



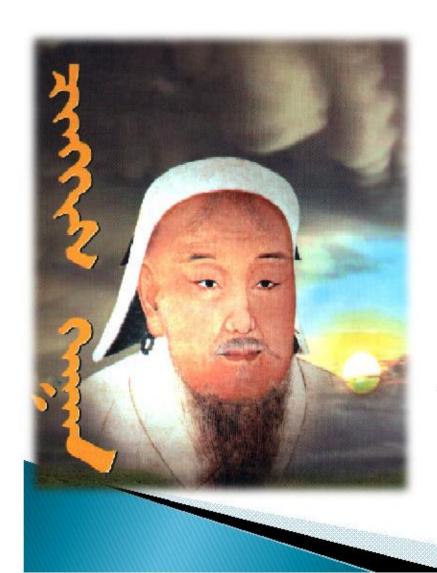




WILDFIRE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN MONGOLIA

Fire Department of National Emergency Management Agency, Mongolia COLONEL J.GANBAATAR

WILDFIRE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN MONGOLIA



Mongolian people have ancient tradition and culture on steppe and forest fire prevention. From the time of Chinggis Khan's Empire legal documents provided with the provisions to protect forest and pasture land from fire. For instance, the Law "IKH ZASAG" included spring and autumn seasonal steppe and forest fire prevention measures, when the Law "Khalkh juram", 1709 had provisions to protect pasture land from fire and to punish strictly guilty to fire person.



In accordance with the international standard, National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia (NEMA), responsible for disaster prevention, rescue, response and recovery, was established in 2004 by the decision of the Government of Mongolia, merging the State Board for Civil Defense, Fire Fighting Department and State Reserve Agency that previously and separately carried out disaster related activities. Today NEMA executes honorably and professionally its duties entrusted by the State and the Prople of Mongolia.

VISION

The vision of the NEMA is to support in providing national safety through risk and vulnerability reduction, strengthening disaster management and implementing intensively disaster protection measures based on community involvement.

MISSION

The Mission of the NEMA is to strengthen legal environment of disaster protection, provide strategic policy guidelines, assess disaster risk and vulnerability, prevent from potential disaster, reduce hazards, provide disaster preparedness, carry out immediately search and rescue, response and recovery of infrastructure, improve disaster protection capacity, implement the state reserve integrated policy, provide intersectoral coordination and to cooperate with States and international organizations in the field of disaster management.

FUNCTIONS

- ➤ develop disaster protection legal environment, integrated planning and policy system;
- response, set up a disaster information database, and undertake measures to join regional and neighboring countries' cooperative disaster prevention activities;
- > provide preparedness and readiness of Emergency Management Service, and strengthen disaster protection capacity and technical supply;
- > establish additional rescue and fire fighting units considering current necessity, and provide techniques and equipments;
- improve the professional staffs' training system for the Emergency Management Organization and local units;
- research work to disaster prevention, rescue, response and recovery

Law on Forest and Steppe Fire Protection:

