

Scenario planning

| Scenario | Humanitarian consequence | Potential response |
|--|--|--|
| Household have homes severely damaged by flash floods and some 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 go back to their normal lifestyle. | The vulnerable families who are not capable of returning to their normal lifestyle on their own suffer great emotional distress and financial despair. Including a 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of the NS response team to carry out a detailed assessment • Provide HHIs and CVA • Provide psychosocial support (PSS) • Implement WASH and Health promotion activities in the communities • Coordination with local and national Health authorities |
| <p>More flash floods occur due to another heavy rain and more households are affected.</p> <p>Flash flooding affects the main roads and infrastructure.</p> | <p>More people are not able to meet their basic needs due to the impacts of flash flood and are directly exposed to the risk of being infected with food, water, vector borne diseases.</p> <p>Communicable disease is spreading among the community and is intensified after the more flash flooding.</p> <p>MRCS can't transport the household items to the provinces.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRCS is on alert for potential risk of flood and damage through continuous monitoring of the weather and is able to respond rapidly when needed. • Current operation could be expanded to reach the immediate needs of the affected population and assist them to recover back to their normal life. • Current operation could be expanded to reach the immediate needs of the affected population and assist them to recover back to their normal life. • The communities in the capital district will be in reachable distance but the communities in the provinces will be hard to reach. Since the provinces are in the north-east and have train stations. The trans-siberian railways could be used to transport the goods. |

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 (PPE). Currently, there is 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.

Currently, there are no COVID-19 prohibitions by the government. As of July 31, a weekly average number of cases is 1,333 stated by the Ministry of Health. The risk was assessed as relevantly low, but MRCS will carry out its regulatory preventive measures such as protecting the volunteers in the operation with provision of masks, gloves, and sanitizers (from MRCS initial stock) while ensuring no more than 25 people are gathered at once during the distribution activities. Along with the hygiene key messages and hand-outs, COVID-19 prevention messages will be disseminated.

In the current weekly forecasting, heavy rain is not expected. MRCS is closely monitoring the weather situation with the support from the meteorology office. The government authorities are issuing flood warnings to the population living in the geographically prone areas and are also considering possible evacuation of the population at risk.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective is to cover the immediate needs of the 800 households (2,880 people) in six provinces with CVA hygiene promotion activities and household items (HHIs) including mattresses, blankets and hygiene kits.

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 HHIs including mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits and unconditional CVA. The cash distribution has been considered as an option during the relief phase. The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

- **Distribution of unconditional cash and voucher assistance:** MRCS will provide one-off unconditional cash assistance to 800 households in target locations. Each beneficiary household will be eligible to receive MNT 370,000 (CHF 123) that will be sufficient to cover the costs of one-month food basket (for a family of four). Depending on immediate needs of households affected by floods, cash distribution will also enable some of the beneficiary households to purchase animal feeds to protect their livestock. The transfer value of CHF123 is in line with the standard response packages as recommended by in-country Shelter and Cash Working Group.
- **Distribution of Household Items:** Under this emergency operation, the MRCS will also provide HHI assistance to the affected households. The package, under HHI component, will include essential household items and hygiene kits. Each beneficiary household will receive one kit of essential household items and one hygiene kit. The household kit will be comprised of two blankets and two mattresses. For hygiene kit, the MRCS standard kit will be considered under this operation. The findings of rapid assessments including consultation with local public departments informed that the items required for household and hygiene kits were just partially available at village and district markets. In order to make it more efficient and to ensure that target households meet their immediate HHI needs, the MRCS will do the procurements and will distribute the items to beneficiaries. Local suppliers in capital city Ulaanbaatar and in centres of some of the target provinces, can supply the required goods. Once the DREF Project Agreement is signed between MRCS and the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation, the MRCS programme and procurement teams will immediately initiate the procurement process to procure the planned household and hygiene kits, so that distributions will happen in target communities on timely manner.

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 15 households who lost their homes completely, but it is expected to be manageable by local authorities. Many households had their homes severely affected and most households' assets were lost. There has not been any incident of water-borne disease, but many pit latrines are overflowed and there is a very high risk of spread of communicable, water borne disease, therefore community level disinfection and sanitization activities will be conducted as well.

As mentioned earlier, rapid assessments have been conducted by the BDRT members, in coordination with the local emergency management authorities. Out of 1,186 affected households, MRCS will assist the 800 most severely affected households by floods in six provinces

Operational support services

Human resources

The MRCS branches in the affected provinces have mobilized 72 volunteers to actively engage 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 a 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 |
| | CVA | 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 [20] | Relief/CVA | 1 month | Assessment, distribution, monitoring |
| MRCS Logistics officer | Relief | 1 month | Procurement support |

Logistics and supply chain management

Local procurement for essential household items, including hygiene kit, 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. Through the initial market's assessment, there are enough stock of the household items are in the market and ready for supply. Logistics for the cash transfer programming will include the bank transfers to the recipient beneficiaries via Khan bank which has been working with MRCS since 2016. MRCS and Khan Bank together work under 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. The utilization of the MRCS's Framework Agreement with FSP shall follow IFRC procurement procedures.

