



Leveraging Tradition and Science in Disaster Risk Reduction in Mongolia-2 (LTS2-Mongolia)

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT

Agreement # AID-OFDA-G-15-00101

Submitted To: USAID
Submitted By: Mercy Corps

October 30, 2015

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ACRONYMS AND TRANSLATIONS

<i>aimag</i>	An administrative unit similar to a province or state
<i>dzud</i>	An environmental hazard that unfolds over several seasons and includes drought conditions in the summer leading to poor forage availability and low temperatures, heavy snows and/or ice in winter which combine to exhaust animals, leading to death from starvation or exposure.
ES	engageSPARK
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
LEWS	Livestock Early Warning System
LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards
LTS	Leveraging Tradition and Science in Disaster Risk Reduction in Mongolia
MEGD	Ministry of Environment and Green Development
MNO	Mobile Network Operator
MNDI	Mongolian National Development Institute
NAMEM	National Agency of Meteorology and Environmental Management
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Emergency Warning System
NUM	National University of Mongolia
SMS	Short Message Service
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
<i>soum</i>	An administrative unit similar to a county
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank

GENERAL INFORMATION

Project name:	Leveraging Tradition and Science in Disaster Risk Reduction in Mongolia 2
Duration:	May 1, 2015 to April 30, 2016
Funding:	Total funding: 278,207.00 USAID: 278,207.00
Direct Beneficiaries:	Government representatives and local authorities; community representatives, herder organizations and herders (total 9,168)
Indirect:	Rural residents in 10 aimags (total 151,481)
Reporting period:	Jul 1, 2015 to Sep 30, 2015
Target area:	

Region	Aimags	Highly dzud affected soums (counties)
West	Hovd	Altai, Bulgan Uench.
	Uvs	Baruunturuun, Davst, Zuungobi, Zuunkhangai, Malchin, Naranbulag, Undurkhangai, Sagil, Tes, Turgen, Khyargas, Tsagaankhairkhan
	Bayan Ulgee	Altai, Bulgan, Sagsai, Ulaankhus, Tsengel
Altai	Zavhan	Aldarkhaan, Asgat, Bayantes, Bayankhairkhan, Ider, Numrug, Songino, Tosontsengel, Tudevtei, Telmen, Tes, Tsagaankhairkhan, Tsagaanchuluut, Tsetsen-Uul, Erdenekhairkhan
	Gobi Altai	Bugat Bayan-Uul Delger Tonkhil Tugrug Khaliun
Hangai	Uvurhangai	Bat-Ulzii, Bayan-Undur, Burd, Kharkhorin, Khujirt, Ulziit, Yesunzuil, Zuunbayan-Ulaan
	Arkhangai	Bulgan, Ugiinuur, Tuvshruulekh, Khashaat, Khotont, Tsenkher
	Bayankhongor	Bayanbulag, Bayan-Ovoo, Gurvanbulag, Jargalant, Jinst, Zag, Ulziit, Khureemeral, Erdenetsogt
Gobi	Dundgobi	Adaatsag, Erdenedalai
East	Sukhbaatar	Asgat, Dariganga, Erdenetsaagan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mercy Corps began supporting the use of weather and pasture data in production planning through the Gobi Forage project resulting in the introduction of the Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS) in 2007. The LEWS system continues to receive international development support from the World Bank. A number of government agencies¹ in Mongolia are now tasked with creating and distributing information on weather risk and weather forecasts, but with little coordination and no clearly defined goals on reaching end-users. In this

¹ The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA); NAMHEM; the Ministry of Environment and Green Development (MEGD); aimag Governors' Offices; aimag agriculture and veterinary extension workers, and soum governments.

context, information and knowledge products are being produced, but they are not reaching local communities, herder households, local administrators and first responders who can utilize such necessary information.

