Kingdom of the Netherlands

DRR-Team Scoping Report

Urban Flood Risk in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

18 October, 2023

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DRR-Mongolia

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between July 3 and August 5, 2023, Ulaanbaatar experienced intermittent heavy rain resulting in extensive river flooding and flash floods, with more than 128.000 people being directly affected. The International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) counted some 20,000 displaced people[1].

Heavy rain from July 1st -5th, 2023 has caused the Selbe river (a major tributary of the Tuul River) to overflow excessively. The government declared a 'high alert' in Ulaanbaatar on July 5th as rains were forecasted to continue until July 15t, 2023. 128,000 people from 31,600 households were directly affected by the flooding. According to the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) of the European Commission, the situation was further exacerbated by the collapse of the Selbe River Dam on July 5th, increasing the flooding in Ulaanbaatar. From July 4th-10th the water level of Tuul, Terelj and Selbe rivers exceeded the critical flood levels by 40-50 cm, leading to a large-scale flooding. In the night of July 7th-8th, the flood level of Tuul river just outside Ulaanbaatar reached the highest level of 311 cm, which is 50 cm above the critical flood level. The total precipitation occurring within 26 hours[2] was compared to a 1 in 50 years flood situation.

A second flood period occurred between July 23rd and 26th mainly because of flooding of the Tuul River, upstream of Ulaanbaatar City. On the night from July 25th-26th the river exceeded the critical flood level by 30 cm. As a result, a total of 231 buildings in the Khan-Uul, Songinokhairkhan, Sukhbaatar, Bayanzurkh, Bayangol and Chingeltei Districts were affected by the floods.

The third flood event occurred in Ulaanbaatar on August 5th, 2023, at 7:30 p.m. due to heavy rainfall. On Tuesday August 8, ECHO[3] reported 4 deaths and 59 people being displaced in a temporary shelter as a result of flash floods caused by torrential rains in the Mongolian capital, Ulaanbaatar, on 5 August. The flood has also damaged 246 houses and 12 entities. On 7 August, the Mongolian government officially requested the UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) to assist in their efforts to mitigate the negative consequences of the disaster. In total 554 families were directly affected. Residents who became homeless due to damaged gers were relocated to Khoroo and Bayanzurkh Districts and resources were mobilized to provide permanent shelter.

In July 1966, Ulaanbaatar faced one of its most devastating floods on record. Specifically, during the period of July 10 - 11, 1966, the Ulaanbaatar area received a staggering 103.5 mm of daily rainfall, which accounted for approximately 43 percent of the total annual precipitation. The heavy rainfall experienced in Ulaanbaatar on July 4th, 2023, broke a rainfall intensity record for the same timeframe, a record that had stood for the past 60 years. As a result, the water levels in the Tuul River reached its highest point since the 1966 floods, peaking at 311 cm on July 8th

[1] https://thediplomat.com/2023/08/the-hidden-cause-behind-mongolias-deadly-summer-floods/
[2] https://www.unicef.org/media/142676/
[3] https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/4856

Figure 1. National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) personnel *providing temporary protection against flooding in Ulaanbaatar (Source: IFRS Reporting[4])*

Figure 2: inundation of a district in Ulaanbaatar (source: PHOTOS FROM ULAANBAATAR CITY'S RECENT FLOODS, august 2023)

2 REQUEST FROM THE MAYOR OF ULAANBAATAR

On August 10, 2023, the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in Beijing, overseeing China and Mongolia, received a request from the Governor's (Mayor's) Office of Ulaanbaatar (UB) for support to the city of UB 'to take urgent actions towards significantly improving the capital city's climate resilience'. The request specified the need '*to strengthening the structure and capacity to prevent and reduce future disaster risks, develop a comprehensive disaster management system, and the ability to quickly undertake response and reconstruction measures*.' The Governor's (Mayor's) Office of Ulaanbaatar is responsible for public safety and security of citizens, including disaster prevention and administrative responsibility. The Mayor's Office is directly linked with local (public) counterparts (police, army, volunteers, CSO's) who actively tried to respond to the natural disasters.

Ulaanbaatar has established an emergency unit at the capital and district levels, however the impact of its work has shown to be insufficient with regards to generating an effective response by this

[4] https://reliefweb.int/report/mongolia/

authority in the event of a flood emergency. The emergency units are staffed with employees working 24-hour shifts, but due to a lack of a flood risk related specific response plan, lack of experience of staff, lack of technical equipment and monitoring tools, the results from the response measures was considered insufficient. The city administration hence concluded the need to develop a *flood and water hazard prevention and action plan*, and *to strengthen the capacity of all related personnel* and *acquire technical equipment*.