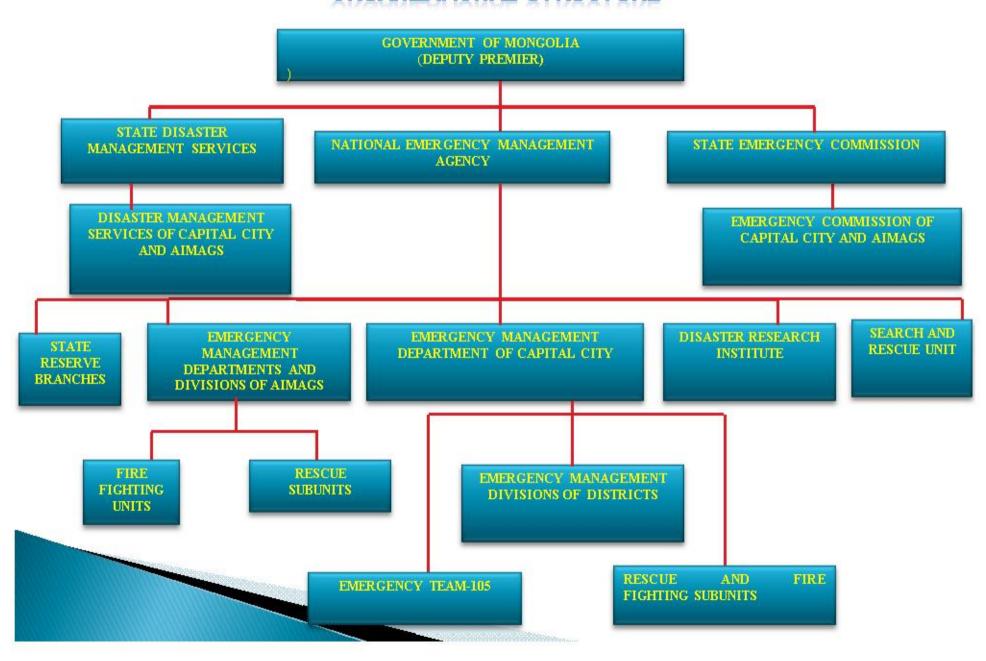
- 1. to regulate matters relating to forest and steppe fire prevention, fighting, extinguishing and liquidating their consequence.
- 2. to arrange nationwide implementation of legal acts on Forest and Steppe Fire Protection.

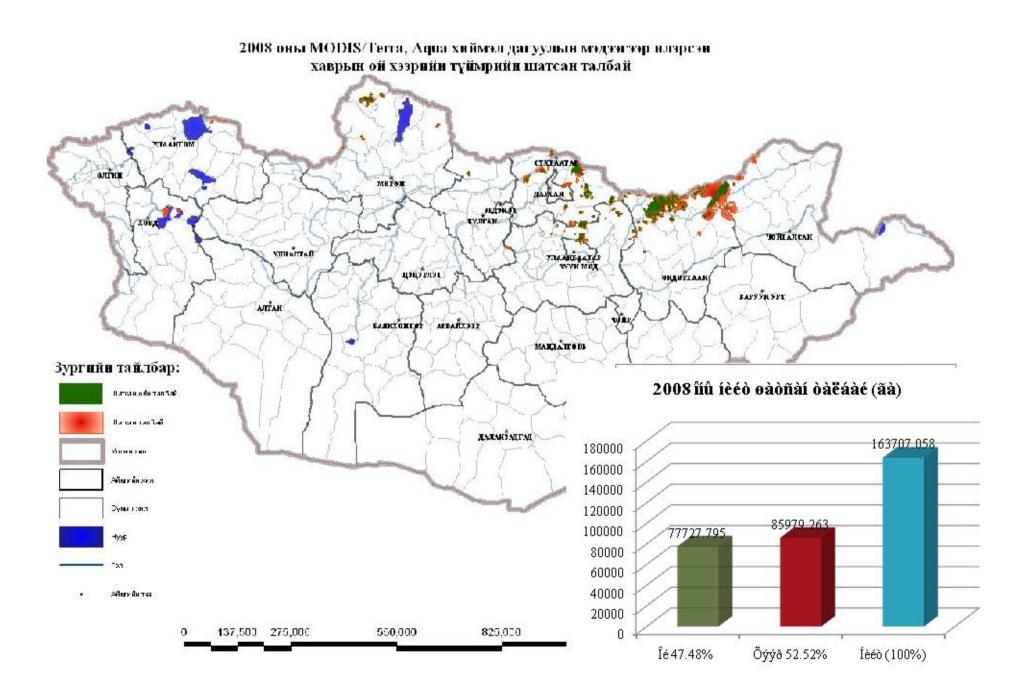
TYPES OF HAZARDOUS PHENOMENA AND INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRED IN MONGOLIA

(the last 3 years)