From June 2013 to September 2014, OFDA supported Mercy Corps’ efforts to solve this communication breakdown through training and information delivery systems. The *Leveraging Tradition and Science in Disaster Risk Reduction in Mongolia* (LTS) project evaluated existing DRR and disaster management systems, connected local communities to weather information, trained local administrations on emergency management planning, and tested an SMS information platform that would enable herding communities to access, interpret and apply weather forecast information in their management practices. The LTS project theorized that there was strong demand for information and for management tools that could improve planning, mitigation and management of winter weather risks and this was validated through effective program implementation. Working closely with local partners and key national emergency management actors, LTS introduced planning tools that are simple to implement; provided increased understanding of available weather information and how to utilize it; and identified opportunities for significant improvement in dzud outcome through simple management tools and improved information flow. LTS demonstrated that herders are eager for more information and better tools to support dzud preparation and risk mitigation.

Expanding upon our initial work, the LTS2 project is accomplishing two critical goals: 1) A national SMS platform for weather and pasture information and 2) Increased aimag (province) and soum-level capacity to provide training on emergency planning, preparation and mitigation to segmented audiences within the local community. Mercy Corps is implementing LTS2 in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS), the Mongolian National Development Institute (MNDI) and their partner Keio University (KEIO).

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES

This second quarterly report covers the period of July 1 to September 30, 2015 which focused on developing training curriculum, conducting Training of Trainers (ToT), and testing delivery and content of SMS messages to local community members.

Summary

Period	Activities	Outcomes
Q2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed training curriculum • Created Mongolian language translation of key Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) tools; and revised the LTS dzud best practices book • Conducted ToT in four regions • Mapped soum- and bagh-level location names for LEWS monitoring points that will generate weather and pasture forecast information for SMS • Tested the SMS application in target aimags • Launched soum-level direct training by ToT graduates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 164 soum level trainers from 69 target soums completed ToT

Program Set Up

The project launched on May 1, 2015 with the formation of the project team from within existing Mercy Corps staff. During the second quarter, the program team continued to work with MNDI, KEIO and LEWS to determine the optimal organizational structure for sustainable delivery of forecast messages and launched training activities.

Partner Coordination

During July 2015, the KEIO team visited Mongolia and met with the LTS2 team to review the technical design of the SMS system and to discuss next steps for implementing message creation and delivery. It was agreed that an attempt would be made to program sample messages for each ToT session in order to demonstrate live messaging to the training participants. Unfortunately, due to other work KEIO was not able to meet that goal.

Mercy Corps met with Mr. Ykhanbai, project coordinator for the DREAM IT program in collaboration with Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Emergency Warning System (RIMES) that piloted three different versions of

local weather and pasture forecasting at the soum-level.² We jointly reviewed their experience which included using expert team members to craft forecast messages in collaboration with community members. Mr. Ykhanbai confirmed that the herders working with DREAM IT were willing to pay higher fees for SMS with useful weather and pasture forecast information.

During the first two quarters of 2015, NEMA went through a structural reorganization and replaced a number of department heads and staff. As a result, when LTS2 initiated planning and curriculum development, the team at NEMA had changed and additional mobilization was needed. In spite of that change, NEMA enthusiastically engaged with the training program. Mercy Corps also continued to coordinate and lobby the World Bank and its LAMP team to renew their financial support to LEWS and to develop a specific sustainability and institutionalization plan. This effort is on-going.

Risk Management Policy and Practice

Sub-sector: Building Community Awareness/Mobilization

Activity 1.1 SMS System Design

Based on the analysis and recommendations of Mercy Corps' Senior Director for Program Technology, the LTS2 team initiated work on the SMS delivery system based on the engageSPARK (eS)³ platform. KEIO visited Mongolia during July 2015 and met with Mercy Corps to clarify specific tasks and develop a work plan for moving forward. The messaging system will be centered on the eS platform which will allow for automated messages to be uploaded on a regular schedule and then distribute on-demand to end users who send a text requesting the data. The eS system can distribute messages in both Latin and Cyrillic characters and can send a message to subscribers of any mobile service.

During the second quarter, discussions continued with the World Bank and MNDI on the sustainable management of LEWS and where best to invest LTS2 resources to build capacity and invest in computer equipment. This will allow for LEWS data maintenance and information delivery to be managed and sustained independent of donor financing. The organizational structure for the system design, where the design team will be located and other arrangements, has not yet been fully elaborated or concluded and will continue into the next quarter of program implementation. This negotiation is not expected to interfere with the development and roll out of the SMS delivery system.

