

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal operations update Mongolia: Severe Winter

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRMN006	GLIDE n° CW-2017-000001-MNG
Operations update n° 3 – 12-month update Issued on 24 January 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 2 January to 31 December 2017
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 4 January 2017	Timeframe: 13 months (to 2 February 2018)
Appeal budget: CHF 856,387	Appeal coverage: 100%
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 117,349	
N° of people being assisted: 11,264 people (2,740 families)	
Host National Society presence: The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 33 mid-level branches and over 700 primary level branches and has more than 7,000 volunteers and 75,000 youth members nationwide. MRCS has seven established regional disaster preparedness centers.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The National Society is working with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation as well as current Partner National Societies: British Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Mongolian National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), local governments, USAID, UN, World Vision International, Save the Children, Caritas Czech, People in Need, Khan Bank, G-mobile and World Animal Protection Organization.	

Appeal History:

- **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 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 sent 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 (CHF) 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 2017:** IFRC issues Emergency Appeal (MDRMN006) for CHF 655,512 to assist 11,264 people.
- **13 April 2017:** Operation update no. 1 issued covering the period 2 January to 28 February 2017.
- **31 August 2017:** Operation update no. 2 issued covering the period 1 March to 30 June 2017.
- **10 October 2017:** The IFRC issues revised Emergency Appeal to assist 11,264 people with an increase in activities and increased budget (from CHF 655,512 to CHF 856,387).
- **24 November 2017:** National Agency of Meteorology and the Environmental Monitoring issues Dzud risk map for winter 2017-2018, which indicates that 12 provinces are at very high risk of dzud.

Description of the disaster

Mongolia experienced very low temperatures and heavy snowfall in the winter of 2016-2017. Dzud affected 17 out of 21 provinces and some 157,000 people (approximately 37,000 herder households) who rely on livestock husbandry for their livelihood was affected. The temperatures in some areas fell to between -40 and -50 degrees Celsius in early February. The affected herder households are sparsely populated in the eastern and northern parts of the country and rely mainly on livestock-related income for living. Among the affected populations are approximately 2,500 pregnant women, 26,000 children and 8,000 elderly people who are living below the national poverty line. The extremely harsh winter that continued after the drought in summer has depleted the herders' reserves of hay and fodder. Continuous snowfall throughout January, February and March exacerbated the adverse situation, putting at risk millions of livestock, which are the only source of food, transport and income.

Throughout winter 2017, around 70 percent of the country was covered with snow, in some mountainous regions snow has piled up to as thick as 50 centimeters. Shortage of pasture and water led to large scale livestock loss in some areas. Approximately 16,000 households (10 per cent of total number of HH with livestock) with some seven million livestock, moved to nearby soums¹ and provinces seeking for better pasture. This mobilization, which is called otor² locally, resulted in several breakouts of livestock infectious diseases.

As of third quarter of 2017, 622,230 livestock had perished. The main contributing factors were insufficient grass in pastures, weakened livestock, lack of hay and fodder and livestock infectious diseases.

According to Information and research institute of meteorology, hydrology and environment, Mongolia is at the risk of facing "black dzud³" during 2017/18 winter, as the summer of 2017 had been unusually hot and dry. The lack of precipitation withered pastureland throughout the country and many herder households

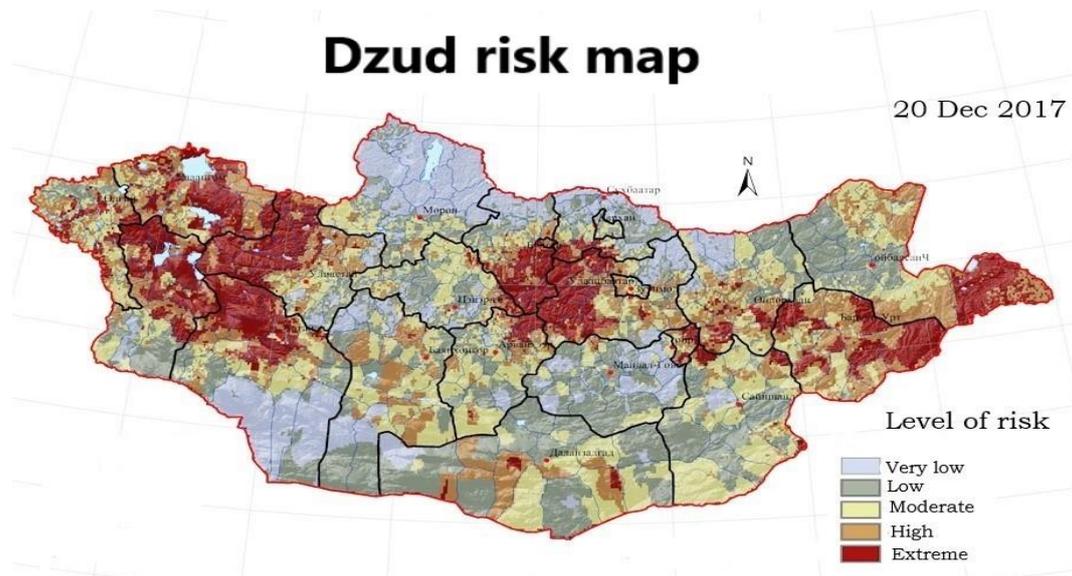
¹ Second level administrative subdivision below the provinces, roughly comparable to districts.

