

Emergency appeal №: MDRMN020 Emergency appeal launched: 15/03/2024 Operational Strategy published: 04/04/2024	Glide №: CW-2023-000262-MNG
Operation updates #4 Date of issue: 27/02/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 15/03/2024 to 31/01/2025
Operation timeframe with extended period: 15 months (15/03/2024 - 30/06/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 36,000
Funding requirements (CHF): the IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 4.5 million through Federation-wide: 5.2 million	DREF amount allocated: CHF 1,000,000

As of 31 January 2025, the Emergency Appeal currently has a funding coverage of 40 per cent, 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. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Mongolian Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the recovery efforts as it has been set up for the funding requirement described in the Emergency Appeal framework and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected by Dzud.



Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) staff, as part of National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), are loading animal care kits for shipment to the target provinces. MRCS central warehouse, January 2025. (Photo: MRCS)

Summary of Changes to the Operation

This Operation Update (OU) provides an update to the progress of the Emergency Appeal operation and informs a no cost **extension of the appeal until 30 June 2025** to enable the implementation of the activities outlined in the workplan. Key activities are listed below:

Construction of animal shelters – The construction of animal shelters has been postponed primarily due to the need for a centralized procurement process and adherence to the IFRC procurement policies and procedures. This process, essential for ensuring compliance and proper resource allocation, has extended the administrative timeline. Procurement for the necessary construction materials began in late November 2024 and is still ongoing, delaying the start of construction at target locations. Furthermore, the arrival of harsh winter conditions has made construction activities impractical during this period. Consequently, construction activities have been rescheduled to commence once weather conditions improve, ensuring proper implementation. Efforts are underway to finalize procurement and ensure a smooth start as soon as feasible.

Delivery of sanitation facilities – The delivery of sanitation facilities has been affected by an extended procurement and administrative process, in accordance with IFRC procurement policies. The centralized procurement approach has lengthened the timeline for acquiring and distributing the necessary materials. Additionally, logistical challenges and severe winter conditions have further impacted transportation and installation. As a result, delivery has been rescheduled to proceed when conditions permit proper implementation. Efforts are ongoing to expedite the process and ensure timely completion.

Livelihood diversification activities – The implementation of livelihood diversification activities for affected herders has been postponed primarily due to the onset of winter. During this period, herders are fully engaged in protecting their livestock and ensuring survival in harsh weather conditions, making it difficult for them to participate in training activities. Given these challenges, these activities will take place once conditions become more favourable for effective participation. Efforts are underway to finalize preparations and ensure smooth implementation at the earliest feasible time.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The Dzud, an ongoing cold wave in Mongolia, prompted the activation of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) on 8 December 2023. As of January 2024, 118 soums in 18 provinces were experiencing white dzud conditions, while 87 soums in 16 provinces were near white-dzud, and 27 soums in 7 provinces faced "iron" dzud conditions (see Figure 1 below). The extreme weather affected 185,937 herder households and by March 2024, over 4.7 million animals had died, representing seven percent of the national livestock. The dramatic livestock losses resulted in a 12 per cent drop in the sector's GDP. This loss undermined food security by reducing the production of staple meat and dairy, driving up prices, and disrupting supply chains and educational access due to heavy snowfall. The combined effects of increased debt burdens, diminished purchasing power, and rising inflation¹, along with escalating costs for hay and fodder, have further exacerbated the hardships faced by vulnerable groups.

¹ The inflation in Mongolia is recorded at 9 percent at the end of 2024. (Самбууням.М, "Mongolia's 2024 Inflation Recorded at 9 Percent", <https://montsame.mn/en/read/361132> (accessed 17 Feb 2025).)

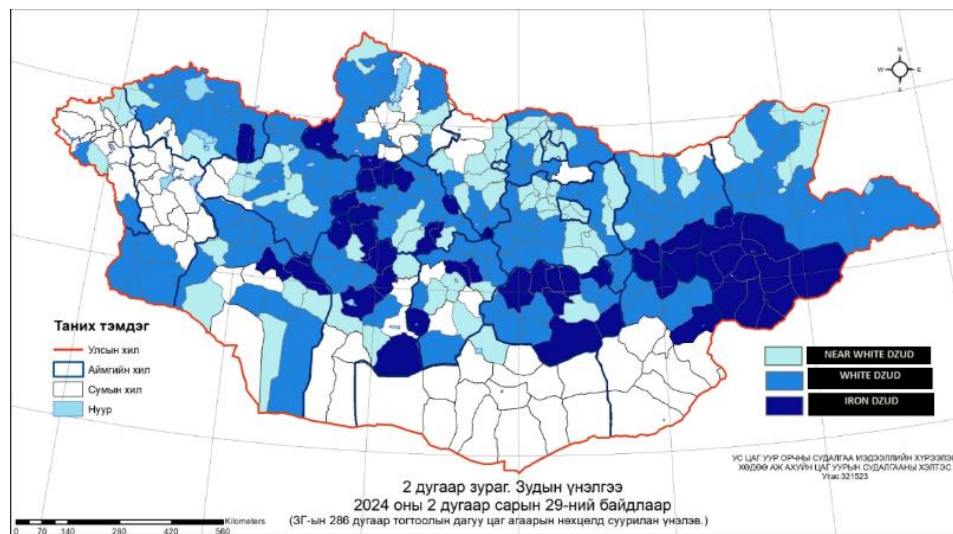


Figure 1: Dzud Assessment Map, produced by NAMEM, as of 29 February 2024.

