BUILDING E-RESILIENCE: ENHANCING THE ROLE OF ICT FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM)

CASE OF MONGOLIA

UN House, Ulaanbaatar, 15 May 2015

Research Content

1. Introduction

1.1 Natural disasters in Mongolia (Natural disaster risk and Relevant government agencies)

1.2 Telecom and broadband infrastructure in Mongolia

1.3 National synopsis of the ICT readiness aspects of Disaster Risk Management in Mongolia (Access networks, Backbone network infrastructure, Terrestrial fibre optic network, Terrestrial microwave, Satellites

1.4 International infrastructure

1.5 Mongolian Energy Grid

2. Trends in applications

2.1 Specific, tangible examples in which ICTs have been used for DRR in Mongolia (Mobile and Software, Social media

3. The digital divide in Mongolia

4. Lessons learned and recommendations

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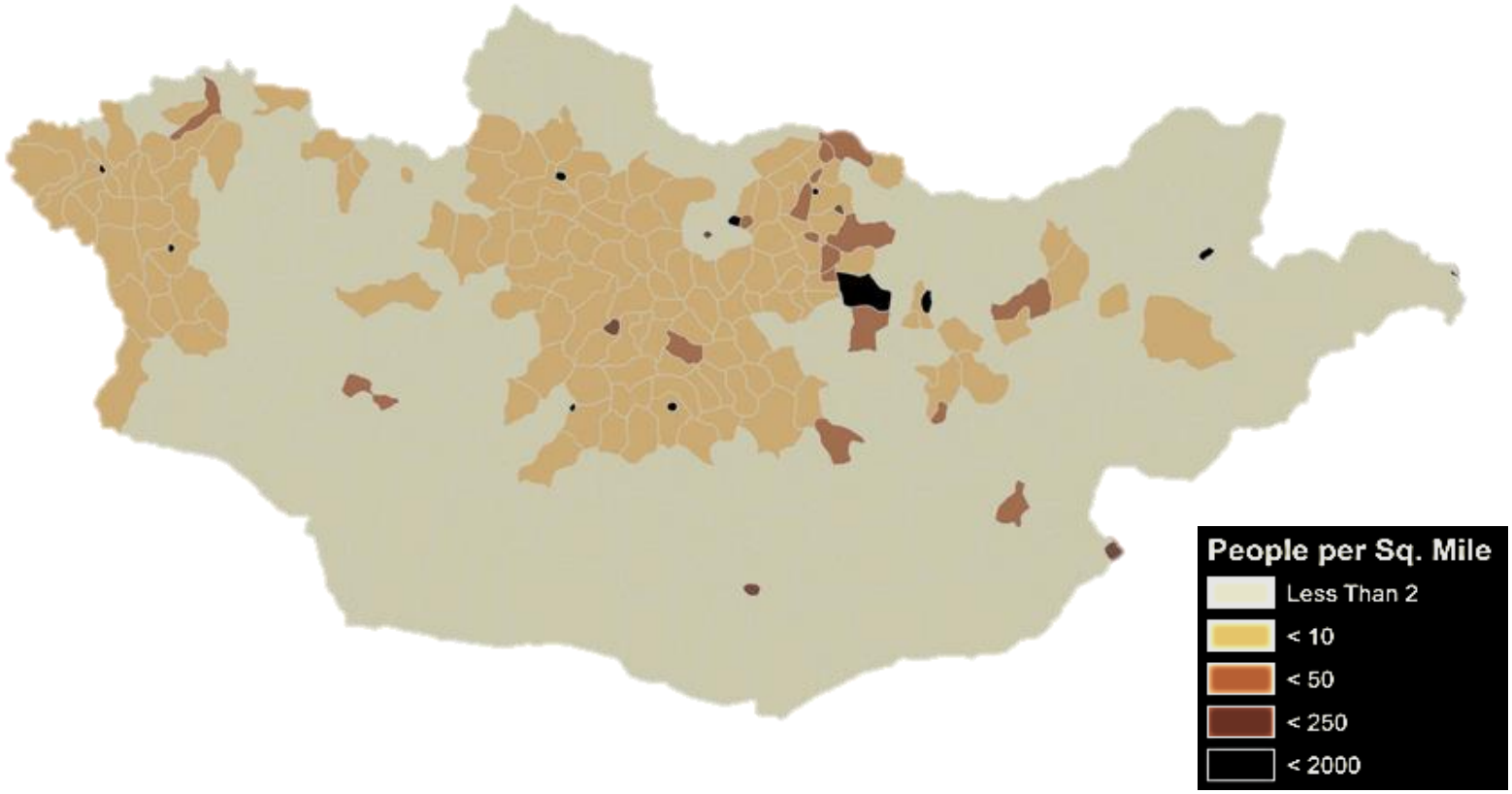
Background Mongolia

