

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRMN016
Date of Issue: 28/2/2023	Glide number: FF-2022-000278-MNG
Operation start date: 08/08/2022	Operation end date: 30/11/2022
Host National Society: Mongolian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 261,153
Number of people affected: 4,269 (1,186 households)	Number of people assisted: 17,044 people reached directly, 13,009 people reached indirectly
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency for Environmental Monitoring Meteorology (NAMEM), local government units (LGU), social welfare offices and financial service providers.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 19 and 24 July 2022, major flash floods occurred, along with additional heavy rainfall and floods reported on 26 July, which affected Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan and Chingeltei districts¹².

According to the primary data collected from the Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) local branches, 1,186 households or about 4,269 people were severely affected by the flash floods which 15 households had their “ger” destroyed. According to NEMA, one person was killed and 21 injured.

The rainfall precipitation average was 46-60 mm which differed depending on the region and continued for 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 a disastrous phenomenon.



Ger destroyed in Bayanzurkh district. (Photo: Bayanzurkh Red Cross or MRCS.

As a result of the sudden and heavy rains, there were many cases of flash floods in the country in both urban and remote settlements. The flash flood caused damages to infrastructure including the railway, roads, bridges, and at the household level damage, livestock mortality, complete destruction to gers³, fences and isolation water barricades. No hospitals or health centres were affected, they were functioning.

¹ Article 1: <https://gogo.mn/r/8nk62>

² Article 2: <https://gogo.mn/r/4nlvn>

³ Ger is a portable yurt used by Mongolian nomads.

Table 1: Damages and losses by the flash flooding as of 1 August 2022

No.	Province/district	Damaged and destroyed houses and gers			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		649	522	15	1,186	7,030

Source: local Red Cross branches and authorities

Summary of response

Overview of operating National Society

MRCS closely monitored the weather and ensured readiness in case of any disaster since June 2022 when the rain started. Through its media and press channels and chapters across the country, MRCS distributed prevention posters and videos indirectly reaching 26,434 people. When flash floods occurred, the members of the branch disaster response team were deployed and assigned to conduct situation reports and needs analysis between 19 to 26 July 2022.

Relevant branch secretaries in flooded provinces and districts attended their Emergency Commissions meetings and reported to the headquarters. MRCS exchanged timely information through the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Beijing and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) through emails. As soon as the flash floods occurred, MRCS requested for Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) support for a timely response.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Through its CCD in Beijing and APRO in Kuala Lumpur, the IFRC supported coordination and resource mobilization efforts for disaster response efforts of the MRCS. IFRC supported the MRCS in the implementation of activities through technical assistance as well as any administrative support as appropriate.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Local authorities in each province deployed their emergency response teams to help affected families in evacuating from flooded areas, clean debris and mud, and drain flood water. World Vision in Mongolia allocated 15 gers to the families who had their gers completely destroyed and severely damaged in Arkhangai province. MRCS exchanged timely information with the other stakeholders to ensure effective response and avoid any duplication of effort.



A sample of MRCS flood prevention posters on Facebook with information on household preparedness items for flood. (Source: MRCS).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members in six provinces and six districts of the capital Ulaanbaatar conducted a needs and damage assessment from 19 to 24 July 2022 and it was noted that most households had lost their essential household 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 26 July 2022 increased the number of those affected significantly. It was analyzed from the needs assessment that through unconditional cash, the households who had their homes severely damaged could repair and replace their shelters.



Local emergency management authorities working on-site (Photo: Songinokhairkhan emergency management department)

In addition, most flash floods 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 was a risk of exposure to diarrhoea-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 became serious concerns. By the provision of hygiene kits, the risk of potentially communicable diseases such as diarrhoea, hepatitis A and E, dysentery, and anthrax could be reduced. As most households lost their assets, they were directly exposed to the continental climate of Mongolia and in need of blankets, mattresses, and warm clothes. As an initial response, MRCS mobilized 50 bundles of second-hand clothes for the affected population.