As the situation evolved beyond the initial Dzud impacts, additional hazards compounded the crisis. By May 2024, the EOC had addressed rising flood risks from accumulated snowfall and livestock carcasses, while NAMEM warned of potential summer floods amid heavy rains², affecting over 1,300 people and killing 22,000 livestock. Wildfires in October 2024³, along with drought conditions and exceeded pasture capacities, further strained affected regions and intensified the challenges faced by Mongolia’s herder communities.

As of 31 December 2024, periodic snow measurements indicate that over 60 per cent of Mongolia is covered in snow, with significant variations in depth across different regions (see Figure 2 below). In the mountainous areas, particularly in the western, northern, central, and eastern regions, snow depths range between 11–24 cm, while in some parts of the Gobi and steppe regions, the snow depth is between 1–10 cm. These conditions are illustrated in Figure 3, where darker blue shades represent areas with deeper snow cover, indicating regions at higher risk of severe winter impacts. The widespread snow accumulation raises concerns for livestock survival, access to pastures, and potential further deterioration of the Dzud situation.

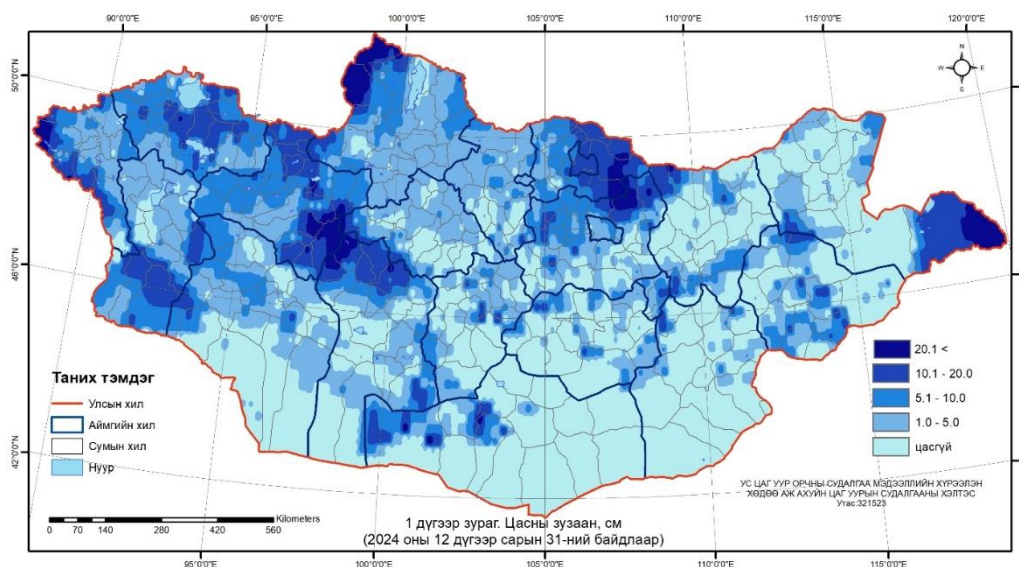


Figure 2: Snow Depth Map, produced by NAMEM, as of 31 December 2024.

² MNG: Flood - 06-2024 - Flood in Ulaanbaatar No.1, IFRC Go Platform, <https://go.ifrc.org/field-reports/17091> (accessed on 17 Feb 2025); Самбууням.М, “Flooding Response Ongoing in Zavkhan”, <https://montsame.mn/en/read/346235> (accessed on 17 Feb 2025)

³ “Fire Risks Increased Amid Drought in Eastern Region”, The UB Post, 16 Oct 2024 No. 114 (2796)

Based on Government Resolution No.286⁴, an assessment of Dzud conditions across the country has identified 10 soums in four western provinces (Bayan-Ulgii, Uvs, Zavkhan, and Bayankhongor) experiencing white Dzud conditions, where livestock face extreme challenges in grazing due to deep snow cover. Additionally, 50 soums across 11 provinces are classified as being in near white Dzud conditions, mainly affecting areas in the western, eastern, northern, and central regions.

In addition to heavy snowfall, harsh weather conditions continue to threaten herder livelihoods. Wind speeds in some steppe and Gobi regions have temporarily reached hazardous levels of 12–26 m/s, with extreme cases recorded at 28–32 m/s in Bugat (west) and Bogd (central). In late December, air temperatures have remained near or above the multi-year average in central and eastern provinces, while western provinces have experienced colder-than-average conditions. Precipitation levels have also varied, with below-average snowfall recorded in over 70 per cent of the country, while the remaining 30 per cent experienced above-average precipitation.

Despite the challenging weather, livestock weight measurements suggest that most animals are still within or above multi-year averages, indicating that herders have managed to sustain their livestock with available resources. However, sustained cold conditions, further snowfall, and limited pasture availability could rapidly degrade livestock health. Efforts are ongoing to provide supplementary fodder, prepare salt licks, and facilitate livestock relocation (otor) to better grazing areas. These interventions are critical in mitigating further livestock losses and reducing economic hardship for herders already affected by the previous Dzud.

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 31 January 2025, MRCs has provided a 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 56,787 individuals from 13,130 affected households.

Overall assistance was supported by the IFRC Emergency Appeal (EA), various institutional donors and Participating National Societies (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), Red Cross Society of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Kuwait Red Crescent Society, private sectors, and domestic donations. Among the assistance supported by the IFRC EA and other bilateral partners, 9,150 households received animal care kits (of which 5,850 from the IFRC EA), 10,600 households have received multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), of which 5,850 from the IFRC EA, 4,880 households have received food parcels, 700 households have received hay, 1,780 households have received dignity kit/hygiene kits, 380 households received multiple type of non-food items and 11,350 households have received MHPSS support, by January 2025.

⁴ Annex 5 of The Government Resolution No.286, dated 7 July 2015.