² Herder households move to nearby soums and provinces seeking better pasture for their livestock, often traveling with scaled down mobile shelter with limited insulation layer.

³ Term used locally, describing very cold winter with lack of precipitation and very limited pasture and water access.

were unable to prepare adequate amount of hay and about 60 percent of the livestock was not able to gain enough fat.

As of 20 December 2017, the dzud risk map for winter 2017-2018, published by National Agency of Meteorology and the Environmental Monitoring shows that about 40 percent of the country is at the extreme risk of dzud and about 20 percent of the country is at high risk of dzud.



In order to reflect the evolving needs of affected population, to address the recommendation from the final evaluation of previous emergency appeal operation and with the additional funding from donors, MRCS and IFRC revised the operational plan and extended the timeframe.

In addition to relief activities, the operation is now supporting Dzud preparedness and National society capacity building by taking account of close consultation with the affected population and relevant authorities.

Complementing the dzud preparedness activities, MRCS with support from British Red Cross is implementing Forecast-based Financing (FbF) intervention, developed by IFRC Climate Centre, to reduce the risk of Dzud. 2000 households in 40 soums of 12 provinces, who are at extreme risk of dzud are being assisted with unconditional cash grants and animal care kits. 2000 herders received unconditional cash grant in their bank accounts in December and they will receive animal care kit in January.

Movement coordination:

From the start of the operation, MRCS - supported by IFRC - is ensuring that the response is coordinated and identified needs are met. MRCS senior management and disaster management teams are working closely and coordinating field interventions from the headquarters level. The disaster management team is providing technical guidance to mid-level branches of MRCS while secretaries of the mid-level branches – along with their instructors – are coordinating interventions at primary level branches.

Coordinating with authorities:

As an auxiliary to the government in humanitarian matters with a distinct recognized role in disasters and emergencies, MRCS is a member of the National Emergency Commission and is actively involved in the planning and design of the national response to the emerging crisis. MRCS is selected as a humanitarian actor to be included in the NEMA internal working group assigned by the Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia working closely with NEMA and other relevant ministries and governmental organizations to coordinate overall response efforts in the country. MRCS also work closely with Local - level Disaster Management

Agencies (LEMA) and local authorities. They collect information from soum authorities and participate in local emergency commission meetings through their mid-level and primary level branches.

Inter-agency coordination:

IFRC is supporting MRCS in coordinating the mobilization of resources, under the emergency appeal, and providing technical support in implementation. As a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Mongolia, IFRC is representing MRCS in coordination with international actors with presence in country and is sharing information about the emergency appeal operation. Since it is one of the foremost non-state agencies to mount a significant response to the dzuds, other humanitarian actors are approaching the National Society to partner in delivering assistance to the affected populations, including World Animal Protection Organization and USAID. The Humanitarian Country Team is constantly sharing updated response information to avoid inter-agency duplication of assistance and beneficiaries. FAO is implementing and early action operation in 5 soums of 5 provinces. The coordination with FAO has been done in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

Operational implementation

Overview

Up to date, as part of this emergency appeal operation, MRCS has in total distributed emergency unconditional cash grant worth of MNT 245,000 (approximately CHF 101) per household to 2,740 households (output 2.1), distributed first aid and animal care kits to 1,740 households in 11 severely affected provinces (output 1.1). PFA ToT have been conducted, and in total 6,750 children from 120 schools were reached with psychosocial first aid (output 1.2). 15,000 bundles of hay have been distributed to 624 households of Tuv and Uvurkhangai provinces (output 3.1). 165 herders have been recruited to repair winter shelters of 55 herder households (output 2.2). As of 31st of December 2017, 23 of 55 winter shelters have been repaired (output 4.2). 15 community members of each 21 provinces of Mongolia, in total 315 people, have been selected and trained on FA, PSS and DRR (output 5.3).

