



An MRCS team member shares a light-hearted moment with a small business grant recipient in Khovd province during an assessment visit. (Photo: MRCS)

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|--|--|---|
| Appeal №:<br><b>MDRMN020</b>                   | To be assisted:<br><b>36,000 people</b>  | Appeal launched:<br><b>15/03/2024</b>     |
| Glide №:<br><a href="#">CW-2023-000262-MNG</a> | DREF allocated:<br><b>CHF 1 million</b>  | Disaster Categorisation:<br><b>Orange</b> |
| Operation start date:<br><b>02/02/2024</b>     | Operation end date:<br><b>31/03/2025</b> |   |

**IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 4.5 million**  
**Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 5.2 million**

## TIMELINE



As of 19 March 2024, at least 2,758 herder families have lost over 70 per cent of their livestock, with a mortality rate reaching 8.1 per cent (5.2 million) of total livestock in the country, while April and May are the most critical period for livestock, including the large quantity of animal carcasses across the country. (Photo: MRCS)

- December 2023:** Dzud Risk Map released by the Mongolia National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM).
- 22 January 2024:** Dzud Map released by NAMEM, indicating that the Iron and White Dzud covered more than 80 per cent of the country.
- 02 February 2024:** CHF 499,480 is allocated from the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to respond to the Dzud.
- 15 March 2024:** The IFRC Emergency Appeal is launched for CHF 4.5 million.
- 17 March 2024:** Operations Surge Capacity deployed by the IFRC from the Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and Country Cluster Delegation for East Asia (CCD EA) to provide in-country support in Mongolia.



## Severity of humanitarian conditions

### 1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services.

This season, the exceptional winter conditions and the intensity of Dzud conditions have precipitated a dire humanitarian crisis in Mongolia, critically impacting food security and health, particularly among the most vulnerable herder communities, which comprise 92,996 families (HCT Response Plan March 2024).

These communities, deeply reliant on livestock for their livelihoods, face compounded challenges due to the inaccessibility of pastures covered by deep snow and ice, leading to a rapid depletion of emergency feedstocks and herders' financial savings.

Access to markets for essential supplies like food and coal has been hindered by snow-blocked roads. While efforts to clear main roads have provided temporary relief, the threat of further snowstorms remains a constant concern.

The prioritization of limited resources towards livestock sustenance over other needs, including heating, places herder families in a precarious position, risking both their and their animals' survival.

### 2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

Health concerns are escalating, with restricted food availability leading to nutritional deficiencies among

herder households. The situation will further deteriorate with the loss of animals and means to make a living, pushing these families to stretch their already scarce resources to access medical care.

The remote location of many herder families, combined with a lack of fuel and prioritization of livestock over healthcare, severely limits access to medical services, which are available at the provincial and soum levels.

As a key health concern, the psychological impact of these conditions on herder families is profound, manifesting in increased familial stress and disagreements. This is an area which is limitedly covered by governmental authorities and/or aid organizations, underscoring the urgency for humanitarian organizations to address the mental health and psychosocial gaps in their response efforts.

### 3. Risks & vulnerabilities

In the coming weeks, other critical risks have been identified and must be prevented. Higher spring temperatures following the recent heavy and dense snowstorms will pose an exacerbated risk of post-snow melting floods (referred to as 'yellow flooding'), by late March/early April.

The combination of a few million deceased animals (higher temperatures in springtime) and flash floods from the snow melting will likely lead to the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases to a large geographic area, raising significant public health concerns.

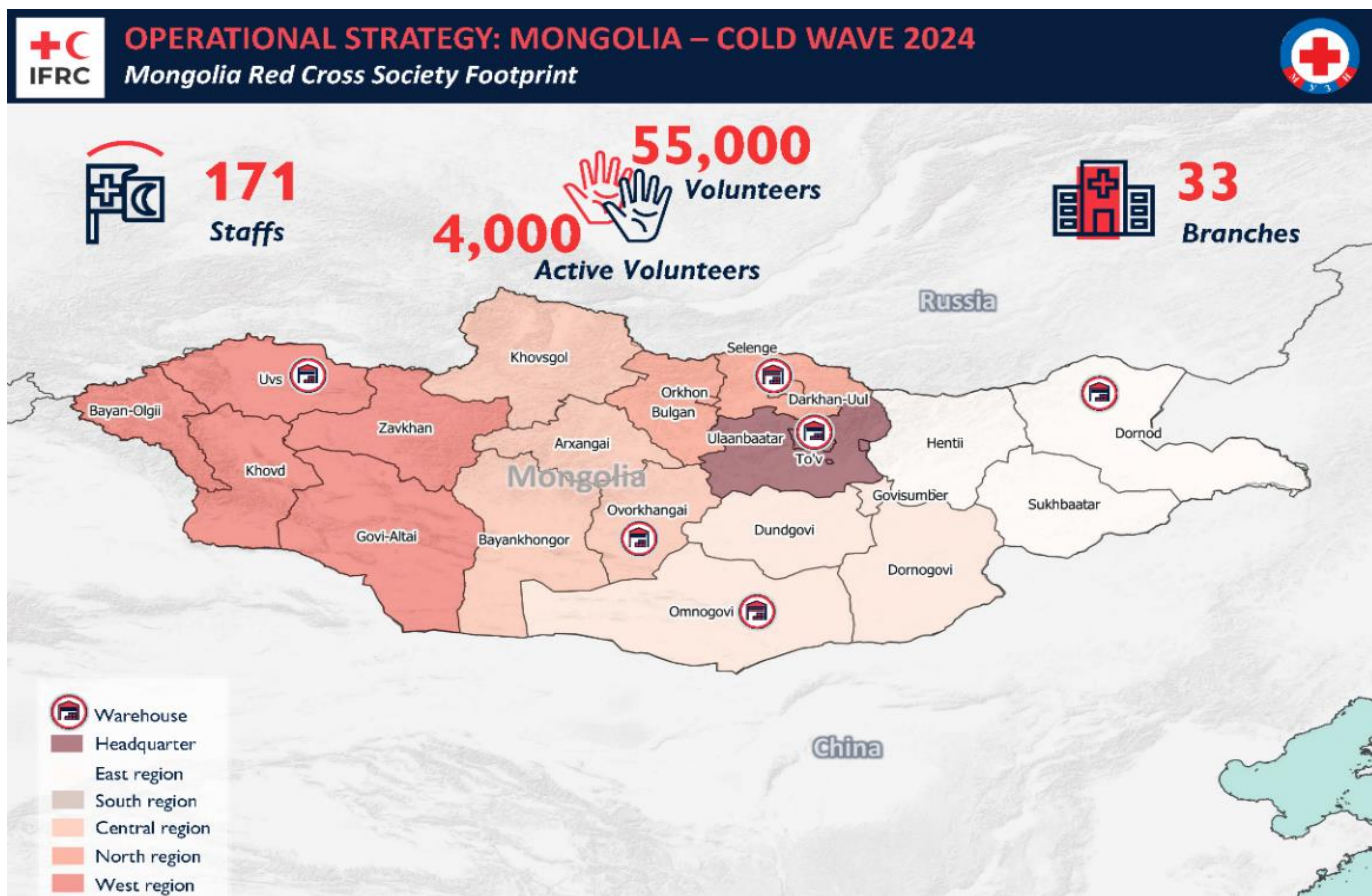
## CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