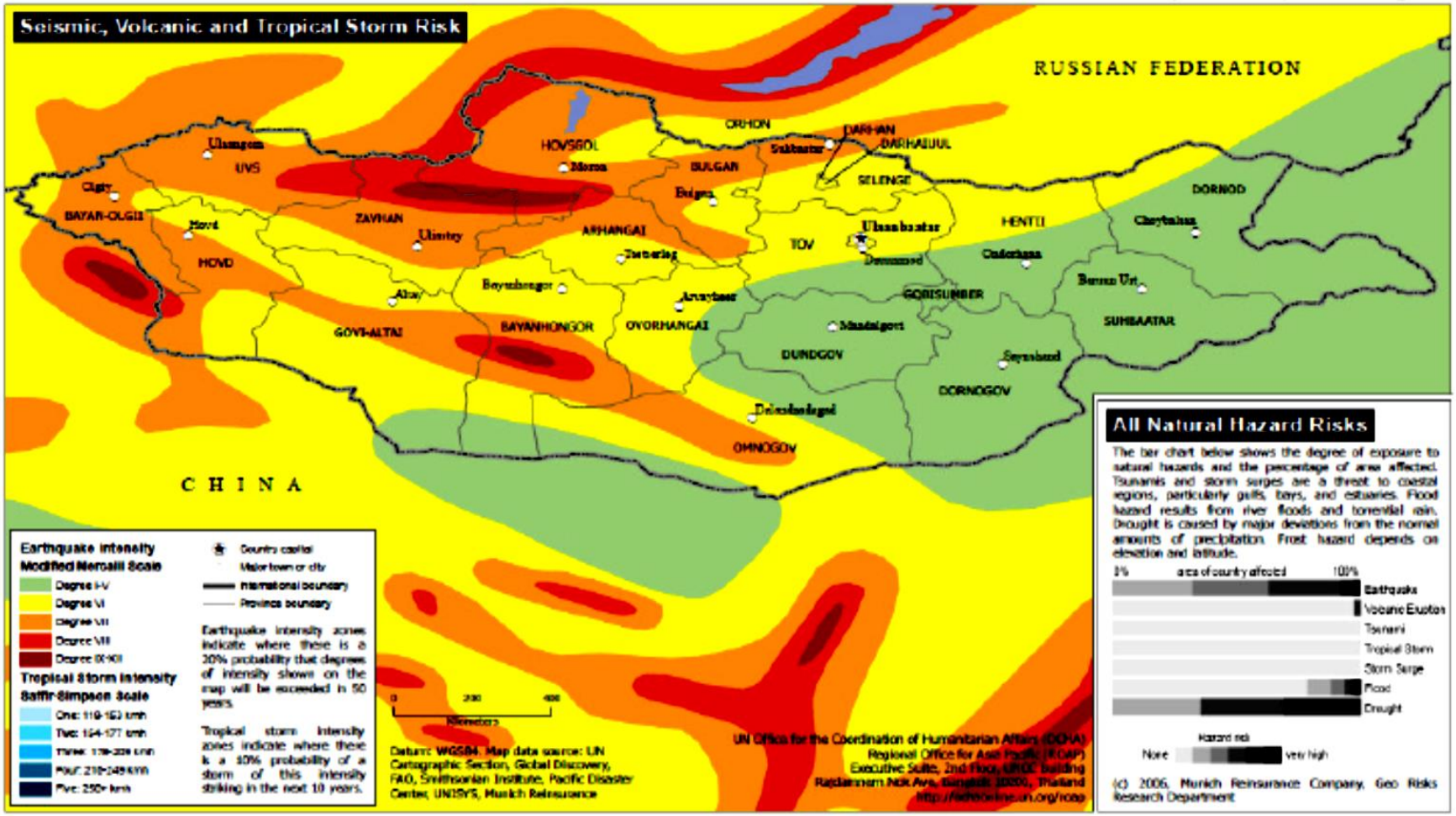
- 3.2 million people
  - all most half of them live in Ulaanbaatar city (over populated)
  - Other half sparsely located in 21 provinces
- Dry weather – low precipitation in summer
- Siberian strong wind
- Cold winter with heavy snowfall (dzud)
- Western Mongolia - mountainous “high-risk” earthquake zone.