No.	Support/ service provided	People reached	Date	Funded by
1	Herder households in Orkhon, Darkhan, Tuv, Khentii, Selenge Uvurkhangai, Dornod, Zavkhan, Khuvsigul and Uvs provinces were supported by unconditional cash grant (approximately CHF100 per HH)	2,740 households	Feb-March 2017	Emergency Appeal
2	First-Aid orientation by volunteers, FA kit together with manual distribute to herders	1,740 households	March- April 2017	Emergency Appeal
3	PFA ToT training	6,750 students in 120 schools, 1,800 trainers trained	March- June 2017	Emergency Appeal
4	Animal care kit distributed to herders	1,740 households	March 2017	World Animal Protection Organization
5	Herder households in Uvs and Khovd provinces were supported by unconditional cash grant	740 households	Feb 2017	USAID
6	Herder households in Tuv and Uvurkhangai provinces were assisted with hay (20 bundles per HH).	624 households	Dec 2017	Emergency Appeal

7	Herder households of Darkhan, Tuv, Khentii, Selenge Uvurkhangai, Dornod, Zavkhan, Khuvsgul and Uvs provinces received winter shelter repair assistance.	55 households	Dec 2017 – Jan 2018	Emergency Appeal
8	Herders were recruited to assist the repairing process of winter shelter of livestock. (app. CHF 4 per day for their work)	165 herders	Dec 2017 – Jan 2018	Emergency Appeal
9	FA, PSS and DRR training	315 community members trained	Sep-Nov 2017	Emergency Appeal

The amount of the cash grant has been determined by the government and agreed by all member organizations of the Humanitarian Country Team in Mongolia and it is based on the minimum monthly wage rate established in Mongolia for 2017. This also reflects the average amount spent on food by herder families. It is agreed among and standardized for HCT responders during this operation.

The MRCS prioritized the most vulnerable among the affected herder households based on clearly defined selection criteria. Selection and registration have been done by MRCS branches and coordinated by a working group comprising representatives of MRCS, IFRC, LEMA and local governors. The operation aimed to assist vulnerable herder households who have in possession under 200 livestock and who were not receiving support from other organizations, prioritizing the following categories:

- Families with multiple children (more than 5 under 16);
- Families with disabled members;
- Elderly families aged over 60 who have no guardian;
- Single-headed households with 3 or more children under 16.

After the relief distribution, post distribution monitoring was conducted. Mobile data collection method – Magpi was used to collect information from the herders. From the total 3,480 households, 248 households were randomly selected for post-distribution monitoring. The top four priority areas on which the households spent their cash was hay and fodder, food, basic household items for hygiene, agricultural inputs and health care. About 80 percent of the respondents preferred cash assistance to other type of assistance, as it allows more flexibility. Up to 94 percent of the herders who received first-aid kit answered that they found the first-aid kit very useful. They answered that they were able to use it for domestic injuries, accidents and frostbites. During the time of the cash distribution, the availability of the goods/items were sufficient for the beneficiaries, and as there were no more than 40 beneficiaries assisted in one soum, there were no significant price fluctuation. Only few of the local markets ran out of hay, but these were restocked within five days.

As operation moved into recovery phase, MRCS is implementing activities aiming to build dzud preparedness and resilience of the affected population and increase the institutional preparedness and disaster responding capacity of the National Society. In December 2017, 624 vulnerable households of 11 soums of Tuv and Uvurkhangai provinces each received 20 bundles of hay assistance in advance to upcoming winter, which is predicted to be extremely harsh winter. The soums were chosen from areas at extreme risk of dzud, based on dzud risk map published on 24th of November 2017 by National Agency of Meteorology and the Environmental Monitoring. The amount of hay procurement has been decreased from 25,000 bundles to 15,000 due to rapid price fluctuation and procurement delay related to financial transactions.

165 skilled herders were recruited to do repairing of winter shelter of livestock of 55 vulnerable herder households of 9 provinces for cash. As of 31st of December 2017, reconstruction of 23 winter shelters has been done. Due to low temperature and snowstorms, repairing process in some areas are on hold.

From September to November 2017, 15 community members consisting of herders, local doctors, community leaders and other relevant personnel have been selected jointly by MRCS and NEMA, of each 21 provinces of Mongolia have been trained as Branch disaster response team members. All 315 community members were trained on first aid, PSS and disaster response. The skilled trainers from NEMA and MRCS have facilitated the trainings. The pre- and post training survey shows significant increase in relevant knowledge and high amount of satisfaction of the participants. MRCS now have 15 BDRT members in each province that are ready to be deployed in emergencies.



