

Emergency appeal №: MDRMN020 First launched on: 15/03/2024	Glide №: CW-2023-000262-MNG
Final report issued on: 30/09/2025	Timeframe covered by final report: From 02/02/2024 to 30/06/2025
Number of people targeted: 36,000	Number of people assisted: 25,273 by IFRC Emergency Appeal; 56,787 people through Federation-wide support
Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 4.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 5.2 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million



MRCS Branch staff meeting with herder inUvs province, March 2024 (Photo: MRCS)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Mongolia experienced one of the most severe coldwave/Dzud disasters in the winter of 2023/2024. The unprecedented and extreme weather conditions caused significant humanitarian impacts. By July 2024, a total of 8.1 million livestock perished, accounting for 12.5 per cent of the total livestock in Mongolia, according to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI). Nearly 5,000 herder households lost over 70 per cent of their livestock to Dzud. The situation was further compounded by a nationwide fuel shortage between November to December 2023, which led to long queues for fuel and delayed government aid to snowstorm-affected areas.

The 2023/2024 Dzud also had severe socio-economic impacts, as documented in the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)¹ jointly conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IFRC, and other partners in September 2024. Key findings of the SEIA included:

- **Economy and livelihood:** Livestock mortality and income decline were severe for herders, with losses leading to decline in the sector contribution to GDP by 12 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 as compared to 2023. The SEIA estimated that on average, net income per household member decreased by MNT 77,000 per month, or around 12 per cent due to the Dzud.
- **Food security:** As a result of the Dzud, the food security of herders was undermined. Livestock losses decreased the production of staple meat and dairy products, particularly in the most affected area, resulting in higher prices and lower product accessibility to the poorer section of society. Due to the blockage of roads caused by heavy snowfall, parents were unable to send meat and milk products to their children pursuing higher studies in Ulaanbaatar. Reduction in income due to loss of livestock and products like cashmeres further reduced purchasing capacity of the herders.
- **Health:** Regarding physical and mental health, the report pointed out that the pressure of surviving such conditions, coupled with economic hardships, increased the incidence of depression and anxiety among herders. Harsh winter conditions, combined with inadequate nutrition due to food shortages affected the physical health of children under 5 years old as well as vulnerable groups like pregnant and lactating women.
- **Education:** In terms of education, the Dzud caused difficulties of access to schools due to heavy snow resulting in mobility challenges for children. Due to harsh weather conditions, 90 kindergartens, 88 schools, 18 boarding houses, and 6 gymnasiums had problems such as frozen water and heating lines, damaged roofs, etc. Higher education was also impacted due to the reduced income of parents, resulting in non-payment of fees and other expenditures for graduate students studying in cities. Dzud-induced migration also caused temporary school dropouts, due to delays in obtaining domicile certificates from the governor's office for school admission.

Mongolia was also grappling with rising consumer prices and inflation, which stood at 8.6 per cent in January 2024 (Bank of Mongolia). This increased the cost of living, including a rapid rising of hay and fodder prices. From June to August 2024, heavy rains and floods further affected several Dzud-affected regions including Uvurkhangai, Tuv, Zavkhan, and Umnugobi provinces, directly and indirectly impacting over 1,300 people and leading to the loss of 22,000 livestock. Furthermore between 11-16 October 2024, a series of wildfire struck the region most affected by the Dzud including Khentii, Dornod, Sukhbaatar provinces, directly affecting 21 families, resulting in the loss of two children and 1,000 livestock, and burning 16 hectares of pastureland. These recurring hazards compounded the difficulties faced by Dzud-affected herder communities.

¹ UNDP, *Socio-economic Impact Assessment of Dzud 2023-2024 and Dzud Resilience Strategy Policy Recommendations*, UNDP (Mongolia), September 2024. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2025-06/full_report_socio-economic_impact_assessment_of_dzud_2023-2024_dzud_resilience_strategy_policy_recommendations.pdf

In the following winter of 2024/2025, "white Dzud" conditions were identified in several areas in mostly western regions, including one soum in Bayan-Ulgii, four soums in Uvs, two soums in Zavkhan, and three soums in Bayankhongor province, totalling 10 soums in 4 provinces. Meanwhile, near white Dzud conditions were observed in 11 provinces and 50 soums, affecting some parts of western, eastern, northern and central regions. However, due to favorable pasture conditions, the 2024/2025 winter did not cause major impacts. The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) provided multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) for 1,000 herder households in the high-risk areas.

