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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Mongolia: Flash floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| DREF Operation n° | MDRMN012 | Glide n°: | FF-2020-000168-MNG |
| Date of issue: | 20/07/2020 | Expected timeframe: | 3 months |
| | | Expected end date: | 31/10/2020 |
| Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow | | | |
| DREF allocated: CHF 248,451 | | | |
| Total number of people affected: | 13,875 (3,570 HH) | Number of people to be assisted | 3,700 (1,000 HH) |
| Provinces affected: | 10 provinces and 2 districts | Provinces targeted: | 6 provinces and 2 districts |
| Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff and branch): Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 33 mid-level branches and over 800 primary level branches covering all provinces in Mongolia. MRCS has 12,500 volunteers and 75,000 youth members. MRCS has established seven regional disaster preparedness centers. | | | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Movement partners. | | | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency for Environmental Monitoring Meteorology (NAMEM), local government units (LGU), social welfare offices and financial service providers. | | | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Flash floods have been occurring all around the country at different scales due to prolonged heavy rain fall since middle of June and still on going. The rainfall is averaged to be 50-60 millimeters across the country and the highest sum of precipitation was 85 mm in Bulgan province on 8 July 2020. The flash floods and heavy rain has severely affected over 3,570 households and essential infrastructure including some main roads, bridges and electricity sub-stations in 10 provinces and 2 districts across the country. Hardest hit of the torrential rain and flash floods occurred between July 11-15th and most damages were caused during this period. From 16 June up to the point of writing this document, following infrastructure damages have been caused by flash floods:

Khuvsgul to Bulgan province, Tuv province to Ulaanbaatar city, Arkhangai to Zavkhan province and Murun city to Khatgal soum¹ in Khuvsgul province roads was severely damaged but those roads are repaired and in use as of 16 July 2020.



Damaged bridge in Uvs province. (Photo: MRCS)

¹ Soum is Mongolian administrative unit which is equal to county. Soum is below province.

Currently, from Ulaangom soum to Bukhmurun, Davst, Sagil, Turgen soum roads and Burat Bridge in Bayan-Ulgii province have been unusably damaged and movement on these roads have been limited.

In Uvs province, 556 people are stranded due to flash floods and have been evacuated to school dorms, hotels in Sagil soum. Food security is becoming an issue due to damaged roads unable to transport the food items to the evacuated people as of 16 July 2020. Uvs provincial emergency commission has gathered and discussing what necessary actions must be taken to bring the evacuated people home. Provincial emergency commission preparing to mobilize rescue helicopter to rescue people with immediate needs including pregnant women, people with chronic disease.

Damages caused by flash floods, by province and soum as of 16 July 2020

| Province/District | Soum | Damage |
|---|---|---|
| Bulgan | Khutagt | 3 ger ² s completely destroyed. |
| Tuv | Dzuunmod, Sergelen, Bayantsagaan, Bayan, Altanbulag | 2 casualties, 381 households, 4 apartment basements, 10 vehicles, 4,254 livestock |
| Khuvsgul | Murun | 50 households were severely affected |
| Govisumber | Sumber | 3 gers of 3 households and over 1,000 livestock were lost |
| Khentii | Kherlen | 1,971 households were partially affected and 11 gers are destroyed |
| Arkhangai | Erdenemandal | 1100 livestock are perished |
| Umnugovi | Bayandalai | 5 casualties |
| Sukhbaatar | Erdenetsagaan | 3 casualties |
| Uvs | Ulaangom | 470 households are severely affected, 556 people are evacuated. |
| Orkhon | Bayanundur, Jargalant | 400 households are partially affected. |
| Bayanzurkh district | - | 72 households are partially affected, 1 ger is destroyed. |
| Sukhbaatar district | - | 112 households are partially affected, and 6 houses are destroyed. |
| Approximately total of 13,875 people or 3570 households are affected and 10 casualties | | |

Note: Assessment are still ongoing in some provinces. Available figures will be updated as needed.

The prolonged rain across the country is affecting both urban and rural areas in Mongolia. In Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, certain areas have been severely damaged and immersed by heavy rain and causing massive stress among the citizens. There are a few old bridges, roads and avenues in Ulaanbaatar which were built without sewage system and these bridges, roads and avenues are most severely affected, water and sewerage authority is taking timely actions to recover the rain damage and drain the water.