### 1. National Society response capacity

#### 1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The MRCS, founded in 1939 and a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) since 1959, is Mongolia's leading humanitarian organisation. The 2016 Law on the Legal Status of the MRCS recognises its auxiliary role in humanitarian endeavours, encompassing disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, public health initiatives, social services, youth engagement, and the promotion of international humanitarian law.

As an integral part of the national emergency management framework, the MRCS collaborates closely with the National Emergency Commission and the Humanitarian Country Team, ensuring a coordinated response to crises. The establishment of the State Red Cross Cooperation Council in 2017 further solidified the partnership between the government and the MRCS, enhancing collaboration at both the national and local levels.



With a robust network comprising 33 mid-level and over 800 primary-level branches that span the entire country, along with seven regional disaster preparedness centres, the MRCS has a total of **55,000 volunteers** with **4,000 active volunteers**. This extensive reach capacity, coupled with its membership in key national planning and response bodies, uniquely positions the MRCS to deliver rapid and effective disaster response.

In the face of the ongoing crises, the MRCS is leveraging the vast network of its volunteer base to deliver immediate aid. MRCS response strategies are deeply integrated with existing programmes, capitalising on established relationships with partners and authorities at both the local and national levels. This ensures a high level of acceptance and facilitates access to affected areas, allowing the MRCS to provide critical support swiftly and efficiently.

Overall, the MRCS has deep experience having implemented DREFs in recent years for Dzuds and sand/snowstorms, with systematic lessons learned workshops and continuous learning processes for anticipatory actions, adapted response with support to herders on CVA, livestock, and MHPSS.



This graphic illustrates the people reached through MRCS interventions since the start of the response by 19 March 2024.

The MRCS Health Department is currently implementing a project on zoonotic disease surveillance, including reporting mechanisms, that can be easily duplicated or adapted to Dzud risks (including other public health concerns related to the risks of animal carcasses in springtime).

## 1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

To monitor the situation and coordinate Dzud response efforts, the Government of Mongolia established the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) on 18 December 2023, under the State Emergency Commission (SEC). It includes all key ministries and other governmental entities, including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

The MRCS is an active member of the EOC, taking part in daily coordination activities (with in-presence MRCS staff at the EOC). Local Red Cross branches are also part of local EOCs, at the provincial level. The MRCS is widely recognised as a key humanitarian actor in the country, with high expectations from the Mongolian authorities.

Recognising the scale of the crisis, the government requested international assistance on 12 January 2024 and announced a heightened level of disaster readiness (as a declaration of the Dzud disaster) on 14 February 2024. Subsequently, EOC Emergency Response Teams were deployed to six regions, from 19 to 26 February 2024. Their mission was to deliver crucial medical services, food parcels, and medicines to those affected by the disaster, demonstrating a responsive and resourceful approach to emergency management.

As part of a broader strategy to alleviate the impact on affected populations, particularly herders, the government has undertaken several significant measures. It has negotiated with banks to extend loan repayments for herders by six months and allocated MNT 17.9 billion from the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and State Reserved Fund across 21 provinces. It has also opened road access to over 13,000 families and distributed essential supplies and services—including food to 4,363 families, hay and fodder to 69,885 families, fuel and coal to 4,704 families, and medical services to more than 10,708 individuals as of 12 March 2024.

Furthermore, the government has allocated MNT 3.3 billion in cash and MNT 801 million in in-kind donations through a national donation campaign for the Dzud response and is planning for recovery programmes including restoring the livelihoods of those who completely lost their livestock and planning safe cleanup operations of animal carcasses to reduce the risk of infectious disease. Furthermore, pre-emptive measures against potential flash flooding are taking place from 2 February 2024, further highlighting the government's commitment to a multifaceted and anticipatory disaster management strategy.

The Government of Mongolia has also ordered the establishment of Otor EOCs in six provincial locations to address the immediate needs of herders on the Otor Movement (timely medical services, coal and fuel supply for shelters, and transportation assistance).

## 2. International capacity and response

### 2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

#### IFRC membership

The IFRC East Asia Country Cluster Delegation (EA-CCD) in Beijing works closely with the MRCS to support operational planning and coordinate resources from Secretariat partners. For this relief operation, the IFRC is ensuring that the MRCS receives comprehensive support with technical resources identified in the Operational Strategy, enabling the National Society to implement the plan at a high standard and with relevant IFRC technical assistance.

While there are no Participating National Societies (PNSs) physically present in Mongolia, the IFRC will also work with the MRCS to ensure Federation-wide quality reporting for the emergency response, demonstrating the

collective support of the IFRC membership in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected herder population. The Operational Strategy demonstrates an IFRC-wide approach and will reflect contributions from other partners within the upcoming operations updates.

The MRCS's ongoing collaborations with the Australian Red Cross (ARC), Finnish Red Cross (FRC), Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS), Korean National Red Cross Society (KNRC), the American Red Cross (AmCross), and European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), among its key partners over the past years, have been instrumental in strengthening its capacity.

Notably, the MRCS and FRC partnership focuses on linking anticipatory actions with social protection systems and climate-smart disaster preparedness. Furthermore, RCSC has contributed with relief supplies and continues to provide support through government-to-government channels and direct Red Cross Society collaboration. Additionally, the Qatar Red Crescent (QRCS) has collaborated bilaterally through the Ramadhan Food Programme.