By end of June 2025, the humanitarian situation of the affected population had improved. Through the emergency operation of MRCS and partner support, livestock were saved, preparedness was enhanced, household income sources were diversified, and community resilience was improved.

Summary of response

The MRCS worked closely with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to monitor the Dzud situation since 8 November 2023. The National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), established under the State Emergency Commission on 8 December 2023, coordinated the national response. From the onset, MRCS mobilized its network to assess needs and delivered assistance in high and very high-risk areas, with Local Disaster Teams providing vulnerable households with winter protection such as warm gloves, animal clothing, and psychosocial support.

By 30 June 2025, MRCS had reached approximately **56,787 people** from **13,130 affected households** with a combination of emergency relief and recovery assistance. This was made possible through the IFRC Emergency Appeal (EA) and the contributions of institutional donors and Participating National Societies (PNS), including ARC/DFAT, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), USAID, Red Cross Society of China, Government of the Republic of China, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Kuwait Red Crescent Society, Government of the Republic of Serbia, private sector partners, and domestic donors. Through these collective efforts, by 30 June 2025, MRCS provided the following humanitarian assistance for the emergency response phase of the 2023/2024 Dzud:

- 10,600 households with multi-purpose cash assistance (5,850 under the IFRC EA)
- 9,150 households with animal care kits (5,850 under the IFRC EA)
- 11,350 households with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services (4,850 under the IFRC EA)
- 4,880 households with food parcels.
- 1,780 households with hygiene/dignity kit
- 700 households with hay, and 380 households with other non-food items.

As the operation shifted to recovery in September 2024, MRCS extended its support to strengthen resilience and restore livelihoods. These initiatives ensured communities not only survived the Dzud but also recovered with strengthened coping mechanisms. With the support of the IFRC EA, the following recovery support was provided:

- 60 herder households received materials to build winter animal shelters, pit latrines, and handwashing stations
- 26 herder groups (106 households) received conditional small-scale business grants following vocational training and proposal selection
- 12 MHPSS counselling stations were established across MRCS provincial branches in 12 provinces, forming the basis of a nationwide network to cover all 21 provinces and 9 districts.

To ensure accountability and learning, a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise was carried out on 26 September 2024 across 124 soums in 21 provinces. A total of 381 households were surveyed by the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members through phone calls and in-person visits. Findings showed that most households were satisfied with the assistance, which covered at least half of their basic needs and contributed directly to livestock protection, food security, and essential transport. These insights will inform MRCS to refine and strengthen their future interventions.

Operational risk assessment

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Seasonal hazards including snowstorms, wildfires, and floodings occurred during the operation, which increased the scale of response and posed safety risks to NS staff and volunteers onsite.	High	High	MRCS increased preparedness including relief item stocks, and updated its Contingency Plans. The IFRC security plans were applied to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Risk mitigation measures were identified and implemented. All IFRC staff deployed completed the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe 2.0 Global edition Level 1 to 3, and RC/RC staff and volunteers were encouraged to take the courses. MRCS insured 900 volunteers who were involved in the Emergency Appeal operation. 900 volunteers were trained on safety and security for the operation.
Access to the targeted communities due to hard-to-reach areas	High	High	MRCS maintained existing collaboration with local authorities. For example, the Branch Office worked with bagh and soum Leaders (sub-district and district administrative division) to closely follow up and communicate with targeted people either by phone or home-visit. This was ensured by PDM visit in which navigators were with bagh and soum leaders. This showed that the leader kept contact with targeted population.
Updated Early Action Protocol (EAP) for Dzud	Medium	High	The MRCS formalized the collaboration and data sharing through signing a MoU with the relevant stakeholders. In addition, MRCS also strengthened collaboration with local and international partners for Anticipatory Action.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

To ensure the operation met the urgent needs of households affected by the Dzud, MRCS pursued an evidence-based, responsive, and resilience-focused approach. Rolling assessments were conducted through branch-level reporting, joint monitoring with NEMA, and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) across 21 provinces. Household surveys, hotline feedback, and field visits provided real-time insights, enabling MRCS to target the most vulnerable families and adjust priorities as the situation evolved.