Activity 1.2 SMS Message System Implementation

As discussed in the Q1 report, Mercy Corps, MNDI, KEIO, Texas A&M University, and the LEWS teams have collaborated effectively to map out the data flows needed for message creation and delivery. During the current period, Mercy Corps engaged the LEWS team through a subcontract to create a map of all 173 LEWS monitoring points in the LTS2 target soums. LEWS also provided high resolution maps of the target soums in order to support detailed review and discussion on how to name the location in the LTS2 SMS system covered by a given monitoring point. In some cases, local users may have a common name for an area that is different from the maps used at the national level. Discussions were carried out with local stakeholders to confirm which local names would be understood best by end users of the system in a given location. The maps and local names were shared with KEIO to support their work programming the location specific messages and to ensure that they are building the best local name labels into the system. Since September 2015, Keio University has been working on the soum-level SMS system and the programming is expected to be finished in the next quarter.

Activity 1.3 Community Mobilization

During the Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions discussed in detail below, the automated response system to receive weather and pasture information by SMS was introduced to participants. In three of the training groups, 90% of participants were able to access and understand the SMS message. The Zavhan training was conducted at a ger camp outside of the aimag and soum centers and both electricity and phone connectivity were limited. Of the 40 training participants, only three successfully downloaded the test message. The main issues in accessing the system were connectivity related. It is expected that users will need to be in a location with good connectivity to download the SMS messages which is the motivation for developing an on demand system that users can text into when they find a good connection. Some of the older people in the group struggled with their mobile phones. All of the participants praised the on-demand nature of the system and the fact that the forecasts are local. There was also high demand for increasing the number of local monitoring sites that are included. The LTS2 team will evaluate whether it is feasible to include National Agency of Meteorology and Environmental

² DREAM IT was a ten year technology development program.

³ www.engageSPARK.com

Management (NAMEM) monitoring data and whether that would increase the number of locations which receive localized information.

Sub-sector: Capacity Building and Training

Activity 2.1 Partner Mobilization and Planning

Beginning in July, Mercy Corps reached out to NEMA and NAMEM to identify Master Trainers who would participate in developing the LTS2 dzud risk reduction training content and implement ToT. NAMEM declined to participate directly so during August 2015 Mercy Corps, MNDI and NEMA jointly finalized the training schedule and developed the content for both ToT and soum-level direct training. It was agreed that the ToT would be conducted during September 2015 in Ulaanbaatar (Suhbaatar and Dundgobi aimags), Bayanhongor (Bayanhongor, Arhangai and Uvurhangai aimags), Zavhan (Zavhan and Gobi-Altai aimags), and Uvs (Uvs, Bayan-Ulgii, and Hovd aimags). NEMA, Mercy Corps and local authorities jointly identified the ToT participants. NEMA regularly conducts two kinds of training: professional training for their staff and disaster simulation exercises targeted at the general public. Simulation exercises are carried out in four to six aimags per year. During 2015, NEMA plans to conduct disaster simulation exercises in Bayanhongor aimag and invited Mercy Corps staff to organize a four-hour Dzud Risk Planning session to be carried out during the simulation training.

Activity 2.2 Curriculum Development

During July 2015, former LTS program officer, Munkhtuya, was recruited as a consultant to support the development of the training curriculum. In support of that process, she reviewed the LTS training tools, knowledge products and trainee feedback and identified the needed improvements in the training content and tools. She also identified potential master trainers, developed an initial work plan and training outline and improved and expanded the translation of Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) tools that were used during training.

Working with NEMA, the LTS2 team developed a risk management training entitled “Estimate Risk, Plan Early and Overcome Disaster with No Loss.” The training strengthened the disaster risk reduction capacity of local stakeholders by enhancing their understanding and use of early warning information, emergency management systems, and the LEGS tools and methodology. Dr. Suvdansetseg of MNDI developed content on climate change and forecasting that she introduced at the Ulaanbaatar ToT. This was subsequently taught by the core training team at the other three regional sessions. NEMA appointed a training officer to develop content and teach a component at each of the regional ToT sessions. The training includes both a theoretical overview and implementing disaster mitigation plans and conducting assessments during livestock emergency situations.