From 11 to 15 July 2020, Mongolian people celebrated its one of the biggest holidays "Naadam" and many local tourists travelled to rural areas. Due to heavy rainfall, over 2,200 vehicles have been stranded by surrounding flood water during these days on the road to Ulaanbaatar from Uvs province and local traffic police and emergency management agency have taken timely actions to assist those people.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society/ Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) response action

Based on weather forecast, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members have been working closely with its mid-level branches to provide early warning messages. On 16th of July, NDRT members were deployed to each Red Cross Branch in the affected provinces and districts to collect needs assessment. MRCS NHQ has not been damaged by the impacts of flood and an emergency operation center has been activated at MRCS HQ. NDRT members have started coordinating the response and compiling information on the flood impact and supporting mobilization of resources from MRCS Branches throughout the country. MRCS has mobilized kitchen sets, hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets, and warm clothes to 11 households who lost their homes completely and three Gers from its warehouse as initial response basing on the need assessment.

In addition, MRCS national headquarters is closely coordinating with IFRC Country Cluster Office (CCST) in Beijing and Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur to support and accelerate the initial response with financial and technical assistance. MRCS published three information bulletins on this flash flood situation in Mongolia starting 22 June 2020 and had been continuously monitoring the situation.

² Ger is a traditional Mongolian round tent which is portable and made of woods, felt. It's used mostly by nomadic herders in Central Asia.

MRCS planning to reach 3,700 people from 1,000 households in need of immediate assistance and requested CHF 248,451 from IFRC's DREF to implement response operations covering immediate needs affected families by the flood with kitchen set, hygiene kit and unconditional cash. MRCS is closely coordinating with government agencies, including National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

MRCS logistics and procurement personnel at the national headquarters and in the provinces are on standby to immediately transport and distribute the kitchen sets and hygiene kits to the most vulnerable households and the beneficiary selection process for the unrestricted, unconditional multi-purpose cash assistance are on-standby.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Through its IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) office in Beijing and IFRC Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, the IFRC is supporting in coordination and resource mobilization efforts for disaster response efforts of the MRCS. IFRC will support the MRCS in the implementation of activities through technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation as well as any administrative support that may deem appropriate. There is no Partner National Society present in country and due to COVID-19 restrictions, MRCS will not be receiving surge support from regional Rapid Response.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

Local authorities in each province have deployed their emergency response teams to help affected families in evacuating from flooded areas, cleaning debris, mud, and draining flood waters. No other developmental or humanitarian organizations are present in the field now.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

During MRCS and NEMA joint on-site assessment on July 16th to Tuv province and Bayanzurkh and Sukhbaatar districts, it was noted that most households have lost their essential households' assets due to the floods and most households had major need for kitchen sets to prevent from food insecurity. In addition, most flash floods have occurred in rural areas where pit latrines are mostly used, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) issues have become serious concern. By provision of hygiene kits, risk of potential communicable disease could be reduced. Even in the hardest-hit areas, markets are still accessible and with unconditional cash, the affected community are capable of utilize it for their specific needs such as recovering their damaged house/gers and purchase lost assets. The confirmed preliminary need assessment reports have been received from the affected areas on July 16th and the MRCS analysis highlights key relief priorities in hygiene kits, kitchen sets and cash assistance.



Ger immersed in rainwater. (Photo: MRCS)

Like any disasters, MRCS is keeping a keen eye on issues concerning heightened cases of domestic and gender-based violence, on women and children, especially girl children. Many gers and pit latrines are under water or became unusable and due to this, women and girl children are especially becoming vulnerable to compromised reproductive and maternal health issues and privacy. The hygiene kit may also help the women and the girl children help protect their reproductive health and reduce vulnerabilities.

Targeting

| Province/ district | # of targeted households |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Uvs | 250 |
| Khentii | 250 |
| Tuv | 100 |
| Khuvsgul | 100 |
| Bayanzurkh | 100 |
| Sukhbaatar district | 100 |
| Arkhangai | 50 |
| Orkhon | 50 |

MRCS will ensure that interventions are aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to level of impact. The direct beneficiaries include elderly,

women, and children as they are part of the most-at-risk groups when disaster strikes. More specifically, the direct beneficiaries within the local populations will be identified based on their level of vulnerability in coping with the

disasters. Such factors considered in their selection include socioeconomic status of the beneficiaries prioritized as most-at-risk.