The operation was flexible and accountable to affected communities. PDM findings and community consultations led to adjustments such as revising business grant criteria to ensure fairer access and tailoring hygiene support to reflect household needs. These feedback-driven changes strengthened trust and ensured assistance remained relevant and effective. Interventions were also delivered in an integrated manner so that households received comprehensive support rather than fragmented aid. For example, multi-purpose cash and animal care kits were paired with psychosocial services, while livelihoods support was linked with WASH improvements through the combined provision of animal shelters, latrines, and handwashing stations. This holistic approach helped families meet immediate survival needs while supporting their well-being and recovery.


Under the Emergency Appeal, MRCS also promoted early recovery and resilience. A total of 60 herder households received materials to construct winter shelters and WASH facilities, while 106 households from 26 herder groups received conditional small business grants after completing vocational and financial training. Furthermore, 12 psychosocial counselling stations were established across provincial branches due to the need identified from the Dzud response, providing sustained access to mental health and psychosocial support. Together, these measures enabled families to recover with dignity and strengthen their ability to withstand future shocks.

The operation also contributed to strengthening MRCS’s institutional capacity. More than 1,000 staff and volunteers were trained on PGI, Child Safeguarding, and CEA, while 900 volunteers were insured and briefed on safety protocols. IFRC surge deployments in CEA, PMER, CVA, MHPSS and operations management, along with refresher training on financial and procurement systems, further reinforced MRCS’s accountability and long-term readiness.

The EA was extended from 31 March until 30 June 2025 to ensure the completion of planned activities. The no-cost extension was necessary due to the procurement process requiring additional time due to the large volume and wide variety of items, as well as compliance requirements. In addition, the harsh winter conditions affected the scheduling of key activities, including the construction of animal shelters, delivery of sanitation facilities, and livelihood diversification interventions. All activities were successfully completed by 30 June 2025.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

<div>  <div>Livelihoods</div> </div>		People Reached: 25,776	
		Female > 18: 7,155	Female < 18: 5,819
		Male > 18: 6,834	Male < 18: 5,968
Objective:	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with livelihood assistance	25,273	36,000
	Number of people provided with livelihood and DRR training	503	190
<p>By 30 June 2025, MRCS assisted 25,776 people (12,828-female, 12,738-male) through livelihood and DRR support, including animal care kits, animal shelters, small business cash grant, and trainings. The number of reached was below target as the target as the Emergency Appeal did not secure full funding.</p> <p><u>Procurement and Distribution of Animal care kits</u></p> <p>During the timeframe of the operation, MRCS distributed a total of 5,850 animal care kits (containing fish oil, mineral block, hoof care ointment, eye ointment, and vitamin supplement) 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, 12,648-male) from 5,850 herder households received animal care kits from MRCS to support their livestock to survive until the pasture condition improved.</p>			



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

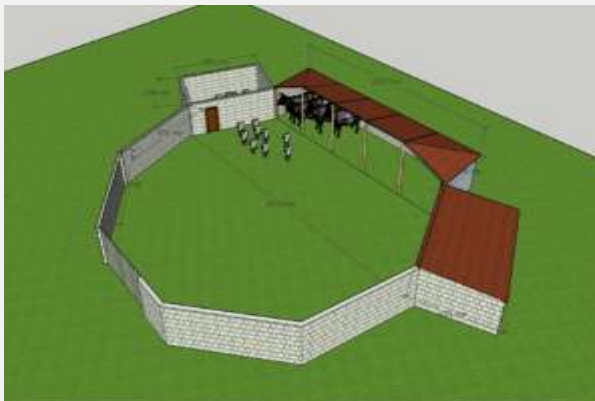


Animal care kit distribution at Shariin gol soum, Darkhan-Uul province, 21 January 2025 (Photo: MRCS)

A two-year framework agreement for animal care kits was established on 18 December 2024 with potential suppliers, in close coordination with and technical support from IFRC Regional Procurement team, ensuring compliance with standard procedures. Under this agreement, 1,000 of the 5,850 animal care kits were procured and distributed to 1,000 households across 50 soums in 11 provinces by January 2025.

