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Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) Mongolia: Severe winter

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRMN011	Glide n°:	CW-2020-000016-MNG
DREF; Date of issue:	6 February 2020	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	30 April 2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 311,817			
Total number of people affected:	22,000 people	Number of people to be assisted:	1,750 HH, 7000 people
Provinces affected:	92 soums	Provinces/Regions targeted:	50 soums
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS); the MRCS has 34 mid-level branches and over 800 primary level branches covering all provinces in Mongolia. MRCS has 12,500 volunteers and 75,000 youth members. MRCS has established seven regional disaster preparedness centres.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental monitoring (NAMEM), Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI), Local government units (LGU), Social welfare offices, Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA), Bank service. FAO			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Dzud is a Mongolian term for severe winter condition in which livestock would perish in large number due to malnutrition or direct cold. Mongolian herders have been following nomadic pastoralist ways of herding ever since the history was written. Now one-fourth of the Mongolian people are still travelling with their portable homes to find better pasture for their herd. Livestock is vital element of herders' life as it's their only source of livelihood. Herders consume livestock meat, use their milk to produce dairy food, sell their hide and wool for cash.

Livestock herding has been traditional lifestyle of Mongolians for centuries but now many herders migrate to a capital city for jobs with fixed salary. Due to climate change and other factors such as the



MRCS volunteers are mobilizing animal kit in January 2020. (Photo: MRCS)

frequency of unfavourable natural phenomenon (drought, cold wave) has been increasing rapidly in recent years and it has turned the herding into perilous business.

Mongolia has mostly dry and cold climate due to Siberian high and the temperature range between winter and summer is wide as it reaches +40 degrees Celsius in summer while -40 degrees Celsius in winter. During winter, most herders lack of hay and fodder due to financial restraints when the pasture is covered by thick layer of snow or ice. Herders would reserve hay bales in autumn but it's never enough to feed the herd throughout the winter.

Each year, National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM) publishes Dzud risk map which uses summer condition, pasture carrying capacity, livestock number, anomalous precipitation and temperature, snow depth, biomass, drought index, temperature forecast etc. to predict which regions may experience severe winter condition. On 2 January 2020, [dzud risk map](#) was published and 97 soums in 13 provinces were at very high risk, which triggered Dzud Early Action Protocol (EAP) for Mongolia. The threshold for trigger activation was when dzud risk map indicates 20 per cent coverage of the highest risk level over no less than 3 provinces is a best estimate for triggering with a return period near 1-in-5 years, although the rigor of this analysis is limited by factors discussed previously.

Through the EAP MRCS is delivering unrestricted cash assistance and livestock nutrition kits to the 1000 vulnerable households in the target areas to assist them in meeting their immediate needs and save their livestock and livelihoods. The early action will be completed within 2 months after the trigger date which is 8 Jan 2020. MRCS will target 8 provinces (Govi-Altai, Khovd, Arkhangai, Bulgan, Uvurkhangai, Dundgobi, Sukhbaatar, Khentii) which in that version of the Dzud risk map showed as very high risk of dzud. Even though early action was triggered, winter situation became worse and as stated by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM) on 12 January 2020, over 70 per cent of the country is covered by 10-30 cm snow layer and 41 soums¹ in nine provinces in white dzud² condition while 51 soums in 16 provinces ([Table 1](#)) are near white dzud³.

Click [here](#) for map of affected areas.

Province	Soums in white dzud condition	Soums in near white dzud condition
Bayankhongor	-	Galuit
Bulgan	-	Selenge, Khangal, Bulgan
Govi-Altai	-	Yusunbulag, Khukhmorit, Altai
Dornogovi	-	Altanshree, Ikhkhet
Dornod	Matad	Khalkhgol, Khulunbuir
Zavkhan	Bayantes, Bayankhairkhan, Ikh-Uul, Numrug, Tosontsengel, Tudevtei, Telmen, Tes, Tsagaanchuluut, Tsetsen-Uul, Erdenekhairkhan, Zavkhanmandal	Santmargats, Songino, Urgamal, Tsagaankhairkhan
Uvurkhangai	Khujirt, Kharkhorin, Bogd	Taragt, Bayan-Undur, Baruunbayan-Ulaan, Guchin-Uus, Esunzuil
Sukhbaatar	Asgat	Baruun-Urt, Bayandelger, Munkhkhaan, Sukhbaatar, Tuvshinshree, Tumentsogt, Uulbayan, Khalzan
Selenge	-	Yuruu, Khuder
Tuv	-	Bornuur, Zuunmod, Jargalant
Uvs	Malchin, Ulaangom, Tes, Undurkhangai, Zuungobi,	Baruunturuun, Davst, Naranbulag, Sagil, Khyargas, Turgen
Khovd	Darvi	Altai, Bulgan, Uyenich
Khuvsgul	Galt, Jargalant, Tsetserleg, Shine-Ilder, Ikh-Uul	-
Khentii	Binder, Bayan-Ovoo, Galshar, Batnorov,	Batshireet, Jargaltkhaan, Umnudelger, Undurkhaan, Ulziit
Dundgobi	Erdenedalai, Saintsagaan, Gurvansaikhan,	-