INFORMATION ON THE HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONGOLIA RED CROSS SOCIETY

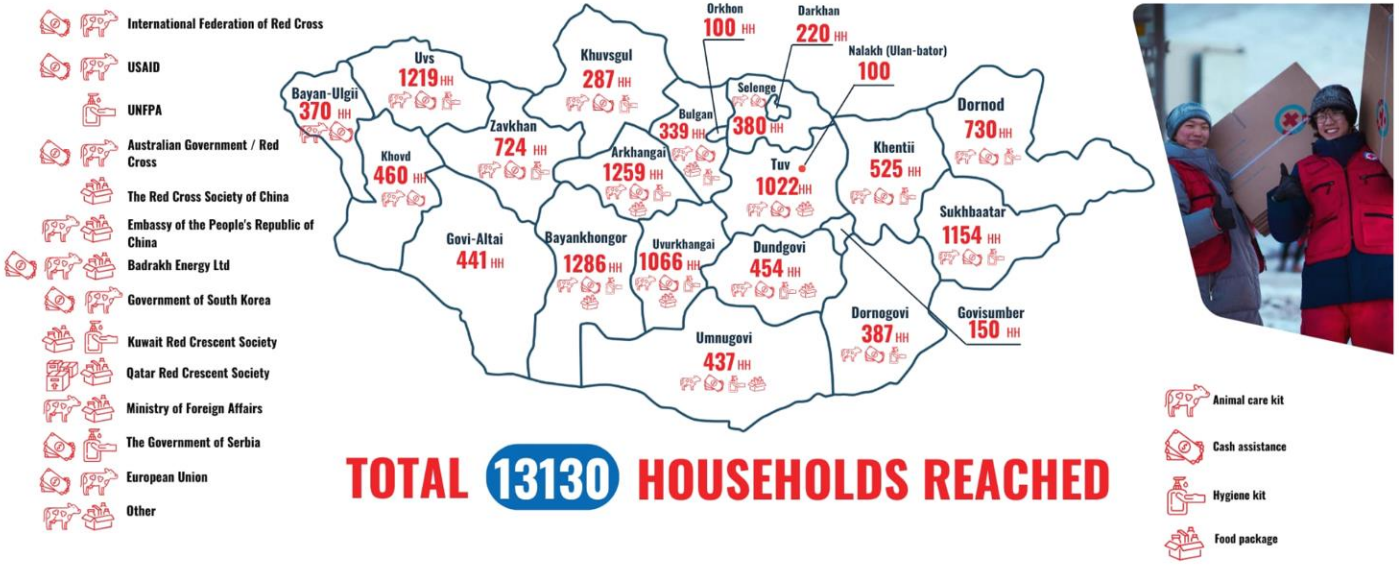


Figure 3: The scale of the humanitarian assistance provided by the MRCS Dzud operation, January 2025

MRCS RESPONSE ACTION



Animal care kit
9,150 households

Multipurpose cash
10,600 households

Food
4,880 households



Hay
700 households

Dignity kit/ Hygiene kit
1,780 households

MHPSS
11,350 people



Figure 4: Types of humanitarian assistance provided by the IFRC and other partners with the number of households, January 2025.

Supported by the IFRC EA, a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted and 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. The findings indicated that the majority of households were satisfied with the overall assistance, which was primarily used for livestock needs, food, and transportation. The support covered half or more of their basic needs and contributed to improved livestock protection. These insights will help the National Society refine future interventions, ensuring that assistance remains timely, needs-based, and effectively supports the most vulnerable communities.

As the operation transitioned to the recovery phase in September 2024, MRCS has been working to establish MHPSS counselling stations across the country, covering 21 provinces and 9 districts. With the support of the IFRC EA operation, twelve MHPSS counselling stations have been established and are fully operational, each located within a provincial branch across 12 provinces as of January 2025.

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 measures remain absent for some herder families as they experience the winter season, 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 exhaust their limited cash and resort 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.

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 favour of more immediate livelihood needs, leaving them vulnerable to health hazards that could otherwise be mitigated.

MHPSS - It has shown with evidence that there are some persisting need gaps of MHPSS among impacted herder communities. The psychological and emotional stress among herder communities affected by the Dzud is significant, with the loss of livestock compounding their harsh living conditions and uncertainty about the future. Many herders who lose their livestock often choose to migrate to the capital city for new means of livelihood. 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.

Operational risk assessment

The operational risks identified at the beginning in the Operational Strategy remain the same. The following are operational challenges/constraints faced by the operation:

Procurement Delays - The requirement for a centralised procurement process and strict compliance regulations in line with the IFRC policies has slowed procurement, impacted the timely delivery of essential materials and delayed key activities. The mitigation measure is that the MRCS has been working closely to streamline compliance procedures, and the operation team has applied for a no cost extension to the operation timeframe to ensure the completion and delivery of procurement activities.

Harsh Winter Conditions - Extreme cold, heavy snowfall, and frozen ground have significantly hindered the construction of winter shelters, delaying efforts to protect livestock and vulnerable herder households. Herder families are forced to prioritize livestock survival over livelihood activities designed as part of the OS. The mitigation action is similar to above – applying for a no cost extension, and adjusting livelihood activities to better suit herder families’ needs.

Yellow Flood Risk - In spring, Mongolia faces yellow flood risks, which occur due to the rapid melting of accumulated snow and ice, often intensified by seasonal rainfall. These floods can inundate low-lying areas, damage infrastructure, and disrupt transportation networks, potentially causing delays in the operation. The MRCS is closely monitoring snowmelt and precipitation data. WASH items were also pre-positioned at the MRCS warehouse, in case of major floods (please see details below in WASH sector).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The IFRC EA was launched on 15 March 2024, and the [Operational Strategy \(OS\)](#) was published on 4 April 2024. As mentioned above, the EA will be extended until 30 June 2025 to ensure the completion of planned activities. The no-cost extension is necessary due to procurement delays, compliance requirements, and harsh winter conditions, which have postponed the construction of animal shelters, delivery of sanitation facilities, and livelihood diversification activities. These activities will resume once weather conditions improve, and logistical challenges are resolved. More information on the operation can be found on the GO platform – [Mongolia](#).