Post distribution monitoring

MRCS conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in 2024 through phone surveys and field visits with 381 sampled households, reaching 90 per cent of the overall sample size. Data was processed and visualized in PowerBI. Results indicated that 74 per cent of households were highly satisfied with the quality and quantity of the kits. Importantly, 81 per cent of respondents reported that the animal care kits either partially or fully increased their capacity to protect their livestock.



Basic design of winter shelter for animals (Source: MRCS)



Completed winter shelter for animals in Dornod province (Photo: MRCS)

Animal Winter Shelters

MRCS designed basic winter shelters for animals under the IFRC EA, tailored to Mongolia's climatic conditions, geographic diversity, and the specific needs of herder households. To ensure quality and consistency, the procurement of shelter materials was centrally coordinated and completed by MRCS NHQ in late February 2025, with deliveries completed in March 2025. Construction commenced in early April 2025, aligning with more favorable ground and weather conditions in spring.

A total of 60 herder households representing 30 herder groups from seven provinces (Govi-Altai, Dornod, Dundgovi, Uvs, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv) - who also received the animal care kits from the MRCS - were supported with animal shelter materials. The shelter package included insulated components suitable for livestock protection during future dzud events. All shelter construction was fully completed by the end of June 2025. The intervention benefited approximately 126 individuals, with technical guidance and regular on-site monitoring provided by MRCS provincial branches and volunteers to ensure safe and effective implementation.

Technical Skill Training

MRCS organized a five-day technical skill training on pasture and livestock management 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 the Mongolian Pasture User Association. The training consisted of six 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.



Technical skill training for herders from Darkhan-Uul and Selenge provinces, MRCS Youth Development Center, 14-18 October 2025 (Photo: MRCS)



Technical skill training for herders from Umnugovi and Dundgovi provinces, MRCS Youth Development Center, 21-25 October 2025 (Photo: MRCS)

Capacity-building support on income diversification (Business training)

As part of its broader livelihood recovery and resilience strategy, the MRCS organized small-scale business training sessions across 21 provinces. These trainings aimed to equip herder households affected by the Dzud with the knowledge and skills necessary to transition toward diversified, sustainable sources of income. With support from the IFRC EA and additional bilateral partners, MRCS successfully delivered the trainings in 10 provinces by mid-May 2025. The provinces included Govi-Altai, Darkhan-Uul, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Umnugovi, Khentii, Uvs, Selenge, and Tuv. Among these, 5 provinces were specifically supported under the EA, and the training also included participation from mid-level branch managers to enhance localized implementation capacity.

Between 31 March and 16 May 2025, a total of 210 herder participants, comprising 146 women and 64 men, completed the training, which served as a formal prerequisite for eligibility under MRCS's small-scale business grant program. The training focused not only on foundational business and financial literacy but also emphasized practical, locally applicable knowledge. To deliver high-quality instruction, MRCS partnered with four specialized consultants: from the Mongolian Greenhouse Farmer's Association, the National Federation of Pasture User Groups of Mongolia, Development Solutions LLC, and an independent livelihood expert. Together, they provided technical content on key areas including business planning and management, mild production techniques, greenhouse establishment, and guidance on drafting viable business proposals.

The collaborative, multi-stakeholder approach ensured the sessions were both technically sound and contextually relevant. Participant feedback underscored the training's effectiveness in preparing them for entrepreneurship in rural and semi-urban settings. The training not only built individual capacities but also strengthened MRCS's operational foundation for delivering targeted livelihood support at scale.



