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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Mongolia: Flash Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	MDRMN015	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">FF-2021-00098-MNG</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	5/08/2021	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	3 months
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	31/11/2021
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF requested:</b> CHF 368,141			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	5,676 individuals (1,549 households)	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	4,000 individuals <sup>1</sup> approximately (1,000 households)
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	7 provinces (Arkhangai, Umnugovi, Orkhon, Dornogovi, Govi-Altai, Uvurkhangai, Tuv)	<b>Provinces targeted:</b>	Seven provinces (Arkhangai, Umnugovi, Orkhon, Dornogovi, Govi-Altai, Uvurkhangai, Tuv)
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff and branch):</b> 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 centres.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IFRC Country office in Mongolia			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency for Environmental Monitoring Meteorology (NAMEM), local government units (LGU), social welfare offices and Khan Bank			

## 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 28 June and until the 29 July. The rainfall is averaged to be 46-60 millimetres across the country. The flash floods and heavy rain have severely affected 1,549 households in seven (Arkhangai, Umnugovi, Orkhon, Dornogovi, Govi-Altai, Uvurkhangai, Tuv) provinces. Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) in the affected areas immediately conducted situation, needs and damage assessment on the spot and exchanged information with MRCS headquarters in a timely manner.

According to the situation analysis, Umnugovi province was the most severely affected by torrential rains and devastating flash floods on 24 July. According to the local MRCS branch, the local emergency management agency received 274 rescue calls, while search and rescue operations helped 397 people. No casualties were reported.

<sup>1</sup> The selection process of the beneficiary will be final once the budget and EPoA are approved. MRCS mid-level branches will target and collect the data of the beneficiaries who meet MRCS vulnerability criteria. The number above is an approximate estimation based on average household size provided by the National Statistics Office.



Ambulance car drowns in the flooded street. Photo: Umnugovi Red Cross.

Flash flooding damaged electric sub-stations, while parts of Umnugovi capital and Khankhongor, Khanbogd, Gurvantes, Nomgon, Tsogtsetsii counties are still without electricity on 29 July. Currently, 20 staff from the Southern Region Electricity Distribution Network company is working to repair the damaged stations. The heavy rain of 24 July also caused severe flash flooding in Govi-Altai province, where, tragically, five people died, and six households had their gers<sup>2</sup> destroyed.

According to National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring, due to heavy rains, most rivers in Mongolia have water levels that are 10-120 centimetres higher than normal, and they are expected to rise even more.

### Damage caused by flash floods by province As of 28 July 2021

No	Province	Damage and loss caused
1	Arkhangai	11 gers are severely damaged, eight gers are completely destroyed, and 339 livestock are lost.
2	Umnugovi	1,445 gers/houses are severely damaged, seven gers are completely destroyed, and the main roads are also severely damaged.
3	Orkhon	Nine gers are completely destroyed, 12 gers and eight houses are severely damaged, 11 households lost their crops.
5	Dornogovi	Eight houses and one local shop building are severely damaged, two gers are completely destroyed.
6	Govi-Altai	Six gers are completely destroyed and there are five casualties, while nine livestock are lost.
7	Tuv	Six gers and three fences are completely destroyed, one house is severely damaged.
8	Uvurkhangai	11 gers are completely destroyed and two houses are severely damaged, while 208 livestock perished.
	<b>Total damage</b>	<b>Five casualties, 1,506 gers / houses are severely damaged and 43 gers are completely destroyed</b>



Flooded tunnel in the capital. Photo: MRCS.

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, causing massive stress among the citizens. There are a few old bridges, roads and avenues in Ulaanbaatar which were built without a sewage system and these bridges, roads and avenues are most severely affected. The water and sewerage authority is taking action to recover the rain damage and drain the water.

<sup>2</sup> Ger is a portable yurt used commonly by Mongolians and Central Asian people.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of the Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) response action

Based on weather forecasts, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members have been working closely with its mid-level branches to provide early warning messages. As warned by the meteorology office, MRCS and its branches have been distributing early warning messages through its media channels. An emergency operation centre has been activated at MRCS headquarter as it has not been damaged by floods. The NDRT members have started coordinating the response, compiling information on the flood impact and supporting mobilization of resources from MRCS branches throughout the country.