To ensure that this emergency operation will lead to a sustainable response, the OS tackles both emergency interventions, the transition period and the long-term strategy to strengthen the capacity of MRCS. The operation aims to support 10,000 families (36,000 people) impacted by the severe winter. By January 2025, the operation has supported 25,553 people (12,832 female, 12,721 male) in total.

A summary of the progress of the OS includes (as of January 2025):

- **Livelihood:** MRCS has distributed a total of 5,850 animal care kits in 21 target provinces. Technical trainings on pasture management were completed. The small business grant initiative and other relevant trainings are in progress.
- **Multi-purpose cash:** Since February 2024, MRCS has established a long-term framework agreement with the Financial Service Provider - Khan Bank for direct cash transfers to the target individuals’ accounts. MRCS has distributed MNT 550,000 (equiv. CHF 148) per household to 5,850 HH (25,273 people), exceeding the target. To enhance NS capacity, a CVA workshop was also conducted in June 2024.
- **Health & Care:** MRCS has provided MHPSS services to 11,350 affected households, of which 4,850 households received support under this EA operation; MHPSS counselling stations have been established and are operational at 12 provincial branches. The recreational kits for children have been developed and the procurement will start soon.
- **WASH:** a total of 1,000 hygiene kits has been pre-positioned in MRCS warehouse as no major flood occurred beyond MRCS capacity to respond during the reporting period.
- **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** a series of PGI in emergencies training for MRCS staff and volunteers was organised from March to November 2024, reaching 1,015 people. The trainings briefed staff and volunteers on the PGI policies, the Code of Conduct with an emphasis on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding policies, and on how to mainstream PGI in sectoral activities.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** with the support of the IFRC Surge CEA officer, a CEA feedback SOP has been developed. A CEA self-assessment was conducted in May 2024, along with technical

training to incorporate CEA into sectoral activities. Various communication materials, including an animal care kit flyer and a Dzud prevention information package, were designed and disseminated to provide guidance on preparedness and response measures for herder communities. CEA feedback was also collected as part of the Post-Distribution Monitoring survey.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Livelihoods	Target	Female > 18: 11,978	Female < 18: 6,102
	Actual	7,013	5,819
	Target	Male > 18: 10,990	Male < 18: 6,930
	Actual	6,753	5,968

Objective:	<i>Mitigate livestock loss, assist vulnerable herder families in livelihood recovery, and enhance resilience to severe Dzud conditions.</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with livelihood assistance</i>	25,273	36,000
	<i>Number of people provided with livelihood and DRR training</i>	280	190

As of reporting period, MRCS has reached 25,553 people (12,823 female and 12,721 male) through livelihood assistance, including animal care kits distributions and technical skill trainings.

Procurement and Distribution of Animal care kits (Completed)

By January 2025, MRCS has distributed a total of 5,850 animal care kits in 21 target provinces: 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 with the support under EA. In total, 25,273 people (12,625 female and 12,648 male) from 5,850 herder households have received animal care kits from MRCS to support their livestock to survive until the pasture condition improves.

A two-year framework agreement of Animal Care Kits has been established with the potential suppliers on 18 December 2024. Within the framework agreement, an additional 1,000 animal care kits have been procured and distributed to the target 1,000 households from 50 soums of 11 provinces by January 2025.

Post distribution monitoring (Completed)

MRCS conducted PDM data collection through phone surveys and field visits to 381 sampled households from May to July 2024, reaching 90 per cent of the overall sample size. 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 households surveyed 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.



Door to door distribution at Khalkhgol soum, Dornod province, 15 January 2024 (Photo: MRCS)



Animal care kit distribution at Shariin gol soum, Darkhan-Uul province, 21 January 2025 (Photo: MRCS)

Animal shelter (Delayed but in progress)



Figure 5: Basic design of winter shelter for animals

The MRCS has designed basic winter shelters (see Figure 5 above) for animals under the IFRC EA, tailored to weather conditions, geography, and regional needs. Delays in the centralized procurement process prevented MRCS from completing the provision of shelter materials before the winter season (November - December). As ground temperature dropped, shelter construction became impossible during winter. Therefore, the MRCS requested the IFRC EA extension for effective completion of the remaining activities. Efforts are underway, with the

support of the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) team, to finalize procurement, and construction is set to begin in Spring 2025.

Technical Skill Training (Completed)

MRCS organized a five-day technical skill training for 80 herders (16 male, 64 female) from Darkhan, Selenge, Dundgovi, and Umnugovi provinces from 14-18 October and 21-25 October 2024 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.

Capacity-building support on income diversification (Postponed and to be started)

The implementation of livelihood diversification activity for the affected herders has been postponed primarily due to the onset of winter. During this season, herders are fully engaged in protecting their livestock and ensuring their survival in harsh weather conditions, making it difficult for them to participate in training activities. Given this factor, the program has required to be reschedule the activities to take place once conditions are more favourable for effective participation. Efforts are underway to finalize preparations and ensure smooth implementation at the earliest possible time.

