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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Mongolia: Sandstorm

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	<b>MDRMN014</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">ST-2021-000024-MNG</a>
<b>For DREF; Date of issue:</b>	19/03/2021	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	3 months
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	30/06/2021
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 335,835</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	2,000 households or 8,000 people approximately	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	4,000 people or 1,000 households
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	14 provinces	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	Govi-Altai, Dornod, Bayankhongor, Uvs, Zavkhan, Tuv, Dundgovi, Uvurkhangai,
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches):</b> Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS). MRCS has 34 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 centres.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Local government units (LGU), Social welfare offices, Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA), Bank service.			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Violent gust of wind swept across the country from 14 to 15 March 2021 where the wind speed reached from 18 to 34 meter per second in Uvurkhangai, Bulgan, and Umnugovi provinces, while in Dundgovi province, the wind speed was at 22 to 40 meters per second. The wind speed also reached 16 to 28 meters per second in Govi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Arkhangai, Tuv, Khentii, Dornod, Sukhbaatar, and Dornogovi. Even though warnings had been disseminated two days prior to the event by the National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring, many who were travelling and had been herding their livestock are currently missing. Click [here](#) to see the map of affected areas.

According to the Mongolian Government Resolution No. 286 of 2015, should the wind speed reach 18 meters per second, it is considered as disaster while if the wind speed exceeds 24 meters per second, it is considered as the catastrophic phenomenon. This event is therefore considered as catastrophic.



Houses in Dundgovi province before the wind. (Photo: Mongolia Red Cross)

Due to the wind, 590 people from 46 soums<sup>1</sup> of Arkhangai, Bulgan, Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dundgovi, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Zavkhan, Uvs, Tuv, Khuvsgul, and Khovd provinces were reported missing on the night of 14 March and 519 people out of 590 have been found as stated by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). By 15 March 2021, 1.00 pm local time, 69 people out of the remaining 81 people that were reported missing were found. By the following day, the National Emergency Management Agency reported 10 people out of the last 12 missing people had been found died due to the sandstorm – one in Arkhangai province and one from Dundgovi province. As of 10:00 am on 16 March, efforts are being made to find the remaining two people in Sukhbaatar province.

As of 10:00 am on 16 March, estimated damage and loss include 10 casualties (1 minor and 9 adults) and 1.6 million livestock missing. It is still uncertain how much of the 1.6 million missing livestock are dead and alive as of 17 March. As stated in the situation report, there are no household that have lost all of their livestock. However, 69 buildings including office buildings and houses are severely damaged, 587 fences and 92 gers<sup>2</sup> are destroyed. Damages are still being assessed by relevant Provincial Emergency Commissions. The Deputy Prime Minister expressed his condolences to the families who lost their members to the wind. The Provincial Emergency Commissions were also tasked to prevent the herders who are going on *otor*<sup>3</sup> to avoid potential violent wind in the future. This event is considered a tragedy as people lose their lives, although prevention measures were disseminated.

The sandstorm also caused damaged to major infrastructures such as electricity poles and sub-stations. Due to the event, at 11:20 pm on 13 March, the 216<sup>th</sup> pillar of the C-458 overhead line, which supplies electricity from Russia to the western regions, collapsed and left Bayan-Ulgii, Uvs, Khovd provinces without electricity. To provide the electricity to the mentioned provinces, temporarily supply connection is established at hydropower plant in Khovd provinces. Efforts are being made to restore the pillar by the Western region power transmission network staff. Also, there was temporary disruption to the 207<sup>th</sup> overhead line of electricity which supplies eastern provinces including Khentii, Sukhbaatar, Dornogovi, Govisumber and was repaired on night of 15 March.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of host National Society response action

MRCS is the largest humanitarian organization in Mongolia with 34 midlevel branches across the country and over 100,000 volunteers. It's legally bound to serve the people of Mongolia by "Law on the Legal Status of the Mongolian Red Cross Society" and it bears an auxiliary role to the government to provide support in disaster risk management and other sectors. The service MRCS has to offer is clearly mentioned in the revised version of "Disaster Protection Law".