The Operational Strategy applies relevant measures on anticipatory action in climate-induced disaster settings. The ARC has supported the MRCS in institutional strengthening, financial sustainability, and anticipatory actions by developing early action protocols and enhancing disaster preparedness, including developing strategies for climate change risk mitigation.

## **ICRC**

The ICRC does not have a presence in Mongolia. The IFRC maintains close coordination with the ICRC through the East Asia delegation based in Beijing

## **2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response**

Both the MRCS and IFRC are valued and active members of the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which serves as the coordination structure at the national level for planning and designing the national response to emerging crises. The IFRC Operational Strategy takes into consideration the overall needs of the Government of Mongolia and the HCT Early Action and Response Plan.

To tackle the growing need for humanitarian support and advocate for further financial contributions to address funding gaps, the HCT – with the active participation of the MRCS and IFRC – has been in the process of revising the Response Plan presented on 21 March 2024. The MRCS and IFRC are also deeply engaged in technical working groups established by the HCT, such as the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) meeting and the Cash Working Group (a key component of the Dzud Response).

The UN HCT is in the process of revising the Response Plan to scale up the operation to USD 15.3 million, with a funding gap of USD 9.7 million. Additionally, UN agencies are planning to apply for funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF UN Funding). Concurrently, a series of distributions are underway: UNFPA is delivering 1,400 dignity kits, while UNICEF is contributing with educational and hygiene kits, along with emergency health supplies and fuel support to the government. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is providing cash grants to 1,000 families. World Vision, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and Save the Children are providing various combinations of financial aid, food, fodder, and psychosocial support (PSS) to thousands of affected families. Simultaneously, Good Neighbours is facilitating access to food, nutrition, dignity kits, educational materials, and fodder to 1,660 families. These comprehensive efforts underline a collective move towards mitigating the impact of the crisis on vulnerable populations.

To strengthen resource mobilisation initiatives to support the operation, the MRCS and IFRC have been very actively engaging with representatives of the RCRC Movement, UN agencies, donors, and embassies in both Ulaanbaatar and Beijing. On 15 February 2024, the MRCS organised a Humanitarian Friends Meeting for embassies present in Mongolia at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The IFRC and MRCS jointly convened a Humanitarian Friends Meeting on 29 February 2024, hosted by the Mongolian Embassy in Beijing, which was attended by embassy officials with no representation in Ulaanbaatar. On 15 March, the MRCS and IFRC jointly

held a Partners Meeting to reflect the Dzud's current humanitarian impacts and provide information about the launch of the current Emergency Appeal.

### 3. Gaps in the response

#### **Livelihoods:**

In assessing the provision of hay and fodder across different administrative levels during the challenging winter of 2023-2024, it becomes clear that while some provinces had reserved significant amounts of hay and fodder, the actual usage and remaining reserves by the end of February pointed to a critical gap in resources. For instance, out of 2,652.4 tons of hay reserved for the winter across some provinces, only 5.01 per cent remained unused by February 25. Similarly, all of the 189.2 tons of fodder reserved for the winter were utilized by the end of February, highlighting the intense demand due to the harsh winter conditions. Despite these efforts, including the production of 1,075.9 tons of handmade fodder, with 19.5 per cent remaining unused, the early onset of winter in November 2023 forced herders to begin utilizing their reserves much sooner than anticipated, exacerbating the shortage.

At the soum level, hay and fodder reserves have been fully distributed since January 2024. Based on the MRCS assessment, household-level preparation was at 92 per cent, initiated during the August and September harvesting season. However, this preparation was inadequate due to the unexpected, heightened level of the severe winter, as herders were compelled to begin feeding their livestock in early November. The government distributed three bags of hay and fodder per family. The limited duration for which herders can sustain their livestock on these reserves, typically between 3-10 days, underscored the demand for additional mineral supplements to enhance livestock immunity until grazing becomes accessible.

Observations and information from field visits reveal significant gaps that need to be addressed to fully support these communities in navigating the aftermath of disasters and economic challenges. The government's provision of hay and fodder, along with efforts to clear roads for access, represents a critical initial step in addressing the immediate needs of herders. In addition, given that demand is high, hay and fodder are made available by suppliers, from one province or soum to others, at increased prices. However, further support is needed to complement the government's efforts to address the profound and diverse socioeconomic realities and impacts of affected households, and their varied capacities to withstand and recover from such disasters.

Moreover, there is a lack of comprehensive livelihood support tailored to the needs of those who have suffered significant livestock losses. This gap in support extends beyond immediate relief, pointing to the need for interventions that address the medium to long-term economic recovery and resilience-building of these communities. Without adequate support, the risk of prolonged socioeconomic instability for these herder families increases, potentially leading to deeper poverty and vulnerability.

The staple foods in Mongolia are meat, flour, oil, rice, and sugar, with very limited amounts of vegetables. In terms of protein, meat is the main source. Herders generally prepare meat before the winter in two forms, frozen and dried meat (50 per cent of each). This preserved meat could last until around July. Therefore, between the current stage and July, herders face relatively limited challenges in terms of meat resources. However, as their preserved meat continues to be depleted, herders with major livestock loss may face a reduced source of meat.

The current response also reveals a significant gap in the social insurance scheme's coverage for herder communities, with only 16.1 per cent of these communities being registered. The scheme's design, which extends coverage to entire soums rather than individual herders, presents a critical challenge as this approach fails to address the specific vulnerabilities of individual herders, who are often more directly and severely affected by adversities. To better protect and support herder communities, a more tailored insurance scheme that recognizes and adapts to the unique risks faced by individual herders is crucial. Adjusting the framework to offer coverage at the individual level would significantly enhance the scheme's effectiveness in mitigating the impacts of crises on these communities.

## **Health:**

Additionally, the gaps observed in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services further exacerbate the situation. Herder communities are faced not only with the physical loss of their livestock but also with the psychological and emotional stress that accompanies such loss, compounded by the harsh living conditions and uncertainties about the future. Many herders who have lost all of their livestock often choose to move to the city, giving up herding life and resorting to other earning methods. There is a need for more capacity to address the mental shocks that the Dzud impacts have inflicted on herders.