Transportation of hay assistance to Ulziit soum, Uvurkhangai province. Photo credit: MRCS



Transportation of hay assistance to Ulziit soum, Uvurkhangai province. Photo credit: MRCS



Experienced herders are helping to repair winter shelter of vulnerable households of their community. Davst soum, Uvs province. Photo credit: MRCS



Community members of Sukhbaatar province, selected to be a BDRT member, receiving training on FA, PSS and DRR. Photo credit: MRCS

The IFRC country office is in the process of procuring the first-aid kit and desktop computers for mid-level branches.

Health and care			
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs		100% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Provision of First Aid kits to affected herder households.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		100% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
1.1.1 Identification of soums in 4 provinces across the country /In cooperation with local government/	X		100%
1.1.2 Beneficiary selection and registration	X		100%
1.1.3 Local procurement of first aid kits	X		100%
1.1.4 Distribution of first aid kits	X		100%
1.1.5 Onsite monitoring during the distribution			100%
	Outputs		100% of achievement
	Output 2.2: School-going children affected by the dzud are provided with psychosocial first aid support.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		100% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
1.2.1 PSSFA TOT training at the province level	X		100%
1.2.2 PSSFA service for school children at soum school levels	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
First aid			
<p>In March 2017, 1000 first aid kits were distributed together with the veterinarian kit provided by the World Animal Protection Organization to target households of provinces of Khuvsgul, Zavkhan, Uvs and Selenge.</p> <p>139 out of 1000 beneficiaries, who received FA kit, were randomly selected for beneficiary satisfaction survey. 94% of the respondents stated that they've found FA kit distributed by MRCS very useful.</p>			
PSS/FA			
<p>Having appreciated by school teachers and social care workers as an effective way to assist dzud affected children, PSS/PA ToT training was conducted for the second year in collaboration with Save the Children Japan in Mongolia. The training was facilitated by Trainers who were trained by past year's PSS/PA ToT, with support from Save the Children training officer. In preparation for the training MRCS procured 867 pieces of puzzle toys and 300 training manuals in Mongolian language to school classrooms and dormitories to provide safe and children-friendly environment for children.</p> <p>The training had four steps.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Step one: ToT training in Ulaanbaatar The PFA ToT was organized in Ulaanbaatar from 19-22 April, 2017. Mid-level branch staff of each target provinces and 8 NDRT members received training as ToT of PFA. Step two: ToT training in provinces 			

Each one of the trained ToTs went back to their respective provinces and trained secondary school teachers, dormitory teachers and social care workers from each target soums.

3. **Step three:** ToT training in soum

Trained secondary school teachers from each soum went back to their respective soums and selected 15 students from their school to present the “I support my friend” methodology. The students volunteered to participate in the project and age, sex, and diversity were taken into consideration during the selection process. The students were in grade 6-11.

4. **Step four:** Training for pupils

Peer to peer support was provided by the 15 trained students in the secondary schools of each soum. In total, around 6750 students of 120 schools in 10 target provinces have been reached with PSSFA support.

Food security, Nutrition and Livelihoods			
Outcome 2: Immediate food and other priority needs of the targeted families are met.	Outputs		100% of achievement
	Output 2.1 : Target population of 2,740 households in 10 provinces are provided with unconditional cash transfers for meeting priority needs		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		100% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
2.1.1 Identification of soums in 10 provinces across the country	X		100%
2.1.2 Beneficiary registration and cash form preparation	X		100%
2.1,3 Distribution of unconditional cash grants (MNT 245,000/ CHF 100) through bank transfer	X		100%
2.1.4 Post distribution monitoring and reporting	X		100%
	Outputs		50% of achievement
	Output 2.2: Livelihoods of affected herders supported by cash for work modality in repairing winter shelters		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
2.2.1 Herders registered for cash for work	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			

Unconditional cash transfers

During the reporting period, under this emergency appeal MRCS delivered unconditional cash assistance equivalent to MNT 245,000 (101 CHF) to 2,740 beneficiary households to help them meet their immediate needs. The first round of distribution of cash grants started on 25 February 2017 across four targeted provinces, reaching 1,000 households and second round of distribution of cash grants started on 15 March 2017 across seven targeted beneficiaries, reaching 1,740 households.

	Name of Province	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Orkhon	70 households
2	Darkhan	140 households
3	Tuv	455 households
4	Khentii	275 households
5	Selenge	392 households
6	Uvurkhangai	280 households
7	Dornod	280 households
8	Zavkhan	209 households
9	Khuvsgul	379 households
10	Uvs	260 households
	Total	2740 households

Having collaborated on past CTP, implementation of cash transfer component through Khan Bank was efficient and convenient to all parties involved. Compared to last year's operation, errors that occurred during distribution (mismatches between beneficiaries' names and citizen ID cards, misspelling of the names and registration number etc.) declined through thorough checking and screening of beneficiary lists.