Disaster Risk Reduction Training (In progress)


MRCS organized a five-day Disaster Risk Reduction capacity building training for 200 volunteers across Bayankhongor, Bulgan, and Dundgovi provinces, facilitated in-person by the NDRT members. The trainings were held from 9-13 December for 40 (14 male, 26 female) volunteers from Bayankhongor, 16-20 December for 40 (12 male, 28 female) volunteers from Bulgan, and 23-27 December for 40 (11 male, 29 female) volunteers from Dundgovi provinces, 6-10 January for 40 (12 male, 28 female) volunteers from Arkhangai, and 13-17 January for 40 (8 male, 32 female) volunteers from Khentii provinces.

An Emergency Needs Assessment Training for MRCS NDRT members is being planned with technical support from the IFRC. The training will be conducted around April 2025.

Small business Cash Grants (In progress)

The distribution of cash grants to support livelihood diversification initiatives is scheduled to take place with the National Federation of Pasture User Group of Mongolia (NGPUF) in March to April 2025. The selection process has begun at the target provinces and the training programs have been finalized. The target locations include Tuv, Khentii, Selenge, Uvs, Zavkhan, and Dundgovi provinces, totalling 6 provinces. The cash grants will be awarded to target households based on the MRCS pre-defined main eligibility criteria for the households as follows:

- Must be MRCS beneficiaries and must show interest in starting a new income generating activity in their local area.
- Must attend the MRCS business skill building training.
- Must submit a detailed business proposals and budget.
- Must agree with the MRCS rules and regulations as well as the procedures for the cash grant.
- Must have a dedicated Khan Bank account to receive the cash grant.
- Must submit the evidence of infrastructure set-up or equipment purchase.

	Multi-purpose Cash	Target	Female > 18: 11,798	Female < 18: 6,102
		Actual	6,806	5,819
		Target	Male > 18: 10,990	Male < 18: 6,930
		Actual	6,680	5,968

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).*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people (and households) that received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfers</i>	25,273 (5,850 HH)	21,100 (5,862 HH)

As of reporting period, MRCS has reached 25,273 people (17,900 female and 12,648 male) through multi-purpose cash assistance.

Distribution of the MPCA (Completed)

The overall targeted number of people for MPCA assistance is 21,100 (from 5,862 HH), and the reached population is 25,273 (from 5,850 HH) as of January 2025, exceeding the target. Each household received MNT550,000, approximately CHF 148.

With the first instalment, MRCS assisted a total of 20,670 people from 4,850 affected households by October 2024, while with the second instalment the MRCS assisted 4,603 individuals from 1,000 households who are residing in the regions with Dzud or near Dzud conditions, including 50 soums in 11 provinces, by January 2025, based on the Dzud risk map and Dzud assessment report produced by NAMEM on 31 December 2024.



Figure 6: Certification of MPCA provided to the herders

Financial Service Providers Agreement: Khan Bank

With the support of the IFRC, MRCS established a 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 Cash and Voucher Assistance Program. The agreement with Khan Bank enables MRCS to utilize the bank's system for direct cash transfers to the target individuals' accounts. With an extensive network of 554 branches covering all 9 districts, 21 provinces, and 330 soums, Khan Bank ensures nationwide accessibility for cash assistance. Per the agreement and in compliance with relevant laws and banking regulations, Khan Bank regularly shares payment reports with the MRCS after processing the transfers. Strong coordination and collaboration between MRCS and Khan Bank, along with active branch-level involvement, facilitate efficient and timely access to cash assistance for the target population.

CVA Training (Completed)

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 28 staff members (15 female and 13 male) 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 Program Cycle and Risk Analysis, Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): Gap Analysis and Transfer Value, and the importance of monitoring.

Post distribution monitoring (Completed)

The PDM findings suggest that 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 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.