Business training for herder groups reps from Tuv province, MRCS Youth Development Center, 07-11 April 2025 (Photo: MRCS)



Business training, practical session, milk production/Mongolian ger, traditional setting, herders group reps from Uvs province, 12-16 May 2025, MRCS Youth Development Center (Photo: MRCS)

Small Business Cash Grants

Following the business/income diversification training, MRCS implemented a two-phase grant selection and disbursement process to support herder households in launching new income-generating activities. The initiative aimed to help those who had lost most of their livestock due to Dzud and were transitioning to more stable livelihoods in rural or semi-urban areas. Cash grants were awarded based on the following eligibility criteria:

- Must be a registered MRCS beneficiary interested in launching a business
- Completion of MRCS business trainings
- Submission of a detailed proposal and budget
- Agreement with MRCS grant terms and conditions
- Possession of a Khan Bank account for fund transfer
- Proof of infrastructure setup or equipment purchase post-disbursement.

A total of 26 herder group proposals from 10 provinces (Note: the 26 herder groups also received animal care kits from MRCS) were approved after technical review by the MRCS livelihood consultant. The final selection was confirmed by MRCS senior management. Cash disbursement took place between 16 May and 30 June 2025, via Khan Bank. To ensure accountability and long-term sustainability, each grant was formalized through a tripartite agreement among MRCS, the local branch, and the recipient group. Post-grant monitoring is ongoing and managed by branch staff.

Disaster Risk Reduction Training

From December 2024 to January 2025, the MRCS conducted a five-day DRR capacity building training for a total of 213 volunteers (51 male, 162 female) across five mid-level branches: Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Dundgovi, Arkhangai, and Khentii provinces. The sessions were facilitated in-person by MRCS NDRT members and guided by the “Be Ready” National DRR module, jointly developed by the MRCS and the NEMA. The curriculum covered key topics *such as*: Movement principles and Red Cross roles, common hazards in Mongolia (e.g., dzud, floods, wildfires, and earthquakes), households and community-level risk assessments, climate change adaptation and early warning systems, community preparedness and first aid.


The DRR training aimed to strengthen local volunteer capacity to support emergency operations, raise awareness at the community level, and promote proactive disaster preparedness. Through the training, the participants were equipped to conduct households risk assessments, deliver DRR education, and support branch-level operations across rural areas.

Challenges:

- Several applicants for the small business cash grant needed extra coaching in proposal development and financial literacy
- The implementation timeline of the small business cash grant coincided with seasonal transitions and competing priorities for herder households, such as livestock care and winter preparation, which influenced the pace of activities in some areas
- Monitoring is challenging in nomadic/mobile herder communities and long-term tracking is still needed for activities supported for the operation including the small businesses developed by the herders.

Lesson Learned:

- Requiring training prior to grant application enhances quality and preparedness
- Tripartite agreements were effective in promoting shared responsibility and transparency
- Future programs may benefit from a mixed model supporting both group and individual applicants.

 Multi-purpose Cash		People Reached: 25,273	
		Female > 18: 6,806	Female < 18: 5,819
		Male > 18: 6,680	Male < 18: 5,968
Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
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 ² (5,850 HH)	21,100 (5,862 HH)
The overall targeted number of people for MPCA assistance was 21,100 (5,862 households). As of June 2025, MRCS successfully reached 25,273 individuals (5,850 households).			
<u>Distribution of the MPCA</u>			

²² The actual no. of people reached is greater than the target, because of the actual size of the household. During planning, the target no. of people was calculated based on average household size in Mongolia.

Each of the 5,850 households received MNT 550,000 (CHF 148):

- **First distribution:** Delivered between March and April 2024. MRCS provided MPCA to 4,850 households (20,670 people) across the most severely affected provinces.
- **Second distribution:** Delivered between December 2024 and January 2025 to 1,000 additional households (4,603 people) in high-risk soums (50 soums of 11 provinces) identified via the Dzud risk map and assessment issued by NAMEM on 31 December 2024.