The purpose of this report is therefore to provide RVO-DRRS with sufficient information to support a decision on the deployment of a DRR-Team reconnaissance mission to Ulaanbaatar.

3 SITUATION

Mongolia is extremely vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change. Such hazards include flooding, storms surges and severe winter events (dzuds) - which are likely to happen more frequently and with more intensity due to the changing climate. In the capital of Ulaanbaatar (UB), the increased risk of harsh climate events represents a threat to the mobility of the residents and the quality of vital infrastructure. This risk is aggravated by poor urban planning and construction and by inadequate road drainage systems, which have resulted in a drastic increase in urban flooding incidents in UB. Starting in 2018, the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MoUB) has made efforts to impose the use of more climate-resilient drainage systems in new road investments, but maintenance continues to be an issue, due to limited funding and technical capacity.

Urban flooding is expected to have a strong impact on the urban environment and transport infrastructure in Ulaanbaatar[5]. Changing temperature and precipitation patterns due to climate change, the construction boom in the city, the rapid expansion of *ger* areas, and the lack of flood prevention facilities have resulted in a drastic increase in flooding risks in the city. Most vulnerable to these changes are traditional settlements, known as 'ger districts', often established on lowlands and steep mountain slopes, prone to flooding and mudslides. Flooding of pit latrines that are frequently present in Ger districts of Ulaanbaatar raises extra concerns as it may increase the risk of water pollution and spread waterborne diseases. Climate vulnerability is exacerbated by weak planning and management capacity at the local level, with inadequate early warning systems, and a lack of an enabling legal environment as well as technical capacity.

Owing to its geographical features, Ulaanbaatar is vulnerable to a range of natural disasters, such as wildfires, flash flooding, river flooding, landslides and earthquakes. The city sits in a valley surrounded by four mountains with the Tuul River flowing through. The Tuul River originates in the Khentii Mountains and generally flows from north-east to south-west in a meandering to braided river pattern. Its total length is 704 km, with a total catchment area of 49,840 km[26]. The Selbe River is a major tributary of the Tuul River, crossing the heart of the city of Ulaanbaatar. Occurrence of flooding is highest during the summer months July and August.

There are several Multi-lateral Development Banks (MDB's) active in Mongolia in the space of IWRM and flood risk management; among the most prominent are the World Bank, ADB, JICA and KOIKA.

[5] Ulaanbaatar Sustainable Urban Transport Project (P174007) - Project Appraisal Document, World Bank.
[6] Batsaikhan, N.; Lee, J.M.; Nemer, B.; Woo, N.C. Water Resources Sustainability of Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia. *Water* 2018, *10*, 750. https://doi.org/10.3390/w10060750

Since 2021, the World Bank is active with the Ulaanbaatar Sustainable Urban Transport project (USUTP) (100million US$ loan), which amongst others will improve resilience to urban flooding through implementation of flood mitigation engineering solutions. Linked to the USUTP, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) through the Japan – World Bank Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Management, has initiated a flood hazard modelling and mapping exercise for the city, and a risk assessment specifically for the transport network in Ulaanbaatar. The study has started in June 2023 and is expected to finish early 2024. Although the study is focused on the impacts of urban flooding on the transport network of the city, the flood maps will be applicable for many other purposes of which to inform actions relevant to the DRRS-Mission.

4 STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Two meetings were held to collect insights, needs and share ideas for ways going forward to address the current flood challenges in Ulaanbaatar and the potential role of DRRS in supporting the MoUB. Below, the main messages from the two meetings are summarized.

Meeting with the World Bank Water Global Practise (21/9/2023, see Annex C):

The World Bank has been in dialogue with the Government of Mongolia (GoM), including the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MoUB), on potential lending opportunities in the space of flood risk mitigation and drainage improvement in Ulaanbaatar, as this has been set as the priority by the government at central level. MoUB is planning a flood risk mitigation workshop, schedules for October 27th, 2023. The World Bank Water Global Practise, Global Director, mr. Saroj Jha may visit Mongolia by end October 2023 and may join the workshop if it falls into the timeline of his visit. The World Bank has expressed strong interest to partner with RVO-DRRS in this endeavor and therefore strongly recommended the DRRS-team to participate in the workshop.