During the training sessions, participants received a flash drive of the materials covered during the ToT session including a copy of the translated LEGS tools; the LTS Dzud Lessons Book; Disaster Response Leaflets⁴; forecast maps from LEWS and NAMEM; training presentations; and a number of videos demonstrating training techniques covered during ToT. The trainees were also encouraged to join a Facebook group set up during LTS where they could meet other trainers and share experience and advice online. The LTS2 team is also planning additional follow up via text and email to support and encourage trainers.

A majority of the ToT participants reported that the training materials were very useful. Many of the participants would like additional information from the LEGS system to be translated, and they would like the Mongolian language materials to be less technical in order to better communicate the concepts and tools to community members and herders who might not find the technical language easy to understand. Participants also suggested collecting additional best practices from herders who attend LTS2 trainings in target soums and add these stories to a new edition of the Dzud Lessons book paying particular attention to concrete examples that demonstrate how to implement LEGS responses.

Activity 2.3 Training of Trainers and Direct Training

LTS2 implemented four ToT sessions during September 2015 in four regional groupings as noted in the table below. The training was implemented over three days in each location and reached a total of 164 trainers.

Training of Trainers Sessions Conducted

Date	Location	Aimags covered	Number of Soums	No of participants		
				Total	Female	Male

⁴ Created by World Vision through their OFDA Funded Western Regional Resilience project

September 2-4	Ulaanbaatar	Suhbaatar, Dundgobi	5	17	9	8
September 9-11	Bayanhongor	Arhangai, Bayanhongor, Uvurhangai	23	51	19	32
September 14-16	Zavhan	Zavhan, Gobi-Altai	21	48	17	31
September 21-23	Uvs	Bayan-Ulgii, Hovd, Uvs	20	48	19	29
Total			69	164	64	100

Each of the 69 target soums in the LTS2 program sent two representatives to this training and a total of 178 people attended the training including trainers and observers from partner agencies. The trainees and visitors included 137 from state organizations (77 representatives from soum and bagh governor's office, 30 specialists from veterinary and breeding units, 18 officers from Emergency Units, 11 representatives from local Meteorology and Environment Units, and one person came from the health office), 32 participants were representatives from NGOs and 9 were local residents nominated by soum governors. This breakdown includes the trainers, Mercy Corps staff observers and NEMA visitors to the training session.

A total of 164 individuals (64 women) successfully completed the trainings and became local trainers. The local trainers will conduct soum-level direct trainings for 25-30 people in each soum within a month after completing the ToT. There was an overall increase in knowledge and new skills acquisition as a result of participating in the training. The pre- and post-training evaluations show that knowledge of the participants increased by 88.8%. In addition, the participants learned five to six different types of new skills during the training. For example, how to conduct disaster risk assessments and assess the situation of livestock emergency, develop action plans, select and implement livestock interventions, and learn guideline to organize trainings at the soum-level.

The participants' feedback on the training was overwhelmingly positive. According to the post-training evaluation, 95% of participants think that the ToT program meets the needs of participants. A total of 89.5% of respondents believe that the training achieved its goals. When asked how to improve training in the future, most trainees requested to improve translation of the LEGS book, use fewer technical terms, make it easier for herders to read and understand content, and conduct capacity building activities more often. Other comments and ideas included the following: disseminate more handbooks, extend duration of LEGS trainings, introduce traditional disaster protection methods that illustrate LEGS techniques, expand training topics, and use local examples and stories during the trainings. When asked what they would do after the training, the participants responded that they will organize training in their soums and disseminate information to their friends, neighbors, and colleagues. In addition, 54 respondents (35.3%) want to revise and modify old disaster response plans for their soums.

Direct training at the soum level was launched on September 21st with ToT graduates in Ulziit and Jinst soums of Bayanhongor aimag conducting the training from September 21-25, 2015. A total of 55 individuals (20 female and 35 male) attended these two training sessions including 43 from state organizations (governor's office, citizens' hural, disaster response planning committee, meteorology department and bagh governors) and 12 herders. By the end of the third quarter, direct training will be complete in each of the target soums.