Even in the hardest-hit areas, markets were still accessible with key commodities widely available. Unconditional cash assistance was feasible to support households and communities to prioritize their immediate and specific needs such as to repair their damaged house/gers and purchase lost assets. The confirmed preliminary need assessment reports were received from the affected areas by the Red Cross branches and the MRCS analysis highlighted key relief priority in cash assistance as the affected population would be able to meet their immediate needs mentioned above and more. Since MRCS has been implementing cash transfer programming since 2016 and had approximately reached 120,000 people directly and trained staff in cash transfer programmes (CTP), it was a completely feasible intervention. 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 were temporarily residing in relatives' homes and local shelters. Based on the situation analysis, most of the affected population were facing immediate needs including food and replacement of damaged parts of ger/houses and other necessary household items. The replacement of the gers was identified to be manageable by the local authorities and other NGOs as stated by the local red cross branches and the people reached. Later 15 households received gers from World Vision in Mongolia.

Targeting

Throughout the operation, MRCS ensured that interventions were 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. MRCS used its own eligibility criteria for flood-affected communities.

These groups were considered according to the level of impact. The direct people reached included the elderly, women, and children as they were part of the most at-risk groups. More specifically, the direct people reached within the local populations were identified based on their level of vulnerability in coping with the disasters. Such factors considered in their selection include the socioeconomic status of the people reached prioritized as most at risk.

MRCS closely coordinated with government agencies, including NEMA. After conducting an assessment with local authorities and representatives of the affected community, it was decided that 800 households require assistance while the rest of the affected community was not severely affected and the community themselves stated that they did not need assistance. The provinces were selected in close collaboration with the NEMA; based on secondary data and primary situational analysis done by the provincial branches.

Table 2: Sex Age Disaggregated Data of households who received assistance from the DREF response

Province	Sex		Age				
	M	F	0-6 Months	6 months- age of 5	Age 5-17	Age 18-59	Age 60 and beyond
Arkhangai	198	193	51	66	75	152	47
Bulgan	136	153	26	58	72	101	32
Khuvsgul	173	167	43	58	65	133	41
Orkhon	195	194	51	66	73	152	47
Darkhan-Uul	175	163	44	57	64	132	41
Selenge	147	138	37	48	55	111	34
Bayanzurkh	281	276	72	96	106	217	66
Songinokhairkhan	189	185	49	63	71	146	45
Chingeltei	96	108	18	42	51	71	22
Bayangol	88	112	18	40	50	70	22
Sukhbaatar	32	36	6	14	17	24	7
Khan-Uul	48	54	9	20	25	36	12
	1,758	1,779	424	628	724	1,345	416
Total	3,537						

For targeting, MRCS used two-stage criteria where people reached must meet both the flood impact level and vulnerability criteria. The flood impact criteria assess if the household had their home damaged at a complete, partial or slight level of impact or assets affected at a complete, partial or slight level of impact. If a household met the mentioned criteria, the person would be selected as people reached, followed by an assessment of vulnerability for prioritization. The vulnerability criteria include households with five or more children under 16, seniors who are 60 or older with no guardian, households with pregnant or lactating women, households with people with disabilities, and single-parented households with three or more children under 16.

Risk Analysis

During the implementation, MRCS tabled out anticipated risks that could have an impact on the operation. Through identifying the risks, MRCS further outlined the responses to minimise the impact. These can be further understood below.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Response taken
Households have homes severely damaged by flash floods and lost their essential household items. It is even harder for people who lack the 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 incapable of returning to their normal lifestyle on their own suffer great emotional distress and financial despair.	Unconditional cash assistance was provided to meet their immediate needs. Also, unconditional cash was expected to hasten the recovery process and support returning to a normal lifestyle.
Most flash floods occurred in rural areas where pit latrines are commonly used. The pit latrines overflow due to floods and contaminated the surrounding area.	There is a high risk of communicable water-borne diseases spreading in the contaminated area especially, and children are facing the highest risk of being infected with diarrhoea and other communicable diseases.	Hygiene kits were provided to households with essential hygiene products including soap bars, sanitizing liquid and washing powder etc. This allowed the household to keep a hygienic manner and reduce the risk of communicable diseases until the area was completely cleaned.
The affected household members lost all/most of their household assets and clothes. The households residing in the temporary shelters needed the non-food items support.	Lactating or pregnant women, children and senior people are directly exposed to weather where their health is at risk. The lack of physical shelter against any upcoming human-induced or natural phenomenon may impose fatal harm to their health, both mentally and physically.	Unconditional cash assistance combined with household items such as blankets and mattresses was provided to assist the affected households to meet their immediate needs in shelter.

