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Emergency appeal revision Mongolia: Severe Winter

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRMN006	11,264 people to be assisted	Appeal launched 10 February 2017
Glide n° CW-2017-000001	177,349 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision n°1 issued 19 October 2017
	856,387 Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 2 February 2018
	177,437 Swiss francs funding gap	

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **856,387** Swiss francs (increased from 655,512 Swiss Francs) to enable the **International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to some **11,264 people** for 13 months (increased from 10 months) with a focus on health; livelihoods, nutrition, food security; shelter (including household needs), disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building. With relief activities completed and taking into account close consultation with the affected people and relevant authorities, this revision will support strengthening Dzud¹ preparedness and National Society capacity building linked to relief, recovery, mitigation, preparedness and community disaster resilience initiatives. Details are available in the revised Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) [<click here>](#)

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

17 December 2016: An [information bulletin](#) is issued highlighting the upcoming Dzud and its potential impacts. The bulletin informs that more likely, it is the northern part of the country that will be most affected. It also indicates that shortage of food is already impacting more than 16,000 families that had to move to new pastures.

20 December 2016: The Government of Mongolia officially sends letters to the MRCS and other humanitarian actors in the country to request international assistance for the most vulnerable herder households who are experiencing extreme winter conditions.

4 January 2017: 117,349 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)).

December-January 2017: IFRC disaster risk management coordinator from Beijing country cluster support team (CCST) and the operations coordinator from the IFRC regional office for Asia Pacific are deployed to assist MRCS team with assessments and operational support.

10 February: The IFRC issues [Emergency Appeal](#) for 655, 512 Swiss francs to assist 11,264 people.

19 October 2017: The IFRC issues revised Emergency Appeal for 856,387 Swiss francs to assist 11,264 people.



Mongolian Red Cross Society assessment team visited Dzud affected herder's household in Selenge province, January 2017. Photo: MRCS

¹ Dzud is the Mongolian term for a severe winter.

The operational strategy

Background

Dzud is a disaster that affects the herder households in Mongolia which constitutes almost half of the population, by threatening their health, income and livelihood. Nomadic herders in Mongolia rely fully on livestock and livestock related raw material income for their living. Livestock is free-range pastoral and serves as a main source of food and transportation. In December 2016, there were 110 soums² in 13 provinces, around 32 percent of the total territory starting to experience hardship. This situation had evolved to affect 157,000 people (approximately 37,000 herder households) across 127 soums in 17 out of 21 provinces in Mongolia as of February 2017. The livestock death toll reached 133,900 affecting the most vulnerable herders across the 17 provinces. As of February 2017, around 70 percent of the country was covered with snow, in some mountainous regions depth recorded as 50 centimeters. Shortage of pasture and water led to large scale livestock loss and in some areas, the ice crust formed making it difficult for livestock to dig through the ice to reach grass.

Response to date

To date, MRCS has in total distributed emergency unconditional cash grants to 3,480 households³, distributed first aid and veterinary kits to 1,740 households in 11 severely affected provinces, and conducted psychosocial first aid (PFA) training of trainers, reaching in total 6,750 children from 120 schools with PFA. After the relief distribution, post distribution monitoring was conducted, with the majority of respondents indicating a preference for cash assistance to other types of assistance as it allows more flexibility. The MRCS and IFRC are taking the lessons learned from the previous year's operation as well as findings from monitoring visits to strengthen community preparedness for *Dzud* and to strengthen MRCS capacity to respond through development and adopting new response mechanisms such as cash-based interventions, building stronger partnerships and establishing strong ties with service providers.

Needs assessment

Needs assessments in the areas of immediate household needs, health, livelihoods and shelter have been reviewed and adjusted with updated findings. The *Dzud and DRR Assessments* conducted by the British Red Cross in Mongolia in June 2016 and findings from recent assessments from MRCS and other partners emphasised that priority short term needs include; financial support to meet immediate needs as livelihoods are affected, psychosocial support (PSS), psychosocial first aid support (PSSFA), and first aid training and first aid kits for most herder households in order to address injuries from handling livestock. Finally, improving household level disaster risk reduction and preparedness will contribute in the longer term. The cash transfer programming feasibility study conducted in December 2015 is still relevant and applicable and MRCS has finalised its framework agreement with Khan Bank as service provider.