The MRCS is a member of the National Emergency Commission and actively involved in the planning and designing the national response to the emerging crisis. The MRCS has been providing humanitarian assistance to anticipate and respond to the needs of vulnerable communities for 80 years and operated numerous dzud, flash flood operations including DREF, Emergency Appeal and Forecast based Action (FbA) operations. As it has rich experience in anticipating and responding to disasters, the MRCS offers wide range of intervention types such as cash-based intervention, livestock nutrition items, food and essential items and psychosocial support.

Ever since the forecast was received from the Mongolia National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NEMHEM), MRCS has been supporting the dissemination of preventive information through its media channels and branches across the country. Branch disaster response teams in Dundgovi and Govi-Altai, Bayankhongor provinces gathered and worked on the site to collect timely information and Red Cross branch managers in Arkhangai, Bulgan, Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dundgovi, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Zavkhan, Uvs, Tuv, Khuvsgul, Sukhbaatar, and Dornod provinces are attending the provincial emergency commission meetings.

Needs assessment was conducted by the relevant Provincial Emergency Management Agency teams and Red Cross branch disaster response teams via on-site visits from 15 to 16 March and phone calls made during the storm. The assessments indicated the priority need was shelter and HHI (household items) as families had lost their homes.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

Through its Country Cluster Delegation for Beijing and Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, the IFRC is supporting coordination of disaster response efforts of its secretariat in assisting the MRCS. IFRC and its Programmes and Coordination Office in Mongolia will support the MRCS in the implementation of activities through technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation as well as any required logistical and administrative support.

<sup>1</sup> An administrative unit of Mongolia, below province.

<sup>2</sup> A traditional yurt or ger is a portable, round tent covered with skins or felt and used as a dwelling by several distinct nomadic groups in the steppes of Central Asia.

<sup>3</sup> Process where herders travel to different locations for better pasture to their herd.

MRCS has rich experience in implementing response operations for severe winter, flash floods. There has been previous operation for the severe storm as big as this one in terms of scale, but MRCS will use its experience in shelter, livelihoods support in response to ensure effective and timely implementation of the operation. All the areas targeted in the operation have been previously involved in the operation and has proper coordination mechanism in place with headquarters. Since the beginning of 2021, severe winter conditions have triggered Early Action Protocol of MRCS and MRCS has assisted 2,000 herder households in 19 provinces with unconditional, multipurpose cash assistance and animal care kits. The operation is successfully completed and monitoring data is currently being analysed.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

Besides responding to the current needs, the government is also planning for better response in the near future. The government has now given an order to provincial emergency commissions to establish a database of herders who are going on *otor* (process where herders travel to different locations for better pasture to their herd) as they are most vulnerable to natural hazards like severe storm. This is to prevent similar losses due to severe storms.

### Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

#### Needs analysis

Needs assessment has been conducted by the relevant provincial emergency management agency teams and Red Cross branch disaster response teams via on-site visits from 15 to 16 March and phone calls made during the storm. The assessments indicated the priority need was shelter and HHI (household items) as families had lost their homes. The sandstorm affected mostly herders who live in remote areas by killing their livestock and destroying their gers and livestock shelters while urban dwellers had roofs of their houses ripped off and fences destroyed. Food items of the households with destroyed shelters were also lost due to the storm.

Families mentioned the preference for cash assistance as the modality for support in order for families to repair or rebuild their gers (traditional houses) and other types of houses. Even though there are 1.6 million livestock missing, it's still uncertain if all livestock are really perished or went stray due to the storm. It is known by the assessment team that no herder household had lost all their livestock, as identified in the needs assessment among the community, livestock loss was not considered to be a major issue.



*Livestock killed by the storm in Dundgovi province.  
(Photo: Dundgovi Red Cross)*

Additionally, as Mongolian winter lasts till May, night temperature is still about -10 degree Celsius in average. Those who have completely lost their houses are temporarily staying at their relatives and neighbours. It is obvious that the affected people not to stay at their neighbours or relatives longer than a couple weeks. It is expected that most people will take loans or alternatively reduce food intakes to be able to access accommodation.