Monitoring and evaluation

Local Red Cross staffs and volunteers, trained on disaster response and cash transfer program conducted onsite monitoring of the cash distribution process at bank offices. Daily reports of the onsite monitoring process and post distribution monitoring were being sent to the Headquarter. The information and monitoring data has been collected using Magpi.

To ensure that activities are implemented in line with management directions and agreed standards among others, monitoring teams comprising of NDRT members and IFRC made field visits to Khuvsgul, Uvs, Zavkhan, Tuv, Darkhan, Selenge, Orkhon and Dornod provinces to monitor and evaluate cash-transfer program by visiting Mid-level and Primary level branches, local governments, Khan bank local branches, local supermarkets and beneficiary households.

MRCS along with IFRC in-country team organized a regional workshop on challenges and lessons learned of past two CTPs among Mid-level branch staffs, volunteers of Zavkhan, Uvs and Khovd provinces in the end of June. The participants discussed about the challenges and achievements they have faced while implementing the emergency appeal operations and framed following recommendations.

- On selection criteria of the beneficiaries.
While the operation aimed to assist herders who have in possession under 200 livestock, there were some herders who were greatly affected by dzud but couldn't receive assistance since they had more than 200 livestock to begin with. It is right to focus more on vulnerable herder families during dzud, but we still need to consider about herder families who have more livestock since they face more challenges to keep their livestock safe and more psychological pressure. Thus, we suggest to make the selection more flexible for the operations in the future

to include herder families who have more than 200 livestock but greatly affected by dzud, by officially deciding their cases through the emergency committee meetings.

- On CTP trainings for volunteers
As CTP training organized for volunteers this year was highly efficient, Mid-level branches shall continue organizing CTP trainings during calm times and include CTP parts in all disaster response trainings.
- On community engagement and accountability
MRCS to have weekly or monthly broadcast program about its activities aimed for herders through “Malchin” broadcast channel. It is one of the most popular TV channel among the herders.

Post distribution monitoring

From April to May 2017, monitoring teams consisted of Red Cross Mid-level branches Secretary Generals and staffs were assigned to each of the CTP implemented locations to conduct household interviews, price monitor the local markets and conduct stakeholder interviews. The teams were given an orientation on conducting the questionnaires and the procedures to be followed while administering into the field. In total, monitoring teams visited 248 randomly selected households and conducted interviews on their perception of the sufficiency of the amount and usage of cash grants they received, and their overall level of satisfaction with the beneficiary selection and distribution process. According to post-distribution monitoring report, 93% of the beneficiaries stated that cash assistance helped them very well to overcome dzud and most of the stakeholders agreed that CTP was the most appropriate type of assistance provided.

Cash for work

165 skilled herders of Darkhan, Tuv, Khentii, Selenge Uvurkhangai, Dornod, Zavkhan, Khuvsgul and Uvs provinces were recruited to provide winter shelter repair assistance for 55 vulnerable herder households. Each herder is receiving MNT 12,000 /approximately CHF 4/ per day for their work. The MRCS mid-level branch staffs are closely monitoring the repairing process and sending regular updates to Headquarter.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction			
Outcome 3: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected.	Outputs		78% of achievement
	Output 3.1: Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
3.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries for hay distribution	X		100%
3.1.2 Hay procurement	X		100%
3.1.3 Preposition of hay to be stored in NEMA warehouse	X		100%
3.1.4 Procurement of 1,000 first aid kits	X		50%
3.1.5 Preposition 1,000 first aid kits in MRCS warehouse	X		50%
3.1.6 Support in the CBFHA workshop	X		100%
3.1.7 Monitoring and reporting	X		50%
Progress towards outcomes			
Hay assistance			
<p>624 vulnerable households of Tseel, Bornuur, Lun, Buren, Erdenesant, Bayankhangai, Delgerkhaan soums of Tuv province and Kharkhorin, Ulziit, Khairkhandulaan, Bayangol soums of Uvurkhangai provinces received 20 bundles of hay assistance in advance to upcoming winter, which is predicted to be extremely harsh. The soums were chosen from areas at extreme risk of dzud, based on dzud risk map published on 24th of November 2017 by National Agency of Meteorology and the Environmental Monitoring. The amount of hay procurement has been decreased from 25,000 bundles to 15,000, due to rapid price fluctuation and procurement delay related to financial transactions.</p>			
Preposition of First aid kits			
<p>The procurement of 500 out of 1000 first aid kits, which will be prepositioned and stored at MRCS warehouse has been done and kits are prepositioned at MRCS warehouse. The procurement of the remaining 500 is in the process.</p>			
Support in the CBFHA workshop			
<p>Mongolian red cross society health promotion team leader Gantulga B. has participated in the Regional health meeting/ eCBHFA workshop in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 6-9th of November 2017.</p>			