In some areas of the affected municipalities, the water level was high, infrastructure was damaged, and roads were blocked due to the flash floods. These circumstances created operational risks, which posed significant impacts on relief efforts and other assistance to the affected people. MRCS branches communicated with the local authorities and emergency management agencies in advance to ensure that transportation assistance could be provided by the local authorities and emergency management agencies to MRCS branches in delivering relief items to the targeted households where the MRCS branches do not have the off-road vehicles, or the road situation does not allow for the vehicles to function. There wasn't any problem during the transportation of the items.

Additionally, Volunteers who were engaging in relief distribution activities were protected by personnel protective equipment and insurance. No restriction affected the operation plan regarding COVID-19 during the time and MRCS was able to conduct activities ensuring all volunteers who were involved were provided with PPE. Overall, during the lifespan of the operation, there was no prohibition from the government on COVID-19, which restricted the operation activity. Still, to ensure COVID-19 safe response, NDRT and BDRT members involved in the operation were provided with personal safety and equipment. At the distribution points, only 15 people reached had gathered at once to reduce the risk of COVID-19 being spread.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The MRCS utilized its presence of staff and volunteers across the affected areas, and actively engaged in response immediately following the event. The operation was relief focused, providing the affected population with household items including mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits and unconditional cash meanwhile ensuring potential risk was reduced through information, education, and communication (IEC) materials' distribution and local training. Cash distribution was considered as an option during the relief phase. The operation consisted of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Basic needs: multipurpose cash interventions:** unconditional, unrestricted cash assistance was provided to 800 households to meet their immediate needs. Each household received MNT 370,000 (equivalent to 100.3 CHF) in one-off distribution.
2. **Household items (mattresses, blankets, and hygiene kits):** Target to cover 800 families with hygiene kits to provide the immediate shelter and WASH needs of the affected population and prevent water-borne diseases.

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

Each household in need received a certificate which clearly described what kind of assistance they received and how to contact MRCS if they wanted to suggest or file a complaint. The certificate also ensured the Movement visibility with MRCS and IFRC logos.



MRCS distributing the aid to targeted people in Selenge province. (Photo: MRCS)



People reached certification. (Source: MRCS)

Livelihoods and basic needs

Displaced households were provided with multipurpose cash to meet their immediate needs. MRCS analyzed the market situation and concluded that the markets were functioning, and goods were available. Thus, cash assistance could enable people reached to meet their own basic needs. It allowed the people not only to receive aid but also to participate in the project by granting them the opportunity to purchase for themselves to meet the specific need they may have and promote dignity. In the analysis of the post-distribution report, it was identified the people reached spent 46 per cent of the cash on household assets⁴ 35 per cent on food items, 16 per cent on household repairs and 3 per cent on others such as school supplies. One hundred per cent of the survey participants stated they were satisfied with the amount of the cash assistance and expressed the cash was able to cover their immediate needs. Cash assistance procedures were implemented according to the MRCS Cash Transfer Standard Operating Procedure, and in agreement with the Financial Service Provider, namely Khan Bank. The contract with the financial service provider was done in compliance with the IFRC procurement procedure. Those documents were developed accordingly to the IFRC guidelines for cash-based interventions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

As stated earlier, the pit latrines were mostly used in flood-affected areas where the surrounding areas had been heavily contaminated. It was clear there were great risks of potential diarrhoea or communicable disease. Hygiene kits were provided to prevent potential communicable diseases. According to the initial assessment conducted by the BDRT and NDRT, the WASH campaign should have a special focus on the 2–5-year-old kids who don't practice sufficient hygiene, to reach the targeted group MRCS developed a comic book on the WASH where children would learn about the flash flood impacts and how to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Red Cross branch disaster response team members conducted grass-root level hygiene promotion to the affected community during the distribution. Through the WASH campaign, Red Cross volunteers also promoted proper hygiene practices such as thorough hand washing with soap, mask-wearing, social distancing, and hand sanitizing. As part of the refresher training for 72 volunteers, a training of trainers on sanitation and hygiene promotion, and information dissemination training was conducted on 15-18 August 2022, as well as on 29 August – 1 September 2022. Also, during the training, volunteers learned to recognize COVID-19 symptoms and practice the relevant safety measures.



Comic book on flood prevention and WASH for the kids (Source: MRCS)

At the distribution sites, the volunteers were able to share their knowledge with the community. The trained trainers organized nine trainings at local schools and dorms. The trained volunteers form branch disaster response teams and continuously observed and monitored the WASH situation in relevant communities until October 2022 and sent situation reports to the MRCS Headquarters every two weeks. Through hygiene promotion activities and trainings, MRCS reached 16,160 people directly and 13,009 people indirectly. Red Cross staff introduced the proper usage of hygiene kits at the distribution sites, and the instruction for usage was also allocated with the items.