Households who had their gers and houses severely and partially destroyed are in great need to repair their house damage and replace the essential household items which were lost in the storm. According to the needs assessment, the roofs of the houses are usually ripped off by the storm which could be repaired with support of cash assistance while the essential household assets could be bought as the local market system is functioning.

Unconditional multipurpose cash assessment could be the optimal intervention modality to address the various needs the households who had their houses and gers partially damaged. In the assessment, the unconditional multipurpose cash assistance was encouraged by the representatives of the affected population and relevant local authorities including local emergency management agency and governor's office.

For households that lost their houses completely, they are in desperate need for accommodation and basic needs such as food and household essential items. The immediate needs of the households who lost their homes completely will be met by provision of gers, kitchen sets, mattresses, and blankets. Gers, kitchen sets, mattresses and blankets will be procured and allocated as in-kind assistance to the affected population.

It is still uncertain how much of the 1.6 million missing livestock are dead or alive as of 17 March. Cash transfer modality was chosen to meet various needs of the affected population such as to repair damaged houses or gers, buy food as food was destroyed by the storm, or buying essential household items as these were lost due to the storm. For increased resilience to those who are affected, there could be one session of build back safer training by the volunteers at local Red Cross Branch.

## Targeting

Based on the analysis from the rapid assessment, most of the affected population are herder households who have lost their livestock, gers and livestock shelters. There are also some urban dwellers who also lost their gers and had their houses damaged. Most affected people whose accommodation are uninhabitable have been displaced and staying at neighbours and relatives in the area.

There are approximately 2,000 households or approximately 8,000 people who are affected throughout the country and MRCS will target 1,000 households (herders who live in gers) or approximately 4,000 people based on the following two-staged criteria:

### 1<sup>st</sup> stage:

- Households who lost their ger to the storm.
- Households who lost their livestock (at least 10 per cent of the herd).
- Households whose houses and gers are severely damaged.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> stage:

- Single-parent household with three or more children under the age of 16 years old.
- Household with five or more children under the age of 16 years old.
- Household with a senior member above 60 years old.
- Household living with person with disability member, pregnant women and/or lactating mothers.



Ger is destroyed in Uvs province. (Photo: Mongolia Red Cross)

## Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	10%	4.6%	5.4%
Children (5-17 years)	23%	12%	11%
Adults (18-49 years)	49%	25%	24%
Elderly (>50 years)	12%	6%	6%
People with disabilities	3%	2%	4%

## Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential response
Most likely situation: Current situation remain as it is.	The vulnerable communities do not have required resource to repair their damaged houses and return their assets use coping measures such as reducing food intake, taking loans, or taking children out of school - have a severe impact on their health and further erode their resilience.	The communities are provided with unconditional multipurpose cash assistance to repair their damaged houses and get essential households assets which will ease their way to return to normal life. Cash transfers will be made via electronically.
Worst Situation: Another storm hit the country, exacerbating the existing situation.		DREF operation will be updated and extended depending on the needs of the affected people and scale of disaster. Essential household items and shelter assistance will be provided. Cash assistance is provided if markets are functioning. Food assistance could be considered. Perhaps Emergency appeal could be an option.

## Operation Risk Assessment

The weather in Mongolia is unreliable during spring season from March to May where it is expected that another storm could hit the country. As MRCS has extensive collaboration with NEMHEM, any news on another storm will be shared in a timely manner before it affects the operation.

There is also the risk of spread of COVID-19. COVID-19 outbreak is spreading in Mongolia and over 100 locally transmitted cases were confirmed per day. However, current regulation regarding COVID-19 outbreak does not interfere with operation activities including procurement, transportation, and allocation of the items.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall operational objective

Overall objective of the operation is to meet the immediate needs of 1,000 households who are severely affected by the storm in affected provinces.

### Proposed strategy

Operation strategy will focus on relief phase to meet the immediate needs of the disaster affected people. MRCS will be monitoring the situation throughout the operation by its mid and primary level branches to ensure effective management of any emerging issues or evolving situation.