The provinces are selected in close collaboration with the NEMA; based on secondary data and primary situational analysis done by the provincial branches. The criterion remains, severely affected population in the most difficult to reach areas, with significant population of indigenous population with poor economic capacity.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

The following table is a calculation of estimates based on the Population Pyramid 2019 and Disability in Mongolia facts and figure publication of 2017. These datasets are indicative and scientifically backed, however, upon selection of the beneficiaries for different services, the actual data can be provided in the interim and final reports.

| Category | Estimated % of target group | female | male |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------|
| Young Children (under 5 years) | 12% | 215 | 218 |
| Children (5-17yrs) | 26% | 470 | 485 |
| Adults (18-49 yrs) | 46% | 851 | 851 |
| Elderly (>50 yrs) | 17% | 352 | 259 |
| People with disabilities | 3.3% | 62 | 60 |

Source of data: [Population Pyramid, Mongolia 2019](#) and [Mongolian Ministry of Labor and Social Protection – Disability in Mongolia 2017](#).

Scenario planning

As mentioned before, rapid assessments have been conducted by the NDRT members, in coordination with the local emergency management authorities. Out of 3,570 affected households, MRCS will assist most severely affected 1,000 households by floods in 6 provinces and 2 districts. Assessment reports collected from the affected areas and the MRCS analysis highlights key relief priorities in the flooded areas.

These include:

- Provision of unrestricted, unconditional multipurpose cash grant to meet the immediate needs. The immediate need could differ depending on the livelihood type of the beneficiaries. There are many herders who lost their livestock and they could recover their livelihood by buying more livestock. Also considerable amount of the beneficiaries are rural dwellers and by our eligibility criteria, we have targeted group who are not able to cover their loss by themselves for lack of manpower or socio-economic difficulty.
- Provision of Kitchen sets to the households, who lost the basic cooking utensils in the flood.
- Provision of Hygiene kits to the vulnerable households, to ensure basic hygiene.

The immediate focus is on the relief phase. The local authorities and state services are working towards restoring electricity and water supply to the affected areas. There are a few households who lost their homes completely (the numbers are not yet clarified completely but it is expected to be manageable by local authorities), many households had their homes severely affected and most households' assets are lost. There hasn't been any incident of water-borne disease, but many pit latrines are overflowed and there's a very high risk of spread of communicable, water borne disease, therefore community level disinfection and sanitization activities will be conducted as well.

| Scenario | Humanitarian consequence | Potential response |
|--|---|---|
| Household have homes severely damaged by flash floods and lost their essential household items. It is even harder for the people who lack of financial or physical capacity to regain their material loss. Some may not even be able to go back to their normal lifestyle. | The vulnerable families who are not capable of return to their normal lifestyle on their own suffer great emotional trauma and financial despair. | The kitchen sets are allocated to people who lost their essential household items to prevent from food insecurity and unconditional cash assistance to meet their immediate needs. Also, unconditional cash is expected to fasten the recovering process and support returning to normal lifestyle. |
| Most flash floods have occurred in rural areas where pit latrines are commonly used. The pit latrines have overflowed due to floods and have contaminated the surrounding area. | There is high risk of communicable water-borne diseases to spread in the contaminated area and especially, children are at the highest risk of being infected with diarrhea and other communicable disease. | Hygiene kits are provided to households with essential hygiene products including soap bars, javelin and washing powder etc. This allows the household to keep hygienic manner and reduce the risk of communicable disease until the area is completely cleaned. |