The hygiene kit included the following items:

- Shampoo for adult, 250 ml - 1 piece
- Shampoo for kids, 250 ml - 1 piece
- Toothpaste, 100 gr - 5 pieces
- Toothbrush, soft bristle - 5 pieces
- Sanitary pads, 23 cm long - 8 bags
- Toilet paper, tubeless, 3-layer - 12 pieces
- Washing powder, 1 kg - 3 pieces
- Razor – 5 pieces
- Hand soap bar – 12 pieces
- Hand towel – 2 pieces

Distribution table	
Province/District	# Of household
Arkhangai	80
Bulgan	85
Khuvsgul	70
Orkhon	86
Darkhan-Uul	64
Selenge	50
Bayanzurkh	120
Songinokhairkhan	80
Chingeltei	60
Bayangol	55
Sukhbaatar	20
Khan-Uul	30
Total	800

⁴ Household assets could refer to any household property including home, furniture, commercial property, vehicles, equipment.



BDR members participating in training for hygiene promotion trainers (Photo: MRCS)



Hygiene kit items and household items before being packaged, Darkhan-Uul Red Cross. (Photo: MRCS)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 2,735

Male: 1,279

Female: 1,456

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

Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households (and people) reached with household items to meet their immediate needs	800 households / 2,880 people	800 households / 2,735 people
# of households (and people) provided with HHI that supports health, dignity, and safety, reducing their exposure to continental climate	800 households / 2,880 people)	800 households/ 2,735 people

Narrative description of achievements

As targeted, 800 households were provided with essential household items for their immediate shelter needs. Each household received four blankets and four mattresses. The procurement of the blankets and mattresses was conducted *and* aligned with the IFRC procurement procedure standards.

Challenges

The global economic recession, the uncertain Ukraine situation, lockdowns in China, the high inflation rate (13.8 per cent, 2022, Mongolian Bank) as well as the increase of commodities prices on a daily basis has impacted suppliers to offer prices beyond the budgeted quantum. Even though the market analysis was conducted to identify the realistic commodity prices, the prices had risen sharply since the assessment. Using the expanded network among the vendors of the relevant commodities, MRCS was able to keep the overall expenditure within the budget.

Lessons Learned

During the lessons learned workshop, branch secretaries suggested that each branch must have at least 10-20 gers in their emergency stock to provide emergency shelter immediately as a contingency, since there are people reached who need immediate needs of shelter.

The operation budget must consider the unpredictable costs and unexpected gaps which could emerge due to the economic and geo-political situations.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 2,735

Male: 1,279

Female: 1,456

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods

Output 1.1: Affected families are provided with unconditional cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households (and people) who received unconditional cash	800 households / 2,880 people	800 households / 2,735 people
# of households (and people) satisfied with the amount of unconditional multipurpose cash assistance received	800 households / 2,880 people	800 households / 2,735 people

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 800 households or 2,735 people who were most severely affected by the flood were assisted with multipurpose cash assistance to meet their immediate needs. The people reached data was collected through local social service units and midlevel branches and cleaned by NDRT and validated by the financial service provider. In the framework of the contract made with the financial service provider, 800 households received their cash assistance directly to their bank account. It took 11 days to complete the cash transfer since the verification of the people to be assisted. In the analysis of the post-distribution report, it was identified the people reached spent 46 per cent of the cash on household assets (electronic devices, furniture, kitchen items etc.), 35 per cent on food items, 16 per cent on household repairs and 3 per cent on the school supply. 100 per cent of the people reached were completely satisfied.

Challenges

Despite the long-lasting beneficiary mismatch issue, the cash transfer assistance was implemented as planned. Although not a major problem, it was identified that there should be capacity-building training among the staff of mid and primary-level branches on digital literacy.