At the provincial level, health services are mostly dedicated to medical care. Consequently, MHPSS services receive limited attention, mainly targeting children in dormitories, with no detailed approach for adult members of herder families. The absence of MHPSS support means that many individuals in these communities lack the necessary assistance to cope with these stresses healthily or constructively. As a result, there is an increased reliance on negative coping mechanisms, which can lead to further mental health issues and social problems within the community.

This is why, in addition to being an identified priority area of need for herders, MHPSS is a key component of the Emergency Appeal, highlighting the auxiliary role of the MRCS in addressing existing resource gaps at the field level. The National Health Cluster provides technical support to provincial hospitals, but the focus on MHPSS remains limited.

The need to dispose of more than five million animal carcasses is urgent, as yellow floods are expected with spring temperatures set to melt an exceptional amount of snow this year. The government has begun to safely bury animal carcasses through collection points along roads, with areas near rivers being prioritized to contain public health risks.

## **OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS**

One of the primary constraints facing humanitarian efforts is access to herder communities, often hindered by logistical challenges. The remote locations of individual herder families, coupled with difficult snow-covered roads exacerbated by adverse weather conditions, pose significant hurdles in reaching those in need. To overcome this barrier, the MRCS maintains a strong working relationship with local authorities, facilitating coordinated efforts and leveraging support to enhance access and effectively deliver aid. Additionally, hotlines communicated to herder families and access to local MRCS branch offices serve as alternative channels for communication and feedback, aiding in raising awareness and delivering key messages.

The anticipation of further disasters, such as the 'Yellow Flood' caused by snow melting and heightened snowstorms, adds complexity to emergency operations. Strengthening and implementing agreed disaster preparedness and response plans tailored to the unique environmental and climatic conditions of herder community regions is crucial. The MRCS's community-based experience in effective early warning systems and community-based monitoring plays a critical role in anticipating these events, enabling pre-emptive measures to protect vulnerable populations and their livelihoods.

Moreover, external factors like the parliamentary elections in June 2024 may pose significant constraints on implementing operations and community engagement efforts due to anticipated restrictions on public activities. To navigate this challenge, it is essential to ensure that the Red Cross Red Crescent Humanitarian principles are clearly communicated and understood by the population, distinct from parallel political campaign efforts. The MRCS is considering planning emergency operations around the electoral calendar to schedule critical interventions outside of restricted periods. Engaging with government authorities to secure exemptions for emergency and humanitarian activities can further ensure that response efforts proceed without undue delays.

# FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a Federation-wide approach, based on the response priorities of the MRCS. The Operational Strategy will ensure linkages between the response activities fundraised by MRCS through their domestic appeal and this Emergency Appeal with its multilateral partners.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the MRCS in response to the emergency event. This includes the MRCS domestic fundraising ask and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat. Any new RCRC support to MRCS in their response would be part of this federation-wide approach.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Vision

The operation aims to support **10,000 families (36,000 people)** impacted by the severe winter. The strategy prioritizes rapid assistance to the most impacted herder families, focusing on multi-purpose cash grants (MPCA) and food vouchers to protect and restore their way of life, while protecting their livestock with the distribution of animal care kits, as well as improving the well-being of herders through the provision of MHPSS. This approach is tailored to address each family's unique immediate needs, primarily focusing on enhancing food security and sustaining livelihoods, including providing animals' winter shelter materials.

As part of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) continuum, recovery actions will be implemented to strengthen herders' capacity to regain livelihoods capacity and anticipate the next winter seasons with stronger resilience building. Some of the longer-term efforts will also aim to enhance MRCS sustainable capacity in preparedness and response for future crises, in key programmatic areas, such as CVA, MHPSS and CEA, as well as National Society Development purposes.

### Transition to longer term plan including Unified Planning

The transition to long-term interventions aims to ensure sustainable resilience in response to the regular Dzud/Cold Wave challenges. IFRC will support MRCS in ensuring a smooth transition to a long-term strategy, following this approach;

- Early Action Protocol (EAP) – Implementation and Monitoring Mechanism, including review of the EAP. The EAP serves as a proactive measure to anticipate, prepare for, and mitigate the impacts of Dzud or other adverse conditions. The aim is to reactivate the EAP before the conclusion of the operation. To ensure the EAP remains effective and relevant, a robust monitoring mechanism will be set up.
- Unified Plan to integrate longer-term activities contributing to the resilience of the herder communities. The unified country plan represents a strategic effort to consolidate various activities and interventions that contribute to long-term resilience and support. This plan will look into integrating the EAP and preparedness strategies with other development and humanitarian initiatives, ensuring a coherent and coordinated approach to building resilience against Dzud and other challenges. It outlines key objectives, strategies, and actions that various stakeholders, including the IFRC and MRCS, can undertake to address both immediate and long-term needs.

### Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

While the Dzud is characterised as a climate-induced and slow-onset disaster, the period of the Emergency Appeal is a relevant and feasible opportunity to revise its EAP for Dzud/cold wave anticipatory actions for the MRCS, ensuring it is functional before the next winter season. This is also an appropriate time to strengthen existing preparedness planning to effectively execute the early action activities outlined in the EAP and to identify the longer-term interventions required across various sectors and areas to build long-term resilience.

In the shorter term, the rising spring temperatures and the large quantity of snow melting may lead to the well-known phenomenon in Mongolia of 'yellow floods' (flash floods). Usual early warning protocols are in place, with the MRCS remaining on alert for rapid actions. Meanwhile, community volunteers are working on the disposal of dead animal carcasses to clean the neighbourhoods of herder families and prevent outbreaks, especially in the most affected provinces (with high livestock loss) and nearby rivers (with potential flash floods). One particular theme for preparedness for flash floods is WASH, if needs arise, (i) WASH in Emergencies refresher training among staff and volunteers, (ii) Hygiene promotion activities for safe hygiene practices, through the distribution of IEC materials, and (iii) Hygiene kit distribution to affected families in case of flash floods will be conducted.

As part of the DRM continuum approach, the Emergency Appeal will connect with longer-term resilience perspectives for herders, including a strong focus on climate change adaptation measures already in place, and linking with the new related social protection system. Training at MRCS branches on adapted livestock-related disaster risk reduction will also be implemented.