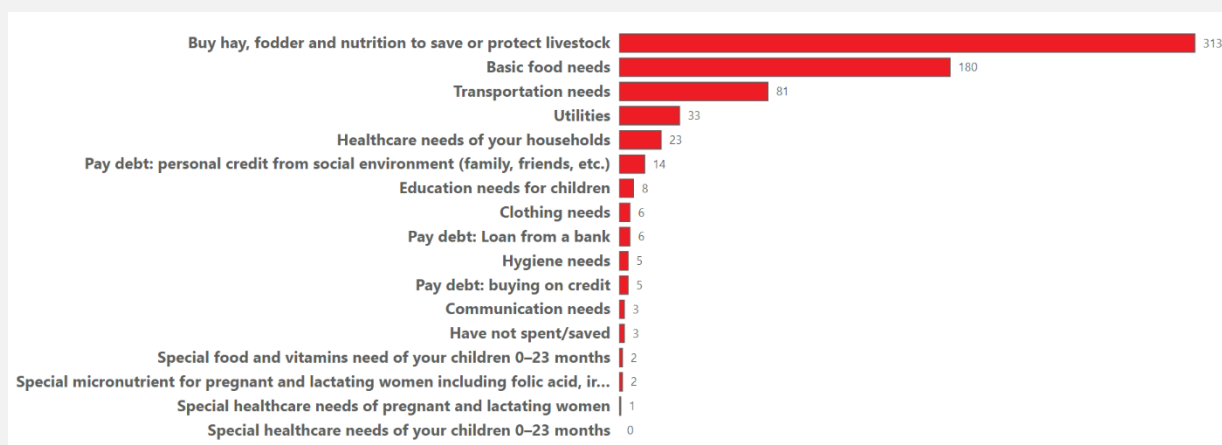


Figure 7: Cash Assistance Utilization for Dzud

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

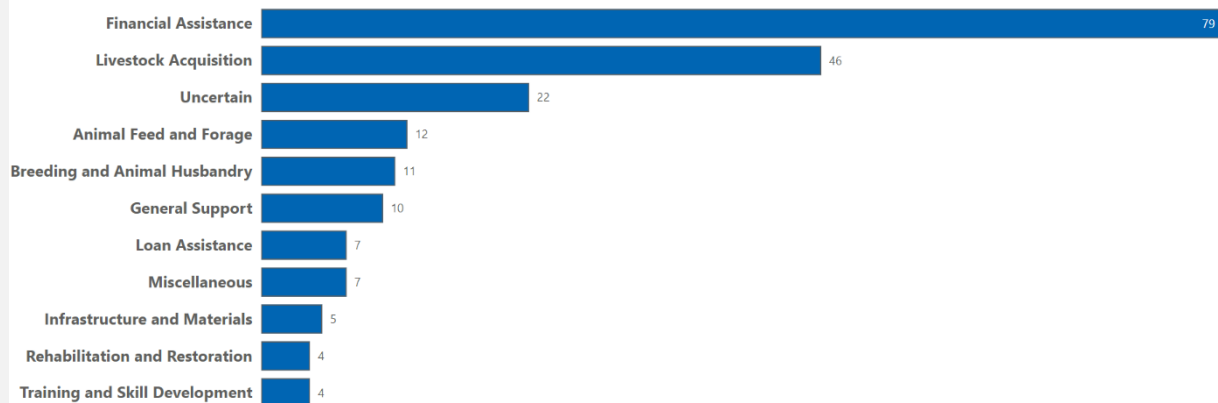



Figure 8: Households' preferred recovery assistance needs

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.

 Health & Care (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)	Target	Female > 18: 11,798	Female < 18: 6,102
	Actual	5,603	0
	Target	Male > 18: 10,990	Male < 18: 6,930
	Actual	5,787	0
Objective:	<i>Health risks of the targeted herder communities are reduced, and their health and well-being are improved.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached through MHPSS services</i>	Direct = 11,390 (Indirect: social media: like/clicking/post engaging/messenger conversation 237,509)	36,000
	<i>Number of MHPSS stations established at branches</i>	12	21

As of reporting period, MRCS has reached 11,390 people (5,603 female and 5,787 male) through MHPSS support services via phone or face-to face communication. MRCS has provided MHPSS to 11,350 people (5,572 female, 5,778 male), of which 4,850 people received support under this EA operation, delivered via phone call or in-person visits to identify the difficulties of herder households for further mental health and psychosocial interventions by October 2024. A total of 40 individuals (31 female, 9 male) have received MHPSS services at the MHPSS stations between Nov and Dec 2024, since the establishment of the stations.

Animal Carcass Management (Completed)

In response to mass livestock losses, in 2024, 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 the majority of the animal carcasses were collected.

MHPSS Trainings (Completed)

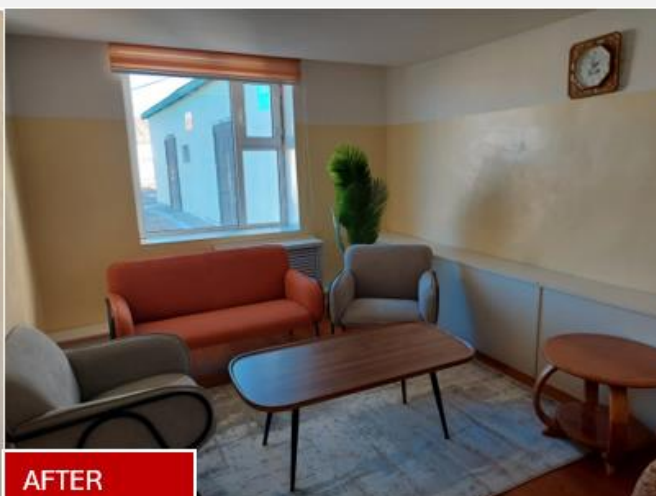
MRCS conducted three MHPSS trainings to 150 staff and volunteers in 21 provinces and 9 districts between 22 April and 17 October 2024 at Youth Training Centre, in collaboration with National Center of Mental Health, Ministry of Health. The training focused on building MHPSS capacity in emergencies, especially for Dzud responses.

MHPSS Counselling Stations (Completed)

As of January 2025, the MRCS MHPSS Counselling stations have been established with the support of this operation at 12 MRCS provincial branches, including Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Umnugovi, Govi-Altai, Darkhan-Uul, Uvs, Zavkhan, and Uvurkhangai provinces. The renovation and decoration process has been fully completed by 20 November 2024. The furnishing items include table-1pc, sofa-1pc, armchair-2pcs, carpet-1pc, and artificial bouquet-1pc. Since the establishment of the stations, a total of 40 individuals (9 male, 31 female) have received MHPSS services at the MHPSS stations between Nov and Dec 2024.



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



MHPSS Counselling Station at Govi-Altai provincial Branch (Photo: MRCS)

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

- 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 12 as an example)

COUNSELING STATION

- Family Consultation
- Individual Consultation

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МОНГОЛЫН УЛААС
ЭМГЭЛИЙН НИЙГЭМЛЭГ

Figure 9: Flyer for MRCS MHPSS Station

- A Referral Form Template to guide the MRCS MLB staff and volunteers in referring individuals needing additional mental health support to professional services.

MPHSS Key Messages (Completed)

Between 9 April and 28 October 2024, MRCS disseminated eight key MHPSS messages to target areas on social media, including Facebook and Instagram, reaching 237,509 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.

The image shows three social media posters from MRCS. Each poster features the Red Cross and National Center of Mental Health logos. The first poster (green) is titled 'ТАНД ХЭЦҮҮ БАЙГАА Ч "АРХИ" БҮҮ ХЭРЭГЛЭЭРЭЙ' and discusses stress management. The second poster (blue) is titled 'АРХАГ ЯДАРГАА, НОЙРГУЙДЛЭЭС УРЬДЧИЛАН СӨРГИЙЛЬ' and discusses insomnia. The third poster (pink) is titled 'ЭРҮҮЛ ЭХЭС ЭРҮҮЛ ХҮҮХЭД МЭНДЭЛНЭ' and discusses anxiety. Each poster includes a central question 'Та юу мэдэх ёстой вэ?' and 'Та юу хийж чадах вэ?', followed by bullet points and illustrations.