Beneficiary selection

The MRCS in coordination with the Ministry of Social Welfare and its local branches have identified around 2,740 vulnerable herder households across ten targeted provinces as the most in need of assistance. The identified beneficiaries were discussed with community committees for validation, targeting herder households with 200 or less livestock that fulfil one of the following criteria: families with disabled persons, single headed families, those with multiple-children, or with elderly people living alone.

Beneficiary registration has been done by the MRCS and facilitated by the staff and volunteers of the mid-level branches in close coordination with the local government and other relevant authorities. The selected beneficiaries were crosschecked for possible duplication with other humanitarian actors within the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The MRCS established both local and national hotlines to collect feedback from communities.

Overall objective

The overall objective of the operation is to deliver humanitarian assistance to 11,264 people affected by *Dzud*, with a focus on health, shelter and non-food relief items and livelihood support. The operation will also include *Dzud* preparedness and National Society capacity building activities, in which 315 herders will be trained as branch disaster response team (BDRT) members, equipped with disaster management, PSS and first aid knowledge. The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Cash-transfer component** will include unconditional cash grants to 2,740 households (11,264 people) to meet their immediate needs, and cash for work to 165 vulnerable herders to mend and repair winter shelters.

² Sub-province in Mongolia

³ Of 3,480 households that received unconditional cash grants 2,740 households were reached with funds from this appeal and 740 with funds received from USAID.

2. **Health:** Psychosocial support, in cooperation with Save the Children, will be provided to 6,750 children at 120 boarding schools and living in school dormitories away from their herder parents. 1,000 basic First Aid kits along with manuals and training will be provided to Dzud affected households.
3. **Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction:** Due to drought conditions this year, the MRCS will preposition 25,000 bundles of hay in advance of winter, to cover 125 vulnerable households in order to reduce the risk of livestock loss. The hay procured will be stored in the Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) warehouses. In addition, 1,000 first aid kits will be prepositioned and stored in MRCS warehouse.
4. **Livelihood:** Given that most of the herders rely on only one source of income, facing the challenges of having sufficient cash from pasture, many of the herders are not able to repair winter shelters and many families are sharing shelters. By recruiting some skilful herders to repair the winter shelters for community members, through cash for work also gives them an alternative income source. In total, 55 winter shelters will be repaired and 165 herders will have received some money in exchange for the work. The daily wage for the herders will be calculated in accordance with the government minimum salary.
5. **Shelter:** 100 ger⁴ winterization kits will be provided to 100 herder households, to repair and strengthen their gers prior to the winter, to ensure that herders will stay warm during winter.
6. **MRCS institutional preparedness and disaster response capacity.** 15 selected community members consisting of herders, local doctors, bagh⁵ leader and relevant stakeholders from 21 provinces jointly chosen and registered by National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) and MRCS will be selected and trained as branch disaster response teams (BDRT). They will be trained in first aid, PSS and disaster response and familiarized by necessary knowledge in disaster risk reduction. These community teams will serve their areas with facilitation and guidance from MRCS. These teams will also be utilised as information dissemination channels to the herder communities. Moreover, lessons learned workshops among the staff and volunteers will enable the institutional learning process.

Coordination and partnerships

The NEMA is the main disaster response coordinator and responder in the country. It also provides logistics support to government services (such as ambulances), the police and for some humanitarian organizations in the affected areas. As part of their response, LEMAs are dealing with the evacuation of severely affected herders from remote locations.

State reserves provided herders with 2,410 tons of hay at no cost, and 1,700 tons of fodder at a 50 per cent discounted price. A total of 36 vehicles were provided to 19 provincial health centres to assist the prompt delivery of services to citizens. Animal medicines and nutritional products were provided for some provinces at a cost of 41.8 million Tugrug (19,800 Swiss francs). Four vehicles were provided to provincial emergency management departments and food and agriculture departments in key areas for the provision of public services.

The World Animal Protection Organization (WAPO) and the IFRC have a global partnership and through this partnership WAPO has supported IFRC/MRCS to conduct technical assessments for livestock needs. WAPO plans to distribute some relief items through MRCS to support livestock at risk. WAPO through MRCS' networks has so far distributed 1,740 livestock kits to complement the multi-purpose cash assistance to affected herders. Other organisations who have provided assistance include UN-Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, People in Need (PIN), World Vision and Save the Children.




As for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, only IFRC has a presence in country. Some National Societies such as Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and the Republic of Korea National Red Cross are actively supporting MRCS.