Population Density



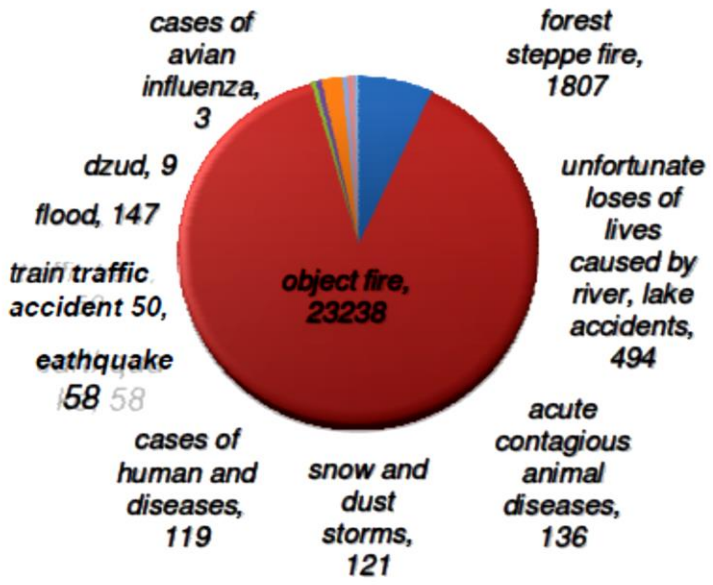
http://www.rhumblinemaps.com/

Natural Hazzard Risk of Mongolia



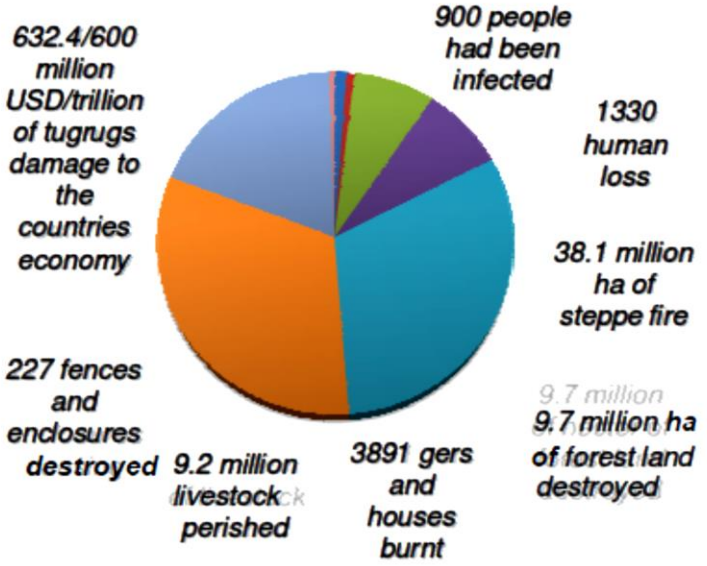
Natural Disaster in Mongolia

Fig. 1. Hazard accidents happened in last 15 years



Source: ADRC, 2011

Fig. 2. Incurred Losses



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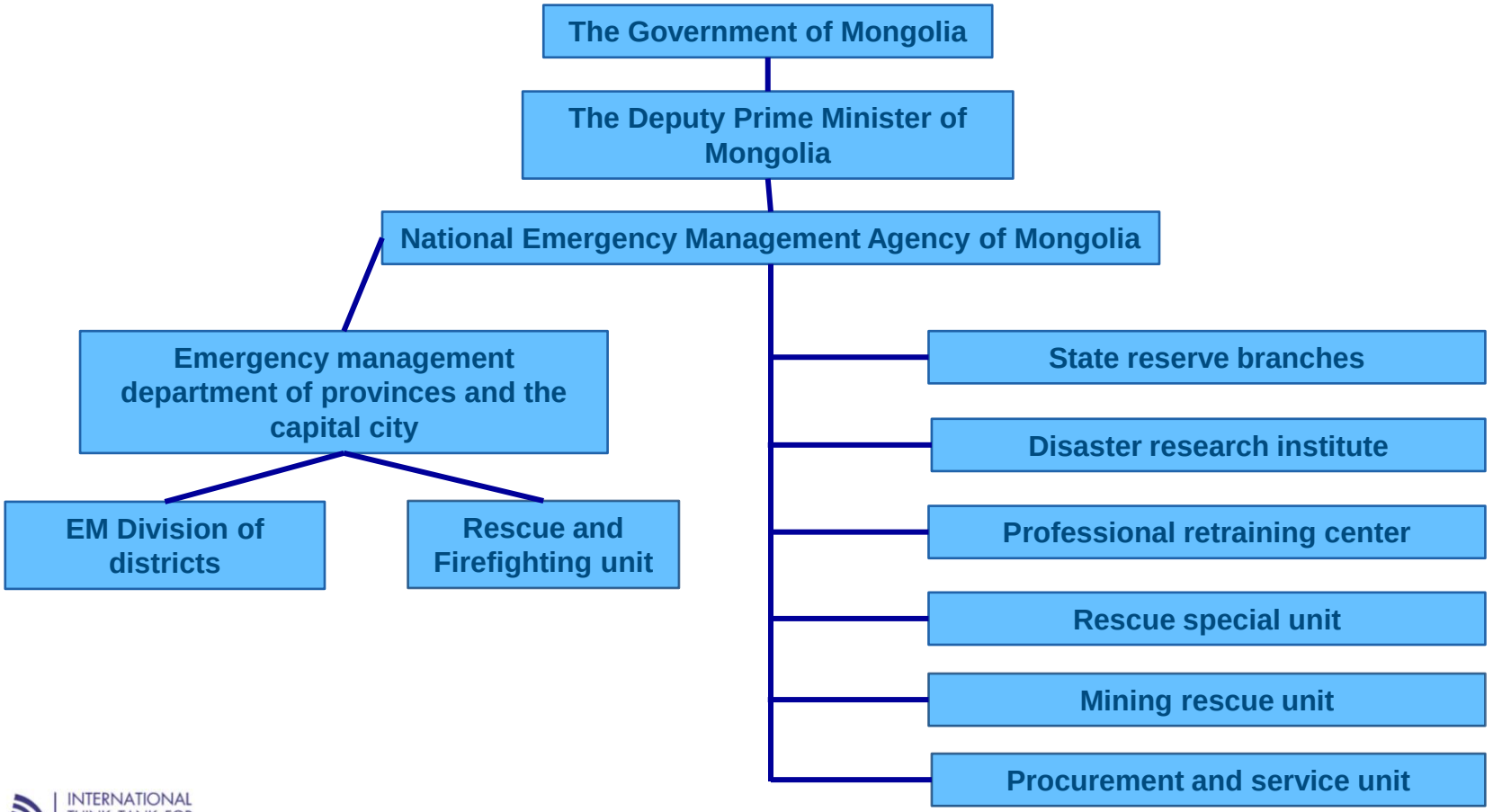
Relevant Government Agencies