¹ Soum is a second level administrative subdivision of Mongolia.

² White dzud is when snow density reaches 0.25 gr/cm³ or more in any region and stays for 10 days or more and average monthly temperature is lower than annual average by 3.00C or more or (average quadratic curve is derived) and snow depth is more than 25cm in high mountainous or forest steppe areas, more than 22cm in steppe areas, more than 12 cm in dessert areas.

³ Near white dzud is when snow blanket density is 0.20-0.24 gr/cm³ in any region and average snow depth is more than 16cm in high mountainous and forest steppe areas, more than 11cm in steppe areas, more than 5cm in dessert areas.

Province	Soums in white dzud condition	Soums in near white dzud condition
	Adaatsag, Deren, Luus, Ulziit, Undurshil, Khuld	
Arkhangai	-	Jargalant
Darkhan-Uul	-	Darkhan
Orkhon	-	Jargalant, Bayan-Undur
	41 soums of 9 provinces	51 soums of 16 provinces
	92 soums in 18 provinces	

As NAMEM states, the coldest temperature reached was -48 Celsius in Zavkhan province and in Khangai region average night temperature is 30-39 Celsius, In Gobi region -23 to -29 Celsius, Western region -35 to -48 Celsius and other parts the average night temperature -25 to -32 Celsius. In many provinces, average monthly temperature was lower than annual average and province authorities have requested from the government for assistance of hay and fodder, livestock medicines.

Through interviews conducted during the assessment, it was noted that most herders are already out of their reserved forage as they have been feeding the livestock with extra forage to keep them alive during the lethal cold. The herders have said that if cash assistance is provided, they could use it to buy forage from nearby suppliers and also spend for their specific needs such as warm clothes, food, medicine. In addition, livestock mineral and vitamin supplies are essentially needed as once the herd are already cold stressed and malnourished, their digestive system gets shocked and will be unable to digest even when forage is supplied. Therefore, only mineral and vitamin supplies will help the herd to recover from the cold stress.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

Since the beginning of the winter MRCS has been monitoring the winter situation through its branches and attending Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Emergency Commission meetings. The MRCS National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were alerted and are providing assistance to affected communities. Mid-level branches of the MRCS are collecting information from their local soum authorities and conducting interviews with affected herders and are participating in their respective local emergency commission meetings.



MRCS volunteers are mobilizing animal kit in January 2020. (Photo: MRCS)

MRCS is the largest humanitarian organization in Mongolia with 34 mid-level branches across the country and over 100,000 volunteers. It's legally bound to serve the people of Mongolia by "Law on the Legal Status of the

Mongolian Red Cross Society"⁴ and it bears an auxiliary role to the government to provide support in disaster risk management and other sectors. The service MRCS has to offer is clearly mentioned in the revised version of "Disaster Protection Law".⁵ The MRCS is a member of the National Emergency Commission and actively involved in the planning and designing the national response to the emerging crisis. The MRCS has been providing humanitarian assistance to anticipate and respond to the needs of vulnerable communities for 80 years and operated numerous dzud operations including DREF, Emergency Appeal, Forecast based Action (FbA). As it has rich experience in anticipating and responding to dzud, the MRCS offers wide range of intervention types such as cash-based intervention, livestock nutrition items, food and non-food items and psychosocial support.