Lessons Learned

In the operation, the old methods were used for the cash transfer programming. The old method refers to where the data of the people reached is sent to the bank for mismatch check and if there is a mismatch the bank will send back the list pointing out all the errors, MRCS then will send the list with errors back to the branches for correction this type of back-and-forth email exchange will happen many times. Currently, MRCS is planning to improve the existing system using the potential ways to minimize the time for data validation of the people reached.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 17,044 directly (13,009 people indirectly)

Male: 7,970

Female: 9,074

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household (and people) reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases	800 households / 2,880 people	1,023 households / 3,537 people
# of assessments/monitoring visits undertaken and shared	3 visits	6 visits

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	2,880	16,160 directly reached/ 13,009 indirectly reached
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	72	72

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (household items) 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	800	1,023
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Narrative description of achievements

Within the framework of the operation, a total of 800 households or 2,735 people received the hygiene kits. Additionally, there was some additional funding available due to exchange rate gain. Based on the needs on the ground, MRCS managed to provide in total 1,023 households set of essential hygiene items including additional 223 sets. The objective of the hygiene kit distribution was to reduce the probability of the outbreak of waterborne disease.

During the operation, there wasn't any outbreak of waterborne disease in the affected provinces. The hygiene promotion campaign and training was organized in the affected areas with the support of local BDRT and volunteers, where a total number of 625 people attended. Through the campaign, a total number of 12,800 people received IEC materials on hygiene practices and 13,009 people were reached via social media posts. The campaign aimed to increase the hygiene behavior among the community, especially the households with children under 5. The topics of the campaign included proper hand washing, use of purified water, safety measures to take during and after flood. The 72 volunteers were trained as the trainers in the WASH and hygiene promotion to conduct the hygiene promotion trainings at the local level and conduct the hygiene promotion campaign.



NDRT members visit Selenge province to meet the representation of the people reached and the local authorities for monitoring of the operation. (Photo: MRCS)

A total of 72 volunteers were involved during the operation in situation reporting, needs analysis, distribution and monitoring and ensured Red Cross visibility during the process. Relief goods were delivered in a timely manner and met standards; procurement of the relief goods was undertaken by MRCS in line with IFRC Procurement Procedure. Information, education, and communication materials including posters, brochures on proper hygiene practice and flood prevention, and a comic book for children have been developed and distributed to the communities through midlevel branches.

A total of 26 households were visited after the distribution of the hygiene kits

and cash distribution. In general, 100 per cent of the respondents were completely satisfied with the hygiene kits. There's no case of diarrhoea or other water-borne disease among the people reached. According to the satisfaction survey, which was engaged with 26 people reached, 100 per cent of the people reached had used the hygiene kits according to the instructions. In total, six monitoring visits were carried out by MRCS and one lessons learned workshop was organized. A total of 3,537 flood-affected people or 1,023 households received 1,023 hygiene kits along with brief hygiene instructions. Relevant Red Cross branches conducted hygiene promotion activities via media channels in addition to face-to-face hygiene promotion activities. The situation monitoring activities were done via site visits and mobile phones or internet calls and paper reports. The contents of the distributed hygiene kits are as listed in earlier table.

Challenges

Due to the current economic recession and political tensions and lockdowns in China, the inflation rate (13.8 per cent, 2022, Mongolian bank.) is high and the prices of the commodities are increasing daily. The suppliers were offering

prices which were higher than the budgeted price. Even though the market analysis was conducted to identify the realistic commodity prices, the prices had risen sharply since the assessment.

Lessons Learned

During the lessons learned workshop, it was identified MRCS lacks child-friendly disaster risk reduction materials. It is most efficient to teach disaster safety knowledge from a young age to build foundational awareness. Within the framework of the operation, the comic book for flash flooding and earthquake are developed and printed. The connection has been established with well-known comic book publishers thus there's the possibility that MRCS could develop more child-friendly DRR materials.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: NS have trained and skilled human resources for better implementation

Output 1.1: NS have effective and motivated volunteers

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and branch response team members trained and deployed to support operation (Target: 72)	72 volunteers	72 volunteers
Visibility of NS volunteers and staff with community ensured throughout operation (Target: Yes)	Yes	Yes
# of volunteers involved in response who are insured (Target:72)	72 volunteers	72 volunteers

International Disaster Response

Outcome S1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output 1.1.1: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Relief goods are delivered in timely matter and meets standard (Target: Yes)	Yes	Yes
The logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements (Target: Yes)	Yes	Yes

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome 1: NS together with IFRC uses its unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Output 1.1: NS and IFRC are visible, trusted and effective advocate on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS and IFRC participate in local, national, and international dialogues/meetings (Target: Yes)	Yes	Yes
# of communication materials produced/published (Target: 6,000)	6,000	6,000

Output 1.1: NS together with IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of monitoring activity carried out by NS and IFRC (Target: 3)	3	6
# of lessons learned workshop	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 72 volunteers were trained and involved during the operation in situation reporting, needs analysis, distribution and monitoring and ensured Red Cross visibility during the process. The refresher training was held at the MRCS Youth camp and coordinated by the climate change and disaster management department.