With Dzuds becoming more severe due to climate change, with annual recurrences impacting herders, it is vital to better connect these efforts with the 2024 Unified Planning Approach for Mongolia, highlighting existing and planned longer-term initiatives to enhance both the capacity of the MRCS and, primarily, the resilience of communities:

- One key focus is on community leadership, especially for nomadic pastoralists, to strengthen disaster resilience through disaster prevention, risk reduction, and climate change adaptation programmes (continuation of DRM-related capacities, clarifying climate change adaptation priorities, including youth engagement, evidence-based research for early response procedures and longer-term implications of Dzud/cold waves, and the PER process).
- Another key focus relates to health and care, including the prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases (MHPSS in emergencies; community-based infectious disease and zoonotic disease surveillance, detection, and response; pandemic preparedness; and first aid).

## Targeting

### 1. People to be assisted

The MRCS Dzud response strategy is targeting the most vulnerable 10,000 herder families (or an estimated 36,000 people) through a comprehensive approach of delivering cash and voucher assistance, animal care kits, and MHPSS to households to meet their basic needs.

The primary selection criteria are in line with the HCT, focusing on the size of the livestock:

- At the time of identifying recipient families, local herder families with fewer than 400 livestock – but limited to 600 livestock before the Dzud – are considered (this also takes into account the impacts on significantly affected herders).
- Semi-herders with fewer than 100 livestock are not considered unless they lack other sources of income that provide a stronger resilience capacity to the Dzud's impacts.

The approach for cash assistance is to provide two tranches of MPCA transfers to selected herder families. This replicates the social protection mechanism for poverty alleviation, where social assistance is regularly provided to ensure the poorest have decent access to basic essential needs. The MPCA transfer value is set at MNT 550,000, targeting a total of 5,862 vulnerable households, an amount lower than the full MPCA advised by the HCT. The MRCS is complementing the MPCA with food vouchers to 10,000 vulnerable herder families (at a total value of

MNT 100,000 per voucher). The MPCA will be transferred to the targeted population's accounts through the MRCS's contracted financial service provider.

While the calculation of the MPCA transfer value is based on wages, the MRCS has learned from various CVA experiences for disaster responses and field assessments that the targeted population will mainly use the MPCA to purchase animal feed. Therefore, as part of the strategy to ensure sufficient food intake in households, the MRCS supplements the MPCA with food vouchers. The purpose of food voucher support is to secure specific access to food for families by restricting the use of assistance for food at designated suppliers and for pre-identified food items.


## 2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability

Additional sub-criteria are based on the current vulnerability status and actual impacts on the herder family:


- Herder households that have lost a significant portion of their total livestock, with a focus on those having lost at least 50% of their livestock.
- Family vulnerability status and related specific needs:
  1. Families with pregnant or lactating women
  2. Single-parent families with three or more children
  3. Families with five or more children
  4. Families with persons with disabilities and elderly members.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

### INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

|  |  |                           |                             |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <b>Livelihoods</b> | Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>   | Female < 18: <b>6,102</b> | <b>CHF 1,616,000</b>        |
|  | Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>   | Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>   | <b>Total target: 36,000</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | <b>Mitigate livestock loss, assist vulnerable herder families in livelihood recovery, and enhance resilience to severe Dzud conditions.</b>  |                           |                             |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>   | <p><b>Emergency Response</b> (over an estimated period of 4-6 months)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procurement and distribution of animal care kits at the soum level for an immediate response.<br/>Each animal care kit contains hoof ointment (150g), mineral lick (30kg), eye ointment (50g), fish oil (2l), and vitamin supplements (1kg).</li> <li>2. Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) by local branches of the MRCS.</li> <li>3. Provide food voucher assistance (all-purpose flour, rice, vegetable oil, tea packets, salt, sugar, and noodles) through the selection of voucher service providers depending on location (soum and province), including the monitoring of food item quality by MRCS branches.</li> <li>4. Conduct market analysis for each location to observe the economic effects of post-cash distribution, with a special focus on livestock and related inputs. This will be complemented by an ongoing multi-sector assessment to comprehensively support the process.</li> </ol> |                           |                             |

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|  | <p><b>Recovery Phase</b> (over an estimated period of 6-8 months – with possible overlap by the end of the Emergency Response Phase)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distribution of materials for centralised animal shelter construction by herders.</li> <li>2. Provide technical skills training on how to improve livestock quality and management.</li> <li>3. Provide capacity-building support on income diversification, especially for those that have lost most of their livestock, and/or those relocating to urban aimag/soum areas – through vocational small-scale business training sessions, including project management, finance management, recordkeeping, etc.</li> <li>4. Conduct DRR Training at the branch level.</li> <li>5. Explore financial support for small-scale business startups through conditional cash grants for those who received vocational training [at a very low scale, if applicable].</li> </ol> |
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|  |   |                           |                             |
|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <p><b>Multi-purpose Cash</b></p> | Female > 18: <b>11,798</b>  | Female < 18: <b>6,102</b> | <b>CHF 1,832,000</b>        |
|  | Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>  | Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>   | <b>Total target: 36,000</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | <b>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>  |                           |                             |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>   | <p><b>Emergency Response</b> (over an estimated period of 4-6 months)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular coordination with national and local authorities as well as the Cash Working Group, on cash modalities to be applied based on a common understanding of the market situation and agreements within the Cash Working Group.</li> <li>2. Identification of targeted people through selection criteria for the MPCA.</li> <li>3. Distribution of the MPCA to 5,862 households that are among the most affected herder families, according to clear selection criteria in place. Drawing on the MRCS’s experience (including several DREF responses with MPCA and the application of lessons learned), payments will be made by direct transfer to bank accounts, following the establishment of a two-year financial service provider (FSP) agreement with the selected entity.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The first instalment aims to be disbursed quickly after the Emergency Appeal is launched, to provide immediate and meaningful financial support to meet the needs of herders for a period of a few weeks.</li> <li>b. The second instalment will cover the same identified herder families, aiming to address further identified needs during the last phase of the Dzud conditions (May/June) for an additional period of a few weeks.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Conduct PDM based on agreed common PDM indicators, including market/price reassessments.</li> </ol> <p><b>Recovery Phase</b> (over an estimated period of 6-8 months – with possible overlap by the end of the Emergency Response Phase)<br/> <i>Recovery of household-level sectoral interventions through cash assistance is detailed in the related sector paragraph.</i></p> |                           |                             |

# HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

## (MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

|  |  |                           |                             |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <p><b>Health &amp; Care</b><br/>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/ Community Health/ Medical Services)</p> | Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>   | Female < 18: <b>6,102</b> | <b>CHF 149,000</b>          |
|  | Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>   | Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>   | <b>Total target: 36,000</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | <b>Health risks of the targeted herder communities are reduced, and their health and well-being are improved.</b>  |                           |                             |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>   | <p>In close coordination with the EOC and HCT, and following several field assessments, the aim is to dedicate substantial support to MHPSS services, to assist the targeted herder families in coping with potential psychosocial challenges caused by the significant impacts of the Dzud on their livelihoods, as well as on themselves or their relatives.</p> <p>Those involved in the Otor Movement and those migrating to urban areas, as well as children left behind in school dormitories, are identified as the population groups most-at-risk and in need of MHPSS support.</p> <p>Public health and WASH considerations are primarily focused on preventing the occurrence of WASH-borne diseases and the spread of zoonotic diseases (hygiene promotion, toilets at collective places, and managing animal carcasses).</p> <p><b>Emergency Response</b> (over an estimated period of 4-6 months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>MHPSS</b></li> <li>1. Provide MHPSS in emergencies, including psychological first aid (PFA), capacity capacity-building training among MRCS staff and volunteers, with clearly identified referral pathways and protocols for critical incident management.</li> <li>2. Establish a special hotline for MHPSS consultations (assigned to MHPSS volunteers). This requires proper capacity building for National Society staff and volunteers in setting up the hotline to guarantee effective and high-quality support (involving protocols, mobilisation of volunteers, providing crash course training/orientation for staff and volunteers on PFA, availability/use of equipment).</li> <li>3. Establish a hotline for MHPSS services to provide herder families with support, operated by local MRCS branch staff and volunteers. Key MHPSS messages will be delivered, with special attention given to various issues through a range of interventions designed to address psychological, emotional, and social well-being, during and in the aftermath of the Dzud crisis. Dissemination/awareness-raising of the hotline service for MHPSS to each herder family (targeted population certificate, with special mention of the MHPSS support hotline, plus some information on self-care, etc.). For broader coverage, information will be also promoted on MRCS social networks.</li> <li>4. Create MHPSS counselling stations at middle-level branch offices for herders to seek consultations. MRCS interventions conducted by trained</li> </ul> |                           |                             |

volunteers will provide basic support (PFA, psychoeducation, and safe referrals). Some professional experts are being contracted to give regular consultations at MRCS branch counselling stations.

5. Arrange MHPSS technical deployment from either the IFRC Reference Centre, the Asia-Pacific MHPSS Training and Learning Collaborative, or PNSs.

6. Provide recreational kits for disadvantaged children of herders staying in school dormitories, as well as for families on the Otor Movement. These kits will include various types of board games.

- **Public Health/Outbreak Prevention**

1. Incentives for community volunteers to transport and gather animal carcasses at designated collection points alongside the roads for proper disposal/burial by government authorities (in accordance with usual practices). This is a critical and timely activity to mitigate the risk of spreading diseases/outbreaks during springtime and in the event of flash floods that may occur when the snow melts.

2. Distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) for volunteers carrying animal carcasses.


3. Community-based zoonotic disease surveillance.

**Recovery Phase** (over an estimated period of 6-8 months – with possible overlap by the end of the Emergency Response Phase)

- **MHPSS**

1. Door-to-door consultations, by one trained MRCS volunteer joining the MRCS on monitoring visits.

2. Strengthening the MRCS's MHPSS in Emergencies tools and training sessions for continuous support and enhanced disaster preparedness capacity.

|  |  |                           |                             |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b> | Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>   | Female < 18: <b>6,102</b> | <b>CHF 99,000</b>           |
|  | Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>   | Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>   | <b>Total target: 36,000</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | <b>The main risks of WASH-borne diseases during the spring are mitigated and environmental health is improved at collective animal shelters.</b>   |                           |                             |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>   | <p>While traditional nomadic practices of herders regarding access to water, sanitation, and hygiene have not significantly deteriorated as a result of this crisis, there is no specific or urgent need for MRCS intervention in the emergency phase (also coordinated with HCT members and based on MRCS field assessments).</p> <p>Possible interventions on WASH in Emergencies would be considered in the event of flash floods (hygiene kits, HP messages). As for recovery needs, what is essential is to provide access to proper sanitation facilities at grouped shelters for animals, to preserve dignity in crowded places, and to avoid the spread of WASH-borne diseases.</p> <p><b>Emergency Response</b> (over an estimated period of 4-6 months)<br/>Anticipatory actions/preparedness for 'Yellow' flash floods when the snow melts:</p> |                           |                             |


1. Provide WASH in Emergencies refresher training among staff and volunteers, with a priority focus on maintaining safe hygiene practices (including safe drinking water practices like boiling, handwashing with soap, and carcass disposal).
2. Carry out activities to promote safe hygiene practices, through IEC materials distribution.
3. Distributions of hygiene kits to affected families, in case of flash floods.


**Recovery Phase** (over an estimated period of 6-8 months – with possible overlap by the end of the Emergency Response Phase):

1. Construction of sanitation facilities, including handwashing points, at community animal shelters. The proper operation and maintenance of these facilities is the key to long-term, safe, and effective usage. The design will remain very basic, adapted to the context (pit latrines), ensuring proper fly/vector control, among other considerations, while facilitating suitable cleaning based on usual practices (families using the facilities living nearby, while animals are sheltered, will take responsibility for regular operation and maintenance needs).


## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

**(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)**

|   |  |                           |                             |
|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b> | Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>   | Female < 18: <b>6,102</b> | <b>CHF 0.00</b>             |
|   | Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>   | Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>   | <b>Total target: 36,000</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | <b>PGI is integrated into the needs analysis, including details of the most affected groups and consideration of specific groups in the selection criteria.</b>  |                           |                             |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>  | <p><b>Emergency Response</b> (over an estimated period of 4-6 months)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide PGI in Emergencies training for MRCS staff and volunteers, including refresher orientation for all staff and volunteers on the Code of Conduct, with an emphasis on PSEA and child safeguarding before deployment to the field.</li> <li>2. Mainstream PGI in other sector activities, including SADDD collection. All staff, volunteers, and relevant stakeholders are briefed and have signed the relevant policies.</li> <li>3. Review the existing child safeguarding risk analysis. Selection criteria must ensure inclusion (people with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, female-headed families) and participation of the identified vulnerable groups in the programme, including CEA and cash assistance.</li> </ol> <p><i>Note: Funding ask for the sector is incorporated in other sector activities.</i></p> |                           |                             |


|  |  |                           |                             |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b> | Female > 18: <b>11,978</b>   | Female < 18: <b>6,102</b> | <b>CHF 32,000</b>           |
|  | Male > 18: <b>10,990</b>   | Male < 18: <b>6,930</b>   | <b>Total target: 36,000</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | <b>Targeted communities are consulted and able to share their views about the assistance received or planned, and programmes and operations are planned and adapted accordingly.</b>   |                           |                             |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>   | <p>CEA activities support the response interventions by ensuring a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities, and context, and integrating meaningful community participation, open and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout the response. The MRCS implementing approach is built on the experience developed recently with specific CEA projects, including digital approaches for CEA.</p> <p><b>Emergency Response</b> (over an estimated period of 4-6 months)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deploy one surge CEA person for one month, to support CEA capacity strengthening based on lessons learned from ongoing CEA initiatives by the MRCS. This includes defining standard operating procedures to run feedback mechanisms with clear referral pathways, including sensitive feedback (linked with the MHPSS section).</li> <li>2. Improve the chatbot feedback function, as the existing chatbot is not optimised for public accessibility.</li> <li>3. Train MRCS hotline operators on CEA hotline services at each branch and/or HQ. All staff and volunteers involved will provide relevant operational information to the communities.</li> <li>4. Promote/boost the CEA hotline number through Facebook pages and chatbots, after the special line is activated.</li> </ol> |                           |                             |

## Enabling approaches

|   |   |                    |
|---|---|--------------------|
|  <b>National Society Strengthening</b> |   | <b>CHF 316,000</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | <b>Support the MRCS with the implementation of pre-existing capacity strengthening efforts as outlined in the MRCS strategy.</b>  |                    |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>  | <p>Includes strengthening the National Society's disaster and crisis response capabilities - at both headquarters and branch levels. Consider volunteering, duty of care, accountability, and the sustainability of essential services.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving the MRCS's Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) to ensure optimal response readiness. This includes a thorough re-evaluation of previously chosen response components against current operational needs and priorities, as well as further development on preparedness, anticipatory actions, and CVA mechanisms to ensure that efficient and robust systems deliver CVA in any future response and programmes.</li> </ol> |                    |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Construction of warehouses at the provincial branch level for extended prepositioning capacity.</li> <li>3. Prepositioning relief items to support future response efforts.</li> <li>4. Supporting the MRCS in reviewing Early Action Protocols.</li> <li>5. Support the financial sustainability of the MRCS through financial system strengthening, training, and capacity building in resource mobilisation.</li> <li>6. Youth Engagement: be part of the volunteer teams for hotline services, data collection and survey research, support, and dissemination.</li> <li>7. Provide stay-safe training for volunteers and staff.</li> <li>8. Volunteer management (mobilisation and training of all involved staff and volunteers, including on MHPSS, PGI, CEA, etc.) and duty of care (rostering/rotation system to ensure well-being and prevent burnout, PPE, access to psychosocial support, insurance mechanisms, PER recommendations in line with IFRC minimum standards on the safety, security and well-being of volunteers).</li> <li>9. Promote/boost the dissemination of information on snow melting and associated flooding risks through the usual MRCS youth channels (popular social media platforms).</li> <li>10. Support Communications in Emergencies, which includes media training for MRCS leadership, the six-month and one-year anniversaries, and capacity assessments.</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

|  |   |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|
|  <b>Coordination and Partnerships</b> |   | <b>CHF 21,000.00</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | <b>Strengthening coordination within both the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners</b>   |                      |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Membership Coordination:</b> Regular engagement and information sharing with the Membership on the contextual updates and operational needs.</li> <li>2. <b>Engagement with external partners:</b> Supporting the National Society on joint visibility and humanitarian diplomacy as part of the operation.</li> </ol> |                      |

|  |  |                    |
|--|--|--------------------|
|  <b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b> |  | <b>CHF 435,000</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | <b>To provide comprehensive support to the MRCS in implementing relief operations and recovery objectives, ensuring adherence to compliance standards, effective operational management, and enhanced visibility of the actions.</b> |                    |
| <b>Priority Actions:</b>   | The MRCS is well positioned in national emergency response and has significantly grown its capacity in recent years (15 DREF in the past 7 years, Red Ready Project for preparedness, etc.). Critical human resource and             |                    |

technical capacities are in place to face consistent challenges. However, the scale of this emergency is exceptional and goes beyond existing resources, which relevantly requires additional support from IFRC.

For quality insurance and accountability for an operation with such a scale and scope, and jointly identified with MRCS, IFRC mobilizes various surge support and technical team visits for the Emergency Phase.

In addition, the Emergency Appeal envisions longer-term ambitions for recovery, resilience, preparedness and NS strengthening that go beyond the surge capacity, by using the technical expertise of the IFRC East Asia Country Cluster Delegation and AP Regional Office.

- 1. HR** – International surge deployment of one Operations Manager, one PMER, one CEA, and one CVA.
- 2. Finance** – Refresher training to MRCS teams (Programme and Support Services Departments) on financial management obligations and processes (Framework Agreement, etc.) for proper and timely financial compliance.
- 3. Logistics and Procurement** – Ensure that all procurement procedures and policies adhere to IFRC policies.
- 4. PMER** – Provide support in operational management on the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting functions. This includes from the programming and planning process to regular updates and reporting, including close monitoring of the operation and a final evaluation. As a nationwide disaster and interventions in many areas, it is important to enhance needs assessment capacity, data collection processes and consolidated information management tools, to properly monitor the changed situation and capture all data collected for quality reporting and accountability.
- 5. Fundraising** efforts
- 6. Security** – All IFRC personnel deployed in Mongolia will receive a security briefing at the regional level prior to their arrival in the country. The IFRC's approved and revised security plans for Mongolia will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific security risk assessments will be conducted, if required, for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.
- 7. Communications:** The IFRC will promote the activities related to this Emergency Appeal, primarily online, including on social media platforms. Initially, a press release detailing the launch of the appeal, along with the appeal document itself, was shared by the leadership in the Asia-Pacific and posted on the [IFRC Asia-Pacific X account](#).