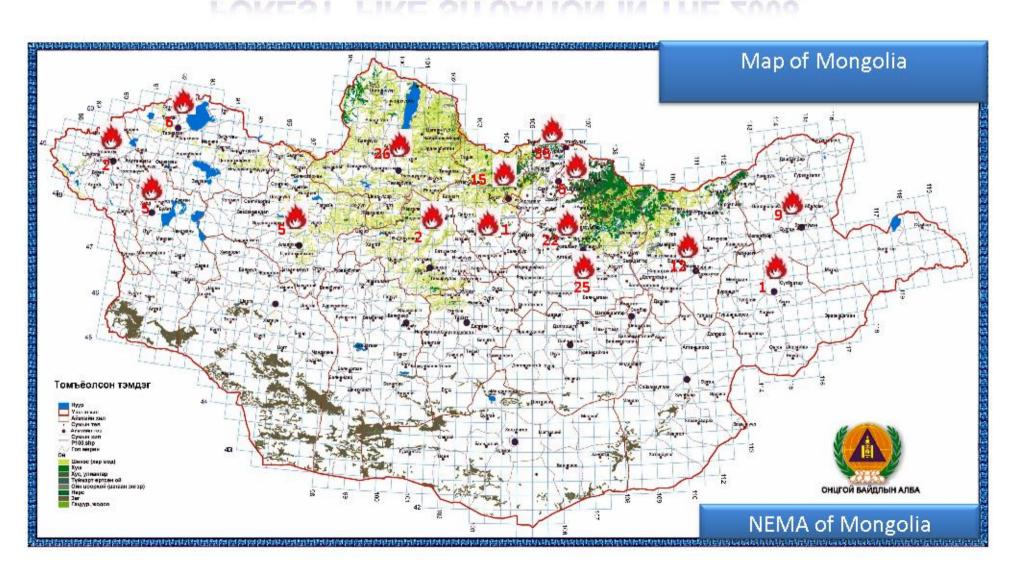
- \triangleright forest and steppe fire 5.9 %
- building fire 86.9 %
- \triangleright human highly infectious and infectious diseases -0.6%
- \triangleright animal highly infectious diseases -0.09%
- \triangleright animal infectious diseases -0.09%
- \triangleright natural and climatic hazardous phenomena -2%
- \triangleright accidents related to explosives and chemical substances -0.61%
- \triangleright river and lake accidents 2.3 %,
- \triangleright industrial and traffic accidents -0.24 %.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