As identified in the joint needs assessment conducted by local emergency management and MRCS branches, the affected populations could be divided into two groups; those who have completely lost their homes (150 households) and those whose houses and assets are severely damaged (850 households). According to the observation and analysis from the needs assessment and feedback from the affected population, the group who had their homes completely destroyed are left with nothing and currently are staying at relatives or neighbors. There is not any known or planned accommodation to provide to the affected population by the government.

MRCS has identified the needs of the 150 households who had their homes destroyed as the followings:

- Replacement of gers (1 gers per family). This will be done in-kind. This is because local market for ger is highly limited and usually transported from the city capital.
- Essential household items including kitchen sets, mattresses and blankets. The households who have lost their homes are left with nothing other than what they were wearing. MRCS will provide the mentioned essential household items to meet their immediate needs through in-kind modality.

Based on the feedback by the affected communities and analysis of the needs assessment team, unconditional multipurpose cash assistance could meet the various needs of the households with partially damaged gers or houses. The cash assistance will allow the flexibility for the households to prioritize the needs that varies according to the households. For example, some households may prioritize repairing the house/gers or purchasing food items. The markets are functioning normally, and common household items are available at the local markets. The cash transfer will be made electronically through Khan Bank which has sufficient numbers of branches across the country.

### Human resources

The MRCS branches in the affected provinces have mobilized 105 volunteers and 25 National Disaster Response Team members and are actively engaged in the implementation. The IFRC and its Country Cluster Delegation for Beijing supports the National Society in the implementation of the DREF operation through provision of remote technical support.

Refresher training for volunteers from relevant branches will be organized to ensure effective response. Through refresher trainings, Red Cross branch volunteers will be introduced to operation plan and overall strategy and the standards and operation procedures which could be followed during the operation. The MRCS has rich experience in implementing response activities and strong connection with relevant agencies. The following table shows MRCS' human resource structure for this operation. This human resource planning table is presented to ensure that all the tasks planned in the operation is implemented as per plan.

HR planning table			
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 and voucher assistance will include the bank transfers to the recipient affected families via national banks once the banking system is up and running. The DREF budget will cover the bank fees related to these transfers. Transfer of the unconditional multipurpose cash assistance will be delivered with the framework agreement with the financial service provider. Transport and distribution costs will be included in this DREF budget.

Gers, kitchen sets, mattresses and blankets will be procured in Ulaanbaatar and transported to affected provinces, transport and distribution costs will also 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. MRCS logistics officer and disaster management team tentatively assessed the capacity of the markets to provide gers to the operation and in the analysis, the markets had sufficient source to supply the gers. Gers will be locally procured with technical support and approval of the process and procedure from global humanitarian services and supply chain management Asia Pacific.

### **Communication**

MRCS will ensure that all relevant press releases are produced, and media coverage is ensured to promote the operation and the profile of the National Society and IFRC. Hotline number for beneficiary feedback and complaint 98106106 will be active 24/7 throughout the operation.

### **Information technology**

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**

The staff and volunteers are briefed on the COVID-19 risks and safety measures to follow according to [COVID-19-safe Best Practice Guide Asia Pacific 2020](#). The area of the operation does not have major security issues. Cooperation with local authorities will ensure the safety and security at the distribution points. The National Society's security framework will be applicable throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS to be deployed to the area, the existing IFRC Mongolia country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will be applicable. All IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training and this may have to be updated for epidemic considerations.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

The MRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the affected provinces through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through CCSD 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. A final report will be issued within three months after operation ends to report progress and achievements of the implementation of the proposed programmes. In addition, a lesson learned workshop will be conducted towards the end of operation.

### **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 CCSD and Programmes and Coordination Office in Mongolia will continue to provide support to the operation as requested by the MRCS and the IFRC programme manager/budget holder.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted: 150 households or 600 people**

Male: 250

Female: 350

**Requirements (CHF): 207,941**

**Needs analysis:** Households who had their homes completely destroyed by the storm are left with nothing other than what they were wearing when the gust hit them. Currently, the affected population are homeless and staying at relatives and neighbours. The affected population are in desperate need for accommodation.

**Risk analysis:** Since it is spring season where weather pattern is not consistent, there could be other hit of storm in the country, and MRCS will be carefully monitoring the weather situation which could affect the operation.