Subsequently, based on the timeframe of this operation, a quarterly package of photos and videos (whichever is available) will be posted on the IFRC's audiovisual materials database (i.e. [shaRED](#)) accessible to journalists and the public. Other activities will include the regular posting of photos on social media, and the production of in-depth stories published on the IFRC website or the Exposure platform.

Commemoration at the six-month mark and the first anniversary will comprise the mentioned visibility products, along with the promotion of various pitches with major media agencies with regional and global

reach. The achievements of the operation will also be tied with different Observance Days to raise awareness, such as International Women's Day, World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, and World Water Day. The IFRC will also plan around how to achieve regular ample media coverage, given the magnitude of the humanitarian issue that this appeal covers, and what the IFRC is doing in the long-term by engaging media personnel, donors, and other key stakeholders in events, such as media luncheons or roundtable discussions.

## Risk management

Joint coordination between MRCS and IFRC will ensure to regularly assess the risks and identify mitigation actions as appropriate. MRCS receives daily support from the IFRC and its membership where risk management is embedded in the planning and monitoring functions of the operation. At the stage, the below risks and their mitigation actions have been identified, noting that the below table will be updated as the situation evolves:

| Risk   | Likelihood | Impact | Mitigating actions  |
|--|------------|--------|---|
| 1. Snowstorms or other types of disasters, such as floodings, may occur during the operation, increasing the scale of the response and recovery, which also raises concerns over the safety risks to National Society staff and volunteers onsite. | High       | High   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase preparedness, including stocks of relief items.</li> <li>• Ensure that contingency plans are updated.</li> <li>• IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific security risk assessments 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 staff 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 Levels 1-3.</li> </ul> |
| 2. Limited access to the targeted communities due to the hard-to-reach areas   | High       | High   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain existing collaboration with local authorities.</li> </ul>   |
| 3. Overdue financial consolidation resulting in delayed cash transfers to implement the operation  | Medium     | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan for scheduled financial monitoring visits to support the CCD and MRCS.</li> <li>• Financial management training has been included as part of the strategy to support good financial capacity.</li> </ul>  |
| 4. Finalisation of the Framework Agreement for a financial services provider   | Low        | Low    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous confirmations to ensure that processes are followed.</li> </ul>   |
| 5. Data management and reporting including assessment reports  | High       | High   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMER surge deployment focusing on strengthening data collection, needs assessment reporting, and overall PMER capacity suitable for the EA.</li> </ul>   |

|                                   |     |      |   |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|---|
| 6. Safety of staff and volunteers | Low | High | The 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 Levels 1-3. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|---|

## Quality and accountability

The MRCS will be responsible for the daily monitoring of the operation, mainly at the mid-level branch. Activities will be designed and implemented using contextualised tools, and joint monitoring visits will be conducted as needed. An internal review of the operation will be carried out to identify changes within the operation's timeframe. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the operation to capture its overall effectiveness.

| Sector                         | Indicators   | Target                    |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Livelihoods                    | <i>Number of people reached with livelihood assistance.</i>  | 36,000                    |
|                                | <i>Number of people provided with livelihood training.</i>   | 140                       |
| Health and well-being          | <i>Number of people reached through MHPSS services</i>   | 36,000                    |
| WASH                           | <i>Number of people reached through WASH assistance</i>  | 36,000                    |
|                                | <i>Number of toilets constructed</i>   | 30                        |
|                                | <i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period</i>   | 36,000                    |
|                                | <i>Number of handwashing stations constructed</i>  | 30                        |
| Multi-Purpose Cash             | <i>Number of people (and households) that successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfers</i>  | 21,100 (5,862 Households) |
| Cross-cutting (CEA, PGI)       | <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> | 1,000                     |
|                                | <i>Number of MHPSS stations established at branches</i>  | 21                        |
|                                | <i>Methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used</i>  | Yes                       |
|                                | <i>Number of staff/volunteers involved in emergency operations oriented in CEA</i>   | 1,000                     |
| National Society Strengthening | <i>Number of volunteers insured throughout the operation</i>   | 1,000                     |
|                                | <i>Number of volunteers trained or briefed on safety and security for the operations</i>   | 1,000                     |
| IFRC Secretariat Services      | <i>Number of surge staff deployed for the operation</i>  | 4                         |
|                                | <i>Number of IFRC monitoring and support missions</i>  | 4                         |
|                                | <i>Percentage of financial reports respecting IFRC procedures</i>  | 100%                      |
|                                | <i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i>  | Yes                       |
|                                | <i>Number of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>  | 1 (Final Evaluation)      |

## FUNDING REQUIREMENT

## Federation-wide funding requirement\*

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Federation-wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement</p> <p>tbd</p> | <p>IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement in support of the Federation-wide funding ask</p> <p>CHF 4.5 million</p> |
|---|--|

*\*For more information on Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*

# Breakdown of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement



## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRMN020 - Mongolia  
Cold Wave Dzud

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

| <b>Planned Operations</b>                       |  | <b>3,728,000</b> |
|---|--|------------------|
| Shelter and Basic Household Items               |  | 0                |
| Livelihoods                                     |  | 1,616,000        |
| Multi-purpose Cash                              |  | 1,832,000        |
| Health  |  | 149,000          |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                     |  | 99,000           |
| Protection, Gender and Inclusion                |  | 0                |
| Education                                       |  | 0                |
| Migration                                       |  | 0                |
| Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery |  | 0                |
| Community Engagement and Accountability         |  | 32,000           |
| Environmental Sustainability                    |  | 0                |
| <b>Enabling Approaches</b>                      |  | <b>772,000</b>   |
| Coordination and Partnerships                   |  | 21,000           |
| Secretariat Services                            |  | 435,000          |
| National Society Strengthening                  |  | 316,000          |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>               |  | <b>4,500,000</b> |

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

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

### At the Mongolia Red Cross Society:

- Bolormaa Nordov, Secretary General; email: [bolormaa.n@redcross.mn](mailto:bolormaa.n@redcross.mn)
- Munguntuya Sharavnyambu, 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)
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- 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:

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### 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



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)