Figure 10: MHPSS key messages published by MRCS on its social media

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. The procurement of the support kits for children will be initiated soon.

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

Objective: *The main risks of WASH-borne diseases during the spring are mitigated and environmental health is improved at collective animal shelters.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of people reached through WASH assistance</i>	1,424	36,000 ⁵
	<i>Number of toilets constructed</i>	0	30
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period</i>	1,424 ⁶	36,000
	<i>Number of handwashing stations constructed</i>	0	30

As of reporting period, MRCS has reached 1,424 people through online hygiene promotion activities.

Prepositioning/distribution of hygiene kits (Partially completed)

A total of 1,000 hygiene kits donated by the Japanese Red Cross Society through the Emergency Appeal arrived in the MRCS warehouse in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia on 13 August 2024, and were planned to be distributed to 1,000 households on the needs-basis in case of potential flood/flash flood in the summer season. There were no major floods occurred beyond MRCS capacity to respond during the reporting period. Therefore, the hygiene items are pre-positioned at the MRCS warehouse.

⁵ As explained in the text below, as the hygiene items are pre-positioned now at the MRCS warehouse, the actual number of people reached through WASH assistance is expected to be lower than target.

⁶ As this is online reach, no gender and age disaggregation are available.



Hygiene kits loaded for transport to Mongolia (Photo: MRCS)

Key messages (Completed)

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, reaching 1,424 people through Facebook and Instagram.

Figure11: 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.

Construction of Sanitation Facilities (In progress)

The delivery of sanitation facilities (pit latrines and handwashing stations) to 30 affected households has been affected by an extended procurement and administrative process, per the IFRC procurement policies. The centralized procurement approach has lengthened the timeline for acquiring and distributing the necessary materials. Currently the procurement is with IFRC for technical review and approval.

Additionally, logistical challenges and the harsh winter conditions have further impacted the transportation and installation of the facilities. As a result, the delivery is rescheduled to take place once weather conditions improve for proper implementation. Efforts are ongoing to expedite the process and ensure timely completion.

WASH in Emergencies Refresher Training (In progress)

A WASH in Emergencies refresher training for the staff and volunteers is planned to be organized in February 2025.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Target	Female > 18: 11,978	Female < 18: 6,102
	Actual	604	N/A
	Target	Male > 18: 10,990	Male < 18: 6,930
	Actual	341	N/A

Objective: PGI is integrated into the needs analysis, including details of the most affected groups and consideration of specific groups in the selection criteria.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	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	1,015	1,000

As of reporting period, MRCS has trained 1,015 staff and volunteers (604 female, 341 male) on PGI policies, with an emphasis on PSEA and Child Safeguarding policies.


PGI in Emergencies Training (Completed)



PGI in Emergencies Training for staff and volunteers, November 2024 (Photo: MRCS).

In March 2024, a PGI in Emergencies training was organised as part of the refresher training to mainstream PGI in sectoral activities to 45 staff and volunteers (28 female, 17 male). By October 2024, an online training session was organised for 900 volunteers (576 female, 324 male) to brief them on the MRCS's child protection policy, PGI policy and Code of Conduct.

Following the online training, a three-day PGI in emergencies training for MRCS staff and volunteers was organised at the Youth Development Center in Nov 2024. The training included a refresher orientation for all staff and volunteers on the Code of Conduct, with an emphasis on PSEA and child safeguarding. The training involved 70 staff and volunteers (25 female, 45 male) from 33 Red Cross branches. Key topics covered included: Volunteer management, PGI, PSEA, Child protection and safeguarding policy, Code of Conduct, and Safety and security protocols related to the emergency response operation.

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

Objective: *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.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<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>	9	1,000

As of reporting period, MRCS has trained 109 staff and volunteers (62 female, 47 male) on CEA. 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), and reviewing the target population's selection criteria. The communication channels include a hotline, community meetings, in-person visits and social media channels of Facebook and Instagram. The Post-Distribution Monitoring was also conducted via phone surveys and field visits to collect communities' feedback.

Prevention Information Package (Ongoing)

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.

CEA Self-assessment (Completed)

With support from the IFRC Surge CEA Officer, a CEA self-assessment was conducted on 11 May 2024 with 10 (5 female, 5 male) 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, 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.

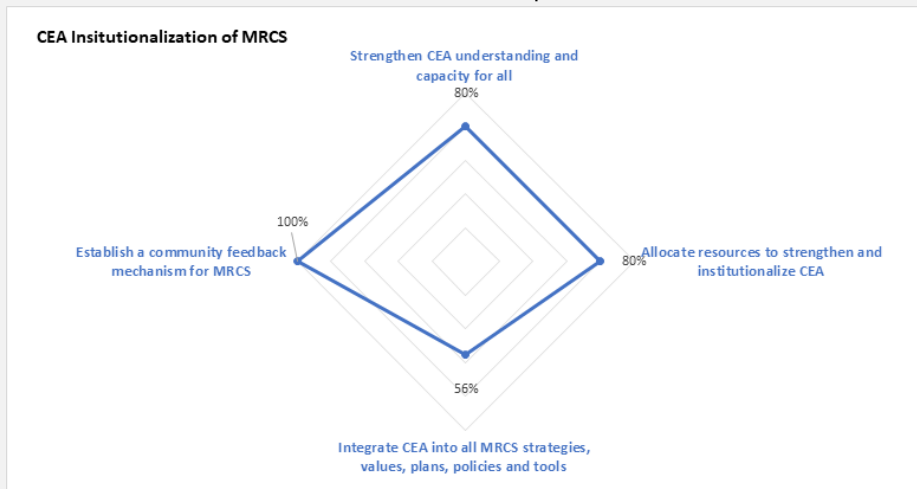


Figure 12: Chart showing MRCS’s overall performance in CEA institutionalization across four primary areas

CEA Trainings (Completed)

A CEA orientation session was provided to 40 volunteers (23 female, 17 male) from nine 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.