⁴ <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/11601>

⁵ <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/12458?lawid=12458>

As mentioned above, Early action protocol for dzud was triggered based on dzud risk map which was released on 2 January and 8 provinces which had the largest coverage of high risk were targeted. Those provinces are Khentii, Arkhangai, Sukhbaatar, Uvurkhangai, Khovd, Govi-Altai, Bulgan, Uvs and 1,000 vulnerable herder households in those areas are assisted with unconditional cash assistance of 85 CHF and animal care kits. Currently, 1,000 households received their cash assistance and animal care kits.

[The EAP](#) was officially triggered and the operation started on 8 January. However, government assessment of 12 January, showed 41 soums of 9 provinces were in white dzud condition and 51 soums of 16 provinces in near white dzud condition. MRCS was able to reach only 1,000 herder households through the EAP but as winter condition took dramatic negative turn and now almost 70 per cent of the country is affected, MRCS is seeking additional funding from DREF.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Through its Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) office in Beijing and Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, the IFRC is supporting coordination of disaster response efforts of its secretariat in assisting the MRCS and the implementation of the early actions. IFRC will support the MRCS in the implementation of activities through technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation as well as any required logistical and administrative support. Rapid response team is deployed regionally.

In addition, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and British, American, Finnish, Italian, Japanese, and Australian Red Cross Societies have supported the MRCS in various multilateral and bilateral programming. All these partners are coordinating with MRCS on how and where they can provide support.

Assessment team headed by Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry visited Uvs, Govi-Altai, Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, Zavkhan provinces between January the situation and on 23rd of Jan during the HCT meeting assessment report was introduced to all the members. It has been reported that some soums of Zavkhan, Uvs provinces are already in dzud situation and Khovd, Govi-Altai and Bayan-Ulgii provinces are facing harsh winterization. Due to damages to their hooves and mouth, livestock are perishing because of starvation. Herders are in need of medical and nutritional supplies to care for their livestock. Deputy Minister also informed that Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light industry is ready to provide any data related to herders and assessment report, if any agencies are planning to provide assistance.

In December 2019, the Government of Mongolia decided to allocate a funding of 1.7 billion tugriks (600,000 CHF) to provinces higher risk of being affected by dzud. The following allocations were made by the government:

- Allocated 50 million Mongolian Tugrik (MNT) to Uvurkhangai, Arkhangai, Dundgovi, Tuv, Bulgan, Zavkhan, Khuvsgul provinces where most herders migrate or go on otor⁶.
- Allocated 1,710 tons of hay without charge, 1,370 tons of fodder at 50 per cent discounted price to Dundgovi, Uvurkhangai, and Tuv provinces.
- Allocated 10 vehicles to Local Emergency Authority, Agency for Food, Agriculture and Health Centers in Uvurkhangai, Dundgovi, Bulgan, Tuv and Khuvsgul provinces.
- Allocated veterinarian medicines and nutrition items worth of MNT 40.3 million to Uvurkhangai, Dundgovi, Tuv, Zavkhan and Khuvsgul provinces. Mongolian government also limited bran export until 01 April 2020 to protect internal market and keep the price stable and increase the supply to the herders.

FAO targeting 22 soums in 4 provinces, to provide multi-purpose cash and animal care kit. Total of 450 herder households is to be assisted through FAO. FAO and MRCS are exchanging data to avoid duplication of assistance to the herders and coordinating its activities.

UNICEF provided cash assistance to the children under the age of 5 in 4 soums of Zavkhan province in December 2019, as part of piloting a cash transfers for children during climate related shocks.

World Vision Mongolia's Khentii province branch also providing fodder support to herders in 4 soums of Khentii province.

⁶ Otor, a kind of non-customary and irregular migration strategy.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The assessment team appointed by government was deployed to collect timely information and conduct needs analysis among the affected community. According to the assessment, cash, food items, animal nutrition supplies were identified as the immediate needs of the affected households. The field assessment team headed by deputy minister of MOFALI visited in Gobi-Altai, Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, Zavkhan and Uvs. During the interviews, the following observations were made:

Most herder households lack of cash in hand, especially during winter and if they have cash, they could utilize it for their specific needs. Cash transfer intervention will be far more cost efficient than transporting hays and fodders to the communities. MRCS has a signed contract with financial service provider, Khan Bank which has its branches in the smallest administrative unit in Mongolia which makes them available to provide cash assistance to the herder population. Once the herders have their cash, they're able to purchase the items specific to their needs.

