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Emergency appeal operations update Mongolia: Severe Winter Condition

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRMN006	GLIDE n° CW-2017-000001
Operations update n° 1 Issued on 13 April 2017	Timeframe covered by this update: 2 January 2017 to 28 February 2017
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 4 January 2017	Timeframe: 10 months (to 2 November 2017)
Appeal budget: CHF 655,512	Appeal coverage: 84%
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.	

Summary:

This update provides an overview of the progress made since the allocation of CHF 117,349 from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 4 January 2017 – which was followed by the launch of Emergency Appeal operation on 10 February 2017 – to support the Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) in meeting relief and recovery needs of people affected by ongoing extreme winter conditions, locally known as Dzud.

The main focus of MRCS during the timeframe covered has been on planning, assessments, monitoring and implementation of cash transfer component. In this regard, 1,000 most vulnerable households (approximately 5,000 people) of four most affected provinces - Khuvsgul, Zavkhan, Uvs and Selenge have been assisted with cash transfer worth MNT 245,000 (approximately CHF 101) per household. The unconditional cash assistance provided will enable the most affected vulnerable households to address a range of immediate needs from food, medicine, sanitation, hygiene to education for children.

The appeal received contributions from the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco and Swedish Red Cross Societies, and as well from Airbus. On behalf of the Mongolian Red Cross Society, the IFRC appreciates partners' generous support to the operation.

The situation

Dzud (Mongolian term for a severe winter) is a slow onset winter condition that has now been affecting some 157,000 people (37,000 herder households) across 17 out of 21 provinces in Mongolia. A drought during the summer of 2016 has depleted herders' reserves of hay and fodder in the eastern and northern parts of the country putting at risk millions of livestock, which are the only source of food, transport and income for almost half of the

Mongolian population. 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.

According to recent update from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), extreme winter conditions will continue in March and April, especially in the north-western provinces. A total of 127 soums¹ in 17 provinces and two Ulaanbaatar districts were experiencing dzud as of end of February. Continuous snowfall throughout January and February certainly exacerbated the adverse situation. In spring time when animals give birth to young off springs and when the livestock is already exhausted throughout the winter, they are in high risk of death without adequate feed, shelter and veterinarian care which does not exist in remote areas of the country.

Coordination and partnerships

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 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 and 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 current dzud, 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.

Operational implementation

Overview

During the reporting period, MRCS has assisted 1,000 most vulnerable herder households of four most affected provinces of Khuvsgul, Zavkhan, Selenge and Uvs with unconditional cash grant of MNT 245,000 (approximately CHF 101) per household. 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 per month by herder families. It is agreed among and standardized for HCT responders during this operation.

The MRCS prioritizes the most vulnerable among the affected herder households based on clearly defined selection criteria. Selection and registration are done by MRCS branches and coordinated by a working group comprising representatives of MRCS, IFRC, LEMA and local governors. The operation aims to assist vulnerable herder households who have in possession under 200 livestock and who are 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.

¹ Soum is the second level administrative subdivision below the *aimag* (province). The smallest administrative unit is *bagh*.

Additional 1,740 households of seven provinces of Orkhon, Darkhan, Tuv, Khentii, Selenge, Uvurkhangai and Dornod will also be assisted with cash transfer worth MNT 245,000 (approximately CHF 101).

In late January, as a part of NEMA internal working group assigned by the Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia, some NDRT members of MRCS joined the assessment team to conduct dzud assessment in three provinces - Khentii, Dornod and Sukhbaatar. The assessment team also included the delegates of NEMA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), People in Need, and Caritas Czech. In early February, a joint team comprised of MRCS and British Red Cross staff conducted an assessment in Selenge province.



Volunteers providing information to beneficiaries in Uvs province

The trained ToT's further cascaded the training to the primary level branch staffs and volunteers to ensure effective coordination on response.

With support from IFRC, MRCS has established a feedback and two-way communication mechanism using the Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA) to enhance community engagement and accountability. A telephone helpline integrated with TERA has been established by MRCS as a medium through which affected people can seek information on the response, make inquiries and submit complaints confidentially. The helpline number is easy to memorize – 9810 6106.

Meanwhile, MRCS and IFRC continue to coordinate with the authorities and other humanitarian actors at both national and branch levels to ensure synergies and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Based on lessons learned from the previous Cash Transfer Programming (CTP), distribution and post distribution methodologies were developed in consultation with the in-country deployed member of RDRT. The operation consolidated recommendations and is utilizing improved and standardized post-distribution monitoring tools across the target provinces. Training of trainers (ToT) on disaster response and cash transfer programme was held among staffs of mid-level and primary branches of MRCS prior to cash distribution to enhance their technical capacity and knowledge.



MRCS staffs at local Khan Bank conducting on site monitoring of cash distribution. (Photo: MRCS)

Food security, Nutrition and Livelihoods			
Outcome 1: Immediate food and other priority needs of the targeted families are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Target population of 2,740 households in 10 provinces are provided with unconditional cash transfers for meeting priority needs		43%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
1.1.1 Identification of soums in 10 provinces across the country	X		100%

1.1.2 Beneficiary registration and cash form preparation	X		36%
1.1.3 Distribution of unconditional cash grants (MNT 245,000/ CHF 101) through bank transfer	X		36%
1.1.4 Post distribution monitoring and reporting			Not started

Progress towards outcomes

Unconditional cash transfers

In early December, NDRT members conducted cash feasibility study in provinces of Khovd and Dornod to evaluate the feasibility of CTP, possible financial service providers and identify the needs of affected population. Based on the findings of the study, MRCS developed a detailed plan of the CTP component. Unconditional cash grants equivalent to MNT 245,000 were transferred to 1,000 beneficiary households to help them meet their immediate needs. The distribution of cash grants started on 25 February across four (4) targeted provinces, reaching 1,000 beneficiaries as follows:

Name of Aimag	Number of Beneficiaries
Zavkhan	209
Selenge	152
Khuvsgul	379
Uvs	260

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

MRCS initiated additional beneficiaries' selection in February in other target provinces (1,740 beneficiaries to be reached in seven provinces of Orkhon, Darkhan, Tuv, Khentii, Selenge, Uvurkhangai and Dornod) that are to receive unconditional cash grants end of March – beginning of April upon completion of registration and verification processes.

Monitoring and evaluation

MRCS and IFRC have formed a joint team to undertake monitoring so as to ensure that activities are implemented in line with management directions and agreed standards among others. As well as MRCS' National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, the team included a RDRT member deployed to Mongolia. Local Red Cross volunteers, trained on disaster response and cash transfer programme conducted onsite monitoring of the cash distribution process for four days at bank offices. Daily reports on distribution process were being sent to the MRCS Headquarter.

Health and care			
Outcome 2: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Provision of First Aid kits to affected herder households.		43 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate
	Yes	No	
2.1.1 Identification of soums in 4 provinces across the country /In cooperation with local government/	X		100%
2.1.2 Beneficiary selection and registration	X		100%
2.1.3 Orientation and mobilization of volunteers at soum levels for FA training for herders	-	-	Not started
2.1.4 Local procurement of first aid kits	X		100%
2.1.5 Distribution of first aid kits	-	-	Not started
2.1.6 FA trainings for herders	-	-	Not started
2.1.7 Onsite monitoring during the distribution	-	-	Not started
Outputs			% of achievement
Output 2.2: School-going children affected by the dzud are provided with psychosocial first aid support (PSS/FA).			0 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
2.2.1 PSSFA TOT training at the province level	-	-	Not started
2.2.2 PSSFA service for school children at soum school levels	-	-	Not started
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The identification of soums in four provinces across the country was conducted with a beneficiary list of 1,000. The first-aid kits were locally procured with the support of the IFRC office. First aid kits will be distributed together with the veterinarian kit being provided by the World Animal Protection Organization in March.</p> <p>During the reporting period, several meetings were held with Save the Children with the view of collaborating in the delivery of specific support to children in affected herder households. Under the envisioned collaboration, Save the Children will provide technical guidance – including joint facilitation of training of trainers – to MRCS while the National Society will utilize its staff and volunteers' network to ensure that psychological first aid is provided to school-going children of affected herder households. Save the Children has experience and expertise related to PFA for children in Mongolia, with methodological material, tools and guidelines available in the Mongolian language. MRCS also has in-house expertise, including at mid-level Branches, in conducting PSSFA activities and provision of training. Training of trainers for provincial branches planned for the end of March, while PSSFA services to commence following the training in April.</p>			

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction			
Outcome 3: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.1: Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes.		0 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
3.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries for community preparedness and risk reduction activities	-	-	Not started
3.1.2 Procurement and distribution of 300 portable grass harvesters	-	-	Not started
3.1.3 Procurement of First Aid kits for prepositioning	-	-	Not started
3.1.4 Preposition First Aid kits	-	-	Not started
3.1.5 Monitoring and reporting	-	-	Not started
Progress towards outcomes			
The activities under this outcome planned to commence in March – April.			

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 4: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings		48 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress /estimate/
	Yes	No	
4.1.1 Mobilize MRCS staff and volunteers for assessments	X		100%
4.1.2 Mobilize/deploy regional tools to support MRCS in conducting assessments and implementation of activities	X		100%
4.1.3 Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	X		100%
4.1.4 CTP component's implementation	X		37%
4.1.5 Continued information collection from local branches	X		Continuous
4.1.6 Monitoring visits by joint teams of MRCS headquarters and IFRC	-	-	Not started
4.1.7 Beneficiary satisfaction survey	-	-	Not started
4.1.8 Internal final evaluation	-	-	Not started
Progress towards outcomes			
Assessments			
During the reporting period, NDRT members of MRCS undertook assessments in six provinces – Khovd, Dornod, Khentii, Sukhbaatar, Uvurkhangai, and Khuvsgul with the support of IFRC in country team.			

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 indicates 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.

Human resources:

MRCS has mobilized 47 local volunteers and 13 NDRTs in support of the operation. MRCS recruited 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. The operation has identified a surge capacity delegate to be deployed in March – April for provision with an overall operations support management and coordination. In addition, the IFRC CCST in Beijing and APRO in Kuala Lumpur will provide a wide range of technical, administrative and logistical support to the operation.

Logistics and supply chain:

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

Procurement of first aid kits has been completed and it was done locally jointly by MRCS and IFRC country office. The transportation cost of the relief items will be borne by MRCS, however, NEMA will support in distributing FA kits and supplemental feed to dzud affected herder households through provision of man power and trucks. Distribution of portable grass harvesters will be handled jointly by MRCS/IFRC, with MRCS mid-level branches in a coordination role.

IFRC regional logistics unit 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' 13 national disaster response team (NDRT) members have portable radios and Iridium satellite phones as a backup emergency communication means.

Beneficiary communication: MRCS has an 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 will also be using traditional beneficiary communication methods such as face-to-face communication, leaflets and bill boards.

Communications: With support from the regional communications unit in Kuala Lumpur, the MRCS' communications officers support the development of stories, articles and documentary films – see *Red Cross respond as Mongolian herders struggle to survive winter dzud* [here](#). Partner National Societies have been provided with information on the response through Newswire operation updates. MRCS will also develop 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 will collaborate 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 programmes. 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 formats 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:

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Click here

1. **Financial report as at 28 February 2017 [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 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.**

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMN006 - Mongolia - Severe Winter

Timeframe: 02 Jan 17 to 02 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Feb 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2	Programme	MDRMN006
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2017/11	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			655,512			655,512	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Airbus</i>			5,330			5,330	
<i>American Red Cross</i>			201,684			201,684	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>			53,234			53,234	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			21,600			21,600	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			26,966			26,966	
C1. Cash contributions			308,814			308,814	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			177,349			177,349	
C4. Other Income			177,349			177,349	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			486,163			486,163	
D. Total Funding = B + C			486,163			486,163	

* 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			486,163			486,163	
E. Expenditure			-135,810			-135,810	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			350,353			350,353	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2017/11	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)						655,512	655,512	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Medical & First Aid	57,500							57,500
Teaching Materials	17,125							17,125
Cash Disbursement	279,708							279,708
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	354,333							354,333
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Others Machinery & Equipment	52,500							52,500
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	52,500							52,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	18,670							18,670
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,700							10,700
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	29,370							29,370
Personnel								
International Staff	44,000			584		584		43,416
National Staff	14,271							14,271
National Society Staff	28,250							28,250
Volunteers	5,686							5,686
Total Personnel	92,207			584		584		91,623
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	44,250							44,250
Total Workshops & Training	44,250							44,250
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,500			2,772		2,772		5,728
Information & Public Relations	7,000			290		290		6,710
Office Costs	4,750							4,750
Communications	4,832			85		85		4,747
Financial Charges	1,303			7		7		1,296
Shared Office and Services Costs	16,459							16,459
Total General Expenditure	42,844			3,154		3,154		39,690
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				123,783		123,783		-123,783
Total Operational Provisions				123,783		123,783		-123,783
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	40,008			8,289		8,289		31,719
Total Indirect Costs	40,008			8,289		8,289		31,719
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	655,512			135,810		135,810		519,702
VARIANCE (C - D)				519,702		519,702		