
Tel: 976-11-265726;
Fax: 976-11-262416