Meeting with the Governor's Office of the Capital City of Ulaanbaatar (22/9/2023, see Annex B):

The meeting was organized to allow the Governor's Office of the Capital city of Ulaanbaatar to clarify their request to the Dutch Embassy for technical support following the 2023 floods and allows the DRR expert to learn more on the specifics of the flood situation and needs of the MoUB.

The meeting confirmed the expert's understanding that the city is in need for support in developing effective policies and planning frameworks for flood resilient urban planning. In the past 10 years, while the city has experienced large growth, no significant improvements were made in the city's water management and flood protection infrastructure. Policies and regulations in place were often violated as they were not enforced, and the (technical) capacity of the government staff responsible for planning and engineering design of hydraulic works is considered outdated or insufficient to deal with the modern challenges in the city. The experience the Netherlands has, with integrated flood risk management and (urban) planning, of which the Room for the River National Flood Protection Program is one of the most prestigious examples, was seen as an example to guide Ulaanbaatar in developing strategies for flood resilience moving forward.

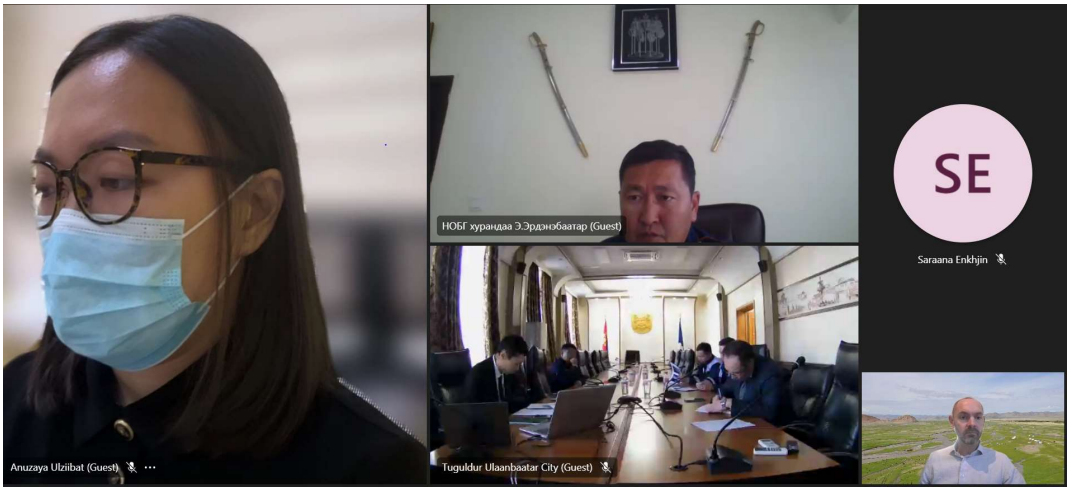

Figure 3: meeting with the Governor's Office of the Capital city of Ulaanbaatar on September 22nd.

Table 1: organizations contacted under this assignment

Name	Email	Organization	Response
Clemens Portenlaenger	cportenlaenger@worldbank.org	World Bank TTL for USUTP	Yes
Ross Eisenberg	reisenberg1@worldbank.org	World Bank GFDRR	Yes
	nrabefaniraka@worldbank.org	World Bank	-
	kbatorig@worldbank.org	World Bank	-
Valerie Santos	Valerie Santos	World Bank Urban	No
Maria Angelica Sotomayor		World Bank Water, Practice Manager	Yes
JICA	mg_oso_rep@jica.go.jp	Office email	No
ADB	-	Office email	No

5 ASSESSMENT

The exposure and vulnerability of the city of Ulaanbaatar to floods is clear, and the request for support in establishing a planning framework for Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management fits within the objective of the DRRS-programme.

The Netherlands has a strong track record in operating at all levels of the disaster management cycle phases: covering all phases of the Disaster Risk Management Cycle: *mitigation, preparedness, response* and *recovery*. A good example is the implementation of the National Flood Protection Program "Room for the River" (RftR), which received extensive global recognition. Key planning principles of the RftR program seem well applicable to the UB situation, as well as other integrated flood risk management

and planning principles strongly advocated by The Netherlands, such as the *multi-safety layer approach*[7,8] and application of *Nature-Based Solutions* in flood risk management[9].