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, 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 providing relief and supporting longer term recovery for those affected.

The budgeted communication cost will cover the printing of the Information, Education and Communications (IEC) materials for the hygiene promotion, visibility materials such as banner, certificates, the printed boxes for the hygiene kits for the targeted population and telecommunication, boosting social media channels etc.

Information technologies (IT)

The MRCS will utilize its 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. Any field missions undertaken by IFRC personnel will be undertaken following the current IFRC travel approval process, current health advisories and business continuity planning (BCP) guidance regarding COVID-19.

Health

Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training and Psychological First Aid (PFA) trainings are provided to the volunteers as part of the refresher training. A briefing will be done instead for our BDRT members who are already trained in ECV and PFA. BDRT members have already started providing PSS to the affected households since the needs assessment and continue to provide PSS to those affected. Hygiene promotion activities to be implemented include raising awareness on communicable diseases among the affected community. . This will also be included in the IEC materials along with key messages to be disseminated to the community.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Community engagement and accountability will be ensured by close coordination with the affected population. This is a key point for consideration during this relief and response operation to enable MRCS to adjust the response according to the expectation and needs of affected families and addresses their concerns. A hotline number for the operation is set up to allow the community to provide their feedback. The contact number is printed on the cash certificates being provided to affected people as well as on banners and flyers about the relief and recovery operations and is also available in local language of the community. The representative of the community was engaged in the needs assessment. BDRT

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 2,880

Male: 1,338

Female: 1,542

Needs analysis: Immediate needs of the affected population will be met through unconditional CVA².

Population to be assisted: 800 families in 6 provinces and 6 districts of the capital will receive unconditional CVA.

Programme standards/benchmarks: SPHERE and Core humanitarian standard

| P&B Output Code | Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods | # of households (and people) who received unconditional cash (Target: 800 households/2,880 people) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| | Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Affected families are provided with unconditional cash grants to address their basic needs | # of households (and people) satisfied with the amount of unconditional multipurpose cash assistance received (Target: 800 households/2,880 people) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| AP081 | Assess of needs, capacities, and gaps | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP081 | Identify and verification of 800 households | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| AP081 | Distribute unconditional cash grants through bank transfers | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| AP081 | Monitor the implementation after the distribution process to assess the cash transfer program efficiency | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |

² For adjusting cash transfer value, MRCS had an independent consultant to determine the value. When estimating a minimum expenditure basket (MEB) target group's actual consumption data is required to assess basic needs, mainly household expenditures. National Statistics Office publishes Household Socio-Economic Survey (HSES) quarterly, which is the potential source that can be 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 of five. The difference between MEB and the household's income can be the amount of cash grant, which is 89.20 US dollars for an urban household and 130.50 US dollars for a rural household in MRCS' estimations. Moreover, the average household income was calculated based on the 60 household survey conducted of which the difference between average income and MEB was then found. The difference is 115.80 US dollars for urban household and 123.90 US dollars for rural households, which the monthly gap to meet the minimum subsistence level of population (MSLP) for each household. The gaps based on the raw data of HSES 2019 and the data of 60 households are similar. Therefore, MRCS sees that taking the estimation based on the HSES 2019 survey of 11,197 households as a cash transfer amount is statistically significant. As such, the amount of cash transfer for 89.20 US dollars (84.90 CHF) for urban, 130.50 US dollars (124.20 CHF) for rural will fill the gaps to meet the MSLP for a household of five. The findings of this study was widely shared across humanitarian actors in the country.



Shelter

People targeted: 2,880

Male: 1,338

Female: 1,542

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: 800 families in 6 provinces and 6 districts of the capital will receive household items.

Programme standards/benchmarks: SPHERE and Core humanitarian standard

| 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 | # of households (and people) reached with household items to meet their immediate needs (Target: 800 households/2,880 people) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| | Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families. | # of households (and people) provided with HHI that supports health, dignity and safety, reducing their exposure to continental climate (Target: 800 households/2,880 people) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| AP081 | Identify and register beneficiaries | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP081 | Procure 3,200 blankets and 3,200 mattresses (4 items each x 800 HH) | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| AP081 | Distribute mattresses and blankets to the affected families | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| AP081 | Monitor use of HHIs and beneficiary satisfaction through household surveys. | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 2,880