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

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 (11 female, 13 male). 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.

Animal Care Kit Flyer (Completed)

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

CEA Feedback SOP (Completed)

Strengthening CEA capacity within the 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 informs key messages and collects feedback from herder communities throughout the operation.

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.

Post-distribution Monitoring (Completed)

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 4The PDM results showed that 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. In addition, only 53 per cent reported receiving Dzud information last winter before it happened, through channels including TV, weather forecast and others. These findings highlight an area for MRCS improvement, suggesting a need to

enhance programme information sharing with households. For future operations, surveyed households indicated that they would like to receive Dzud information 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.

Preferred communication methods for program updates are similar as above, which include phone calls (70 per cent), TV (38 per cent), and SMS (35 per cent).⁵

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: *Support the MRCS with the implementation of pre-existing capacity strengthening efforts as outlined in the MRCS strategy.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<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 the IFRC, MRCS insured 900 (576-female, 324-male) volunteers who are involved in the IFRC EA operation. The 900 volunteers were also trained on safety and security for the operation.

Lessons Learnt Workshop (Completed)

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. Most CEA feedback was received by phone calls and face-to-face communications.

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.



Secretariat Services

Objective:

Strengthening coordination within both the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<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)

From March to August 2024, the IFRC deployed seven 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 has been finalized. The relevant findings and recommendations drawn from the SEIA has informed 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 long-term strategy has been drafted and will be endorsed by the IFRC and the MRCS upon its finalization. It outlined a series of activities that could be considered by the IFRC and MRCS to support for strengthening Dzud risk prevention capacity and enhancing the capacity of herders to adapt to climate change through targeted resilience-building interventions.

The IFRC promoted 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 **198,000** views reached from **50** 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 recordings, 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 31 January 2025, the Emergency Appeal currently has a funding coverage of 38.3 per cent, CHF 1.72 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 total expenditure stands at CHF 1,972,920. Please refer to the financial report at the end of the report for more details.

Bilateral contributions to the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal amount to a total of CHF 775,016. The total Federation-wide Appeal therefore stands at 50 per cent out of CHF 5.2 million requested, in addition to the CHF 1,000,000 allocated from the DREF for this operation.

Fed-wide coverage	Funding Requirement (CHF)	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage (%)
Total Secretariat Contribution	4,500,000	1,801,652	172,698,348	40%
Total bilateral contributions to Fed-Wide Appeal	700,000	775,016	nil	111%
Total Fed-wide contribution (Secretariat+bilateral)	5,200,000	2,576,668	2,623,332	50%

Following the IFRC's new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system recent go-live, we are working to stabilize the system and deliver comprehensive reports, including donor financial reports. While we have made significant progress, we are still encountering some challenges that may impact the reports. We are committed to maintaining transparency, and therefore, inform you that the financial report we share may have potential discrepancies or limitations. Any adjustment made will be informed in the next reporting.

Contact information

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

At the Mongolian Red Cross Society:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Maz Afiqah Mohammad Khairul Azmi, Partnerships-in-Emergencies; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit; email: 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

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

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	2024/2-2024/12	Operation Budget	MDRMN020 APPROVED
Budget Timeframe	2024/2-2025/3		

Prepared on 25 Feb 2025

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

Total Funding Requirements	4,500,000
Donor Response* as per 25 Feb 2025	1,724,370
Appeal Coverage	38.32%

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		311,347	861,430	-550,083
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash		745,070	872,774	-127,705
PO04 - Health		56,789	63,907	-7,119
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		89,971	-183,330	273,301
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability		30,390	6,523	23,867
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability		0	0	0
Planned Operations Total		1,233,567	1,621,305	-387,738
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships		0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services		118,129	232,946	-114,817
EA03 - National Society Strengthening		137,152	118,669	18,484
Enabling Approaches Total		255,282	351,615	-96,333
Grand Total		1,488,849	1,972,920	-484,071

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,748,474
Expenditure	-1,972,920
Closing Balance	775,554
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	775,554

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan : 1,000,000	Reimbursed : 0	Outstanding : 1,000,000
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Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/2-2024/12	Operation Budget	MDRMN020 APPROVED
Budget Timeframe	2024/2-2025/3		

Prepared on 25 Feb 2025

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
American Red Cross	168,589				168,589	
Australian Red Cross (from IFM Investors*)	27,029				27,029	
DREF Response Pillar				1,000,000	1,000,000	
European Commission - DG ECHO	486,464				486,464	
Finnish Red Cross	219,203				219,203	
Hong Kong branch, Red Cross Society of China	23,371				23,371	
Japanese Red Cross Society	29,883	24,104			53,987	
Luxembourg Government	97,013				97,013	
Mongol American Cultural Association	4,441				4,441	
On Line donations	1,595				1,595	
Other	0				0	
Poland Government	45,000				45,000	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,374				9,374	
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society	21,211				21,211	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Govern	141,969				141,969	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Governr	416,275				416,275	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	32,953				32,953	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,724,370	24,104	0	1,000,000	2,748,474	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,748,474	0