The RVO-DRRS program aims at connecting with ongoing initiatives by development banks and other development partners to maximize opportunities for uptake of outcomes/ recommendations and leverage third party financing, which is often larger and hence more impactful. A partnership between the World Bank and the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar as discussed in the meeting with the World Bank (see Annex B) seems a good approach to achieve the higher level outcomes envisioned under the DRRS programme.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Scoping Study has led to recommendations at two levels:

- Reconnaissance Mission: establishing a partnership with the MoUB and other development partners active in the space of urban flood resilience
- Technical Mission: based on the outcomes of the reconnaissance mission, the scope of work will be formulated for follow up technical assistance to support the MoUB in the preparation of an investment project.

1. Reconnaissance Mission: coordination and building partnerships

To establish a strategic partnership on urban flood resilience in Ulaanbaatar, it is recommended to consider participating in the workshop on Urban Flood Risk between the World Bank (Water Global Practise) and the MoUB in late October 2023. This workshop will help building a trusted relationship with the MoUB and allows the coordination of a joint WB & RVO-DRRS technical mission at the technical level.

Planning & staffing: It is recommended to attend the workshop with two persons; the proposed DRR team leader, mr. Marco Hartman and mr. Eisse Wijma, author of this Scoping Report[10]. To make the trip worthwhile, it is recommended to spend another 2 days to meet with the MoUB and conduct a field visit, making the total visit around 4-5 days. The reconnaissance mission will lead to a scope description for a more technical mission foreseen as a follow-up DRR mission (see below).

2. Technical Mission: technical assistance

The deployment of a DRR-team for a technical mission to Ulaanbaatar is justifiable as the mayor's request aligns well with the objective of the DRRS Programme. The scope of a potential DRR mission can tentatively be outlined as follows, which will be confirmed during the reconnaissance mission in late October:

[7] The multi-layer safety approach was introduced in 2009 in the Netherlands as a result of the shift from flood prevention to flood risk management. It aims at reducing flood risks by integrating defensive measures against floods (layer 1), resilient spatial planning measures (layer 2), and effective disaster management measures (layer 3).

[8] Mattia Bosoni, Barbara Tempels & Thomas Hartmann (2023). Understanding integration within the Dutch multi-layer safety approach to flood risk management, International Journal of River Basin Management, 21:1, 81-87.

[9] The Netherlands is a strong advocate of the application of Green infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) as it can play a critical role in improving flood safety, including mitigation and adaptation to climate change. It is often more resilient, flexible, and reversible than traditional infrastructure, and flexible, allowing to gradually adapt to changing circumstances.

[10] Eisse has an extensive network within the World Bank Water and Urban Global Practice, which will be important at this stage of early interaction with Ulaanbaatar.

- **Supporting the City of Ulaanbaatar in Establishing an Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management & Planning Framework**: This involves addressing all phases of the Disaster Risk Management Cycle to enhance the city's preparedness for flood-related disasters.
- **Assisting the City of Ulaanbaatar in Developing a Medium- and Long-term Investment Plan for Urban Flood Resilience**: This plan will emphasize the sequencing and prioritization of activities, including the adoption of Nature-Based Solutions for effective flood risk management.
- **Facilitating a Coordinated Approach to Urban Flood Resilience with Development Partners**: Collaborating with entities such as the World Bank, JICA, KOIKA, and other stakeholders engaged in urban flood risk management. This platform will also serve as an opportunity to promote the plan and seek funding for its implementation from development partners.

Planning: The scheduling of the technical mission is not on the critical path, as it is contingent on the findings from the Urban Flood Risk Workshop that is planned for late October and the outcomes of the World Bank-funded Flood Mapping exercise, set to conclude by January 2024. Therefore, the proposed tentative timing for the DRR mission is February 2024.

Duration: It is anticipated that such a mission requires a duration of about 8 days including a joint workshop with the World Bank and a two-day field visit to the Tuul upper catchment and most flood affected areas in Ulaanbaatar. In order to increase the impact of the mission, it is recommended to allow sufficient time for home-based work to elaborate the concept/strategy and finalize the DRR-report. All things considered, for this activity a minimum input of 35 days[11] is expected.

Output: It is important to acknowledge that producing a comprehensive Integrated Flood Risk Management Plan is not a feasible outcome within the scope of a DRR-mission. Developing such a plan requires extensive engagement with stakeholders and communities and more financial resources than available under the DRRS.