Male: 1,338

Female: 1,542

Strategies for Implementation

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| P&B Output Code | Outcome S1.1: NS have trained and skilled human resources for better implementation | <i># of volunteers and branch response team members trained and deployed to support operation (Target: 72)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output S1.1.1: NS have effective and motivated volunteers | <i>Visibility of NS volunteers and staff with community ensured throughout operation (Target: Yes) # of volunteers involved in response who are insured (Target:72)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| AP040 | Ensure NS's visibility throughout the operation | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| AP040 | All volunteers are insured | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| AP040 | Organize refresher training for volunteers to ensure effective operation | 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 (Target: Yes)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output S2.1.1: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability | <i>The logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements (Target: Yes)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| AP050 | Transport relief items to affected areas | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | 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 | <i>NS and IFRC participate in local, national, and international dialogues/meetings (Target: Yes)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output S4.1.1: NS and IFRC are visible, trusted, and effective advocate on humanitarian issues | <i># of communication materials produced/published (Target: 6,000)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| AP053 | Strengthen MRCS's means of communication | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| P&B Output Code | Output S4.1.2: NS together with IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming | <i># of monitoring activity carried out by NS and IFRC (Target: 3) # of lessons learned workshop (Target: 1)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| AP055 | Monitor the activities by MRCS | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| AP055 | Organize lessons learnt workshop | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x |

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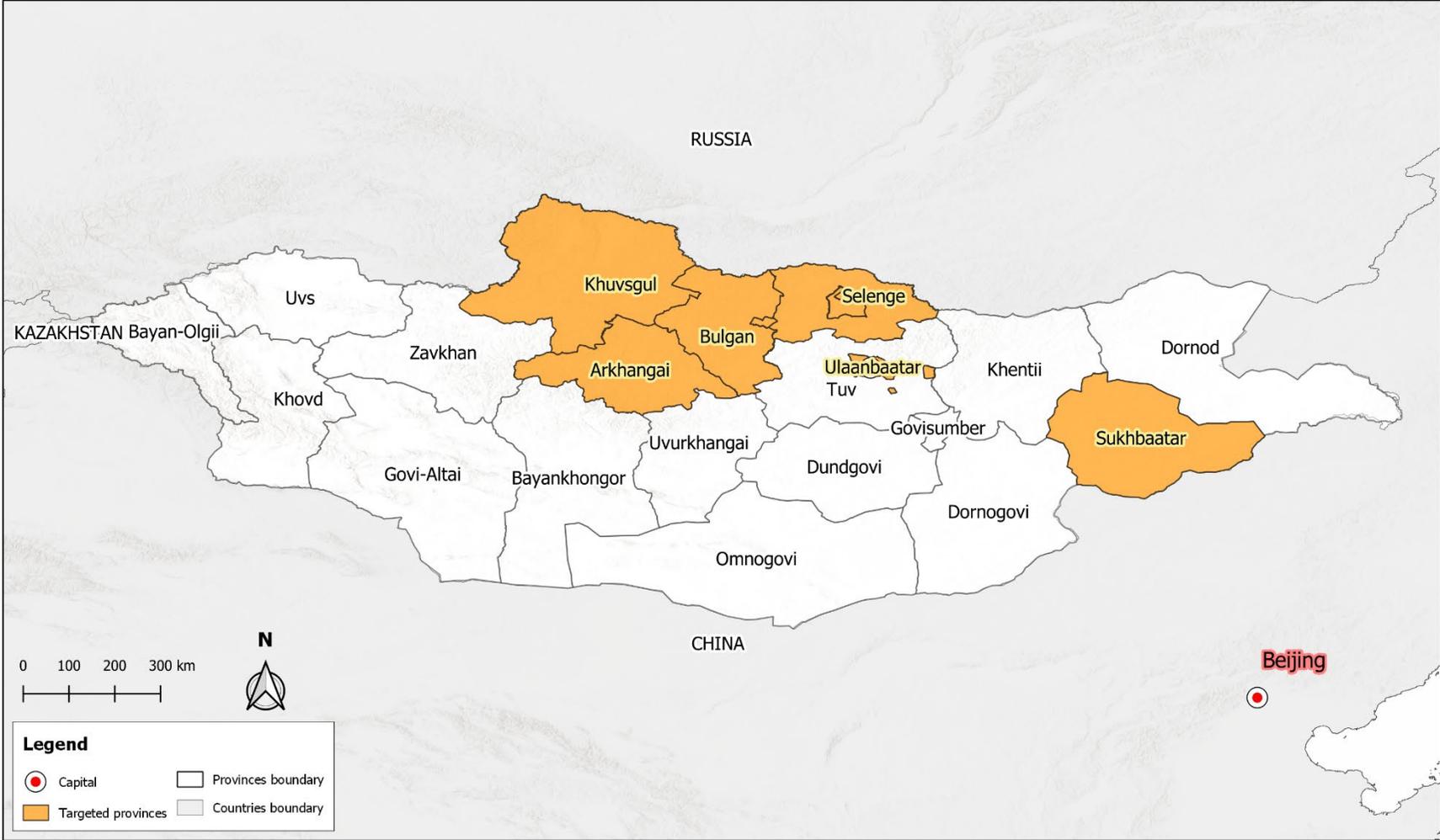
How we work

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.



Mongolia: Flash floods Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

4 August 2022



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