Household selection prioritized those experiencing significant livestock loss, limited income source, and additional vulnerabilities such as large family size, elderly members, or persons with disabilities. All transfers were completed through direct deposits using the MRCS-contracted Financial Service Provider (FSP), Khan Bank.



Certification of MPCA provided to the herders (Photo: MRCS)

Financial Service Providers Agreement: Khan Bank

With the IFRC support, MRCS for the first time signed a long-term agreement with Khan Bank in February 2024, enabling reliable direct transfers to beneficiaries through the bank's network of 554 branches across 21 provinces and 330 soums. The bank also provided regular reporting and verification of transfers in line with national regulations. This partnership ensured safe, timely, and accessible cash assistance, especially in remote rural areas.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Training

A five-day CVA training was held from 22 to 26 June 2024 at the MRCS Youth Development Center for 28 MRCS staff and mid-level branch managers (15-female, 13-male). The training covered: CVA programming cycle, CEA integration, risk analysis and minimum expenditure basked (MEB) development, CVA standards and compliance, and monitoring and post-distribution procedures. This training enhanced internal technical capacity for quality CVA delivery.

Post distribution monitoring

Between May and July 2024, MRCS conducted a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) with 381 households (via phone and field visits). Key findings include:

- 96 per cent of recipients were satisfied with the assistance
- 82 per cent used the cash for livestock-related needs
- 47 per cent for food and 21 per cent for transportation
- 73 per cent stated the cash assistance met at least half of their basic needs.
- 76 per cent reported improved ability to protect 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.

Challenges:

- Mismatched or inactive bank accounts, especially among elderly and Kazakh beneficiaries.
- Uneven knowledge and experience of CVA programming among volunteers across the region.

Lesson Learned:

- Long-term agreement with the financial service provider (FSP) strengthened the timely CVA response.
- Direct transfers via Khan Bank reduced logistical burden and were accessible nationwide.
- Beneficiaries appreciated the flexibility of cash and often prioritized livestock survival and food needs.
- CVA training helped build internal capacity at branch and HQ levels

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People Reached: 7,890	
		Female > 18: 2,505	Female < 18: 1,710
		Male > 18: 2,385	Male < 18: 1,290
Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached through MHPSS services</i>	7,890	36,000
	<i>Number of MHPSS stations established at branches</i>	12	21

By 30 June 2025, MRCS provided MHPSS services to 7,890 people (4,215-female, 3,675-male), including 4,850 people (2,474-female, 2,376-male) supported through the Emergency Appeal. Support was delivered via phone and in-person visits by October 2024 to address herders’ mental health and psychosocial needs stemming from dzud impact. A total of 3,000 children (1,710 female, 1,290 female) received Recreational/PSS Kits. A total of 40 individuals (31-female, 9-male) received MHPSS services at the MHPSS stations since the establishment of the stations.

Animal Carcass Management

In 2024, 180 trained volunteers supported the government for removal of livestock carcasses in Dornod, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv provinces, mitigating the risk of infectious disease outbreaks. The volunteers were provided with personal protection equipment in the field under this operation.

MHPSS Trainings

Three MHPSS training sessions were organized for 150 MRCS staff and volunteers from 21 provinces and 9 districts between April and October 2024. The sessions were facilitated at the MRCS Youth Development Centre, in cooperation with the IFRC and the National Center for Mental Health and Ministry of Health.



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

MHPSS Counselling Stations

A total of 12 MHPSS Counselling Stations were established at MRCS provincial branches, including Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Umnugovi, Govi-Altai, Darkhan-Uul, Uvs, Zavkhan, and Uvurkhangai provinces. As the Emergency Appeal was not fully funded, with the funding received, 12 out of the 21 planned Counselling Stations were set up. Additional counselling stations are planned as part of bilateral cooperation with the Japanese Red Cross Society. Each station was equipped with basic furniture and decoration and was operational since January 2025. Flyers, referral forms, SOPs, and activity guidelines were developed to support service provision. (See below figure as an example)



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



Flyer for MRCS MHPSS Station (Source: MRCS)

MHPSS Key Messages

Between 9 April and 28 October 2024, MRCS disseminated eight key MHPSS messages to target areas on social media, including Facebook and Instagram, indirectly reaching 237,509 people. These key messages were developed with the National Center of Mental Health, covering 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 for Mental Health.