Date	Location	Aimag	No of participants		
			Total	Female	Male
September 21-25	Ulziit soum	Bayanhongor	28	5	23
September 21-25	Jinst soum	Bayanhongor	27	15	12
Total			55	20	35

LTS PROJECT IMPACT

During the second quarter, LTS successfully completed ToT and prepared 164 aimag- and soum-level trainers to carry out direct training sessions in the 69 soums targeted by LTS2. The training program built on content and materials developed under LTS and by World Vision during their OFDA-funded Western Regional Resilience program in 2014. The training component is well on its way to completion with direct training planned to wrap up in November 2015.

Mercy Corps, MNDI and KEIO made significant progress designing the system for producing and distributing SMS forecast messages and tested message content with ToT participants to gauge whether message content and format are appropriate for herders as end-users

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Performance against indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Q2 Performance	LOP Performance	Notes
SECTOR: RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND PRACTICE					
1 Sub-sector Name: Building Community Awareness/Mobilization					
1.1 Number of people participating in training, disaggregated by sex	n/a	1,528	219	219	(84 female and 135 male)
1.2 Percentage of people trained who retain skills and knowledge after two months	n/a	100%			
1.3 Percentage of attendees at joint planning meetings who are from the local community	n/a	90%			
1.4 Early warning system in targeted community is in place for all major hazards with appropriate outreach to communities	n/a	Yes			
1.5 Percentage of community members who received at least one early warning message from at least one source prior to a disaster occurring	0	6%			Note: this is the % of the estimated population of 69 soums
2 Sub-sector Name: Capacity Building and Training					
2.1 Number of people trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management, disaggregated by sex;	n/a	1,528	219	219	(84 female and 135 male)
2.2 Number of trainings conducted	n/a	75	6	6	
2.3 Number of people passing final exams or receiving certificates, disaggregated by sex	n/a	1,528	219	219	(84 female and 135 male)
2.4 Percentage of people trained who retain skills and knowledge after two months.	n/a	100%			
TOTAL Beneficiaries			219	219	

Annex 2: Training Agenda**Training of Trainers on how to “Estimate the Disaster Risks and Plan the Response Early and Overcome Disaster with No Loss”**

Training date: Training 1: 2-4 September, 2015 in UB
 Training 2: 9-11 September, 2015 in Bayankhongor aimag
 Training 3: 14-16 September, 2015 in Zavkhan aimag
 Training 4: 21-23 September, 2015 in Uvs aimags

Organizers: Mercy Corps Mongolia and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Total participants: 148 individuals (2 individuals from each target soums + MCM staff)

Training objective: The ToT will provide a platform to introduce the participants to how to assess capacity of the herders and disaster management specialists; and required existing information resources to maintain an effective disaster management system by learning international and Mongolian disaster management best practices and resilience strategy.

Expected outcome:

- End of the training, trained trainers are able to assess disaster risk management and mitigation capacity of the herders and local disaster management specialists; able use existing information products to maintain and develop plan for livelihood-based response plan.
- Within 1 to 2 months after ToT completion, trainers are able to conduct one day training at their respective soums with 25 to 30 people involving herder representatives, disaster management related specialists and policy makers of their soums.

Time	Topic	Facilitator
DAY ONE		
08:00 - 08:10	Registration	
08:10 - 08:20	Opening <i>Jennifer.K.Bielman</i> , Country Director of Mercy Corps Mongolia <i>B. Uuganbayar</i> , NEMA-Head of Disaster Prevention Department	B. Enkhtuya, LTS 2 project officer, MCM
08:20 - 08:40	Ice-Breaking: Introduce the Training Agenda and Participants	B. Enkhtuya, LTS 2 project officer, MCM
08:40 - 09:00	Pre-test	B. Enkhtuya, LTS 2 project officer, MCM
09:00 - 09:15	Introduction to LTS 2 project	B. Enkhtuya, LTS 2 project officer, MCM
09:15 - 09:30	Q&A	
09:30 - 10:30	Disaster Management (Dzud focused Planning and Preparedness)	B. Batbold, NEMA specialist
10:30- 10:45	Tea Break	
10:45 - 11:10	Information Sources for Disaster Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forecasting information usage - “2015 – 2016 winter” seasonal forecasting information 	J. Tsogt, Head of the Forecasting information sector of NAMEM
11:10 - 11:20	Q&A	
11:20 - 11:40	LEWS Project Forecasting Information on snow and	D. Ariungerel, LEWS project