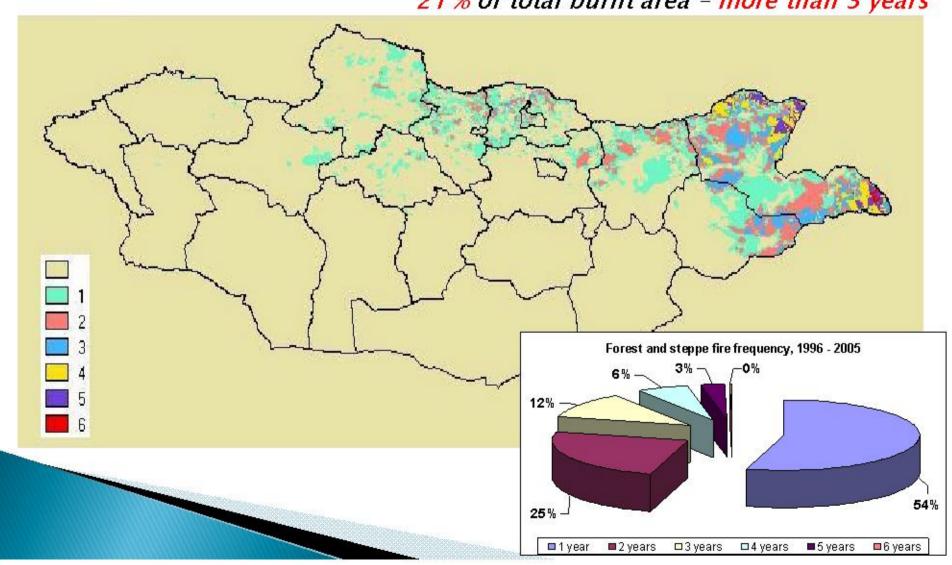


FOREST FIRE SITUATION IN THE 2008



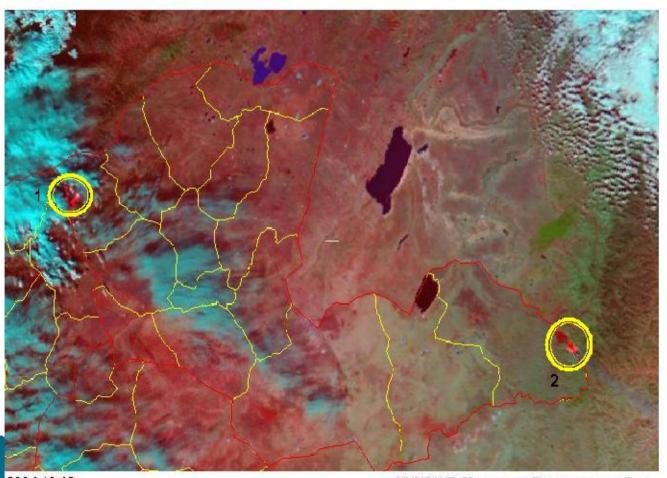
Burnt area frequency analysis

21 % of total burnt area - more than 3 years



Forest and Steppe Fires

Active fires detection technology: by NOAA and MODIS satellites



RGB: 3,2,1 Composite image

Active fire: red

Smog: blue

Burnt area: dark

red

2004.10.19

1. Дорнод. Баян-Уул - (Хэнтийн Дадалын түймэр)

2. Дорнод. Сумбэр.

УЦУОШГ. Мэдээлэл Тооцооллын Төв.

E_мэйл: mtt@magicnet.mn Вэб: www.env.pmis.gov.mn

Mongolian forest fire vulnerability

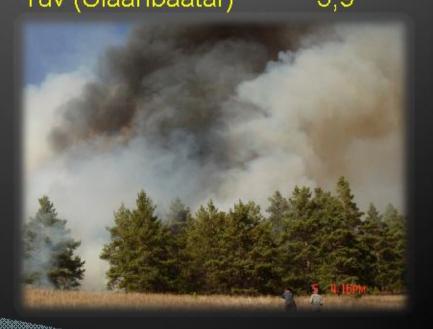


Forest fire frequencies in 100 000 ha

1.	Arkhangai	1,4
2.	Khuvsgul	0,9
3.	Bulgan	5,4
4.	Selenge	8,5
5.	Khentii	2,1
6.	Dornod	2,3
7	Tuy (Ulaanbaatar)	5.9

Forest fire vulnerability:

- 1. Selenge- very high
- Bulgan, Khentii, Dornod Tuv high
- 3. Arkhangai, Khuvsgul (Botanical Institute of Science Academia, doc. Ts. Chuluunbaatar)



Data

Mongolian GDP is 3748.8 billion tug or **2.8 billion US\$** (by 2007)

The forest and steppe fire damage in 1996 is 2 billion US\$

"Mongolian development fund" and State budget for supporting the regional and rural development is 240 billion tug. The forest and steppe fire damage in 2007 is 195.9 billion tug.







Forest fire statistics of 2004-2008

	h ns	est	Burned area \thousand hectars\			
Year	Provinces in which occurred a fire	Districts and soums in which a fires occurred	Number of the forest fires	Forest	Field	Total area
2003	10	34	60	320.0	3500.0	3820.0
2004	12	42	79	73.9	7234.7	7308.7
2005	14	61	115	310.9	4053.8	4364.8
2006	16	69	164	391.7	5202.2	5593.9
2007	16	88	228	512.3	822.9	1335.3
2008	12	65	152	464.1	472.9	936.9
Total	78	359	798	2072,9	21286,5	23359,4

Forest fire damage in 2003-2008 /million tugrik/

Year	Ecological damage /Million tugrik /
2003	819.0
2004	404.1
2005	426.3
2006	1289.8
2007	195924.0
2008	13392.9
Total	212253,1

Forest fire threatening a herds



Forest fire threathening the green environment





Forest fire suppression tools

























Thank you again

WELCOME TO MONGOLIA