Operation Risk Assessment

In some areas of the affected municipalities, the water level is still high and due to the flash floods, infrastructure has been damaged and roads have been blocked. These circumstances create operational risks, which could pose a significant impact on relief efforts and other assistance to the affected people. MRCS will work closely with local authorities and emergency management agency to ensure accessibility of the affected areas. Volunteers who are engaging in relief distribution activities are protected by providing insurance and personnel protective equipment, due to COVID-19 pandemic. As of July 20th, there are 287 imported cases and no locally transmitted case of COVID-19 in Mongolia. Mongolia is at partial state of emergency level which is in place until July 30th. Currently, there are no restriction that may affect the operation plan and MRCS is still able to conduct activities ensuring all volunteers who are involved are provided with PPE.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective is to cover the immediate needs of the most vulnerable population (single-parented household, households with five or more children, a household with lactating woman or a disabled members) and the people who had their homes destroyed by flood. Within the operation framework, MRCS will assist 1,000 households with kitchen sets, hygiene kits and unconditional cash in affected areas.

Proposed strategy

The MRCS, utilizing its presence of staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in response immediately following the event. At this point the operation is relief focused, providing the affected population with kitchen sets hygiene kits and unconditional cash. The cash distribution has been considered as an option during the relief phase. The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Livelihood: Unconditional multi-purpose cash intervention:** unconditional cash assistance will be allocated to 1,000 households for their immediate needs. It was estimated that each household receives MNT 240,000 (equivalent to CHF 88).
2. **Household Items (kitchen sets and hygiene kits):** Target to cover 1,000 families with hygiene kits and kitchen sets to provide the immediate needs of the affected population and prevent from water-borne, communicable diseases.

Each kitchen set and hygiene kits include following items:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Kitchen set | Cooking pot \7 litre capacity, stainless steel\ - 1 piece Cooking pot \5 litre capacity, stainless steel\ - 1 piece Frying pan \2,5 litre capacity\ - 1 piece Bowl \stainless steel, 1 litre capacity\ - 5 pieces Plate \stainless steel, 0,75 litre capacity\ - 5 pieces Teacup \stainless steel, 0,3 litre capacity\ - 5 pieces Spoon\stainless steel\ - 5 pieces Fork \stainless steel\ - 5 pieces Table knife \stainless steel\ - 5 pieces Kitchen knife \stainless steel\ - 1 pieces Kitchen spoon \stainless steel, 35 ml\ - 1 pieces Kitchen dipper \stainless steel, 100 ml\ - 1 piece Wooden spatula – 1 piece Scouring pad \metal\ - 1 piece |
| Hygiene kit | Shampoo \for adult, 250 ml\ - 1 piece Shampoo \for kids, 250 ml\ - 1 piece Toothpaste \100 gr\ - 5 pieces Toothbrush \soft bristle\ - 5 pieces Sanitary pads \23 cm long\ - 8 bags Toilet paper \tubeless, 3 layered\ - 12 pieces Washing powder \1 kg\ - 3 pieces Razor – 5 pieces Hand soap bar – 12 pieces Hand towel – 2 pieces |

Geographically, the operation will focus on the most affected Tuv, Khuvsgul, Arkhangai, Khentii, Uvs, Orkhon provinces and Bayanzurkh, Sukhbaatar districts while other affected provinces will be assisted by local government. MRCS will also undertake interventions using resources it currently has.

Operational support services

Human resources

The MRCS branches in the affected provinces have mobilized 100 volunteers and 25 NDRT are actively engaged in the implementation. The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Beijing will support the MRCS in the implementation of the DREF operation. The IFRC CCST staff are providing remote technical support. MRCS has rich experience in implementing response activities and strong connection with relevant agencies.

| HR planning table to support the DREF operation (MRCS contribution) | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|--|
| Position, Title | Sector Area | Time | Specific roles, responsibilities, tasks |
| MRCS branch volunteers | Relief | 1 month | Monitoring and managing relief distributions |
| | Cash | 1 month | Monitoring and post distribution survey |
| | Relief/Cash | 1 month | Beneficiary selection/registration and managing relief distributions |
| MRCS Finance Officer (bookkeeping) | Relief | 1 month | Procurement support |
| NDRT member [25] | Relief/Cash | 1 month | Assessment, distribution, monitoring |
| MRCS Logistics officer | Relief | 1 month | Procurement support |

Logistics and supply chain management

Local procurement will be done by the MRCS in accordance with the operation's requirements, and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. Logistics for the Cash transfer programming will include the bank transfers to the recipient beneficiaries via national banks. The DREF budget will cover the bank fees related to these transfers. Transport and distribution costs will be included in this DREF budget. Kitchen sets and hygiene kits will be procured in Ulaanbaatar and transported to affected provinces, transport and distribution costs will be included in this DREF budget. With support from Local Emergency Management Agency and local authorities as well as the MRCS branches will hand it over to the affected communities.