In the previous flash flood response (2020), the MRCS collected beneficiary complaints and suggestions and held a lessons learned workshop to collect recommendations from branch managers, representatives of the community and relevant local authorities. During the workshop, it was highlighted that mismatched bank data was time-consuming, and that the cash transfer value was no longer compatible. Based on recommendations from the workshop and beneficiary suggestions, MRCS conducted a cash capacity mapping and feasibility assessment. As a result of the assessment, MRCS was able to update its cash transfer value from USD 83 (CHF 80) to USD 130 (CHF 118) (for more information of the cash transfer value calculation, refer to page 9). Internal discussions within the MRCS on the possibility of replacing the cash transfer mechanism currently in use are ongoing.

In addition, MRCS national headquarters is closely coordinating with the IFRC country cluster delegation (CCD) in Beijing and IFRC Asia Pacific regional office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur to support and accelerate the initial response with financial and technical assistance. MRCS published one information bulletin on the flash floods in Mongolia on 27 July 2021 and had been continuously monitoring the situation.

MRCS is planning to reach approximately 4,000 people from 1,000 households in need of immediate assistance. The National Society requests CHF 368,141 from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to implement response operations covering immediate needs of families affected by floods, through the distribution of hygiene kits as well as unconditional and conditional cash. The MRCS is closely coordinating with government agencies, including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). After assessments and discussions with local authorities and representatives of the affected community, it was decided that two-thirds of the total affected population or 1,000 households who meet the MRCS vulnerability criteria could be assisted. The rest of the community are not severely affected and stated themselves that they do not need assistance. Unconditional cash assistance will be allocated to households who had their gers and houses severely damaged, while the conditional cash grant of CHF 1,167 will be allocated to the households who had their gers completely destroyed. As per the information further received from MRCS branches, it is unclear whether government and other stakeholders<sup>3</sup> will provide shelter assistance to the 43 households. Considering the urgency of their needs, the MRCS plans to provide support to these households through conditional cash assistance. The cash conditions will be that the cash can only be used to buy gers from the local market. According to brief market assessments carried out by relevant mid-level branches, local markets are available to provide sufficient gers for 43 households.

Additionally, MRCS will distribute kitchen sets from its internal resources to the affected population in accordance to the needs assessment.

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

Through the IFRC CCD in Beijing and IFRC APRO in Kuala Lumpur, the IFRC is supporting coordination and resource mobilization of the MRCS disaster response. The IFRC will support the MRCS in the implementation of activities by providing technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation as well as appropriate administrative support. There is no Participating National Society (PNS) present in country, and due to COVID-19 restrictions, the MRCS will not be receiving surge support from rapid response personnel.

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<sup>3</sup> Due to COVID-19, government almost solemnly focus on COVID response and other sectors are missing funding and coordination from government. MRCS closely work with the government emergency management agency and will be monitoring the other actors' actions to avoid duplication of effort.

## 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



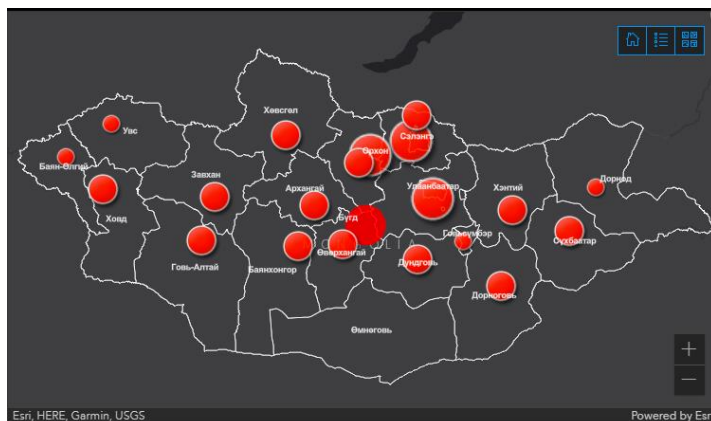
BDRT member conduct needs analysis in Umnugovi. Photo: MRCS from the Umnugovi provincial branch.

BDRT members in Umnugovi province conducted a needs and damage assessment on 24 July. The assessment noted that most households have lost their essential households' assets due to the floods. Most households had various needs, such as repairs for damaged houses / gers and lack of food supply and other household items. Based on the needs assessment, it has been determined that conditional and unconditional cash could enable households, whose homes were lost or severely damaged, to repair and replace their shelters.