**Population to be assisted:** MRCS is targeting 150 households or approximately 600 people. Targeted population criteria are based on 2-staged process as outline in Targeting section.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere standards, Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies guidelines, [shelter standards](#), and IFRC Logistics standard are applied.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	150 families / 600 people reached through shelter and settlement solutions													
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	Number of households supported with shelter and essential household items to meet their immediate needs. (Target: 150 households / 600 people)													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps		x	x											
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response		x	x											
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming		x	x											
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP005	Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to shelter		x	x											

AP005	Procurement of the shelter (gers) and essential household items (kitchen set, blanket, mattresses)			x	x	x								
AP005	Distribution of the shelter and essential household items to the affected population						x	x	x					
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and essential household items									x	x	x		
AP005	Evaluation of the shelter support provided												x	x



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 850 households or 3,400 people

Male: 1,600

Female: 1,800

Requirements (CHF): 72,511

**Needs analysis:** 850 households who had their homes partially and severely destroyed will meet their immediate needs such as repairing the house and returning their lost assets will be assisted with unconditional multipurpose cash assistance. Cash grant is value is 240,000 Mongolian tugriks (84 USD) which used to be monthly minimum wage of Mongolia when first cash feasibility assessment was conducted in 2016. In this operation, value of the unconditional multipurpose cash assistance will not be changed as MRCS is conducting cash feasibility assessment in the coming months to estimate the competent amount. According to the needs assessment team, current value is sufficient to meet the needs of family of 4 up to a month.

**Risk analysis:** Since it is spring season where weather pattern is not consistent, there could be other hit of storm in the country, and MRCS will be carefully monitoring the weather situation which could affect the operation.

**Population to be assisted:** MRCS is targeting 1,000 households or approximately 3,000 people. Targeted population criteria are based on 2-staged process as outline in Targeting section.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere, IFRC/ICRC Emergency items, IFRC Logistics standard catalogue are applied.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods									850 families/ 3,400 people restored and strengthen their livelihoods.					
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs									Number of households have cash in hand to meet their immediate needs (Target: 850 households / 3,400 people)					
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AP081	Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps		x												
AP081	Identification and verification of 850 beneficiaries			x	x	x	x								
AP081	Allocation of unconditional/multipurpose cash distributions.							x	x	x					
AP081	Monitoring of the use of distributed unconditional/multipurpose cash										x	x	x		
AP081	Evaluation of unconditional/multipurpose cash													x	x

**Strategies for Implementation**  
**Requirements (CHF): 55,384 CHF**

P&B Output Code	<b>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</b>	<i>Volunteers are motivated and have increased response capacity. NS and IFRC are visible during the operation. (Target: Yes)</i>													
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<i># of volunteers trained and involved in the operation. (Target: 130 volunteers)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AP040	NS's visibility is ensured throughout the operation		x	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	Volunteers are insured		x	x	x	x									
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	<i>The operation is coordinated and organized to increase the effectiveness and quality of the activities.</i>													
	<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>	<i>Beneficiaries receive the aid within 6 weeks after the beginning of the operation.</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AP050	Transportation of relief items to affected areas					x	x	x							
AP050	Transportation of relief items to the households migrating far from soum					x	x	x							
P&B Output Code	<b>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.</b>	<i>Volunteers and NDRT, BDRT members have better means of communications and humanitarian issues are advocated publicly. (Target: Yes)</i>													
	<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>	<i>4,000 people reached on humanitarian issues through the operation</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AP042	MRCS has better means of communication		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>	<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AP045	Monitoring of the activities by MRCS					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP055	Monitoring of activities by IFRC country team in Mongolia							x	x			x	x		
AP055	Lessons learnt workshop is organized.													x	x

## Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRMN014 - MONGOLIA - SANDSTORM

18/3/2021

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	175,000
Utensils & Tools	20,250
Cash Disbursement	68,000
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>263,250</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	15,000
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Volunteers	2,795
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>2,795</b>
Workshops & Training	7,500
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>7,500</b>
Travel	3,000
Information & Public Relations	2,000
Communications	3,500
Financial Charges	85
Other General Expenses	18,208
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>26,793</b>
DIRECT COSTS	315,338
INDIRECT COSTS	20,497
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>335,835</b>

## Reference documents



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

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## 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.