Therefore, the primary deliverable of the DRRS-mission is a **Technical Scoping Report**. This document serves as the basis for a larger consultancy to prepare an Integrated Flood Resilience Master Plan for Ulaanbaatar later. The Scoping Document will draw upon the insights and findings from the World Bank Flood Risk Mapping Study and other relevant ongoing initiatives.

Team composition: In order to comprehensively address all aspects of Integrated Flood Risk Management, we propose the formation of a team consisting of three experts: one team leader and two supporting experts, each specialized in distinct areas with sufficient overlap to complement and support each other:

- **Expertise in Integrated River Basin Management & Planning, urban planning**: This expert brings significant experience in setting up a comprehensive planning process including stakeholder engagement, financing, and environmental and social studies.
- **Expertise in Flood Risk Management**: This expert possesses a strong track record in undertaking Flood Risk (modeling) studies as input for planning & design of engineering solutions, including the use of Nature-Based Solutions.
- **Expert in Water Governance, Institutional Aspects, and Disaster Risk Management**: This expert offers specific expertise in the institutional aspects associated with urban flood risk management.

[11] 3 people times 12 days, of which 8 days in country.

All experts have extensive knowledge of the Dutch Room for the River program and practical experience in applying the multi-level safety approach and NbS. All experts should be able to communicate in English. In-depth experience working with/for international development partners is highly recommended.

These experts, working collaboratively, will ensure a comprehensive and well-rounded approach to addressing the various facets of urban flood risk management, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the DRR mission.

Cross-cutting aspects to be treated by the team are: urban planning and in particular encroachment of rivers and streams, distinctive characteristics of Ger districts, catchment hydrology, vulnerable groups, river hydraulics, design of hydraulic structures (embankments, bridges) and financing of flood risk or water projects.