Each soum has their Khan bank branch and most herders have their bank account, given details show that cash transfer program would be convenient way of assistance in this case. Most Khan bank users receive SMS message if there's any transaction in the account and through Bagh⁷ governors, MRCS could reach those who are migrating far from soum centre. Additionally, the MRCS has rich history in cash transfer programming in rural and urban areas as it's one of main response interventions.

In most cases, the herder population spend their cash assistance on hay and fodder, medicine and the market for hay and fodder is mobile in Mongolia in which hay trucks visit provinces/soums to sell their hay and fodder which enabling the herders to buy hay.

Vitamins and minerals are essential for livestock nutrition, especially during winter. If livestock lack of vitamin and minerals, they will not survive even if they're fed with enough hay. These supplements are rarely found in rural areas and usually overpriced. If proper supplements are provided to herders, they will be able to prevent their not-yet-affected livestock from dzud impacts.

Some herder families have lost most of their herd and they have limited food resources as they don't dare to consume of little number of herds they're left with. If food parcel is provided, the herder household may survive the winter without having to slaughter of their herd.

Targeting

Currently 92 soums in 18 provinces (Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Dornogovi, Dornod, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv, Uvs, Khovd, Khuvsgul, Khentii, Dundgovi, Arkhangai, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon) have been affected. The operation targeted 50 soums in most affected provinces based on government assessment on dzud situation, without duplicating EAP targeted soums. Selection criteria for soums will be based on winter situation, number of vulnerable herder households, soums that are not targeted by any other humanitarian assistance. 1750 households from 50 soums will receive cash, animal care kits in which livestock mineral blocks, fish oil, hoof oil, livestock eye ointment, vitamin supplies are included.

The MRCS branches select herder households in collaboration with local authorities in the soums of targeted provinces that are worst affected by dzud. Beneficiary selection in the soum will be carried out by the MRCS branches from registers of vulnerable herder households in the soum as well as data collected in Local Emergency Management Agency. Beneficiary selection by the MRCS branches will be validated by NDRT members at the headquarters.

To be eligible for assistance, herder-households must fit the selection criteria of having <400 livestock and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Single-parented household with three or more children under the age of 16 years old.
- Household with five or more children under the age of 16 years old.
- Household with a senior member +60 years old.
- Household with a disabled member, pregnant women and/or lactating mothers.

Herders who use Khan bank usually have SMS service to notify them if there's any transaction in their bank account but to ensure they safely get their assistance; the MRCS branch will work together with soums and Bagh governors.

⁷ Bag is an administrative unit of Mongolia. They're sub-division of soums.

Bagh governors will notify the herders of distribution date and if a household is migrating far from the soum center, bagh governor, the MRCS branch officer and Local Emergency Management Agency will bring the assistance to the household.

Scenario planning

The immediate focus of the operation is on relief phase, but the situation is still evolving and information on road condition, number of livestock mortality and weather condition are changing daily. No major challenges are expected in the process of the implementation except the road conditions. After bringing animal care kits to the soum centre, bagh governor will notify the herders of the distribution date. The herders who are migrating nearby the soum will have no problem but the herders who are migrating far from soum may be unable to get to soum. In this case, LEMA and MRCS branch officer and bagh governor will be bring the items to the household. During cash distribution, MRCS branch volunteers (at least two) will work at Khan bank and ensuring the process moves ahead according to the plan. Herders have no resource to buy hay and fodder to feed their livestock therefore their livestock may perish due to malnutrition.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Herders have no resource to buy hay and fodder to feed their livestock therefore their livestock may perish due to malnutrition. Many livestock are already malnourished and cold stressed where their digestive system is shocked. Those livestock are not able to digest forage unless proper mineral and vitamin supply is provided.	Herders lose their only livelihood source, their livestock to overwhelming natural phenomenon. The coping strategies they usually resort to – such as reducing food intake, taking loans or taking children out of school - have a severe impact on their health and further erode their resilience.	MRCS to provide cash assistance to make the herders available to buy forage for their livestock. MRCS to provide livestock mineral kits which include mineral lick blocks, hoof and eye ointment, vitamin supply, fish oil which will help the shocked livestock recover.
Herder households who lost their livelihoods have no other way but head to capital city for alternative livelihood means, knowing only herding as means of livelihood, the former herders mostly end up at low paying jobs with no social insurance. In most cases, former herders are sadly associated with theft and alcoholism.		MRCS assist herder households to save their livelihoods through providing necessary items to keep their livestock alive, as long as herder households could save their livestock, the herder households will be able to go on their livelihood as herders.