In addition, most flash floods have occurred in rural areas where pit latrines are mostly used, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) issues have become a serious concern. The provision of hygiene kits could reduce the risk of potential communicable disease. COVID-19 sanitation materials are included with the hygiene kits, as flooded areas with already

high cases of COVID-19 (see map below) could be at increased risk.

During the needs analysis, it was identified that the flooded streets and areas need to be disinfected and sanitized. Using septic tank and portable sanitizers, MRCS volunteers and BDRT members will sanitize the flooded area with the assistance of professional agencies, including the local emergency management agency and local health centres. As most households had lost their assets, they are directly exposed to the continental climate of Mongolia and in need of blankets, mattresses or warm clothes. Currently, through the relevant mid-level branches, second-hand warm clothes are being distributed to the affected households.



COVID-19 cases as of July 29th. Photo: Ministry of Health Mongolia.

Even in the hardest-hit areas, markets are still accessible and with unconditional cash, the affected community can utilize it for their specific needs such as repairing their damaged house/gers and purchasing lost assets. The confirmed preliminary need assessment reports have been received from the affected areas on 25 July. According to MRCS analysis, the cash assistance will be a key relief priority, as affected beneficiaries will be able to use the newly revised cash amount (USD130 or CHF118) to meet their immediate needs mentioned and more.

MRCS has been implementing cash transfer programming since 2016 and have directly reached approximately 100,000 people. The MRCS has five staff trained in practical cash in emergencies and 70 volunteers who are trained in cash in emergencies.

The affected population who lost their gers are temporarily residing in relatives' homes and local shelters. Based on the situation analysis, most of the affected population are left with immediate needs, including food, replacement of damaged parts of ger / houses and other necessary items.

### Targeting

The 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. Factors considered in their selection include socio-economic status of the beneficiaries that are prioritized as most-at-risk.

MRCS is closely coordinating with government agencies, including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). After assessments and discussions with local authorities and representatives of the affected community, it was decided that two-thirds of the total affected population or 1,000 households who meet the MRCS vulnerability criteria could be assisted. The rest of the community are not severely affected and stated themselves that they do not need assistance. 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 people that have 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 (5-17 years)	26%	470	485
Adults (18-49 years)	46%	851	851
Elderly (>50 years)	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](#).

As mentioned before, rapid assessments have been conducted by the BDRT members, in coordination with the local emergency management authorities. Out of 1,549 affected households, MRCS will assist the most severely flood affected 1,000 households in seven provinces. Assessment reports collected from the affected areas and the MRCS analysis highlights key relief priorities in the flooded areas.

These include:

- Provision of unconditional multipurpose cash grant to meet the immediate needs. The immediate needs could differ depending on the livelihood type of the beneficiaries. The affected community could repair and replace their lost and damaged assets and meet their immediate needs such as food, medicine or any services. Also, there are many herders who could replace their lost livestock and recover their livelihood through the cash grant. In addition, numerous beneficiaries are rural dwellers and by MRCS eligibility criteria, groups who are not able to cover their losses because of insufficient labour or socio-economic difficulty will be targeted.
- Provision of conditional cash grant to assist the households who lost their homes completely in replacing their gers. With the allocated conditional cash grant, the households could utilize the resource to restore their homes.
- Household items include four blankets and four mattresses per household, as most households have lost their assets and are directly exposed to weather.

- Hygiene kits with additional COVID-19 sanitation materials. Due to flood, many pit latrines have also flooded and infected the surrounding area which increases the risk of waterborne diseases. It also increases the risk of COVID-19 spread as cases in local areas are already surging. Through our BDRT members in the affected provinces, hygiene promotion trainings will be conducted with participation of the local community.
- With increased risk of COVID-19 in the flooded area, MRCS will procure environmental disinfectant materials for disinfecting and sanitizing the flooded area. The MRCS will provide the local medical authorities and Red Cross branches with the materials to conduct sanitation.

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 fully but it is expected to be manageable by local authorities), many households had their homes severely affected and most households' assets are lost. There has not been an incident of waterborne disease, but many pit latrines have overflowed and the risk of spreading communicable, waterborne disease is high, therefore community-level disinfection and sanitization activities will be conducted as well.

### Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential response
Households have homes that are severely damaged by flash floods and even lost their gers, while some have had their essential household items and gers / houses severely damaged. It is even harder for the people who lack financial or physical capacity to regain their material loss. Some may not even be able to <i>return to normal life</i> .	The vulnerable families who are not capable of returning to their normal lifestyle on their own suffer great emotional distress and financial despair.	Unconditional and conditional cash assistance to meet their immediate needs. Also, unconditional cash is expected to hasten the recovery process and support the return to a 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 waterborne diseases spreading in the contaminated area and especially, children are at the highest risk of being infected with diarrhoea 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 maintain hygiene 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 is damaged and roads are blocked. These circumstances create operational risks, which could significantly impact relief efforts and other assistance to affected people. The 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. Currently, there are no restriction that may affect the operation plan and MRCS is still able to conduct activities, while ensuring all volunteers 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, 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 conditional cash, unconditional cash and household items (HHI) including mattresses, blankets and hygiene kits 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 household items (HHI) including mattresses, blankets, 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:

- **Basic needs: Unconditional multi-purpose cash:** unconditional cash assistance will be provided to 957 households to meet their immediate needs. It was estimated that each household receives MNT 370,000 (equivalent to USD130 or CHF118) in one off distribution.
- **Shelter/Household items** (mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits including COVID-19 sanitation materials and conditional cash grant): Target to cover 1,000 families with hygiene kits to provide for the immediate needs of the affected population and prevent waterborne, communicable disease and COVID-19. 43 households will receive CHF1,167 to replace their ger in addition to the support for basic needs.

Geographically, the operation will focus on the most affected Arkhangai, Umnugovi, Orkhon, Dornogovi, Govi-Altai, Uvurkhngai, Tuv provinces. 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 CCD in Beijing will support the MRCS in the implementation of the DREF operation. The IFRC CCD staff are providing remote technical support. MRCS has rich experience in implementing response activities and strong connection with relevant agencies.

Human Resource 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 for HHI (hygiene kit, sanitation materials, mattresses and blankets) 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 Khan bank who has been working with MRCS since 2016. MRCS and Khan Bank work together under the Framework Agreement which is revised annually. The DREF budget will cover the bank fees related to these transfers. Transport and distribution costs will be included in this DREF budget. With provision of conditional cash grants, 43 households will purchase gers from local markets under monitoring of relevant midlevel branch. According to brief market assessment, all provinces have available and functioning markets which make it feasible for conditional cash grant.

### 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 emphasizing 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, info graphic 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 that provide relief and support for longer term recovery.

### **Information technologies (IT)**

The MRCS will utilize existing capacity to facilitate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant multi-sectorial-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. All IFRC must, and Red Cross and 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. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security situation and briefed on reactions in emergency before deployment in the operational area.

### **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. The representative of the community was engaged in the needs assessment by BDRT members in seven provinces, where BDRT visited affected households to ensure their needs and concerns are reflected in the assessment and plan.

### **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 CCD in Beijing and APRO will provide technical support in operational and program 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. MRCS has paid staff and branches in the affected provinces and day-to-day operational activities and monitoring will be conducted at the spot in a timely manner.

### **Administration and Finance**

The 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 CCD and Mongolia country delegation will continue to provide support to the operation when requested by the MRCS and the IFRC program manager/budget holder.

### **Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

The MRCS is continuously monitoring the situation to identify cases of domestic and gender-based violence on women and children, especially girls. Relevant mid-level branch BDRT members have registered the girls and boys, the community with different types of disability and those who are residing in their relatives' homes (approximately 143 people) The BDRT members who are trained in CEA and PSS are paying daily visits to them. Unconditional cash assistance will be delivered electronically, which protects the dignity of the affected population.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 4,000

Male: 1,963

Female: 2,037

**Needs analysis:** Immediate needs of the affected population will be met through unconditional and conditional cash grants. Based on the needs assessment, the households who lost their gers could replace them with the conditional cash grant since the markets are available. On the other hand, the households who had their assets and homes severely damaged are able to repair and replace their damaged assets with unconditional cash grants.

