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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Mongolia: Flash floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRMN016	Glide n°:	FF-2022-000278-MNG
Date of issue:	08/08/2022	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	30/11/2022
Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF requested: CHF 261,153			
Total number of people affected:	4,269 (1,186 households)	Number of people to be assisted	2,880 (800 households)
Provinces /districts affected:	Provinces: Arkhangai, Bulgan, Khuvsgul, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Selenge Districts in the capital Ulaanbaatar: Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, Chingeltei, Bayangol, Sukhbaatar, Khan-Uul	Provinces targeted:	Provinces: Arkhangai, Bulgan, Khuvsgul, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Selenge Districts in the capital Ulaanbaatar: Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, Chingeltei, Bayangol, Sukhbaatar, Khan-Uul
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branch): Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 33 mid-level branches and over 800 primary level branches covering all provinces in Mongolia. MRCS has 12,500 volunteers and 75,000 youth members. MRCS has established seven regional disaster preparedness centers.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Beijing			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency for Environmental Monitoring Meteorology (NAMEM), local government units (LGU), social welfare offices and Khan Bank			

A. Situation analysis



Ger collapsed in Songinokhairkhan district. (Source: Local emergency management agency)

Description of the disaster

Since early June, the country has been experiencing sudden and heavy rains in different regions. The rainfall precipitation average is 46-60 mm which differs depending on the region and has continued nearly four to six hours. According to the 286th resolution of the Mongolian Government, if the precipitation is more than 30 mm and continues for more than three hours, it falls under the category of the disastrous phenomenon. As a result of the sudden and heavy rains, there have been many cases of flash floods in the country in both urban and remote settlements.

The flash flood impacts include damages to infrastructure including the railway, road, bridge, and at the household level damage, livestock mortality, complete destruction to gers, fences, water barricades. No hospitals and health centres were affected, they continue to function and provide services to the public. The major flash floods occurred on 19 and 24 of July, along with additional heavy rainfall and floods reported on the 26 of July affecting Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan and Chingeltei districts ([Article 1](#), [Article 2](#)). According to the primary data collected from MRCS local branches, 1,186 households or approximately over 4,269 people have been severely affected (**Please see the specific table below**) by the flash floods in which 15 households had their “ger¹” destroyed. According to the National emergency management agency, one person has been killed and 21 injured. Around 900-1000 buildings were damaged.

№	Province	Houses, gers damages and destroyed			Total Households impacted	Loss of Livestock
		Houses damaged	Gers damaged	Gers destroyed		
1.	Arkhangai	90	35	2	127	6,900
2.	Bulgan	30	95		125	
3.	Khuvsgul	82	25		107	130
4.	Orkhon	31	94		125	
5.	Darkhan-Uul	23	66	3	92	
6.	Selenge	44	31		75	
7.	Bayanzurkh district	137	35		172	
8.	Songinokhairkhan district	104	2	10	116	
9.	Chingeltei district	52	35		87	
10.	Bayangol district	32	53		85	
11.	Sukhbaatar district	11	19		30	
12.	Khan-Uul district	13	32		45	
Total households impacted (1,186)		649	522	15	1,186	7,030

Damages and losses by the flash flooding as of August 1, Local Red Cross, and authorities.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) response action

Based on weather forecast, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members have been working closely with its mid-level branches to provide early warning messages. As warned by the Meteorology office, MRCS and its branches have been broadcasting early warning messages through its media channels. MRCS headquarters has not been damaged by the impacts of flood and an emergency operation center has been activated at MRCS headquarters. NDRT members have started coordinating the response and compiling information on the flood impact and supporting mobilization of resources from MRCS branches throughout the country and deploying assessment teams to the affected areas.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Through its IFRC CCD in Beijing and IFRC APRO in Kuala Lumpur, the IFRC is providing support to the MRCS in coordination and resource mobilization for its disaster response efforts. IFRC will support the MRCS in the implementation of activities through technical assistance, monitoring, and evaluation as well as any administrative support that may be deemed appropriate. There is no Participating National Society/ICRC present in the country and for this operation, MRCS will not be requesting for surge support from Rapid Response personnel.

Overview of other actors 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. The displaced people have been evacuated to the school dormitories and are now mostly staying with relatives. Specific government actions include:

¹ A portable yurt used by Mongolian nomads.