Operation Risk Assessment

As more precipitation is expected, the transportation of the items could delay but the main road to the provinces are treated and preventive measure from possible accidents are taken from local police, there's a low chance of risk. Some beneficiaries maybe migrating far from soum centre but bagh governor is the one who communicates with the herders at the grass roots level and will be able locate them. MRCS mid-level branches in relevant provinces in collaboration with their Local Emergency Management Agency will organize distribution points at soum level to allocate the relief items to the herders. There's almost no chance of theft of the cash assistance as it's transferred through bank account and everyone knows each other at soum level.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective is to provide the essential needs of the 1,750 most vulnerable herder households (approximately 7,000 people) who are affected by severe winter through provision of emergency relief items and small amount of cash.

Proposed strategy

The chosen interventions cash transfer, and animal care kits will be delivered to 1,750 households and the vulnerable households will be identified through beneficiary selection criteria. Through the selection criteria, herder households who have a medium size of herd (households with less than 400 livestock are mostly idle herders while households with more 500 livestock wouldn't be considered as vulnerable) and has social vulnerability will be identified. It's obvious from the assessment that the affected population doesn't have any cash in hands as they spent their most resources on buying hay and fodder in autumn. Unconditional cash assistance of MNT 240,000 (subsistence minimum rate) which is an amount that has been agreed by all humanitarian actors in the country,

will be distributed to meet their specific needs. Animal care kits will help herders to prevent losing more of their herd.

Cash assistance and animal care kits have been used as intervention to support herder households for last 6 years and the intervention type was determined through discussion with livestock experts, herders. Additionally, animal care kits have proven to be the leading factor to reduce livestock offspring mortality in the cost-benefit analysis for early action in 2017. The animal care kit contents aim to keep the livestock from malnourishment through supporting their health system with vitamin and minerals. MRCS needs assessment with the herders proved the most needed assistance is the cash assistance as the herder households lack of cash in hand. It was analysed that if cash assistance is allocated, the herder households could use it for their specific need such as hay, fodder, medicine and warm clothes. As seen from the cost-benefit analysis in 2017 operation, 90 per cent of the beneficiaries had spent their cash assistance on hay and fodder.

Operational support services

Human resources

The MRCS branches in the affected provinces have mobilized 35 volunteers and 25 NDRT are actively engaged in the implementation. The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Beijing will support the National Society in the implementation of the DREF operation. The IFRC CCST staff are providing remote technical support. Refresher training for volunteers from relevant branches will be organized to ensure effective response. Training will provide knowledge on relief distribution, cash assistance and community engagement. The MRCS has rich experience in implementing response activities and strong connection with relevant agencies.

HR planning table			
Position, Title	Sector Area	Time	Specific roles, responsibilities, tasks
MRCS branch volunteers	Relief	1 month	Monitoring and managing relief distributions
	Cash	1 month	Monitoring and post distribution survey
	Relief/Cash	1 month	Beneficiary selection/registration and managing relief distributions
MRCS Finance Officer (bookkeeping)	Relief	1 month	Procurement support
NDRT member [25]	Relief/Cash	1 month	Assessment, distribution, monitoring
MRCS Logistics officer	Relief	1 month	Procurement support
RDRT member		1 month	

Logistics and Supply Chain

Local procurement will be done by the MRCS in accordance with the operation's requirements, and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. Logistics for the Cash transfer programming will include the bank transfers to the recipient affected families via national banks once the banking system is up and running. The DREF budget will cover the bank fees related to these transfers. Transport and distribution costs will be included in this DREF budget. Animal care kits will be procured in Ulaanbaatar and transported to affected provinces, transport and distribution costs will be included in this DREF budget. With support from Local Emergency Management Agency and local authorities as well as the MRCS branches will hand it over to the affected communities.

Communications

Communicating with key audiences is important to maintain and grow public, government and donor support both domestically and internationally. The MRCS and IFRC communications efforts are focused on highlighting the humanitarian needs on the ground and securing positive positioning for the response efforts of the MRCS. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information focusing on the humanitarian needs and the Red Cross Red Crescent response is vital to support effective resource mobilization efforts and enhance collaboration with key partners and stakeholders. Social media is the main platform being used to share new information and material regarding the dzud operation (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram), with rapid and periodic sharing of AV materials such as video footage, infographics, photo essays. These materials will also be shared via IFRC communications channels along with material such as key messages, press releases, photos and raw video for news outlets. A hotline number for the operation is taking complaints and feedback from the communities, the number has been printed on cash certificates as well as on banners and flyers. The MRCS communications team, with the support of the IFRC Communications and CEA Coordinator, will continue to expand its activities to mark key milestones such as treating injured people and the search and rescue for the affected people. Technical support

will also be provided by the IFRC communications team in Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO). The principal aim is to ensure that the Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Field visits will be conducted to capture materials for web stories, and best practices reflecting the actual needs and operations in the field.

Information technologies (IT)

The MRCS will utilize existing capacity to facilitate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant multi-sectoral data and information so as to support evidence-based decision making that can contribute to an effective humanitarian intervention.

Security

The National Society's security framework will apply to the MRCS staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security responsibility, the existing IFRC country security plan, including contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will apply. If these personnel will be based in or frequently travelling to the affected area, then area specific risk assessments and addendum to the existing security plans will be required. Coordination will also be observed with ICRC through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing, agreed, arrangements.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Community engagement and accountability will be ensured by close coordination with the affected population - a key point for consideration during this relief and response operation, so that the response is adjusted according to the expectation and needs of affected families and addresses their concerns.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The MRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the dzud affected provinces through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through CCST in Beijing and APRO will provide technical support in operational and programme management to ensure the operation's overall objective is met. The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will be with the MRCS headquarters to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of the operation. Operation updates will be issued to report progress of the implementation of the proposed programmes and lesson learned workshop will be conducted towards the end of operations.

Administration and Finance

IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The MRCS has been supported for many years by IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. The IFRC finance and administration team in the IFRC CCST and Mongolia Country Office will continue to provide support to the operation as requested by the MRCS and the IFRC programme manager/budget holder.

AP009	Monitoring of the use of distributed animal care kit							x	x	x										
AP055	Evaluation of the support provided													x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	1,750 herder households have received cash assistance to meet their basic needs.																		
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP081	Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps		x	x																
AP081	Identification and verification of beneficiaries			x	x	x														
AP081	Distribution of unrestricted cash grants through Khan Bank					x	x	x												
AP081	Monitoring of the distribution process					x	x	x	x	x										
AP055	Evaluation of the support provided													x	x	x				

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 56,000

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	Volunteers are motivated and have increased response capacity. NS and IFRC are visible during the operation. (Target: Yes)																		
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	240 volunteers trained and involved in the operation. 3 different types of materials, banners, flyers developed																		
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP040	NS's visibility is ensured throughout the operation		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP040	Refresher training for volunteers organized to ensure effective operation (Training activities include providing necessary situation update to volunteers, rehearsal of safety operations guidelines and recruitment of new volunteers if necessary)		x	x	x															
AP040	Volunteers are insured		x	x	x	x														
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	National Society cooperates closely with IFRC and relevant stakeholders on response efforts. (Target: Yes)																		
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	One RDRT member is deployed for one month to assist with NS on relevant components																		

	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Rapid response personnel deployed regionally		x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	Beneficiaries receive the aid within 6 weeks after the beginning of the operation.																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP050	Transportation of relief items to affected areas																	
AP050	Transportation of relief items to the households migrating far from soum																	
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	Volunteers and NDRT, BDRT members have better means of communications and humanitarian issues are advocated publicly. (Target: Yes)																
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	7,000 people reached on humanitarian issues through the operation																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP053	MRCS will ensure better visibility, accountability and transparency through effective and strong communication throughout the operation.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	14 monitoring activities conducted by MRCS and IFRC teams																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP055	Monitoring of the activities by MRCS				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP055	Monitoring of the activities by IFRC									x	x				x	x		

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss
Francs (CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRMN011 Mongolia/East Asia : Severe Winter

24/1/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Seeds & Plants	84,454
Cash Disbursement	155,556
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	240,009
Distribution & Monitoring	8,537
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,400
Logistics, Transport & Storage	13,937
National Society Staff	11,111
Volunteers	1,423
Personnel	12,534
Workshops & Training	18,519
Workshops & Training	18,519
Travel	5,556
Information & Public Relations	741
Communications	1,296
Financial Charges	194
General Expenditure	7,787
DIRECT COSTS	292,786
INDIRECT COSTS	19,031
TOTAL BUDGET	311,817

Reference document



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)

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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.