To adjust the cash transfer value, MRCS had an independent consultant determine the value. When estimating a minimum expenditure basket (MEB), the target group's actual consumption data is required to assess basic needs, mainly household expenditures. The National Statistics Office publishes the household socio-economic survey (HSES) quarterly, which is the potential source used to estimate the MEB in general. Therefore, the consultant took raw data from HSES-2019, the latest complete HSES data available for the public, to estimate MEB and income for a family with five. The difference between MEB and the household's income can be the amount of cash grant, which is USD89.20 (CHF80.73) for an urban household and USD130.5 (CHF118.10) for a rural household in our estimations (Table 15). Moreover, MRCS also calculated the average household income based on the 60 household surveys conducted and then found the difference between average income and MEB and showed in Table 15. The difference is USD 115.80 (CHF104.80) for urban household USD123.90 (CHF112.13) for rural households, which is the monthly gap to meet the MLSP<sup>4</sup> for each household. The gaps we have found based on raw data of HSES 2019 and the data of 60 households are similar. Therefore, we see that taking the estimation based on the HSES 2019 survey of 11,197 households as a cash transfer amount is statistically significant. Therefore the amount of cash transfer for disaster risk reduction USD 89.20 (CHF80.73) dollars for urban and USD 130.50 (CHF118.10) for rural household will fill the gaps to meet the MSLP for household of five.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,000 families in seven provinces will receive unconditional cash grants.

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

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Labour and Social Protection standard

P&B Output Code	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.</b>	<i>1,000 families / 4,000 people reached with unconditional cash and NFIs to meet their immediate needs.</i>											
	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Affected families are provided with unconditional cash grants to address their basic needs.</b>	<i>1,000 families / 4,000 people have enough cash to restore livelihoods.</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP081	Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps												
AP081	Identification and verification of 1,000 households												
AP081	Distribution of unconditional cash grants through bank accounts												
AP081	Monitoring during and after the distribution process to assess the cash transfer program efficiency												



### Shelter

**People targeted: 4,000**

Male: 1,963

Female: 2,037

**Needs analysis:** The affected households lost their household assets and homes damaged. Many household members are currently residing in their relatives temporarily until their homes are repaired. MRCS will allocate required household items including blankets and mattresses to the affected population.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,000 families in seven provinces will receive household items.

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

P&B Output Code	<b>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.</b>	<i>1,000 families / 4,000 people reached with household items to meet their immediate needs.</i>											
	<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter, settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>	<i>1,000 families / 4,000 people are not directly exposed to continental climate and experience less health impact.</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Identification and registration of beneficiaries												

AP005	Procurement of 4,000 blankets and 4,000 mattresses												
AP005	Distribution of mattresses and blankets to the affected families												
AP005	Monitor use of HH items and beneficiary satisfaction through household surveys.												
AP005	Distribution of conditional cash grants through bank accounts												



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 4,000

Male: 1,963

Female: 2,037

**Needs analysis:** Families who have their homes damaged and severely damaged will be provided with hygiene kits. Hygiene promotion activities will be carried out in flood affected areas to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and water-borne diseases.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,000 households in affected areas will receive hygiene kits and will receive key hygiene messages through hygiene promotion activities. The BDRT members from all mid-level branches will be trained in WASH by MRCS.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere and Core humanitarian standard trainings are provided to the NDRT and BDRT members. The IFRC WASH guidelines for hygiene promotion in emergency operations and the IFRC MHM guidelines are used where applicable.

P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	<i>1,000 families / 4,000 people reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases.</i>											
	<b>WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>	<i>1,000 families / 4,000 people reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases.</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP028	Disinfection and sanitization of the community areas to reduce risk of surge of COVID-19												
AP028	Continuous monitoring of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities												

P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.												4,000 people reached by hygiene promotion activities. 70 volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities. At least 35 districts are sanitized with proper sanitation materials.	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem													
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication)													
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan													
AP030	Design / print IEC materials													
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												1,000 households provided with essential hygiene kits	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP028	Identify and register beneficiaries													
AP028	Procurement of 1,000 hygiene kits													
AP028	Distribution of 1,000 hygiene kits to the affected families													
AP028	Monitor use of hygiene kits and beneficiary satisfaction through household surveys													

### Strategies for Implementation

P&B Output Code	Outcome S1.1: The NS has trained and skilled human resources for better implementation.												70 volunteers and branch response team members involved in the operation, and awareness raised from community of RC presence.	
	Output S1.1.1: The NS has effective and motivated volunteers.												70 volunteers and branch response team members involved in the operation, and awareness raised from community of RC presence.	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP040	NS's visibility is ensured throughout the operation													