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 4: Shelter and settlement needs for herders are met.	Outputs		50% of achievement
	Output 4.1: Ger winterization kit is provided to target population.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		50% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
4.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries to receive ger winterization kits	X		100%
4.1.2 Procurement of ger winterization kits	X		100%
4.1.3 Distribution of ger winterization kits	X		Not started
4.1.4 Monitoring	X		Not started
	Outputs		61% of achievement
	Output 4.2: Winter Shelter are repaired to assist targeted community members.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
4.2.1 55 herder households are identified	X		100%
4.2.2 165 skilful herders repair winter shelters	X		42%
4.2.3 Monitoring	X		40%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Ger winterization kit</p> <p>The beneficiaries to receive winterization kits have been identified, based on the beneficiary selection criteria of the operation. MRCS has finished the procurement of ger winterization kit for 100 HHs.</p> <p>Repairing winter shelters</p> <p>165 skilled herders were recruited to do repairing of winter shelter of livestock of 55 vulnerable herder households of Darkhan, Tuv, Khentii, Selenge Uvurkhangai, Dornod, Zavkhan, Khuvsgul and Uvs provinces for cash. As of 31st of December 2017, reconstruction of 23 winter shelters has been done. Due to low temperature and snowstorms, repairing process in some areas are on hold. The MRCS mid-level branch staffs are closely monitoring the repairing process and sending regular updates to Headquarter.</p>			

National Society capacity development			
Outcome 5: National Society capacity is strengthened for dzud disaster response.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1: Emergency response planning is clearly designed for dzud disaster response.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
5.1.1 Develop dzud preparedness plan	X		100%
5.1.2 Update MRCS contingency plan	X		100%
5.1.3 Increase coordination with stakeholders	X		100%
5.1.4 Organize lessons learnt workshop among humanitarian organizations, NEMA and other organizations	X		100%
	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.2: Enhance the capacity of mid-level branches to document the emergency operation on a timely manner.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
5.2.1 Organize lessons learnt workshop for staffs	X		50%
5.2.2 Organize disaster response training for staffs	X		100%
5.2.3 Procure desktop computers for mid-level branches	X		20%
	Outputs		100% of achievement
	Output 5.3: Strengthen the response capacity of local branches.		
	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	Yes	
5.3.1 Selection of 315 community members to be BDRT	X		100%
5.3.2 Organize FA, PSS and DRR trainings	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
Dzud preparedness plan and Contingency plan			
<p>MRCS is developing an integrated dzud preparedness and contingency plan, in close consultation with NEMA and herder communities. The findings and recommendations from previous relevant evaluations, assessments and workshops have been taken into account.</p> <p>In August 2017, MRCS organized a workshop on lessons learned on dzud response among Humanitarian country team members such as Mercy Corps, People in Need Mongolia, Save the</p>			

Children, World Vision Mongolia and herders' representatives. In December 2017, MRCS hosted Humanitarian country team meeting under the theme of "Dzud preparedness" under the framework of early warning and early action. The HCT members have enhanced their coordination for the preparedness of the winter of 2017/2018. All the HCT members, as well as Ministry of Food and Agriculture has participated in the event.

Lessons learnt workshop and training

MRCS organized numerous lessons learnt workshops at Headquarter, mid-level branches and primary level branches. In 2017, MRCS HQ team organized training on dzud disaster preparedness at 30 mid-level branches.

Response capacity of local branches

From September to November 2017, 15 community members consisting of herders, local doctors, community leaders and other relevant personnel have been selected jointly by MRCS and NEMA, of each 21 provinces of Mongolia have been trained as Branch disaster response team member. All 315 community members were trained on first aid, PSS and disaster response. The skilled trainers from NEMA and MRCS have facilitated the trainings. The pre- and post training survey shows significant increase in relevant knowledge and high amount of satisfaction of the participants.

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	Outputs		78% of achievement
	Output 6.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
6.1.1 Mobilize MRCS staff and volunteers for assessments	X		100%
6.1.2 Mobilize/deploy regional tools to support MRCS in conducting assessments and implementation of activities	X		100%
6.1.3 Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	X		100%
6.1.4 Continued information collection from local branches	X		Continuous
6.1.5 Monitoring visits by joint teams of MRCS headquarters and IFRC	X		80%
6.1.6 Lessons learnt workshop in 11 provinces by region	X		50%
6.1.7 Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		100%
6.1.8 Final evaluation			Not started
Progress towards outcomes			

Assessments

Prior to launching the response, MRCS analyzed situation data from the authorities as well as from its branches. In order to effectively plan the CTP component and develop a comprehensive detailed work plan, including cooperation with local stakeholders, IFRC supported MRCS by deploying a RDRT member, seconded by the Bangladesh Red Crescent to Mongolia, for one month in February. The deployed RDRT member provided technical support in planning of the activities, in building up of expertise in CTP of respective MRCS counterparts, including at HQ and mid-level branches, in beneficiary registration, in monitoring of encashment processes, and with other activities.