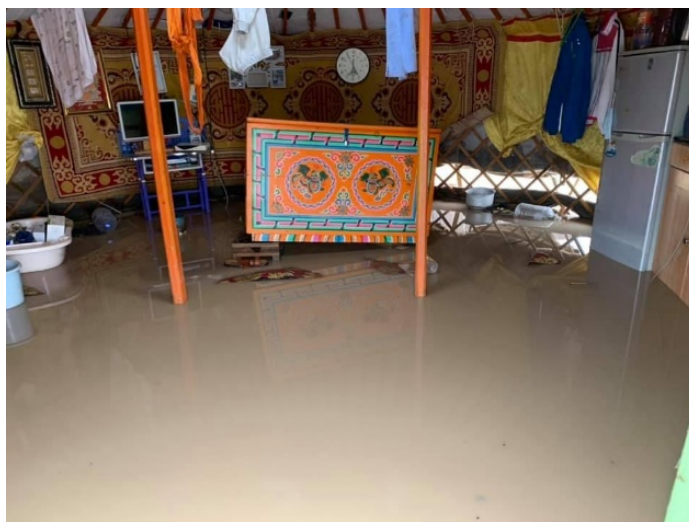
- Trans-Siberian railroad which was damaged by flash flood has been restored and reopened by the Railroad authorities. The Ministry of Road and Transport Development authorities finished the repairment of 140 meters of railroad which was damaged on July 30.
- Approximately 126 kilometers of road on the Ulaanbaatar-Darkhan highway was severely damaged due to flash flooding. Traffic was stopped for 48 hours to repair the damage. It has been completely repaired as of August 3. Also, Arkhangai, Uvurkhantai, Nalaikh, Khuvsgul, Tuv provincial and district highways to Ulaanbaatar were damaged to flash flooding and approximately 35,000 USD is required to repair the damage by the government.
- Over 250 hectares of land in the ger district area as well as apartment block area have been disinfected to reduce the likelihood of disease outbreaks due to hygiene & sanitation conditions
- Flood embankments blocked because of the flooding have now been cleared of obstructions, this was carried out with support of local communities,
- Cleaning of 13 unprotected wells has been done with further wells to be restored as soon as possible.
- Broadcasting information and safety advice through local TV, radio stations on flood prevention
- Local state reserve services have provided some food items and are helping with transportation and fuel.
- The Arkhangai province buried 4300 animal carcasses in designated pits by using 42 government and 19 private cars, motorcycles and 14 horses.

No other developmental or humanitarian organizations are present in the targeted area at the moment.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members in six provinces and six districts of the capital Ulaanbaatar conducted needs and damage assessment. Based on the assessment, it was noted that most households have lost their essential households' assets due to the floods and most households had various needs such as repairing damaged houses/gers and lack of food supply and other household items. The additional heavy rainfall and floods reported on the 26 July has increased the number of those affected significantly. It was analyzed from the needs assessment that through cash and voucher assistance (CVA), the households who had lost their income can't cover the immediate needs.



Inside the flooded ger. (Source: Songinokhairkhan Red Cross)

In addition, most flash floods have occurred in rural areas where pit latrines are mostly used. As the pit latrines were flooded and flushed, some drinking water sources were contaminated. Furthermore, there is risk of exposure to diarrhea-causing bacteria and viruses due to contaminated water and local practices for food preparation, hand washing, excreta disposal and cleaning flooded household items. As a result, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) issues have become serious concerns. By the provision of hygiene kits, the risk of potential communicable diseases (mostly Hepatitis A and diarrhea) could be reduced. During the needs analysis, it was identified that the streets and areas where it was flooded need to be disinfected and sanitized. Using septic tank and portable sanitizers, MRCS volunteers and BDRT members will provide sanitization in the flooded area with assistance of professional agencies including local emergency management agency and local health centers. As most households had their assets lost, they are currently being directly exposed to the continental climate of Mongolia and need blankets, mattresses, and warm clothes. Currently through the relevant mid-level branches, second-hand warm clothes are being distributed to the affected households.

Even in the hardest-hit areas, markets are still accessible with key commodities widely available. Unconditional CVA could support households and communities to prioritize their immediate and specific needs such as purchase of lost assets. The confirmed preliminary need assessment reports have been received from the affected areas by the Red Cross branches in the affected areas and the MRCS analysis highlighted key relief priority in CVA as the affected population will be able to meet their immediate needs. MRCS has the experience and been implementing cash transfer programming since 2016 and has approximately reached 100,000 people directly. MRCS has five staff members trained in Practical Cash in Emergencies Training and 70 volunteers who have undertaken Cash in Emergencies Training.

The affected population who lost their gers completely 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 and replacement of damaged parts of ger/houses and other necessary household items. Total of 15 gers have been completely destroyed and 15 households will receive assistance by the local authority. The replacement of the gers is provided by the local authorities as stated by the local red cross branches and the beneficiaries.