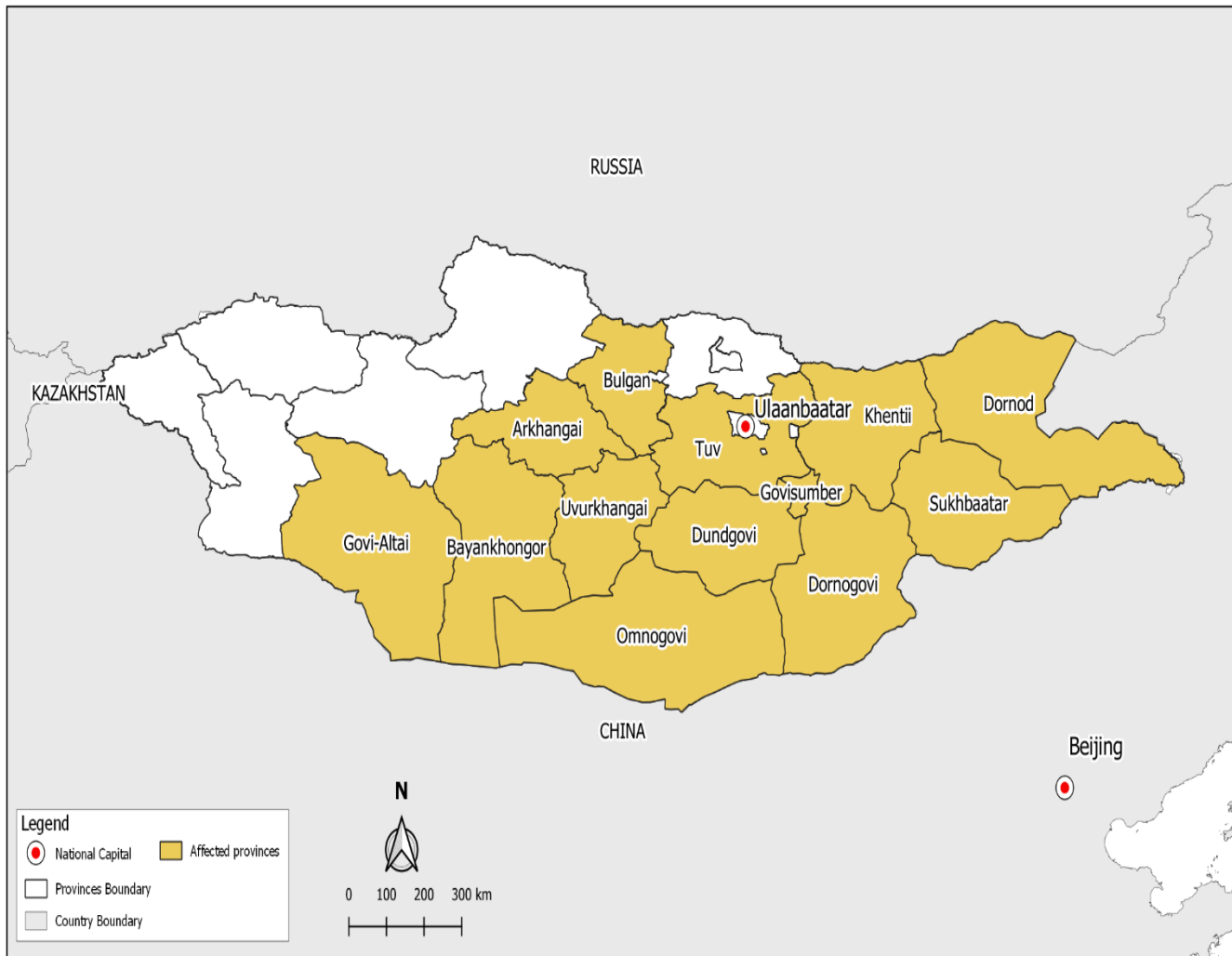


Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.



**Mongolia: Severe storm  
Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)**

17 March 2021



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.