Analysis of assessment data and cash feasibility study of 2016-2017 indicated that conditions in most of the affected provinces continue to deteriorate and herder households are struggling to cope with impact of second severe winter in a row. Preparation of hay and fodder is considerably low in among vulnerable herders due to budgetary constraints.

Lessons learnt workshop

MRCS along with IFRC in-country team organized a regional workshop on challenges and lessons learned of past two CTPs among Mid-level branch staffs, volunteers of Zavkhan, Uvs and Khovd provinces in the end of June. The participants discussed about the challenges and achievements they've faced while implementing the emergency appeal operations.

Community engagement and accountability

IFRC has supported MRCS in developing a community engagement strategy for the response to ensure that affected people receive information and can provide feedback on the assistance from MRCS. A beneficiary satisfaction survey was developed and completed in randomly selected beneficiaries among affected people. A helpline in collaboration with G-mobile was set up through which affected people, targeted beneficiaries and other stakeholders can convey their concerns, observations, and complaints about the response. The helpline allows placement of confidential calls. A total of 69 calls were received via the helpline since its establishment. All concerns, questions and complaints were addressed in a timely manner by the volunteers and staffs.

Operational Support Services**Human resources:**

MRCS has mobilized 220 volunteers and 15 NDRT members in support of the operation. MRCS appointed 14 staff members in support of the operation at both national headquarters and branch levels. Five MRCS staff members at headquarters support the operation. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member from Bangladesh Red Crescent was deployed to support the cash transfer component of the operation in February 2017. A surge capacity delegate of IFRC was deployed in March – April 2017 to provide an overall operations support management and coordination. In addition, the IFRC CCST in Beijing and APRO in Kuala Lumpur are providing wide range of technical, administrative and logistical support to the operation.

Logistics and supply chain:

Logistics activities aimed effectively to manage the supply chain, including: procurement, fleet and transportation of relief items to distribution sites, in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Procurement of hay, first aid and winterization kits have been completed and it was done locally, jointly by MRCS and IFRC country office. The transportation cost of the relief items was borne by MRCS, however, NEMA supported in distributing FA kits and animal care kit to dzud affected herder households through provision of man power and trucks. IFRC Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur provide technical logistics support to NS and IFRC CO as per needed.

Information technologies (IT):

The cost of communication will be low and consist of mobile phone and mobile internet usage. Mobile cellular networks operate normally in the targeted areas. The MRCS' 15 national disaster response team (NDRT) members have portable radios and Iridium satellite phones as a backup emergency communication means used during the monitoring field visits.

Beneficiary communication: MRCS has access to a two-way SMS communication with almost 600,000 G-mobile subscribers through TERA. TERA is free of charge for both the Red Cross and the G-Mobile subscribers who receive or send messages. MRCS is also using traditional beneficiary communication methods such as face-to-face communication, leaflets and bill boards. Hotline number, with a easy to remember number – 98-106-106 is operating 24/7 to receive complaints and provide feedback to the beneficiaries.

Communications: With support from the regional communications unit in Kuala Lumpur, the MRCS' communications officers support the development of stories, articles and documentary films. Partner National Societies have been provided with information on the response through Newswire operation updates. MRCS is also developing beneficiary stories, documentaries and articles to be published locally. The Finnish Red Cross Field Communication Unit was deployed to Mongolia in early February to produce a documentary video and stories in support of the operation's communication. IFRC is collaborating with international media to cover MRCS and IFRC activities in the field.

Security:

Security management is a vital element of the operation to ensure security of personnel, assets and programs. The MRCS's operational coordination center ensures that volunteers and staff follow security rules when working in affected areas. MRCS continuously monitors the security environment and respond to changes in the threat and risk situation, if any, by implementing adequate security risk reduction measures. This includes measures related to safety-related threats and risks, e.g. road traffic accidents, fire safety, and health and weather-related concerns.

All MRCS personnel are encouraged to complete the respective IFRC Stay Safe courses; Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Volunteer Stay Safe. IFRC is a member of various inter-agency groups including the HCT and Mongolia International NGO forum, which allows monitoring changes in the security situation. MRCS, with its wide network of branches and volunteers will be aware of any possible security threats and/or volatile situation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER):

NDRT members continuously monitor the implementation of the emergency operation. MRCS headquarters receives regular updates from operating branches. Monthly update format was developed and introduced to responding branches. Considering the previous operation's evaluation recommendations, the MRCS PMER officer and MRCS DM officer have been working closely with the MRCS mid-level branches, standardizing templates, guiding the branches on data collection, M&E framework, and other aspects to ensure effective implementation.