Targeting

MRCS is closely coordinating with government agencies, including National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). After conducting assessments with local authorities and representation of the affected community, it was decided that 800 households will be assisted with focus in the most vulnerable and affected population. The provinces are selected in close collaboration with the NEMA; based on secondary data and primary situational analysis done by the provincial branches.

For the selection of the 800 families to be assisted, the following selection criteria have been considered

- Priority will be given to families of low-income whose livelihoods have been affected.
- Families affected by the floods in critical areas (structural damage or uninhabitable housing/gers, access to basic services, damage to the lives or health of family members).
- Families with children under five years of age, elderly, pregnant women, lactating women, people with disabilities
- Exposure to health and survival risks
- Families that have not received similar assistance from another institutions or government
- Families living in the most difficult to reach areas with significant population of indigenous population with poor economic capacity.

Geographically, the operation will focus on the most affected provinces (Arkhangai, Bulgan, Khuvsgul, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Selenge provinces) and districts of the capital Ulaanbaatar, (Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, Chingeltei, Bayangol, Sukhbaatar, Khan-Uul districts).

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.

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	Total
Young Children (under 5 years)	15.0%	215	218	433
Children (5-17yrs)	24.2%	355	342	697
Adults (18-49 yrs)	41.1%	655	529	1,184
Elderly (>50 yrs)	15.5%	255	190	445
People with disabilities	4.2%	62	59	121
Total		1,542	1,338	2,880

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

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

members in six provinces and six districts in the capital Ulaanbaatar paid visits to the affected households to reflect their needs and concerns 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. A lessons 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 closely in a timely manner.

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 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

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 currently at the school dormitory and with relatives in Arkhangai, Darkhan-Uul, Ulaanbaatar city. BDRT members who are trained in CEA and PSS are making daily visits to the targeted population. The replacement of the gers is in discussion with local emergency management agency and authority. Unconditional cash assistance will be delivered electronically in which the dignity of affected population is protected.

Civil-Military Relations

The IFRC will support MRCS in its auxiliary role to ensure core humanitarian values and Red Cross Red Crescent fundamental principles will not be compromised when working in the same humanitarian space as the military and other security services. If the MRCS branches are required to work in close coordination with military and/or other security actors, it will be done following the principles of last resort, do no harm, distinction, not resort to armed protection, sharing information that does not threaten the neutrality and independence of their humanitarian action and promote the proper use of the Red Cross emblem. All MRCS staff and volunteers will be advised to refer to the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance 2013 Section 6 – Relations with Public Authorities: Civil-Military Coordination and the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to a Safer Mission when there is a need to cooperate and coordinate with national military and/or other security services. IFRC and MRCS operations and programme managers/coordinators are to adhere to the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to Managers especially Chapter 5 – Working with the military.

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

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

Population to be assisted: 800 households in affected areas will receive hygiene kits and will receive key hygiene messages through hygiene promotion activities

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere and Core humanitarian standard. The IFRC WASH guidelines for hygiene promotion in emergency operations and the IFRC MHM guidelines are used where applicable.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# of household (and people) reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases (Target: 800 households/2,880 people).											
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	# of assessments/monitoring visits undertaken and shared (Target: 3)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 2,880) # of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities (Target: 72)											
	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.	x	x	x									
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).				x	x	x						
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.					x	x	x					
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials					x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (HHIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (Target: 800)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Identify and register beneficiaries	x	x										
AP030	Procure 800 hygiene kits		x	x									
AP030	Distribute 800 hygiene kits to the affected families				x	x							
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene kits and beneficiary satisfaction through household surveys.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

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

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRMN016 Mongolia: Flash Floods

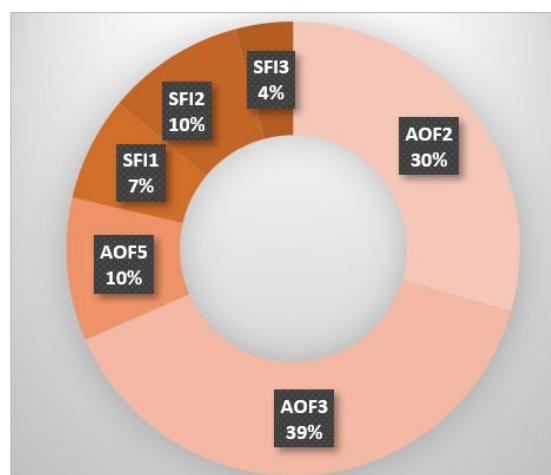
4/8/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	72,258
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,226
Teaching Materials	1,742
Cash Disbursement	95,484
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	192,710
Distribution & Monitoring	6,097
Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,097
National Society Staff	5,226
Volunteers	1,510
Personnel	6,735
Workshops & Training	19,839
Workshops & Training	19,839
Information & Public Relations	1,742
Office Costs	14,966
Communications	3,048
Financial Charges	77
General Expenditure	19,834
DIRECT COSTS	245,215
INDIRECT COSTS	15,939
TOTAL BUDGET	261,153