AP040	Refresher training for volunteers organized to ensure effective operation													
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.</b>	<i>Relief goods are delivered in timely matter and meets standard.</i>												
	<b>Output S2.1.1: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability.</b>	<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	
AP050	Transportation of relief items to affected areas													
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S4.1: NS together with IFRC uses its unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>	<i>NS and IFRC ensure the quality of services and capture lessons from the operation.</i>												
	<b>Output S4.1.1: NS and IFRC are visible, trusted and effective advocate on humanitarian issues.</b>	<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	
AP053	MRCS has better means of communication													
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S4.1.2: NS together with IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming</b>	<i>3 monitoring activity done by NS and IFRC.</i>												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP055	Monitoring of the activities by MRCS													

## Funding Requirements

### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	30,000
Medical & First Aid	7,333
Utensils & Tools	80,000
Cash Disbursement	173,500
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>290,833</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	11,700
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>11,700</b>
Volunteers	3,442
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>3,442</b>
Workshops & Training	11,750
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>11,750</b>
Information & Public Relations	3,600
Office Costs	21,097
Communications	3,150
Financial Charges	100
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>27,947</b>
DIRECT COSTS	345,672
INDIRECT COSTS	22,469
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>368,141</b>

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)

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

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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.

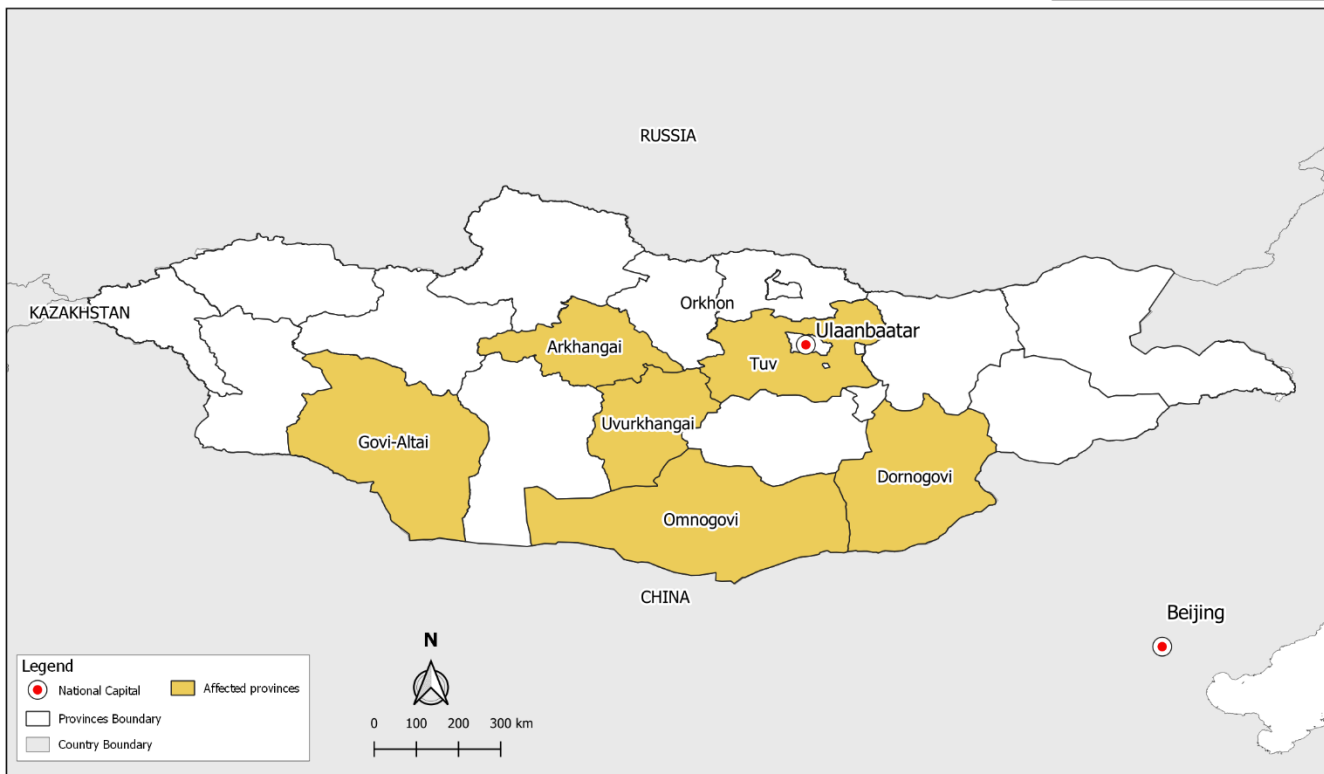


Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.



**Mongolia: Flash floods  
Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)**

29 July 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, IFRC, IFRC.