Administration and Finance:

MRCS has a well-established finance and administration team consisting of six specialists. IFRC has a finance and administration manager based in Mongolia. IFRC teams at Asia Pacific regional office and the CCST in Beijing have the capacity to provide a range of support services to the operations, including finance, administration and logistics.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Mongolian Red Cross Society:

- Nordov Bolormaa, secretary general; mobile: +976 99119395; email: bolormaa.n@redcross.mn
- Munguntuya Sharavnyambu, disaster management team leader; mobile: +976 8009 1909, email: munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn

IFRC country cluster support team in Beijing:

- Gwendolyn Pang, head of CCST; mobile: +86 135 110 6515; email: gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur; phone: +603 9207 5700; fax: +603 2161 0670:

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Nelson Castano, head of disaster and crises unit: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Johanna Arvo, operations coordinator; mobile: +60 19 272 6114; email: johanna.arvo@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile +60 12 298 9752; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Susil Perera, senior officer, response recovery and preparedness; phone: +412 2730 4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, operations quality assurance senior officer; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org

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

- Clarence Sim, PMER manager; email: clarence.sim@ifrc.org

↳

Click here

1. Financial report **below**
 2. Click **here** to return to the title page
-

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 Disaster 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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMN006 - Mongolia - Severe Winter

Timeframe: 02 Jan 17 to 02 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Feb 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2017/11	Programme	MDRMN006
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2018/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			856,387			856,387	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Airbus</i>			5,330			5,330	
<i>American Red Cross</i>			201,508			201,508	
<i>British Red Cross</i>			122,832			122,832	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>			124,744			124,744	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>			53,315			53,315	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			21,600			21,600	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			10,853			10,853	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			111,554			111,554	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			26,895			26,895	
C1. Cash contributions			678,631			678,631	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			177,349			177,349	
C4. Other Income			177,349			177,349	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			855,980			855,980	
D. Total Funding = B + C			855,980			855,980	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			855,980			855,980	
E. Expenditure			-712,300			-712,300	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			143,680			143,680	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMN006 - Mongolia - Severe Winter

Timeframe: 02 Jan 17 to 02 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Feb 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2017/11	Programme	MDRMN006
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2018/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				856,387		856,387		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction - Housing	45,917						45,917	
Clothing & Textiles				1,256		1,256	-1,256	
Seeds & Plants	48,958						48,958	
Medical & First Aid	74,633			32,939		32,939	41,694	
Teaching Materials	12,500			6,734		6,734	5,766	
Cash Disbursement	285,195			279,402		279,402	5,793	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	467,203			320,330		320,330	146,873	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	2,000						2,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,000						2,000	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	44,020						44,020	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	13,800			1,020		1,020	12,780	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	57,820			1,020		1,020	56,800	
Personnel								
International Staff	5,765			2,791		2,791	2,974	
National Staff	32,153			8,218		8,218	23,936	
National Society Staff	36,650			829		829	35,821	
Volunteers	5,686			364		364	5,322	
Total Personnel	80,254			12,202		12,202	68,053	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	118,613			10,112		10,112	108,500	
Total Workshops & Training	118,613			10,112		10,112	108,500	
General Expenditure								
Travel	13,181			13,500		13,500	-319	
Information & Public Relations	25,000			413		413	24,587	
Office Costs	18,042						18,042	
Communications	6,267			1,084		1,084	5,183	
Financial Charges	1,303			40		40	1,263	
Shared Office and Services Costs	14,438			4,043		4,043	10,395	
Total General Expenditure	78,230			19,080		19,080	59,150	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				300,255		300,255	-300,255	
Total Operational Provisions				300,255		300,255	-300,255	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	52,268			43,095		43,095	9,173	
Total Indirect Costs	52,268			43,095		43,095	9,173	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee				4,079		4,079	-4,079	
Pledge Reporting Fees				2,127		2,127	-2,127	
Total Pledge Specific Costs				6,206		6,206	-6,206	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	856,387			712,300		712,300	144,087	
VARIANCE (C - D)				144,087		144,087		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMN006 - Mongolia - Severe Winter

Timeframe: 02 Jan 17 to 02 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Feb 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2017/11	Programme	MDRMN006
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2018/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	856,387		855,980	855,980	712,300	143,680	
Subtotal BL3	856,387		855,980	855,980	712,300	143,680	
GRAND TOTAL	856,387		855,980	855,980	712,300	143,680	