IFRC is an active member of the Mongolian HCT and leads the shelter cluster. The HCT holds regular meetings to coordinate response actions planned by its members.


⁴ The term used for the type of shelter in Mongolia

⁵ A local administrative unit in Mongolia

Proposed sectors of intervention

 Health
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced
Output 1.1: Provision of First Aid kits to affected herder households
<p>Activities completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of soums in four provinces across the country • Beneficiary selection and registration <p>Activities planned and ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local procurement of first aid kits • Distribution of first aid kits • Onsite monitoring during the distribution
Output 1.2: School-going children affected by the Dzud are provided with psychosocial first aid support
<p>Activities completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFA TOT (training of trainers) at the province level • PFA service for school children at soum school levels
 Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security
Outcome 2: Immediate food and other priority needs of the targeted families are met
Output 2.1: Target population of 2,740 households in 10 provinces are provided with unconditional cash transfers for meeting priority needs
<p>Activities Completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of soums in 10 provinces across the country • Beneficiary registration and cash form preparation • Distribution of unconditional cash grants (MNT 245,000/ 100 Swiss francs) through bank transfer <p>Activities planned and ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post distribution monitoring and reporting
Output 2.2: Livelihoods of affected herders supported by cash for work modality in repairing winter shelters
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herders registered and recruited for cash for work
 Disaster risk reduction
Outcome 3: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected
Output 3.1: Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster risk reduction programme
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiaries for hay distribution • Procurement of hay • Preposition hay in LEMA warehouse • Monitoring and reporting • Preposition first aid kits in MRCS warehouse • Support in the Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) workshop

 Shelter
Outcome 4: Shelter and settlement needs for herders are met
Output 4.1: Ger winterization kits provided to target population
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiaries to receive ger winterization kits • Procurement of ger winterization kits • Distribution of ger winterization kits • Monitoring
Output 4.2: Winter shelters are repaired to assist targeted community members
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of 55 herder households • Herders repair winter shelters • Monitoring


 National Society capacity development
Outcome 5: National Society capacity is strengthened for Dzud disaster response
Output 5.1: Emergency response planning is clearly designed for Dzud disaster
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Dzud preparedness plan • Update MRCS contingency plan • Increase coordination with stakeholders • Organise lessons learnt workshop among humanitarian organizations, NEMA and other organisations
Output 5.2: Enhanced capacity of mid-level branches
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise lessons learnt workshop • Organise disaster response training to staffs • Procure desktop computers for mid-level branches
Output 5.3: Strengthened response capacity of local branches
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of 315 community members to be BDRT • Organize first aid, PSS and DRR trainings

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)
Outcome 6: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 6.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units
Activities completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize MRCS staff and volunteers for assessments • Mobilize/deploy regional tools to support MRCS in assessments and implementation of activities • Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued information collection from local branches • Monitoring visits by MRCS and IFRC joint teams • Organise four lessons learnt workshops in 11 provinces by region • Beneficiary satisfaction survey • Final evaluation

Programme support services

To ensure effective and efficient technical coordination, the following programme support functions are underway to be in place: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology (IT); information management (IM); communication; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; finance and administration; legal and risk management.** More details will be made available in the Emergency Plan of Action.

 **Budget**

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#)

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Contact Information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- Revised Emergency Plan of Action (REPoA)
- [Donor response list](#)

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How we work

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

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

11/10/2017

MDRMN006

MONGOLIA:
SEVERE WINTERAppeal budget
CHF

Budget Group	
Construction - Housing	45,917
Seeds & Plants	48,958
Medical & First Aid	74,633
Teaching Materials	12,500
Cash Disbursements	285,195
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	467,203
Computer & Telecom	2,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	2,000
Other Machinery & Equipment	
Total LAND VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	
Distribution & Monitoring	44,020
Transport & Vehicle Costs	13,800
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	57,820
International Staff	5,765
National Staff	32,153
National Society Staff	36,650
Volunteers	5,686
Total PERSONNEL	80,254
Workshops & Training	118,613
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	118,613
Travel	13,181
Information & Public Relations	25,000
Office Costs	18,042
Communications	6,267
Financial Charges	1,303
Shared Office and Services Costs	14,438
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	78,230
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	52,268
TOTAL BUDGET	856,387
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	678,950
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	678,950
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	177,437