ANNEX A – CLIMATE INFORMATION FOR ULAANBAATAR

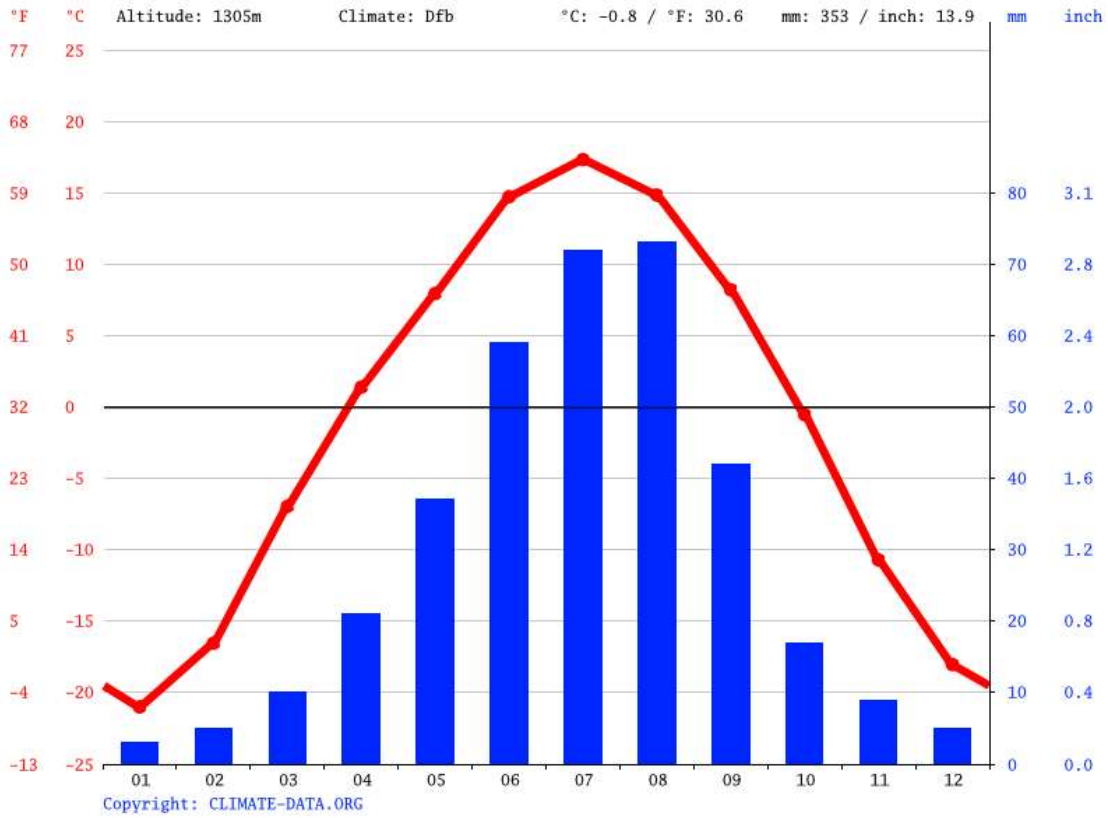

Figure 4: Annual precipitation and temperature pattern for Ulaanbaatar (source: https://en.climate-data.org/asia/mongolia/ulaanbaatar/ulaanbaatar-490/)

Urban Flood Risk in Ulaanbaatar

Topic: *Meeting between RVO (DRRS Programme team) with the Governor's Office* of *Ulaanbaatar concerning the request to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to assist Ulaanbaatar with Urban Flood Risk Management following the July and August 2023 floods.*

- **Date: September 22**
- **Time: 15:00 pm Ulaanbaatar time**
- **Virtual meeting (Teams)**
  - https://www.microsoft.com/nl-nl/microsoft-teams/join-a-meeting?rtc=1
  - meeting ID: 326 395 115 290,
  - passcode: QwGhzX

Meeting Purpose:

1. To provide detailed specifics regarding the request from the Governor's Office of the Capital city of Ulaanbaatar to the Dutch Embassy for technical support following the 2023 floods.

2. To provide specific information about the 2023 flood situation in Ulaanbaatar and information on flood risk management in general, essential for the Dutch Expert in preparing an action plan for potential follow-up support by RVO or in partnership with other development partners (World Bank, ADB, JICA, etc.)

Introduction: RVO is a government agency operating under the Ministry of Economic Affairs & Climate Policy of the Netherlands government. Its mission is to promote development and reduce poverty by leveraging Dutch expertise in various knowledge domains, including water & flood risk management.

The Dutch Disaster Risk Reduction & Surge Support (DRRS) programme of RVO aims to prevent and reduce the impact of water and climate-related disasters worldwide and increase the resilience of affected areas and populations.

RVO has assigned mr. Eisse Wijma (sr. Water Resources and Flood Risk Expert) the task to explore field for collaboration between the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar and RVO and other development partners, with the aim to identify key actions to improve the flood situation in Ulaanbaatar moving forward.

The purpose of this meeting is to provide the Mayor's Office of Ulaanbaatar with an opportunity to expand on their request to the Embassy of the Netherlands regarding the 2023 floods. Additionally, it allows Mr. Eisse Wijma to pose questions that will facilitate a deeper understanding of the situation. This understanding, in turn, will aid him in formulating a tailored approach for subsequent activities related to this matter.

The proposed agenda for the meeting is:

1. Opening Remarks by Governor's Office of the Capital city

2. Introduction of Ulaanbaatar participants

3. Introduction by Mr. Eisse Wijma (RVO Senior Water Resources and Flood Risk Expert)

4. Overview of the 2023 Flood Situation and Request for Support to the Embassy of the Netherlands (Governor's Office representative)

5. Questions and Answers (Facilitated by Eisse Wijma)
6. Meeting Conclusion

Possible questions to be discussed in the meeting are:

1. Who are the responsible city agencies overseeing flood risk management, and is there a centralized coordinating unit for emergency situations, such as the events that occurred in July and August this year? This encompasses all facets, including urban planning, flood mitigation infrastructure implementation, data collection and flood mapping, as well as emergency response.
2. Flooding can be caused by many factors, such as riverbank overtopping, flash flooding or breaching of a dam or dike, occurring in isolation or in combination. What is the Mayor's Office view on the driver(s) of flooding in Ulaanbaatar?
3. What efforts have been undertaken in the past years to improve the flood situation in the city, in other words what interventions have been taken to prevent a flood from happening, by for instance ensuring sufficient space for the river to discharge flood water?
4. Has Ulaanbaatar developed an urban master plan that integrates flood risk management into its urban planning framework? Additionally, are there supplementary flood risk management strategies, policies, and regulations in effect to proactively prevent flooding, respond efficiently to flood events, and support post-flood recovery initiatives within the city?.
5. High-quality and good coverage data are crucial for gaining a thorough understanding of the event and the system's operation. Could you please specify which agency is responsible for collecting hydrological, hydraulic, and meteorological data in Ulaanbaatar, and whether this information can be shared with experts who may undertake an assessment later.
6. What partnerships with development partners have been established on topics related to urban flooding and river basin management?