Communications

Communicating with key audiences via local media, social media and other digital channels is important to maintain and grow public, government and donor support both domestically and internationally. The MRCS's efforts are focused on highlighting the humanitarian needs of affected communities with positive and effective external communications highlighting the response efforts of the MRCS. Social media is the main platform being used to share new information and content about the flood operation, via Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, with regular sharing of content including video stories, infographics and photo essays. The principal aim is to ensure that the Red Cross humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood, and supported by internal and external stakeholders, including those affected, partner agencies, funding partners and the wider public. Field visits will be conducted to capture content for web stories, social media, emphasizing best practices, reflecting the needs of people affected and the ongoing operations providing relief and supporting longer term recovery for those affected.

Information technologies (IT)

The MRCS will utilize existing capacity to facilitate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant multi-sectoral data and information to support evidence-based decision making that can contribute to an effective humanitarian intervention.

Security

MRCS' security framework will apply to all MRCS staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security responsibility, the existing IFRC country security plan, including contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will apply. If these personnel will be based in or frequently travelling to the affected area, then area specific risk assessments and addendum to the existing security plans will be required.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Community engagement and accountability will be ensured by close coordination with the affected population - a key point for consideration during this relief and response operation, so that the response is adjusted according to the expectation and needs of affected families and addresses their concerns. A hotline number for the operation is enabling feedback from the communities. The contact number has been printed on cash certificates being provided to affected people as well as on banners and flyers about the relief and recovery operations, available in local language in the communities.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

MRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected provinces through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through CCST in Beijing and APRO will provide technical support in operational and programme management to ensure the operation's overall objective is met. The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will be with the MRCS headquarters to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency, and financial management of the operation. Lesson learned workshop will be conducted towards the end of operations.

Administration and Finance

IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The MRCS has been supported for many years by IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. The IFRC finance and administration team in the IFRC CCST and Mongolia Country Office will continue to provide support to the operation when requested by the MRCS and the IFRC programme manager/budget holder.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

MRCS is continuously monitoring the situation to identify cases of domestic and gender-based violence, on women and children, especially girls. Many gers and pit latrines are under water or became unusable and due to this, women and girls are especially becoming vulnerable to compromised reproductive and maternal health issues and privacy. MRCS will provide menstrual hygiene products in the hygiene kits and also advice for proper use and disposal of menstrual hygiene will be provided by female branch volunteers. The activities will be implemented according to [IFRC Minimum standards for protection gender and inclusion in emergencies](#).

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 3,700

Male: 1,813

Female: 1,887

Requirements (CHF): 150,111

Needs analysis: Immediate needs of the affected population will be met through unconditional cash grants and household items.

Risk analysis: The situation may worsen and connectivity to the remote areas may be challenging, leading to hindrance in distribution of the kitchen set. If the flood impacts the local market and if there is a surge price due to non-availability of adequate transportation etc., there is a possibility of increase in amount of the per household multipurpose cash grant to protect the most vulnerable households from facing food insecurity and hunger.

Population to be assisted: 1,000 families in 10 provinces will receive unconditional cash grants and household items additionally.

Programme standards/benchmarks: SHPERE and Core humanitarian standard trainings are provided to the NDRT and BDRT members.

| P&B Output Code | Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods | | | | | | | | | | 1,000 families / 3,700 people reached with basic livelihood services | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities | | | | | | | | | | 1,000 families / 3,700 people supported with kitchen sets to meet their immediate needs | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP008 | Assessment of needs, capacities, and gaps | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Identification and verification of 1,000 households | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Analysis of the local market to identify availability of kitchen sets | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Procurement of kitchen sets | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Distribution of the kitchen sets items to the affected population | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Conduct post distribution monitoring | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| P&B Output | Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs | | | | | | | | | | 1,000 families / 3,700 people, have enough cash to restore livelihoods | | | | | | | |