During the refresher training which was conducted August 15 - 18, branch disaster response team members and national disaster response team members were able to unite their understanding of the situation and be familiarized with the operational plan and context.

Relief goods were delivered in a timely manner and all the relief items were procured accordingly to the SPHERE standard and allocated aligned with the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance.

In total six monitoring visits were finished by MRCS to conduct rapid and post-distribution monitoring. During the monitoring visits, a total of 26 people reached were interviewed. One lessons learned workshop was organized at the MRCS Youth Camp, branches secretaries from relevant midlevel branches and representatives from local authorities and volunteers were engaged.

During the lessons learned workshop, the participants were able to identify their successes and challenges and way to forward through open discussion. As a result of the lessons learned workshop, a list of recommendations has been developed and is currently sent to the midlevel branches for review.

The highlights from the recommendations include community-based vulnerability and capacity assessment, local risk mapping capacity should be strengthened, also, evacuation procedures in the local contingency plans should be updated regularly. IFRC and NS visibility was ensured throughout the operation through IEC materials including certificates, banners and complaint and suggestion hotline, uniforms.



Volunteers prepare blankets for distribution.
(Photo: Orkhon Red Cross of MRCS)

Challenges

During the community trainings at the local level, which was organized by the volunteers, it was identified through the interview that most of the community were not aware of the disaster risk and impacts or the mitigation methods. It was essentially required to give them the proper understanding of risk and ways to reduce it. Hence, the understanding disaster risk and hazard module was additionally taught with the hygiene promotion training module.

Lessons Learned

During the lessons learned workshop, it was highlighted that during the summer months, the prevention campaign should be run as the casualty due to water accident is very high. It was stated that out of all the hazards, water incident seems to be one of the highest with casualties. DREF operation acts when the flash floods occurred and assets and human lives are lost, mostly focusing on the response but it doesn't really allocate much in risk reduction regarding water incidents because it's not considered as an emergency.

D. Financial Report

A total amount of CHF 261,153 was approved for this DREF operation, including CHF 245,215 for MRCS's operation cost and CHF 15,939 for IFRC's PSSR and reporting costs. CHF 245,919 was transferred to MRCS. Based on the financial report, the budget has been fully utilized. Among the CHF 261,153 income, CHF 18,718 was spent on AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction, CHF 28,809 on livelihood and basic needs, CHF 29,912 on WASH, and CHF 16,715 on Strengthen National Societies. There is a small variance due to exchange rate gain which was further explained above in the WASH section. Full financial report is attached at the end of this report.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information

Reference documents



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- Felipe Delcid, Manager Emergency Operations; email:
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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Juliene De Bernard, Partnership in Emergencies - Surge; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

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

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

How we work

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

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/8-2023/1	Operation	MDRMN016
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2022/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27/Feb/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMN016 - Mongolia - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 08 Aug 2022 to 30 Nov 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	261,153
DREF Allocations	261,153
Expenditure	-261,154
Closing Balance	-1

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash		0	0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	24,735	29,912	-5,176
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	213,270	207,821	5,449
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	5,565	5,589	-23
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	243,571	243,322	249
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	17,583	17,832	-250
Enabling Approaches Total	17,583	17,832	-250
Grand Total	261,153	261,154	-1

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/8-2023/1	Operation	MDRMN016
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2022/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27/Feb/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMN016 - Mongolia - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 08 Aug 2022 to 30 Nov 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	190,968	190,967	1
Clothing & Textiles	72,258	72,260	-2
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,226	28,086	-4,861
Cash Disbursement	95,484	90,621	4,863
Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,323	11,352	-29
Distribution & Monitoring	11,323	11,352	-29
Personnel	1,510	1,376	134
Volunteers	1,510	1,376	134
Workshops & Training	19,839	20,064	-225
Workshops & Training	19,839	20,064	-225
General Expenditure	21,576	21,456	120
Information & Public Relations	3,484	3,450	34
Office Costs	14,966	14,959	7
Communications	3,048	3,048	1
Financial Charges	77		77
Indirect Costs	15,939	15,939	0
Programme & Services Support Recover	15,939	15,939	0
Grand Total	261,153	261,154	-1