Eisse Wijma

The Netherlands, September 21, 2023.

Meeting Participants:

- Mr. B.Byambasuren, Head of the Policy development and planning department (Governor's Office of the Capital city),
- Ms. U.Anuzaya, Head of Foreign relations and cooperation department (Governor's Office of the Capital city),
- Ms. L.Ariuntuya, Director of Geodesy and Water Construction Agency (City Council Member),
- Mr. Baldandorj, Head of the City Engineering facilities department (UB City Mayor's Administrative Office),
- Mr. E.Erdenebaatar, Deputy head of the Capital City Emergency Department,
- Ms. D.Oyunjargal, Policy and Planning specialist for water supply, sewerage and engineering preparatory measures (Governor's Office of the Capital city),
- Mr. G.Tuguldur, Specialist, Foreign Relations and Cooperation Department (Governor's Office of the Capital city)'
- Eisse Wijma, sr. Water Resources & Flood Risk Management Specialist, *RVO – DRRS*.

Dear Eisse,

Gang Qin

Reply | Reply All | Forward

To Eisse Wijma

Fri 9/22/2023 8:19 AM

Cc Maria Angelica Sotomayor; IJsbrand H. de Jong; James Tay; Gerhardus Nicolaas Albertus Soppe; Bolor Dorjderem

Our Mongolia water team (the "Bank team") was pleased to meet with you on September 21, 2023. Below is the summary of our meeting.

- In response to the request of Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MoUB), RVO plans to initiate a scoping study on the flood risk mitigation in the city. Based on the outcome of the scoping study, RVO may consider detailed study. However, RVO will not finance the flood risk mitigation infrastructure, which remains the responsibility of MoUB.
- The Bank Team has been in dialogue with the Government of Mongolia (GoM), including the MoUB, on potential lending opportunities in the water sector. Area of flood risk mitigation and drainage improvement in UB has been prioritized by the government at central level, and is also drawn attentions by the World Bank managements.
- The Bank team is willing to partner with the RVO on the scoping and detailed studies. This will benefit the Water GP's long term engagement in water sector with the GoM. Recently, upon Mongolia CMU's request, the Bank team has prepared a lending proposal for flood risk mitigation in UB, for upcoming lending discussion between the CMU and the GoM. Should this proposal be taken and put into the pipeline, ROV's study will also benefit the project preparation.
- Mr. Eisse Wijma, also expressed interest in partnering with the Bank team.

The following matters were also discussed at the meeting.

- Timeline: the options of commencing scoping study in October 2023 was discussed. MUB is planning a flood risk mitigation workshop, participated by all the domestic stakeholders, likely to be made during the second half of October 2023. The World Bank Water GP's Global Director may visit Mongolia by end October 2023 and may join the workshop if it falls into the timeline of his visit (to be confirmed).
- Resource: currently only funding for the scoping study is confirmed by the RVO. Additional efforts should be made to secure the funds for detailed study.
- Government Partner: the Bank team already established the working relationship with the Mayor's Office and the Governor's Office of MUB, and will assist the RVO to further identify its government partner at working level for the study.
- Collaboration: Mr. Eisse Wijma and the Bank team agreed to remain close contract on the way forward, and sharing information and data.

Above is the summary of our meeting. Feel free to add if anything is missing. We look forward to hearing from you on the next steps.

Regards,

Gang Qin 秦刚

Sr. Water Supply & Sanitation Specialist

The World Bank, Water Global Practice

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From: Maria Angelica Sotomayor <msotomayor@worldbank.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2023 9:15 PM
To: Eisse Wijma <ewijma@worldbank.org>
Cc: IJsbrand H. de Jong <idejong@worldbank.org>; Gang Qin <gqin@worldbank.org>; James Tay <jtay@worldbank.org>; Gerhardus Nicolaas Albertus Soppe <gsoppe@worldbank.org>
Subject: Re: RVO Scoping Study: Ulaanbaatar Floods, Mongolia

Dear Eisse,

Thanks for reaching out. I copy the Mongolia team Gang and James to follow up with you. We are very interested in partnering with you.

Best,

MAS