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|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| AP026 | Continuously monitor the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population | <i>1,000 families / 3,700 people reached by hygiene promotion activities 125 volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP030 | Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem. | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication). | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan. | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Design IEC materials, taking lessons from on the 2018 flash flood DREF operation and as part of the WASH training for the volunteers and print the same. | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Conduct hygiene promotion sessions following communication plan | | | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population | <i>1,000 families/ 3,700 people assisted with appropriate hygiene kit</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP030 | Identify and register beneficiaries | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Procurement of 1,000 hygiene kits | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Distribution of 1,000 hygiene kits to the affected families taking due precautions as per the done COVID-19 free – guideline of distribution | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Procurement of 1,500 sanitization materials | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Distribution of 1,500 sanitization materials to the affected families taking due precautions as per the done COVID-19 free – guideline of distribution | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Monitor use of hygiene kits and sanitization materials and assessing beneficiary satisfaction through household surveys (may consider online platforms like Kobo). | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | |

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 40,597

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P&B Output Code | S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform | <i>125 volunteers and branch response team members involved in the operation, and awareness from community of RC presence</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected | <i>125 volunteers and branch response team members involved in the operation, and awareness from community of RC presence</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP040 | NS's visibility (through emblem, MRCS logo, volunteers clothing, marking on the distribution items etc.) is ensured throughout the operation | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| AP040 | Refresher training for volunteers organized to ensure effective operation | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP040 | All the volunteers involved in this operation are provided with insurance | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP040 | Volunteers are provided with PPE to ensure safety of the staffs and the volunteers during the operations (the PPE includes rain jackets and boots). There will be provision for Mask and Sanitizers for the volunteers keeping in mind the COVID-19 situation. | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured | <i>Relief goods are delivered in timely matter and meets standard</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards | <i>Relief goods are delivered in timely matter and meets standard</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP049 | Transportation of relief items to affected areas | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable. | <i>NS and IFRC ensure the quality of services and capture lessons from the operation</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues | <i>NS is visible during the operation and have clearer means of communications.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP053 | MRCS has better means of communication in terms of field communication equipment including megaphone, digital camera etc. | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | |

| P&B Output Code | Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming. | 6 monitoring visits done by MRCS and IFRC Mongolia CO staff 1 lesson learnt workshop is organized by MRCS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| AP055 | Monitoring of the activities by MRCS | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| AP055 | Lessons Learned workshop | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRMN012 - Mongolia - Flash Flood

18/7/2018

Budget by Resource

| Budget Group | Budget |
|---|----------------|
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 32,467 |
| Medical & First Aid | 11,904 |
| Utensils & Tools | 59,522 |
| Cash Disbursement | 86,578 |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 190,471 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 12,662 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 12,662 |
| Volunteers | 6,669 |
| Personnel | 6,669 |
| Workshops & Training | 14,123 |
| Workshops & Training | 14,123 |
| Information & Public Relations | 4,870 |
| Communications | 3,409 |
| Financial Charges | 1,082 |
| General Expenditure | 9,361 |
| DIRECT COSTS | 233,287 |
| INDIRECT COSTS | 15,164 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 248,451 |

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Mongolian Red Cross Society

- Bolormaa Nordov, Secretary general; phone: +976-99119353; email: bolormaa.n@redcross.mn
- Munguntuya Sharavnyambuu, disaster management programme manager; phone: +976-99311909; email: munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn

In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Gwendolyn Pang, head of CCST; email: gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy regional director; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of DCPRR; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Johanna Arvo, operations coordinator; email: johanna.arvo@ifrc.org
- Antony Balmain, communications manager; email: antony.balmain@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, manager operations coordination; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, senior officer, DREF; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, senior officer, DREF; email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Alice Ho, coordinator, partnership in emergencies; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org
- Fadzli Saari, PMER coordinator; email: fadzli.saari@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



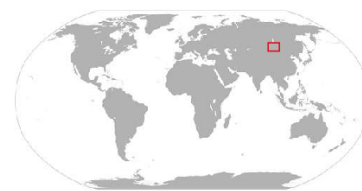
Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.



Mongolia: Flash Floods

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

17 July 2020



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC