

<b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRMN020 <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 15/03/2024 <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 04/04/2024	<b>Glide №:</b> <a href="#">CW-2023-000262-MNG</a>
<b>Operation update #3</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 13/11/2024	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 15/03/2024 to 25/10/2024
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 12 months (15/03/2024 - 15/03/2025)	<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 36,000
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> the IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 4.5 million through Federation-wide: 5.2 million	<b>DREF amount allocated:</b> CHF 1,000,000

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 4,500,000 secretariat ask, is 40 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Mongolian Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the response efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected by Dzud.



Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) staff, as part of Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT), is conducting Post-distribution Monitoring interview with the assisted household in Dornod Province, 20 August 2024 (Photo: MRCS)

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

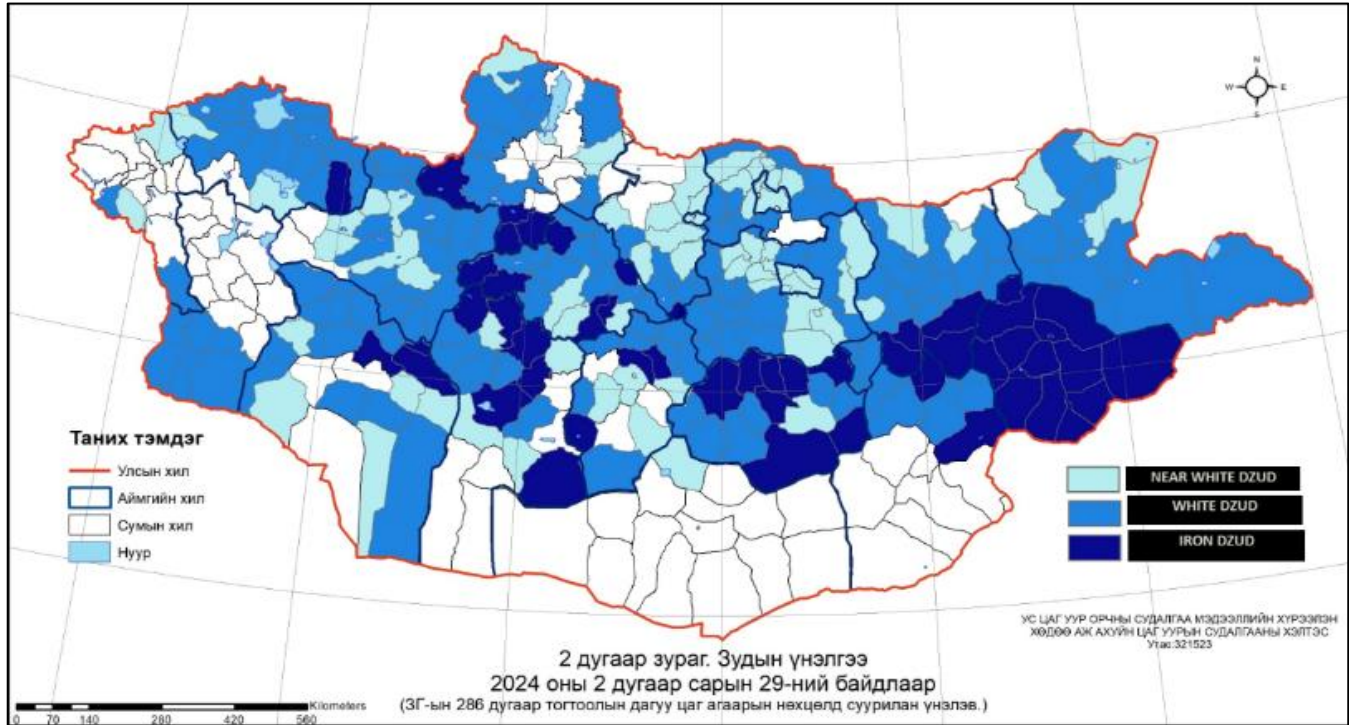


Figure 1: Dzud assessment map, produced by NAMEM, as of 29 February 2024.

According to the 20 January 2024 dzud assessment conducted under Government Resolution 286, Mongolia is experiencing severe winter conditions across multiple regions:

### White Dzud<sup>1</sup> Conditions:

- Affecting 118<sup>2</sup> soums across 18 provinces: Bayan-Ulgii, Uvs, Khovd, Govi-Altai, Zavkhan, Bayankhongor, Arkhangai, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul, Bulgan, Tuv, Selenge, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Umnugovi, Dornod, Sukhbaatar, and Khentii

### Near White Dzud Conditions:

- Present in 87 soums across 16 provinces: Khovd, Govi-Altai, Zavkhan, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul, Bulgan, Orkhon, Selenge, Tuv, Dundgovi, Umnugovi, Dornogovi, Khentii, and Dornod

### Iron Dzud<sup>3</sup> Conditions:

- Observed in 27 soums across 7 provinces: Uvs, Govi-Altai, Arkhangai, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar, Bulgan, and Dundgov

<sup>1</sup> White dzud is when snow density reaches 0.25 gr/cubic centimetre or more in any region and stays for 10 days or more and average monthly temperature is lower than annual average by 3 degree Celsius or more or (average quadratic curve is derived) and snow depth is more than 25 cm in high mountainous or forest steppe areas, more than 22 cm in steppe areas, more than 12 cm in dessert areas, 286<sup>th</sup> Government resolution, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> The second smallest administrative unit in Mongolia, above bagh and below province.

<sup>3</sup> “iron” or “white” dzud is marked by a very deep snow cover preventing animals from accessing grass combined with a short thaw and subsequent hard freeze that locks up pastures in ice (iron dzud).

Approximately 27.4 per cent (246,302 households) of all the households (HH) in Mongolia (897,427 households) are pastoral nomads relying heavily on livestock for their livelihoods (2021, National Statistics Office). The unprecedented and extreme weather conditions have caused significant humanitarian impacts. A total number of 8.1 million livestock have perished as of July 2024, accounting for 12.5 per cent of the total livestock in Mongolia, according to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Light Industry (MoFALI).

Nearly 5,000 herder households have lost over 70 per cent of their livestock to dzud, with one-third of the population relying on livestock for their livelihoods. Heavy snow coverage has hindered grazing, as livestock generally struggle when snow thickness reaches 12–15 cm in the steppe, 8–10 cm in the mountains, and 5–6 cm in the Gobi region. Compounding the situation, a nationwide fuel shortage from November to December 2023 led to long queues for fuel and delayed government aid to snowstorm-affected areas.

The 2023/2024 dzud has also had severe socio-economic impacts, as shown in the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) jointly conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IFRC, and other partners in August 2024. Due to the 2023/2024 dzud, livestock mortality and income decline are severe for herders, with losses leading to decline in the sector contribution to GDP by 12 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 as compared to 2023. This assessment found a significant reduction in livestock mortality and income, with GDP from this sector down by 12 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to the previous year. The dzud has affected various social sectors, increasing risks related to physical and mental health, education, logistics, and gender-based violence.

Mongolia is also grappling with rising consumer prices and inflation, which stood at 8.6 per cent as of January 2024 (Bank of Mongolia). This has driven up the cost of living, including a sharp increase in hay and fodder prices. According to historical data, livestock mortality is highest from February to April, with January posing the greatest risk for malnutrition due to challenging conditions.

In addition to the Dzud impacts, the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) addressed the high risk of “yellow”<sup>4</sup> floods due to accumulated snowfall and livestock carcasses in Dzud-affected regions by the end of May 2024. However, NAMEM issued warning for potential floods during summertime from high precipitation levels forecasted. From June to August 2024, heavy rains and floods affected several Dzud-affected regions including Uvurkhangai, Tuv, Zavkhan, and Umnugobi, directly and indirectly impacting over 1,300 people and leading to the loss of 22,000 livestock. Furthermore, a series of wildfire struck the region most affected by the dzud including Khentii, Dornod, Sukhbaatar provinces between 11-16 October, directly affecting 21 families, resulting in the loss of two children and 1,000 livestock, and burning 16 hectares of pastureland. These recurring hazards continue to compound the difficulties faced by Dzud-affected herder communities.

As of 25 October, NAMEM has issued seasonal weather forecasts for October 2024 to January 2025 and MoFALI has updated pasture carrying capacity estimates and September update on the winter preparation for 2024/2025. According to NAMEM forecast, the temperatures may fluctuate between October, November, December 2024, and January 2025, with warmer conditions anticipated for October and November but colder-than-average temperatures predicted for December 2024 and January 2025, raising concerns for a possible ice/iron Dzud situation. As shown in the figures below, October and November air temperature forecasted to be normal or warmer than the multiyear average in most of the region, while December 2024 and January 2025 air temperature forecast is colder than the multiyear average (MYA) in most of the region. (See Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6)

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<sup>4</sup> Yellow is spring water from melting snow

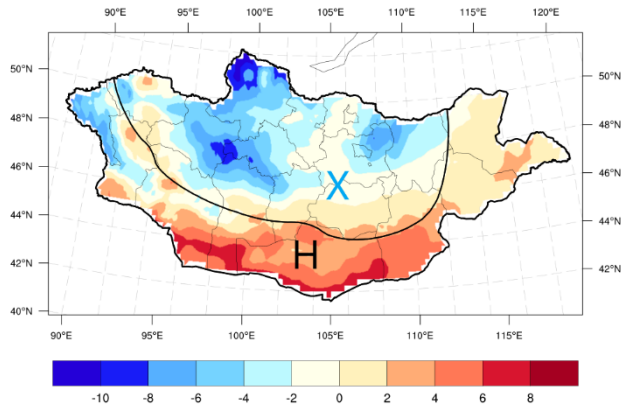


Figure 3: Air temperature, October forecast. X indicates colder than multi-year average, H-indicates the normal temperature.

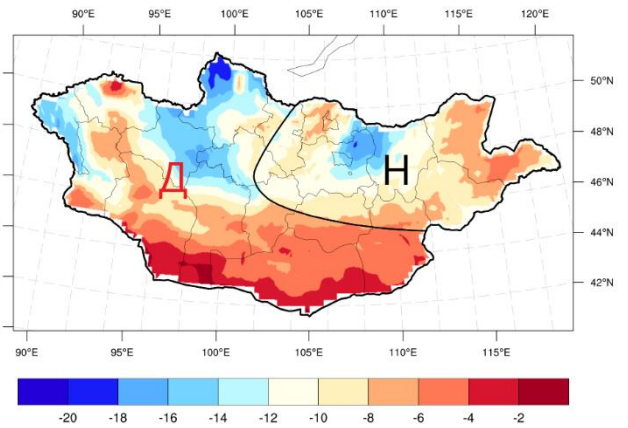


Figure 4: Air temperature, November forecast, D indicates warmer than multi-year average, H indicates normal.

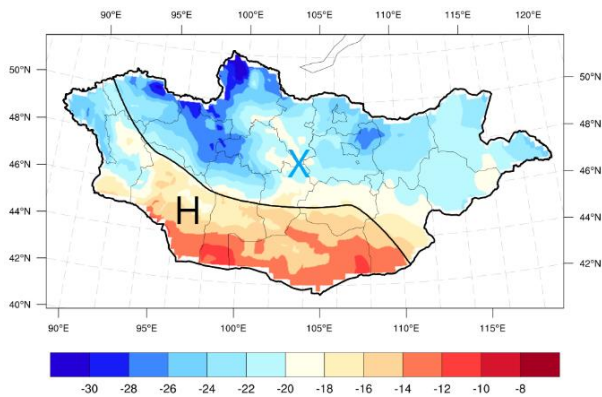


Figure 5: Air temperature, December forecast, X indicates colder than multi-year average, H indicates normal.

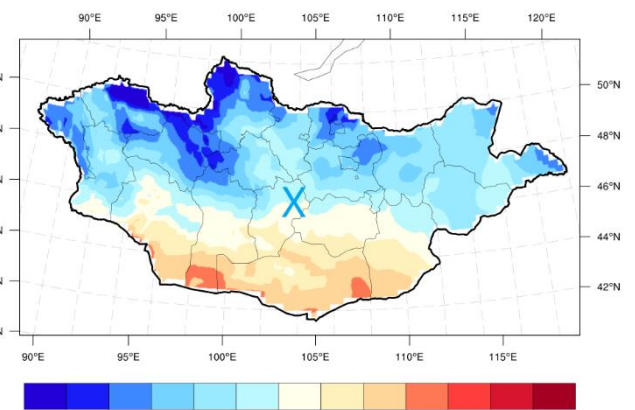


Figure 6: Air temperature, January 2025 forecast, X indicates colder than multiyear average.

Precipitation levels for November are forecasted to be above the MYA in the eastern region, while levels in the western region are expected to be below the MYA. In December, however, most parts of the country are forecasted to receive precipitation above the MYA. NEMAM has warned that the El Nino phenomenon could lead to severe ice/iron Dzud conditions in the winter of 2024/2025.

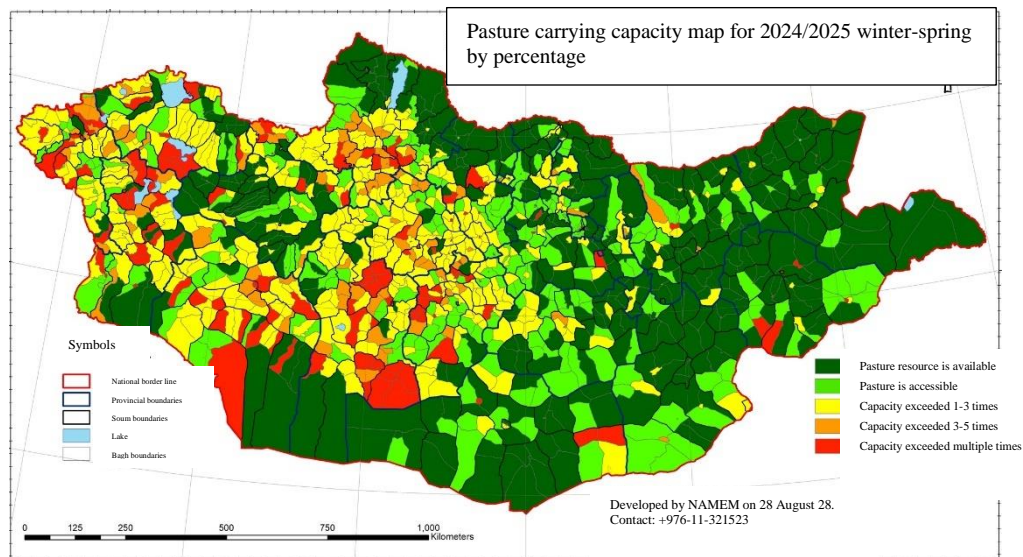


Figure 7: Pasture carrying capacity of 2024-2025 Winter-Spring

NAMEM and MoFALI published 2024-2025 Pasture Carrying Capacity Map on 17 October 2024 (see Figure 6). Vegetation growth has been favourable in 70 per cent of the country; 47 per cent of the country has pasture resources with grazing reserves, and 20 per cent of the country has pasture that is enough for grazing by the existing livestock populations in these regions. The remaining pastureland is unavailable due to excessive utilization.

The forecasted winter conditions indicate a high risk of Dzud in certain regions. Given the lasting impacts of the 2023/2024 dzud and ongoing recovery efforts, this upcoming winter poses a serious threat to Dzud-affected communities and their livelihoods.

## Summary of response

MRCs has been operating with NEMA to monitor the Dzud situation since 8 November 2023. The National EOC was established under the State Emergency Commission for the first time on 8 December 2023. MRCs has mobilized resources to assess and provide humanitarian aid and services to affected communities. Local Disaster Teams were deployed to high and very high-risk areas to deliver warm gloves, animal clothing and psychosocial support to vulnerable households. By October 2024, MRCs has provided series of humanitarian assistance including multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), animal care kits, mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS), food parcels, hygiene kits, and other in-kind assistance to approximately 49,327 individuals from 11,350 affected households.

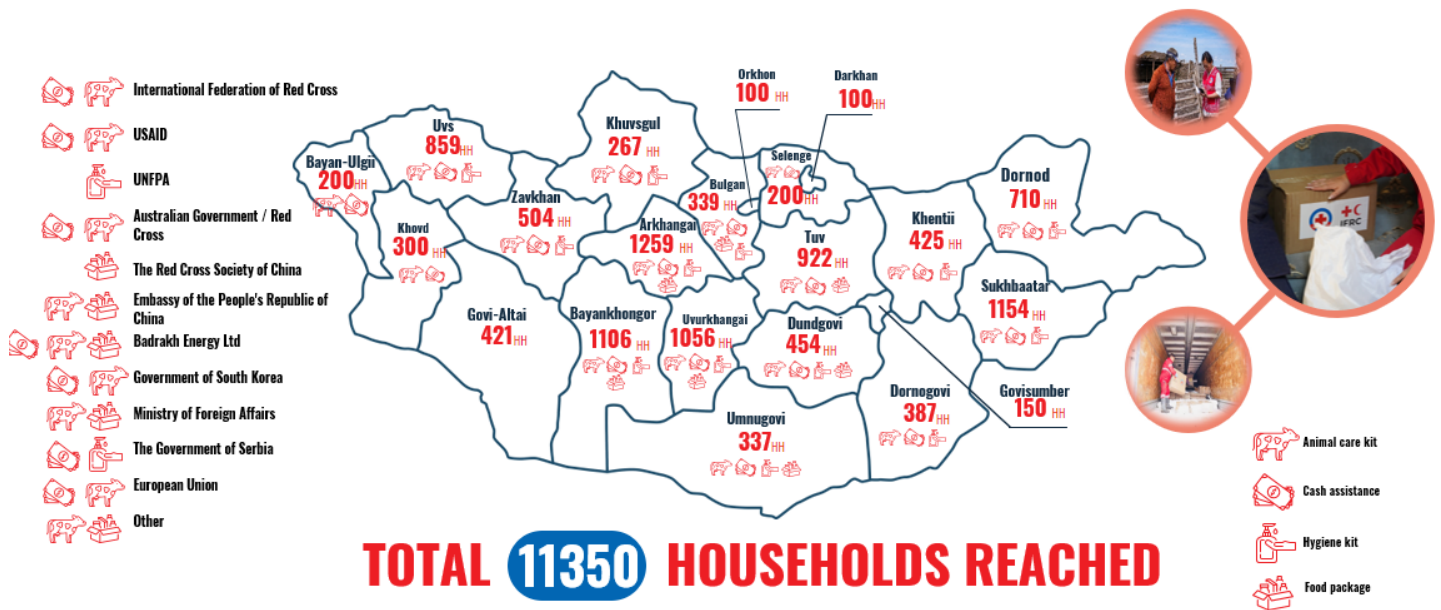


Figure 8: Number of Households Reached with Different Types of Humanitarian Assistance Provided by the MRCs for the Dzud Operation 2024

Among the assistance provided by the IFRC EA and other bilateral partners, 8,150 households received animal care kits (of which 4,850 from the IFRC EA), 9,600 households have received multipurpose cash (of which 4,850 from the IFRC EA), 4,500 households have received food parcel, 700 households have received hay, 1,400 households have received dignity kit/hygiene kit, and 11,350 households have received MHPSS support.



Figure 9: Types of Humanitarian Assistance Provided by the IFRC and Other Partners and Households Reached

## Needs Analysis

The ongoing impacts of the 2023/2024 exceptional dzud continue to challenge the vulnerable herder population, despite the improvement in weather and pasture conditions. Currently, herders are facing sustained needs in the following areas:

**Livelihood:** Many herders, particularly those most vulnerable, continue to struggle to sustain and recover their livelihoods. Due to significant livestock losses from the dzud, combined with limited financial capacity to restock and lack of alternative business experience, they face severe economic hardships. The surviving livestock are now vulnerable to the approaching winter, risking further loss if preparedness measures—such as winter shelters, hay and fodder, and animal care kits—are not implemented. Without these interventions, herders are at risk of additional setbacks in their economic recovery.

**Basic needs:** Herder households frequently exhausted their limited cash and resorted to loans to protect their livestock during the dzud. The livestock losses now undermine their ability to generate income to repay these debts, reducing their capacity to purchase essential daily items. As they prepare for the coming winter, any available cash is again likely to be allocated to preparedness activities, placing herders' basic daily needs in jeopardy.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Many herder households lack adequate WASH facilities, including pit latrines and handwashing stations, which poses ongoing health risks. With limited resources, herders often deprioritize WASH improvements in favor of more immediate livelihood needs, leaving them vulnerable to health hazards that could otherwise be mitigated.

**MHPSS:** The lasting impacts of the dzud have also taken a toll on the mental health of affected herders, particularly children. Access to MHPSS services is limited, with most provincial and soum-level areas lacking adequate MHPSS facilities, preventing herders from receiving necessary support to cope with and recover from the psychological effects of the disaster.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** MRCS has identified that more support on capacity building training on CEA at the branch level is needed to apply the SOPs on the ground. MRCS has trained a technical person with the support of the surge personnel; however, continues support is needed to sustain the personnel to build more capacity on the ground. In addition, the mass communication channel such as SMS (Short Message Service) is needed to directly reach the community. The most commonly used mass communication channel in Mongolia now is TV broadcasting or Facebook posts. However, it does not guarantee that the most vulnerable groups or the remotely

located groups have received the information on time. The text messaging was highlighted as one of the most preferred communication channels in the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM).

### Operational risk assessment

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Seasonal hazards such as snowstorms, wildfires, and floodings may occur during the operation, increasing the scale of response and recovery. There is a concern on the safety risks to NS staff and volunteers onsite.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase preparedness including relief items stocks</li> <li>• Ensure Contingency Plans are updated</li> <li>• The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.</li> <li>• All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe 2.0 Global edition Level 1 to 3.</li> </ul>
2. Access to the targeted communities due to hard-to-reach areas	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain existing collaboration with local authorities. For example, the Branch Office have been working with bagh and soum Leaders (sub-district and district administrative division) to closely follow up and communicate with targeted people either by phone or home-visit. This was ensured by PDM visit in which navigators were with bagh and soum leaders. This was shown that the leader keep contact with targeted population.</li> </ul>
3. Staff and Volunteers Safety	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRCS and IFRC will provide training and equipment to staff and volunteers to help them stay safe. All MRCS staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe 2.0 Global edition Level 1-3.</li> <li>• MRCS is planned to provide insurance for 1,000 volunteers.</li> </ul>
4. Updated Early Action Protocol (EAP) for Dzud	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalize the collaboration and data sharing through signing a MoU with the relevant stakeholders</li> <li>• Strengthening collaboration with local and international partners for Anticipatory Action.</li> </ul>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The EA was launched on 15 March 2024, and the Operational Strategy (OS) was issued on 4 April 2024 and is available here: [Operational Strategy: Dzud Cold Wave, Mongolia 2024](#). More information on the operation can be found on the GO platform – [Mongolia](#). The current strategy remains the same as the OS published in April 2024.

To ensure that this emergency operation will lead to sustainable response, the OS tackles both emergency intervention, transition period and the long-term strategy to strengthen the capacity of MRCS. This includes

distributing animal care kits (ongoing) and animal winter shelters (ongoing) in the livelihoods sector; distributing multi-purpose cash (ongoing); establishing MHPSS centre at branch office level (ongoing) and providing MHPSS to the affected population as part of the health and well-being sector; constructing WASH facilities and conducting hygiene promotion activities for the WASH sector (ongoing); revisiting child safeguarding policy (completed) and sensitizing PGI in emergency for staff and volunteers working in the operation as part of PGI strategy (ongoing); and, last but not least, establishing a feedback mechanism and creating contextualized CEA SOPs that will support the mainstreaming of CEA in every programme and activity (completed), also beyond this response.

To have volunteer working on this operation insured by an insurance company (completed), and brief on safety and security policy are initiatives of this EA (completed), as part of strengthening capacity of MRCS. Having Surge capacity for help supporting CEA, PMER, and MPCA for MRCS is part of the plan to sustainably strengthen their capacity in these sectors (completed).

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 <b>Livelihoods</b>	<b>Target</b>	Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,102</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	5,583	4,688
	<b>Target</b>	Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>	Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	5,569	4,830

**Objective:** *Mitigate livestock loss, assist vulnerable herder families in livelihood recovery, and enhance resilience to severe Dzud conditions.*

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of people reached with livelihood assistance</i>	20,670	36,000
	<i>Number of people provided with livelihood training</i>	80	190

In response to the identified and prioritized needs, MRCS distributed MPCA valued between MNT 485,000 and 550,000 (approximately CHF 130 to CHF 148) per household to 9,600 households. The amount of MPCA is calculated using the difference between the equivalent minimum wage (MNT 660,000, approximately 177 CHF) and value of other types of assistance provided by MRCS to the same household (for instance, animal care kits, or food parcel).

Additionally, animal care kits were provided to 8,150 affected households by October 2024. This assistance was supported by the IFRC EA, various institutional donors and Participating National Society (PNS) such as the Australian Red Cross (ARC) / Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) of the Australian Government, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), private sectors, and domestic donations.

During this reporting period, MPCA and animal care kits were distributed to 20,670 individuals from 4,850 households with support from the IFRC EA operation, including those from Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Darkhan-Uul, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai,

Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv, Khovd, Khuvsgul, Khentii, Uvs provinces. After delivery, PDM was completed on 26 September 2024, covering 124 soums of 21 provinces through phone calls and in-person visits by NDRT members. A total of 381 households were surveyed or interviewed to assess the short-term impact of the assistance.



*MRCS staff delivering and explaining animal care kit items to a herder family member in Erdene soum, Tuv province on 11 April 2024 (Photo: MRCS)*

#### Feasibility Assessment of Food Voucher Assistance

During PDM field visits, assessments were conducted with sampled households. A market owner and branch managers from mid-level and primary level branches evaluated the feasibility of implementing a Food Voucher programme in the region. Key findings indicated that five out of ten families expressed that Cash and Food Voucher assistance would help meet basic food needs in winter. Branch managers recommended this form of assistance, as herder families often prioritize livestock needs over their own food and nutrition requirements. Regarding market availability, it was observed that local markets had adequate food supplies for the winter season. The government occasionally provides food voucher support to the most vulnerable households, and some markets have prior experience with similar food voucher programs, making them suitable stakeholders for a future food voucher initiative.

#### Herding Skill Training

MRCS organized a five-day technical skill training for 80 herders from Darkhan, Selenge, Dundgovi, and Umnugovi provinces, held from 14-18 October for 40 (21-male, 19-female) herders from Darkhan and Selenge provinces and 21-25 October 2024 for 40 (14-male, 26-female) herders from Dundgovi and Umnugovi provinces at the MRCS Youth Training Center. The training was conducted in collaboration with 7 experts from Mongolian Pasture User Association. The training consisted of 6 topics including “Adequate pastoral herding style in Mongolian National Standards”, “Pasture standards”, “How to take care of livestock”, “Livestock breeding and reproduction standards”, “Standard for livestock health”, and “Standards for raw material preparation”. Participants reported high satisfaction with the training, noting its practicality.

#### Upcoming Plans

As part of the recovery phase, MRCS is preparing to deliver MPCA to 1,000 vulnerable households as well as procurement and delivery animal winter shelters for 30 herder households across 6 provinces before December

2024. MRCS is in the final stage of the supplier selection process for Animal care kit for a two-year Framework Agreement.

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>Target</b>	Female > 18: <b>11,798</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,102</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	5,583	4,688
	<b>Target</b>	Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>	Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	5,569	4,830

**Objective:** *Address the immediate priority needs of small herders through MPCA, provided to the most-at-risk herder families to meet their food and other immediate basic needs, including for their livestock (see above).*

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>Number of people (and households) that received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfers</i>	20,670 (3,000+1,850=4,850 HH)	21,100 (5,862 HH)

In response to the identified and prioritized needs, MRCS distributed MPCA valued between MNT 485,000 and 550,000 (approximately CHF 130 to CHF 148) per household to 9,600 households with the support from the IFRC EA and other partners. The amount of MPCA is calculated using the difference between the equivalent minimum wage (MNT 660,000, approximately 177 CHF) and value of other types of assistance provided by MRCS to the same household (for instance, animal care kits, or food parcel). The overall targeted number of households for MPCA assistance under the IFRC EA is 5,862, with the number of households reached standing at 4,850 as of October 2024, equivalent to 82.7 per cent of the overall targeted population. Each household received MNT550,000, approximately CHF 148 which is around 83 per cent of minimum wage for Mongolia, i.e. MNT 660,000, which is complemented by the animal care kits they received.



CVA Training for MRCS NDRT Members and Branch Managers, 22 June 2024 (Photo: MRCS)

### CVA Training

As part of the MRCS NDRT team training, a CVA training on the fundamental principles was successfully conducted from 22 to 26 June 2024 at the MRCS Youth Camp. The training participants include 21 staffs from both MRCS headquarters and middle-level branch managers. The training covered topics including the Project Management Cycle and CVA programming, CEA in CVA, CVA Standards and Policy Environment, CVA Programme Cycle and Risk Analysis, Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): Gap Analysis and Transfer Value, and the importance of monitoring

### Framework Agreement with Financial Service Provider

With the support of IFRC, MRCS established a two-year long term framework agreement with the Financial Service Provider (Khan Bank) in February 2024, with the potential extension for the implementation, to support the MRCS CVA Programme. Through the FSP MRCS is now able to utilize corporate gateway service provided by the FSP to have direct access to its account at Khan Bank for independent cash transfer distribution. This system allows MRCS to upload the target lists, perform immediate transfers, quickly detect discrepancies, streamlining the process significantly. MRCS plans to continue using the FSP Corporate Gateway System for CVA Programming to ensure timely and accurate transfers to target population.

 <b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	<b>Target</b>	Female > 18: <b>11,798</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,102</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	5,583	4,688
	<b>Target</b>	Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>	Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	5,569	4,830

**Objective:** *Health risks of the targeted herder communities are reduced, and their health and well-being are improved.*

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>Number of people reached through MHPSS services</i>	Direct = 11,350 (Indirect: social media: like/clicking/post engaging/messenger conversation 237,134)	36,000
	<i>Number of MHPSS stations established at branches</i>	N/A	21

As of October 2024, MRCS staff and volunteer reached and provided MHPSS support to a total number of 11,350 people through in-person visits and phone calls to identify the difficulties of herder households for further mental health and psychosocial interventions.

### MHPSS Trainings

In response, MRCS has provided MHPSS to 11,350 affected households, of which 4,850 households received support under this EA operation, delivered via phone call or in-person visits by October 2024. Additionally, MRCS conducted three MHPSS training sessions between 22 April and 17 October 2024 for 150 staff and volunteers from Red Cross Mid-level branches (MLB) across 21 provinces and 9 districts. The trainings focused on building MHPSS capacity in

emergencies, especially for Dzud responses. MRCS is establishing MHPSS counselling stations at 11 MLB locations, where trained MRCS staff and volunteers will offer MHPSS counselling services.



*MHPSS Training facilitated by IFRC Surge MHPSS Coordinator, 22 June 2024 (Photo: MRCS)*

### Psychological Support Kits for Children

To support children separated from their herder parents in school dormitories during the winter, MRCS has developed a psychosocial support kit, with guidance from the IFRC MHPSS Surge Coordinator. The kit includes, school stationary, disaster preparedness anime book, and different types of board games, bringing comfort and normalcy to affected children.

### MHPSS Counselling Stations

The MRCS, with the IFRC MHPSS Surge Coordinator, prepared for MHPSS stations by developing:

- A Guidance for the MHPSS Stations at MRCS MLBs outlining what an MHPSS station is, station principles, standard facilities, activities, human resources, standard operating procedures for consultations, referral procedures, support for staff and volunteers, and reporting guidelines
- An MHPSS Activity Guideline Note for staff and volunteers detailing potential activities
- A Flyer for MHPSS Station introducing the organizer, objectives, contact information, operating time, location, and cost-free services (see Figure 10 for an example)
- A Referral Form Template to guide the MRCS MLB staff and volunteers in referring individuals needing additional mental health support to professional services.

### MHPSS Key Messages

Between 9 April and 28 October 2024, MRCS disseminated eight key MHPSS messages to target areas on social media, including Facebook and Instagram, reaching 237,404 people. These key messages were developed with the National Center of Mental Health, covered topics such as insomnia, stress management, alcohol consumption, stress management for pregnant women, lactating mothers and elderlies, managing anxiety, and breathing exercises, as well as providing a MHPSS consultation hotline of the National Center of Mental Health.

### Animal Carcass Management

In response to mass livestock losses, 180 volunteers have supported the government efforts to remove animal carcasses and prevent the spread of infectious diseases in Dornod, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv provinces where most of the animal carcasses have been collected.

# COUNSELING STATION

- Family Consultation
- Individual Consultation

Everyone is **WELCOME!**  
If you have any difficulty, anxious and want to know about social services, just call for registration.

Red Cross provides this for **FREE.**

+123-456-7890

Mon-Fri 9:00-17:00

Location of MLB

CALL NOW

МОНГОЛЫН УЛАН  
ЗАГАЛМЙ НҮЙСЭМЛЭГ

Figure 10: Flyer for MRCS MHPSS Station

### ТАНД ХЭЦҮҮ БАЙГАА Ч "АРХИ" БҮҮ ХЭРЭГЛЭЭРЭЙ

**Та юу мэдэх ёстой вэ?**

- Байгалийн давагдашгүй хүчин зүйлээс болсон эрдэн гэмтлэг нь хүнд стресс үүсгэдэг. Ийм үед хүмүүс стрессийг даван туулахын тулд, буруу зуршил, дэдлээр тайлах хандлага ажиглагддаг.
- Архи нь сэтгэл хяналтад ахиулах, тайвшрсан мэт мэдрэмж төрүүлдэг боловч хэсэг хугацааны дараа сэтгэл зурвал, уур буимсгалд хүргэдэг.

**Архины хэрэглээг хянаж чадахгүй байгаа бол та мэргэжлийн эмчид хандаж, зөвлөгөө авнаарай.**  
1800-2000

**Та юу хийж чадах вэ?**

- Өөрт тулгамдсан хүнд асуудалаа догтно хүндээ явнаарай
- "Өнөөдөр л архи уузгүй" юм шүү гэж хойшлуулаарай
- Бүгчнi сулруулах амьсгалын дагал хийж хэвшээрэй
- Биений хүчний амил хийж, өөрийгөө завгүй байлганаарай
- Аливаа зүйлийг зөрг талас нь болож, амьдралаа идэвхтэй өөдрөг хандахыг хичээгээрэй

### АРХАГ ЯДАРГАА, НОЙРГУЙДЛЭЭС УРЬДЧИЛАН СЭРГИЙЛБЭ

**Та юу мэдэх ёстой вэ?**

- Архаг ядргаанаас урьдчилан сэргийлэх нь зүүн амьдралын хэв маягийг хэвшүүлэх, амьдралаа үр дүнтэй зохиоход тусна.
- Нойргуйдал нь архаг ядргаа үүсгэдэг гол хүчин зүйл тул нэн түрүүнд нойргуйдал, урьдчилан сэргийлэх хэрэгтэй.

**Сэтгэцийн зөвл мэндэийн зөвлөгөө, нэдээлэл авах утас: 1800-2000**

**Та юу хийж чадах вэ?**

- Бэлтгэлийн ретийг авнаарай. Өдөр 09-18 цаг үеэртэй ретийг авнаарай
- Утас орчноо авнаарай гэсэн, дэг тэмдэг бэлтгэж, өөрийнхөө төлөөлөл өрчид авнаарай.
- Төгсгөл амил нойргуйдал. Дөр нэвч 30 минут дотор тэдгээгөө мэддэг мэддэг
- Хийх ажлаа эрэнбэл төлөвлөгөө гаргаарай.

### ЭРҮҮЛ ЭХЭЭС ЭРҮҮЛ ХҮҮХЭД МЭНДЭЛНЭ

**Та юу мэдэх ёстой вэ?**

Байгалийн гамшгийн үед жирэмсэн болон төрсний дараах хийл сэтгэлгүйн дараах шинжийг ажиглах халамж анхаарал тавинаарай.

- Сэтгээр унах;
- Хэт мэдрэмтэй, шороомтой болох;
- Нойргуйдах;
- Хоолны дуршил буурах явдал;
- Биений зовиур илрэх гурж дэлсэх, амьсгаа давчдах, толгой эргэх;
- Дэрх шинж тэмдгүүд аж түгшнэж үүсэж болох ба биений өвчний шинж тэмдэг биш байж болно;

**Сэтгэцийн зөвл мэндэийн зөвлөгөө, нэдээлэл авах утас: 1800-2000**

**Та юу хийж чадах вэ?**

- Аль болох тайван байхыг хичээгээрэй
- Үүсэж байгаа мэдрэмжээ хэн нэгэнд хуваалцнаарай
- Та ганцаараа биш, танд хайртай дотны таныг гэх хүмүүс байгаа гэдгийг санаарай
- Өөртэйгөө ярилцнаарай
- Асуудал бэрхшээлийг ойлгож, дөхөн зохицохыг хичээгээрэй

Figure 11: MHPSS key messages published by MRCS on its social media

<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Target	Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,102</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	0	0
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Target	Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>	Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	0	0

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The main risks of WASH-borne diseases during the spring are mitigated and environmental health is improved at collective animal shelters.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of people reached through WASH assistance</i>	0	36,000
	<i>Number of toilets constructed</i>	0	30
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period</i>	0	36,000
	<i>Number of handwashing stations constructed</i>	0	30



Figure 12: Key messages on WASH and food safety in flood situations published by Ministry of Health, National Public Health Center and WHO and promoted by MRCS on its social media.

A total of 1,000 hygiene kits donated by the Japanese Red Cross Society to the IFRC EA have been delivered in a container from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and arrived in in the MRCS warehouse in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia on 13 August. The hygiene kits are planned to be distributed to 1,000 households on a needs basis in case of potential floods or flash floods in the summer season. During this reporting period, there were no major floods occurred beyond MRCS capacity to respond. Therefore, the hygiene items are pre-positioned at the MRCS warehouse.

During the reporting period, MRCS published on its social media key messages on WASH and food safety in flood situations in partnership with the Ministry of Health, National Public Health Center and WHO. Additionally, pit latrines and handwashing stations are planned to be procured and distributed to 30 herder households.

 <b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	<b>Target</b>	Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,102</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	604 (28+576)	N/A
	<b>Target</b>	Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>	Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	341 (17+324)	N/A

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>PGI is integrated into the needs analysis, including details of the most affected groups and consideration of specific groups in the selection criteria.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of RCRC staff and volunteers briefed and signing policies, including orientation for staff and volunteers on PGI, Code of Conduct, with an emphasis on PSEA and Child Safeguarding before deployments to field</i>	945	1,000
MRCS's Child Protection Policy, PGI Policy, and Code of Conduct were briefed to the volunteers as an online orientation training.			

 <b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	<b>Target</b>	Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,102</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	5,583	4,688
	<b>Target</b>	Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>	Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	5,569	4,830

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Targeted community members are consulted and able to share their views about the assistance received or planned, and programmes and operations are planned and adapted accordingly.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used</i>	Ongoing	Yes
	<i>Number of staff/volunteers involved in emergency operations oriented in CEA</i>	85	1,000

Strengthening CEA capacity within MRCS is a key component of the Dzud operation strategy. It is of utmost importance to capture community challenges and identify effective solutions to integrate CEA successfully and establish a well-functioning feedback mechanism which shares key messages and collects feedback from herder communities throughout the operation. With the support of the IFRC Surge CEA officer, MRCS has increased its institutional capacity in CEA, through a series of activities including developing a CEA feedback SOP, conducting CEA self-assessment, organizing trainings on engagement with communities and tools (for instance PowerBI), designing visual flyers (for animal care kits), reviewing target population's selection criteria, and organizing lessons learnt workshop.

#### Lessons Learnt Workshop

A lessons learned workshop was conducted with MRCS mid-level branch managers for the Dzud operation on 18 April 2024. Four main topics were covered in this workshop:

- Progress and achievements of the Dzud operation, covering MRCS's efforts on disaster preparedness, establishment of early warning triggers, implementation of needs assessment and collaboration with IFRC and other PNS

- Revisions of Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) in IFRC framework, and MRCS's reflections and lesson learnt of the RNA implementation in the Dzud operation
- Challenges and solutions of the reporting process from MRCS's branch level to mid-level, addressing how the headquarter could provide support and facilitate the quality assurance of MRCS
- Reflections on incorporating CEA in distribution processes, emphasizing communication channels to convey key messages such as the selection criteria and distribution procedures to herder communities.

During the workshop, MRCS identified main challenges, including misconceptions around needs assessment procedures and the lack of proactive information sharing practices with herder communities. CEA feedback dashboard data showed that 16 per cent of 167 feedback submissions (55 per cent from women, 45 per cent from men) were inquiries about cash assistance timing. Other feedback included 'appreciation for the support from MRCS' (31 per cent) and 'requests for support' (22 per cent), with a majority (75 per cent) of requests from women. Most requests received are general, while some are more specific on food support, followed by the support of hay and fodder and cash.

Following the reflection on the selection criteria, the IFRC Surge team supported the MRCS to map its existing procedures to select targeted people to receive the MRCS assistance, and provided suggestions as to how to improve the inclusiveness and accountability in the procedures and communication to the people selected or not selected for the assistance.

#### CEA Self-assessment

With support from the Surge CEA Officer, a CEA self-assessment was conducted on 11 May 2024 with 10 MRCS National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members. The assessment showed that strong understanding and capacity of CEA in MRCS, with a permanent community feedback mechanism supported by leadership, the CEA staff and trained staff and volunteers. Recommendations include establishing a CEA policy which is planned for the first quarter of 2025, allocating core funds for CEA integration across programmes and operations in line with MRCS's long-term planning, incorporating CEA into MRCS's PMER procedures and developing an organizational learning and development plan to enhance MRCS staff's CEA skills and competencies.

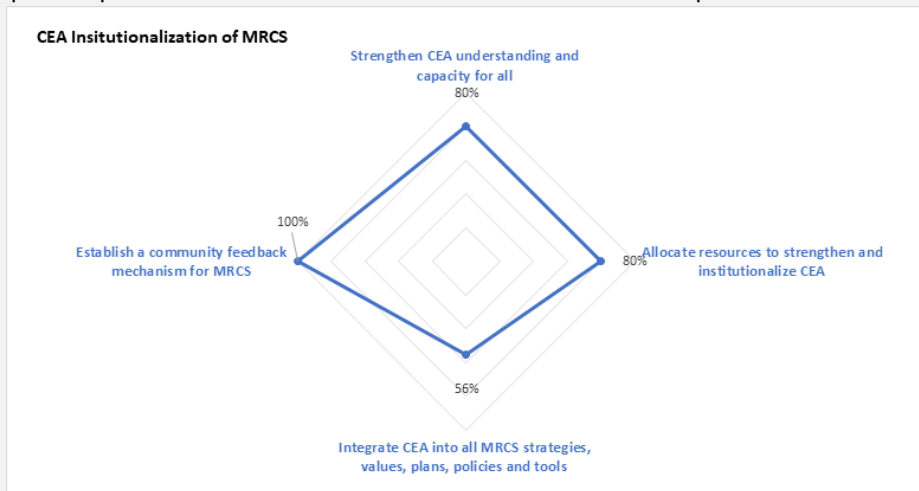


Figure 13: Chart showing MRCS's overall performance in CEA institutionalization across four primary areas.

#### CEA Trainings

A CEA orientation session was provided to 40 volunteers from 9 mid-level branches in a three-day training on MHPSS. The session introduced CEA foundations and then focused on communication with communities, including identifying different types of communication that can be used, and determining factors e.g. the purpose and the context. The session also included an exercise to identify effective communication characteristics.

On 28 May 2024, a two-day CEA “Engage Well” training, facilitated by the IFRC Surge CEA Officer further equipped 24 MRCS NDRT members and branch managers. The training emphasized personal development, collaboration dynamics, and implementing CEA minimum actions in programmes and emergencies. MRCS translated the training modules to support ongoing CEA capacity building for other middle-level branches.



CEA Engage Well Training, 28 May 2024 (Photo: MRCS).

Animal Care Kit Flyer

MRCS developed a visually informative flyer to introduce items in the animal care kits, such as fish oil, mineral lick, vitamin supplements, eye ointment, and hoof ointment. Feedback was gathered during the distribution in Tuv province on 2 June 2024 to ensure the flyer effectively communicated the kit’s contents and benefits.



Figure 14: Flyer created by MRCS for items in animal care kits.

CEA Feedback Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

A CEA feedback SOP was developed to standardize MRCS’s response to community feedback, ensuring effective handling of community members’ questions, suggestions, comments, concerns and complaints. The SOP outlines communication channels, information flow, roles, responsibilities, response timeframes, sensitive feedback

protocols, data protection and sharing, review and adaptation processes, and promotion of the feedback mechanism.

Through feedback mechanism, MRCS can receive and respond to questions, suggestions, comments, concerns and/or complaints from community members in all regions. Community members can share their feedback on services and support provided by MRCS, including the behaviour of staff and volunteers. The MRCS is implementing its draft CEA SOPs in a way to ensure an effective responsive to community members' questions, suggestions, comments, and complaints through its existing communication channels. The feedback was collected in qualitative and quantitative approach through hotline calls, in-person visit, community meetings, and social media channels including comments and chats. A total of 168 feedback was received as of the reporting period. Most of the feedback was the appreciation to support, and information to the ongoing assistance such as the timeframe of the assistance delivery, as well as selection criteria. MRCS has addressed more than 50 per cent of the feedback, 15 per cent was referred to the relevant agencies, and the remaining was addressed within 1 to 30 days. The SOP is at the finalizing state and shall be shared with the branch staff and volunteers as a training within 2025 to ensure effective and comprehensive implementation.

#### Feedback received from PDM

MRCS conducted PDM data collection through phone surveys and field visits to 381 sampled households, reaching 90 percent of the overall sample size. a visualization was completed on PowerBI, with results soon to be presented in the PDM analysis report.

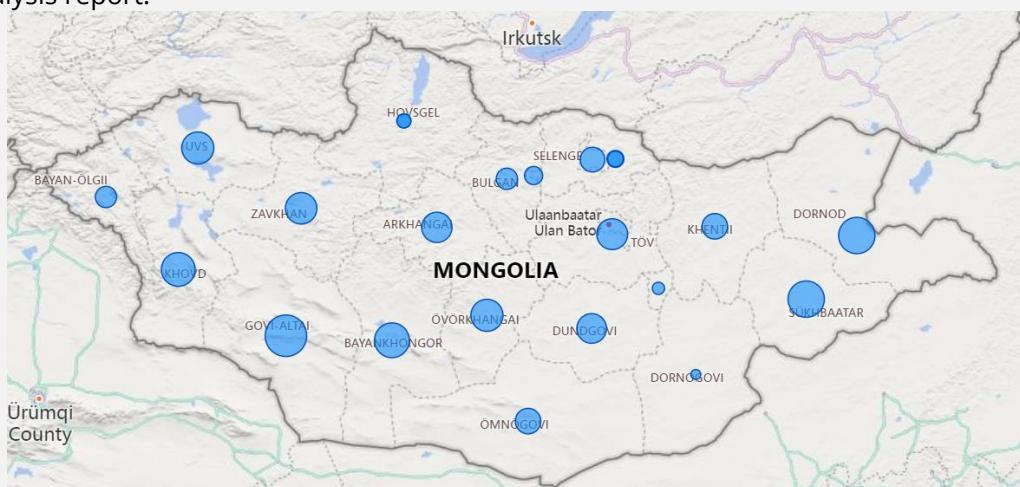


Figure 15: Sample sizes distribution for PDM data collection by province in 21 provinces (larger bubbles indicate greater sample sizes)

Key findings from the PDM data include:

- **Household Demographics:** 74 per cent of surveyed households have 4-6 family members, with 82 per cent aged between 30 to 60
- **Financial situation:** 81 per cent of the surveyed households currently have debt to repay
- **Information Access:** Only 53 per cent reported receiving Dzud information last winter before it happened, through channels including TV, weather forecast and others. The majority of them would like to receive dzud information in the future via TV (64 per cent), phone call (42 per cent), SMS (33 per cent), Facebook (26 per cent), community leaders (17 per cent), radio (14 per cent) and other channels.
- **Coping Mechanism:** Loans (75 per cent), buying food on credit (22 per cent), and using savings (21 per cent) were identified as the top negative coping strategies.

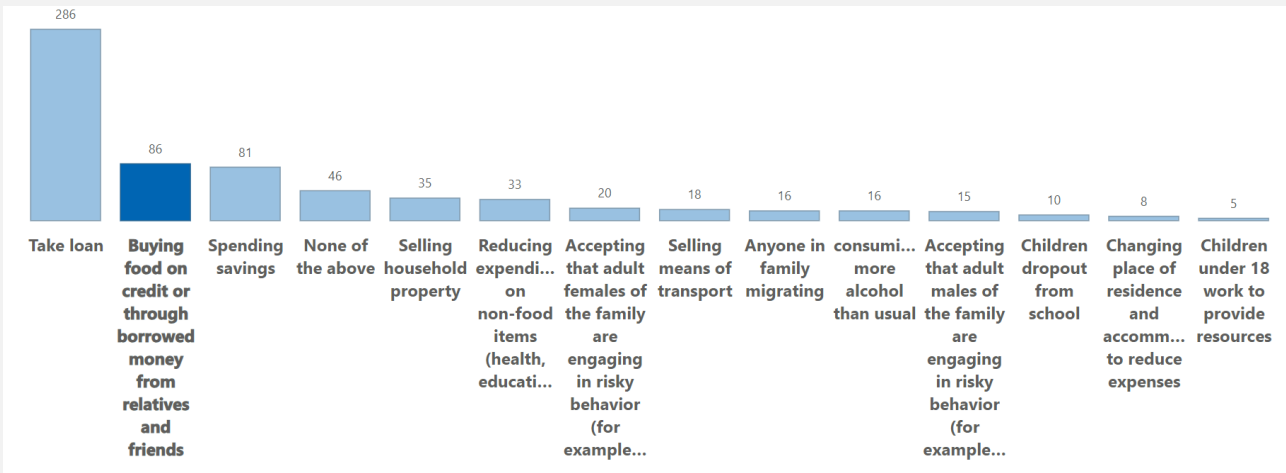


Figure 16: Negative coping mechanism among households due to Dzud.

- Cash Assistance Utilization:** 96 per cent expressed satisfaction with the cash assistance, with 82 per cent using it for livestock needs, 47 per cent for food, and 21 per cent for transportation. Additionally, 73 per cent stated that the cash assistance met half or more of their basic needs, and 76 per cent noted it partially or fully improved their ability to protect livestock.

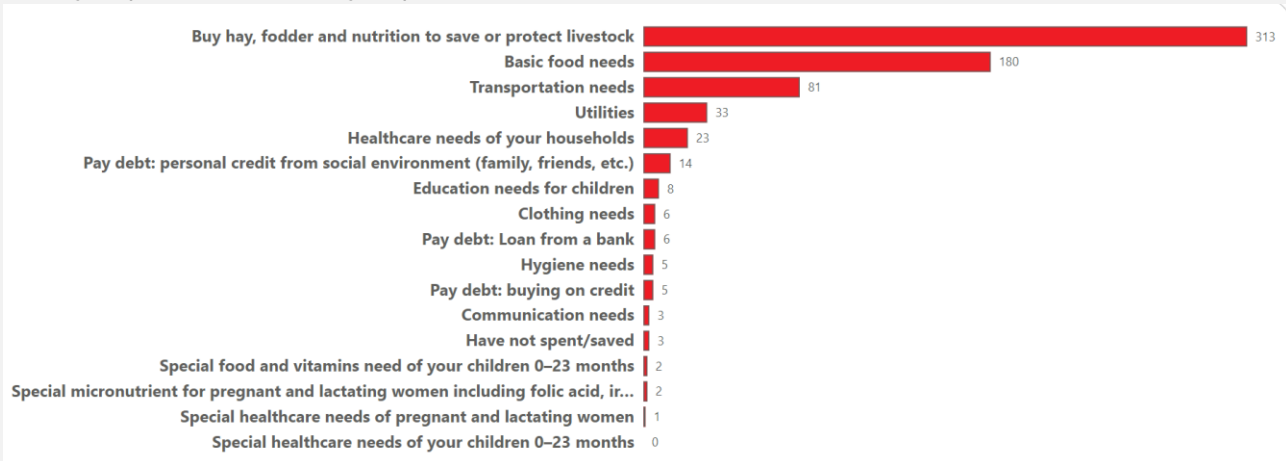


Figure 17: Cash Assistance Utilization for Dzd

Household feedback showed high satisfaction (74 per cent) with the quality and quantity of the **Animal Care Kits**. The majority of the households (81 per cent) claimed that animal care kits they received could increase partially or fully their capacity to protect their livestock.

The majority (90 per cent) of the surveyed households did not have challenges in receiving the aid provided by MRCS. For the ones who faced challenges, the challenges include blocked road issues due to snow and lack of transportation means.

The most common unmet needs were basic food (23 per cent), transportation (19 per cent), utilities (14 per cent), and healthcare (12 per cent).

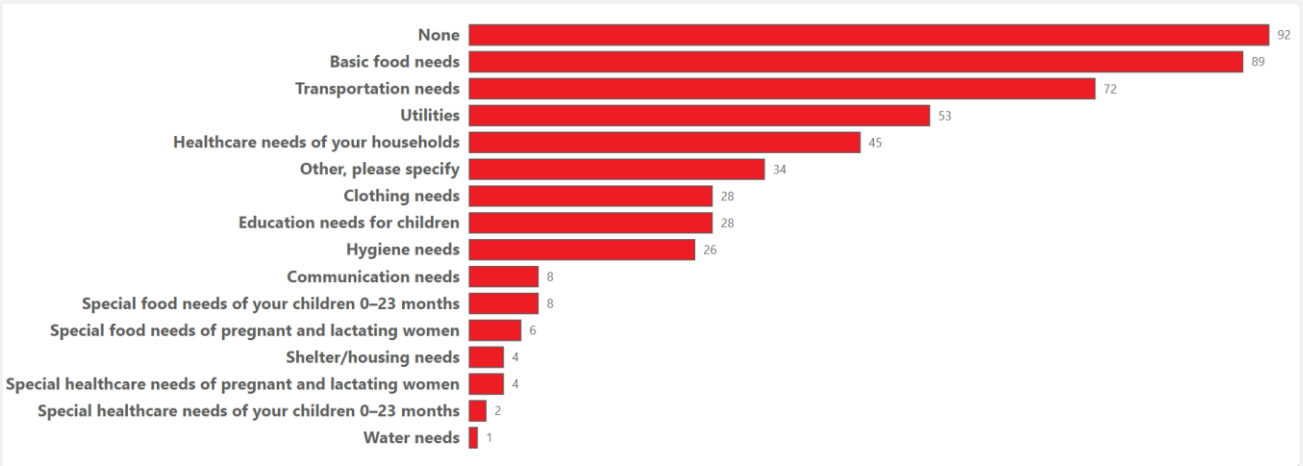


Figure 18: Basic unmet needs reported by households

In terms of **CEA**, 40 per cent of the households indicated that they had received all the programme information they need, while 30 per cent noted the information was available but insufficient. However, 12 per cent reported receiving very limited information, and 17 per cent stated receiving none at all. These findings highlight an area for MRCS improvement, suggesting a need to enhance programme information sharing with households. Preferred communication methods for programme updates are similar as above, which include phone calls (70 per cent), TV (38 per cent), and SMS (35 per cent).

Regarding **recovery needs**, financial assistance (21 per cent) and livestock restocking (12 per cent) emerged as the top priorities for the surveyed households.

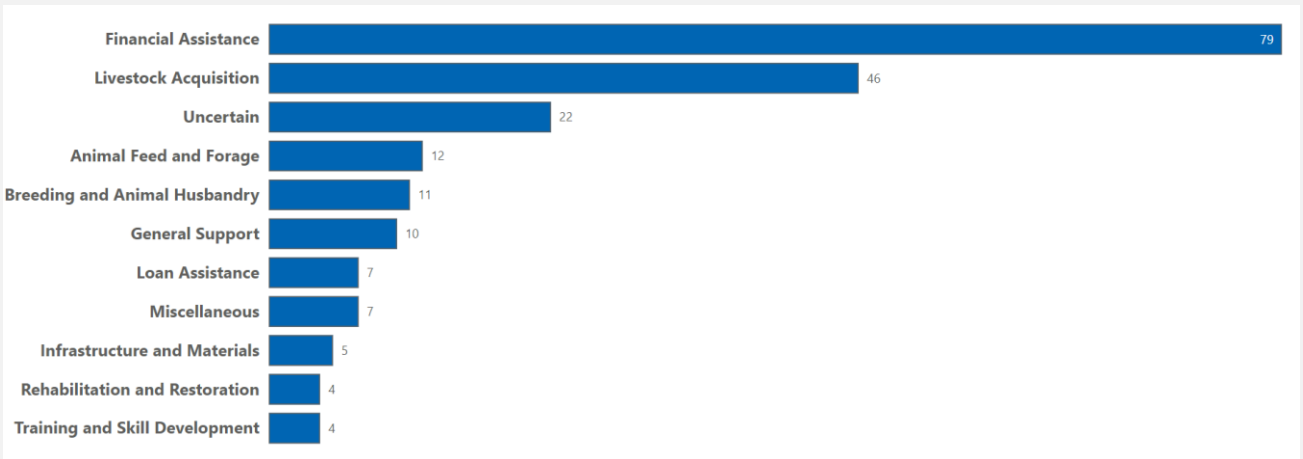


Figure 19: Households' preferred recovery assistance needs

For future support, households mostly preferred to receive cash+ (cash and in-kind assistance) (51 per cent) or cash alone (39 per cent) ideally delivered between December and March, if any opportunity comes to support herder families before the next Dzud disaster.

Dzud Prevention Information Package

A Dzud Prevention Information Package for herders was developed in Oct 2024 as part of the CEA efforts. This package includes detailed information to help herders to prepare for and adapt to extreme cold waves, snowstorms, and mitigate the impact of Dzud events with minimal damage. To ensure accessibility, the

information, education, and dissemination materials will be distributed as part of the MRCS in-kind assistance and shared with herder communities via MRCS mid-level branches in the future.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Support the MRCS with the implementation of pre-existing capacity strengthening efforts as outlined in the MRCS strategy.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of volunteers insured throughout the operation</i>	900	1,000
	<i>Number of volunteers trained or briefed on safety and security for the operations</i>	900	1,000

With support from IFRC, MRCS insured 900 (576-female, 324-male) volunteers who are involved in the Emergency Appeal operation. The 900 volunteers were trained on safety and security for the operation.



### Secretariat Services

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Strengthening coordination within both the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of surge staff deployed for the operation</i>	7	4
	<i>Number of IFRC monitoring and support missions</i>	4	4
	<i>Percentage of financial reports respecting IFRC procedures</i>	100%	100%
	<i>Department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Number of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>	Planned	1 (Final Evaluation)

The IFRC deployed 7 surge staff to support MRCS in designing and implementing the operation, including 2 Operations Managers, 2 PMER Officers, 1 CVA Coordinator, 1 CEA Officer, and 1 MHPSS Coordinator.

The IFRC have engaged in the following monitoring and support missions:

- The IFRC Surge PMER officer and the IFRC Surge CEA officer conducted a field monitoring visit to mid-level branches in Arkhangai province together with the MRCS DM and CEA officers as part of the PDM survey, CEA and PMER capacity assessment on 29 April 2024.
- The IFRC Surge PMER officer, CEA Officer and CVA Coordinator joined the MRCS in an animal care kit delivery mission in Tuv province on 2 June 2024.
- The IFRC Surge CVA Coordinator joined the MRCS in a PDM field visit in Uvs province on 11-14 June 2024.
- The IFRC Surge MHPSS Coordinator joined the MRCS in a PDM field visit in Arkhangai and Zavkhan provinces on 1-5 July 2024.

The IFRC and MRCS participated in a joint Social Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) of Dzud 2023/2024 led by UNDP Mongolia. The assessment report is being finalized. The relevant findings and recommendations drawn from the SEIA will inform the IFRC and the MRCS to develop a long-term strategy for dzud preparedness, response and recovery, including mitigation and adaptation measures to deal with the impact of Dzud and extreme winter weather conditions.

The IFRC promoted the activities related to the Emergency Appeal through various online platforms and channels:

- For website publication, [a press release](#) detailing the launch of the appeal, along with the appeal itself and [an in-depth article](#) vividly portraying the lives and needs of the affected herders witnessed during the field trip to call for more support and actions are published on the IFRC website. These contents were posted on the IFRC Chinese social media platforms, IFRC Asia-Pacific Twitter account and IFRC account, and shared by the leadership on their own accounts.
- For social media, nearly **196,000** views reached from **48** social media posts on both IFRC Chinese platforms – Weixin and Weibo, IFRC and IFRC Asia-Pacific Twitter platforms and IFRC leadership accounts. The advocacy publication includes Twitter update recording, infographic presentations, interview sharing, field trip video sharing, situation analysis, response updates and calls for action.
- For media engagement, there are more than 10 major media agencies covering the Dzud situation in Mongolia and the response from the IFRC and MRCS through interviewing with the IFRC & MRCS and media pitching.

## D. FUNDING

As of 25 October 2024, the IFRC EA currently has a funding coverage of 40 per cent, around CHF 1.8 million out of the total secretariat funding request (CHF 4.5 million). This percentage excludes the IFRC DREF loan amount, which has already been approved for the operation and stands at CHF 1 million.

The current expenditure as of 31 July stands at CHF 1,301,142 – more accurate and up to date figures will be provided in the next reporting cycle

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

### At the Mongolian Red Cross Society:

- Bolormaa Nordov, Secretary General; email: [bolormaa.n@redcross.mn](mailto:bolormaa.n@redcross.mn)
- Munguntuya Sharavnyambuu, Director of Climate Change and Disaster Management Department; email: [munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn](mailto:munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn)

### At the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Beijing:

- Olga Dzhumaeva, Head of Delegation; email: [olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org](mailto:olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org)
- Yunhong Zhang, Deputy Head of Delegation; email: [yunhong.zhang@ifrc.org](mailto:yunhong.zhang@ifrc.org)

### At the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: [juja.kim@ifrc.org](mailto:juja.kim@ifrc.org)
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit; email: [joy.singhal@ifrc.org](mailto:joy.singhal@ifrc.org)
- Felipe Delcid, Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters; email: [felipe.delcid@ifrc.org](mailto:felipe.delcid@ifrc.org)
- Nusrat Hassan, Operations Coordinator; email: [opscoord.eastasia@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.eastasia@ifrc.org)
- Afrhill Rances, Communications Manager; email: [afrhill.rances@ifrc.org](mailto:afrhill.rances@ifrc.org)

### At IFRC Geneva:

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Maz Afiqah Mohammad Khairul Azmi, Partnerships-in-Emergencies; email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit; email: [nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org](mailto:nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org)

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

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator, email: [mursidi.unir@ifrc.org](mailto:mursidi.unir@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2024/7	Operation	MDRMN020
Budget Timeframe	2024/2-2025/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04 Nov 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRMN020 - Mongolia - Cold wave

Operating Timeframe: 02 Feb 2024 to 31 Mar 2025; appeal launch date: 15 Mar 2024

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 04 Nov 2024</b>	<b>1,723,189</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>38.29%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Strategy	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items		0	0	0
PO02 - Livelihoods		331,657	222,691	108,966
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash		793,488	662,920	130,568
PO04 - Health		60,480	22,767	37,714
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		0	0	0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion		0	0	0
PO07 - Education		0	0	0
PO08 - Migration		0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		0	-112,958	112,958
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability		32,366	3,855	28,511
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability		0	0	0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>		<b>1,217,991</b>	<b>799,275</b>	<b>418,717</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships		0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services		125,568	474,501	-348,933
EA03 - National Society Strengthening		145,344	27,366	117,978
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>		<b>270,912</b>	<b>501,867</b>	<b>-230,955</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,488,904</b>	<b>1,301,142</b>	<b>187,762</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/07

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,557,698
Expenditure	-1,301,142
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,256,556</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,256,556

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	0	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
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# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2024/7	Operation	MDRMN020
Budget Timeframe	2024/2-2025/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04 Nov 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRMN020 - Mongolia - Cold wave

Operating Timeframe: 02 Feb 2024 to 31 Mar 2025; appeal launch date: 15 Mar 2024

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Australian Red Cross (from IFM Investors*)	27,029				27,029		
DREF Response Pillar				1,000,000	1,000,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	491,592				491,592		
Finnish Red Cross	219,203				219,203		
Hong Kong branch, Red Cross Society of China	144				144		
Japanese Red Cross Society	29,883				29,883		
Luxembourg Government	97,013				97,013		
Mongol American Cultural Association	-4,427				-4,427		
On Line donations	1,595				1,595		
Other	27,812				27,812		
Poland Government	45,000				45,000		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,563				9,563		
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society	22,094				22,094		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	141,969				141,969		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	416,275				416,275		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	32,953				32,953		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>1,557,698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,557,698</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>2,557,698</b>	<b>0</b>	