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	76,955
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	101,773
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	26,591
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	19,438
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	25,679
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	10,719
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		261,153



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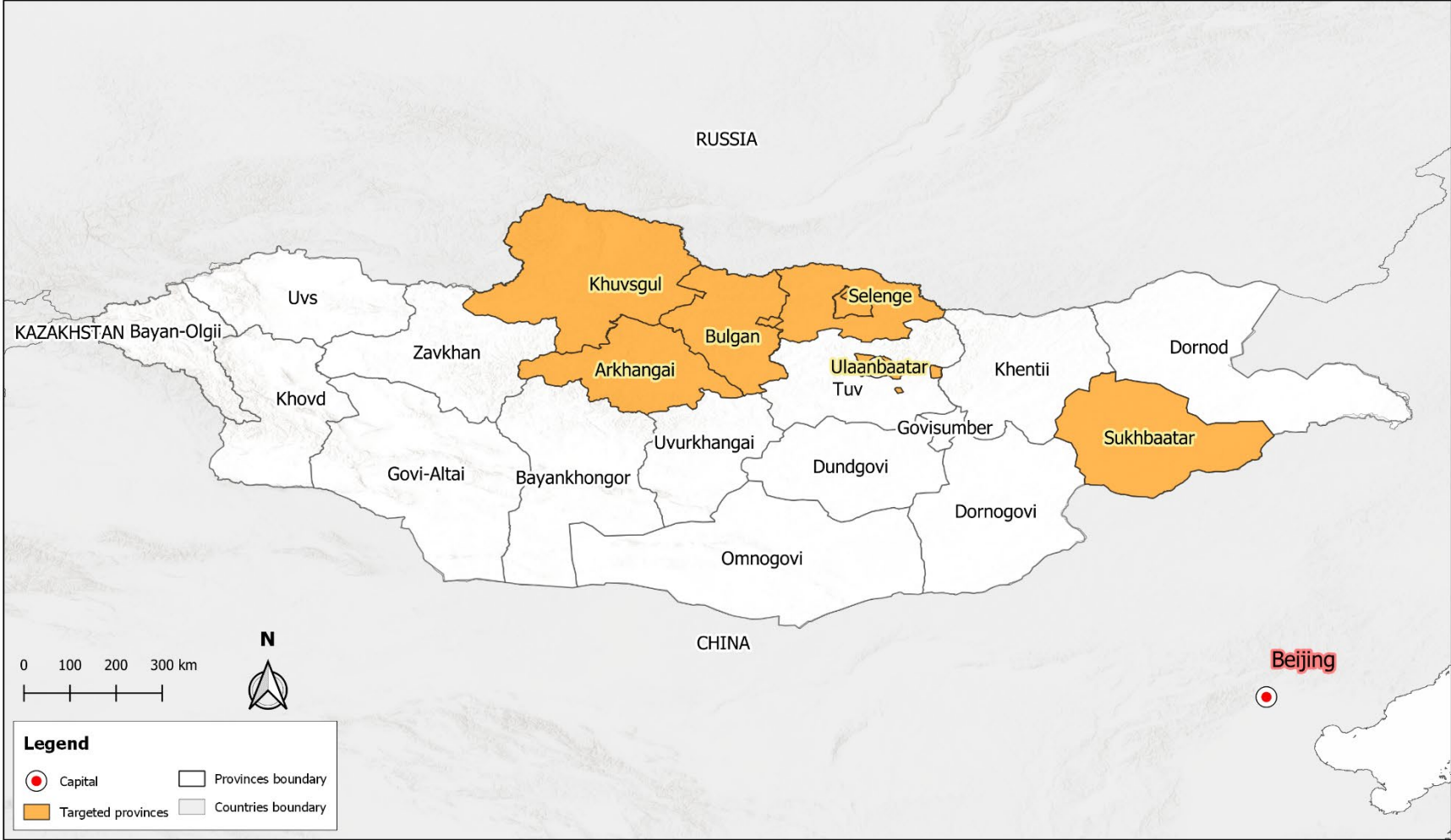
How we work

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



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.