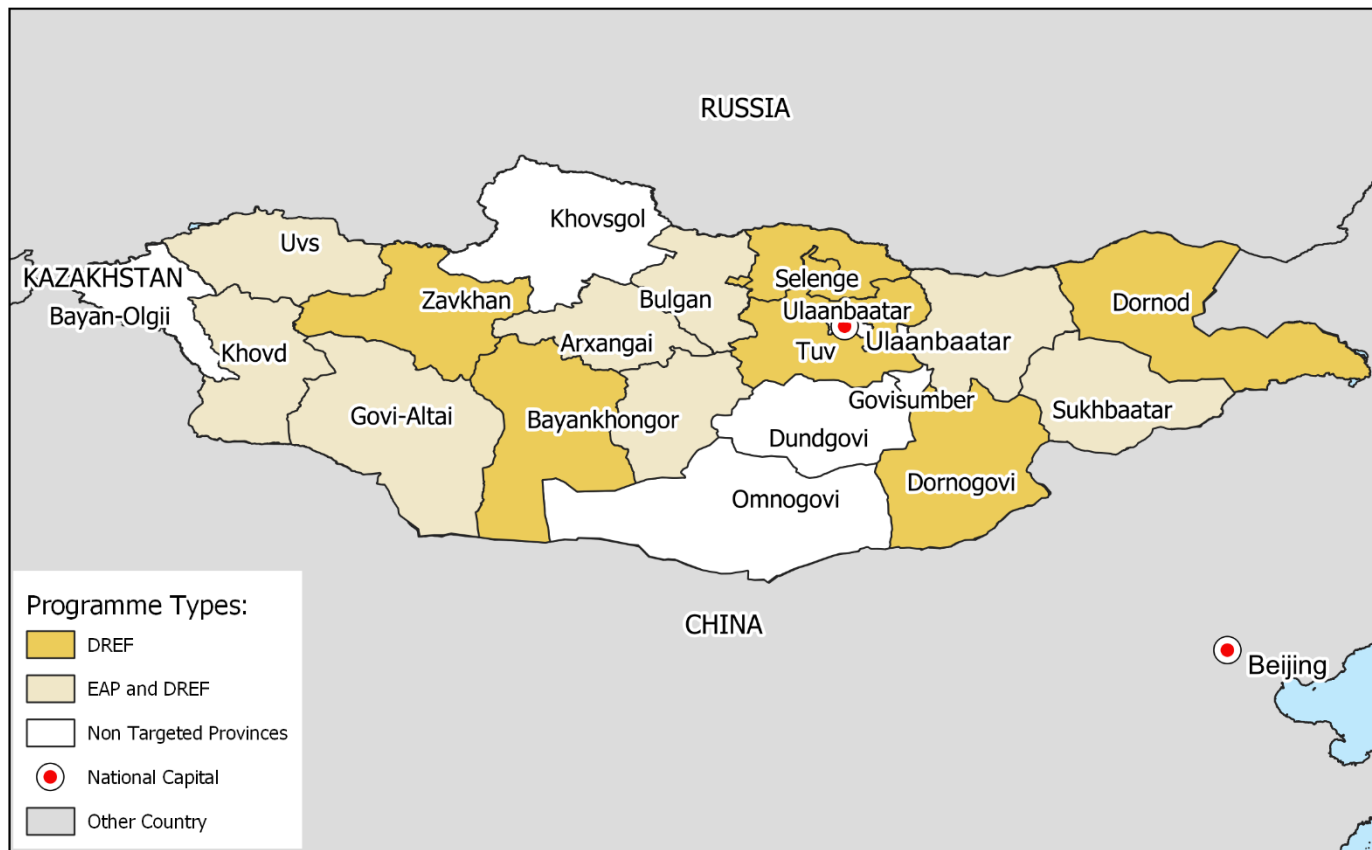
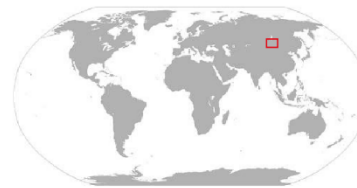


Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.



Mongolia: Severe Winter Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

3 February 2020



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC

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