	pasture	officer
11:40 - 11:50	Q&A	
11:50 - 12:10	SMS to deliver forecasting information to prevent disaster risks	B. Suvdantsetseg, MNDI specialist
12:10 - 12:20	Q&A	
12:20 - 12:40	Government policy and activities toward Disaster Risk Reduction in Agricultural Sector	G. Naranchuluun, Livestock sector specialist of the MoFA
12:40 -12:50	Q&A	
12:50 -13:00	Group photo	
13:00 -14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 14:15	Local Risks and Vulnerability Assessment	B. Batbold, NEMA specialist
14:15 - 15:15	Group work: Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	Participants
15:15 - 15:30	Introduction to LEGS (Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards)	D. Munkhtuya, consultant
15:30 - 15:45	LEGS assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stages • Assessment information collection method • Preliminary assessment checklist 	D. Munkhtuya, consultant
15:45 -16:00	Tea Break	
16:00 - 17:00	Group work: Assessment	Participants
17:00 - 17:45	Adult Learning Approach (Tips on how to organize interesting and efficient training)	D. Munkhtuya, consultant
17:45 - 18:00	Wrap for day 1	
Day TWO		
08:00 - 08:15	Review previous day sessions	
08:15 - 08:20	Introduce 2 nd day agenda	B. Enkhtuya, LTS 2 project officer, MCM
08:20 - 09:00	LEGS 8 Common Standards for Livestock Interventions	D. Munkhtuya, consultant
09:00 - 10:30	LEGS Livestock Interventions and Relevant Best Practices in Mongolia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Destocking ○ Vet. service ○ Provision of feed ○ Provision of water ○ Provision of shelter ○ Provision of livestock 	U. Erdenebileg, Gobi RC of MCM, Ph.D of veterinary science
10:30- 10:45	Tea Break	
10:45 - 11:30	LEGS Livestock Interventions and Relevant Best Practices in Mongolia /continues/	U. Erdenebileg, Gobi RC of MCM, Ph.D of veterinary science
11:30 - 11:45	LEGS Response Planning Tool /PRIM – Participatory Response Identification Matrix/	D. Munkhtuya, consultant
11:45 - 13:00	Group work: PRIM	Participants
13:00- 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 14:15	Response Planning	D. Munkhtuya, consultant
14:15 - 15:30	Group work: Developing Response Plan	Participants
15:30 - 15:45	Wrap for day 2	
15:45- 16:00	Tea Break	
16:00 - 17:00	Trainer's practice: 1 st topic – Disaster Management	Participants
17:00 - 17:10	Feedback on trainers' presentation	Master trainers

17:10 - 18:10	Trainer's practice: 2 nd topic – Information Sources for Disaster Management and Introduction to LEGS	Participants
18:10 - 18:20	Feedback on trainers' presentation	Master trainers
DAY THREE		
09:00 - 09:15	Review previous day sessions	
09:15 - 09:20	Introduce 3 rd day agenda	B. Enkhtuya, LTS 2 project officer, MCM
09:20 - 10:20	Trainer's practice: 3 rd topic: Assessment	Participants
10:20 - 10:30	Feedback on trainers' presentation	Master trainers
10:30- 10:45	Tea Break	
10:45 - 12:45	Trainer's practice: 4 th topic: LEGS Interventions and Applied Best Practices	Participants
12:45 - 13:00	Feedback on trainers' presentation	Master trainers
13:00- 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 15:00	Trainer's practice: 5 th topic: PRIM approach	Participants
15:00 - 15:15	Feedback on trainers' presentation	Master trainers
15:15 -15:30	Tea Break	
15:30 - 16:30	Trainer's practice: 6 th topic: Response Planning	Participants
16:30 - 16:40	Feedback on trainers' presentation	Master trainers
16:40 - 17:00	Post test	Master trainers
17:00 - 17:30	Closing and Awarding Certificate <i>Jennifer.K.Bielman</i> , Country Director of Mercy Corps Mongolia; <i>Uugambayar.B</i> , NEMA-Head of Disaster Prevention Department	B. Enkhtuya, LTS 2 project officer, MCM