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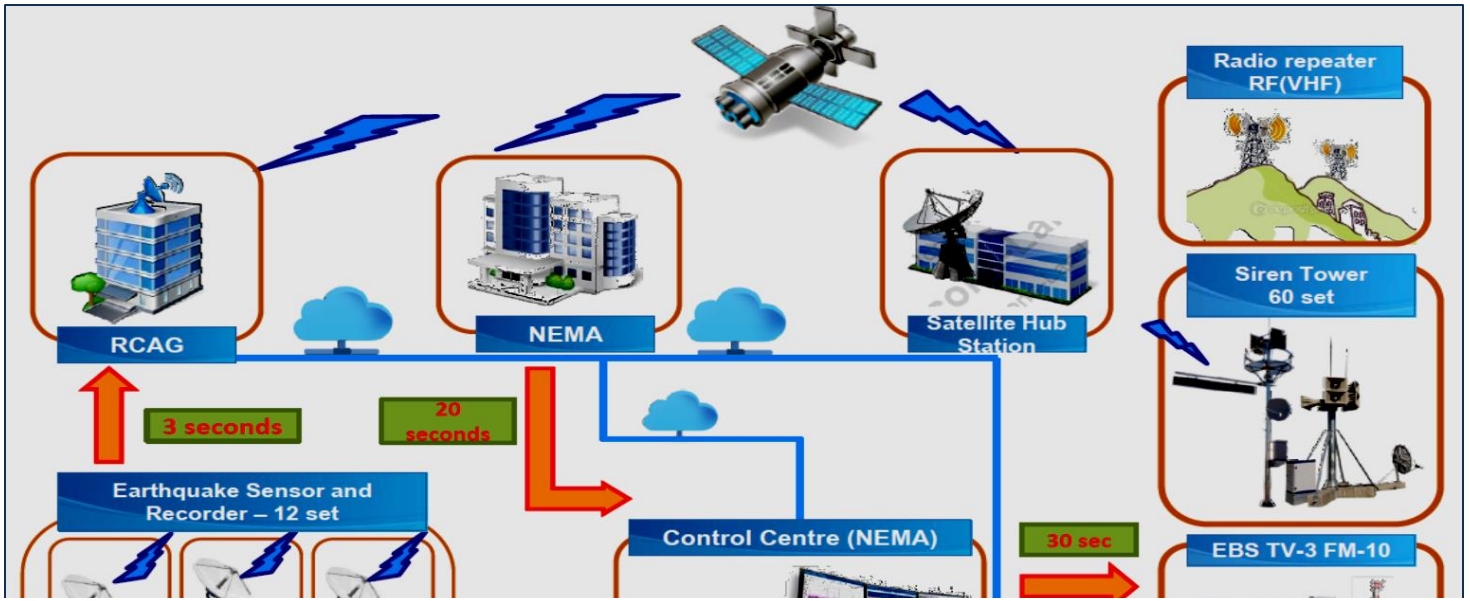
General structure of Early Disaster Warning System



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4338