MHPSS key messages published on MRCS social media channels (Photo: MRCS)

Recreational/PSS Kits for Children

To support children separated from their herder parents in school dormitories during the winter, MRCS developed a psychosocial support kit, with guidance from the IFRC MHPSS Surge Coordinator. Each kit contains seven items: hand sanitizer, colouring pencils, toothbrush and toothpaste, towel, school stationery, disaster preparedness anime book, and a board game, bringing comfort and normalcy to affected children. These kits aim to promote comfort, routine and psychosocial well-being among children during a period of heightened emotional stress. The procurement of 3,000 kits began in March 2025, and by the end of June 2025, distributed to 3000 children (1,710-female, 1,290-male) in 15 provinces: Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Bayan-Ulgii, Govi-Altai, Dornod, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Umnugovi, Uvurkhaniga, Khentii, Khuvsgul, Khovd, Selenge, Sukhbaatar, and Uvs.



Recreational/PSS Kit for Children (Photo: MRCS)


Challenges:

- Limited access to in-person MHPSS services in remote areas due to long distance (e.g., some families live over 260 km from the central area), harsh winter conditions, and road blockages. This caused overreliance on remote psychological first aid (PFA).
- Inadequate registration and reporting mechanisms for MHPSS services at some branches due to limited digital tools and office equipment.

- Gaps in referral pathways for individuals needing more advanced or professional psychological care beyond the capacities of MRCS staff and volunteers.
- While community-level MHPSS support was prioritized, the mental health of exhausted staff and volunteers was not adequately addressed. The wellbeing of MRCS staff and volunteers themselves was not assessed during the operation. This is a critical gap, as responders were often exhausted and exposed to distressing conditions without a structured mechanism to access MHPSS support. Planning for how staff and volunteers can access support, potentially through the existing MHPSS counselling stations, remains a critical area for future improvement in the operations.

Lessons Learned:

- Pre-establishing MHPSS guidance tools, including SOPs, referral forms, and key messages, greatly enhanced consistency and quality of service delivery across branches.
- Training local staff and volunteers in PFA prior to emergencies significantly improved their ability to provide effective and culturally appropriate MHPSS, especially in isolated or nomadic settings.
- Mobile MHPSS delivery models, including BDRT deployed PFA teams and remote phone-based counselling, can extend reach to communities with limited access to services.
- Maintaining updated lists of individuals needing long-term follow-up (e.g., people who experienced trauma or severe distress) can strengthen continuity of care and enable more targeted support.
- An initial meeting on establishing a national MHPSS working group with the government agencies, including the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Mental Health, was convened at MRCS headquarters during the active operation period. However, no follow-up meetings have been conducted since. This underlines the importance of formalizing the initiative through an official agreement or MoU to ensure continuity and long-term coordination.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	People Reached: 211	
		Female > 18: 86	Female < 18: 38
		Male > 18: 66	Male < 18: 21
Objective:	Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached through WASH assistance	211	36,000
	Number of toilets constructed	30	30
	Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	6,279 (indirect) ³	36,000
	Number of handwashing stations constructed	30	30
Prepositioning/distribution of hygiene kits			

³ Not included in sector reach figures as these represent indirect reach

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. The kits were intended for distribution to 1,000 households on a needs basis in the event of major floods during yellow floods or flash floods throughout spring and summer season. The original plan was to reach up to 36,000 people through hygiene kit distribution and hygiene promotion activities in case of a large-scale “yellow flood”, anticipated due to the high volume of snow, followed with the potential flash flood in summer season. Fortunately, no such major flooding occurred beyond MRCS’s existing response capacity during the reporting period. As a result, the amount of effort and coverage was minimized, and the kits were not distributed. They remain pre-positioned at the MRCS warehouse as part of contingency stocks for future emergencies.



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

Key messages & Training Manual

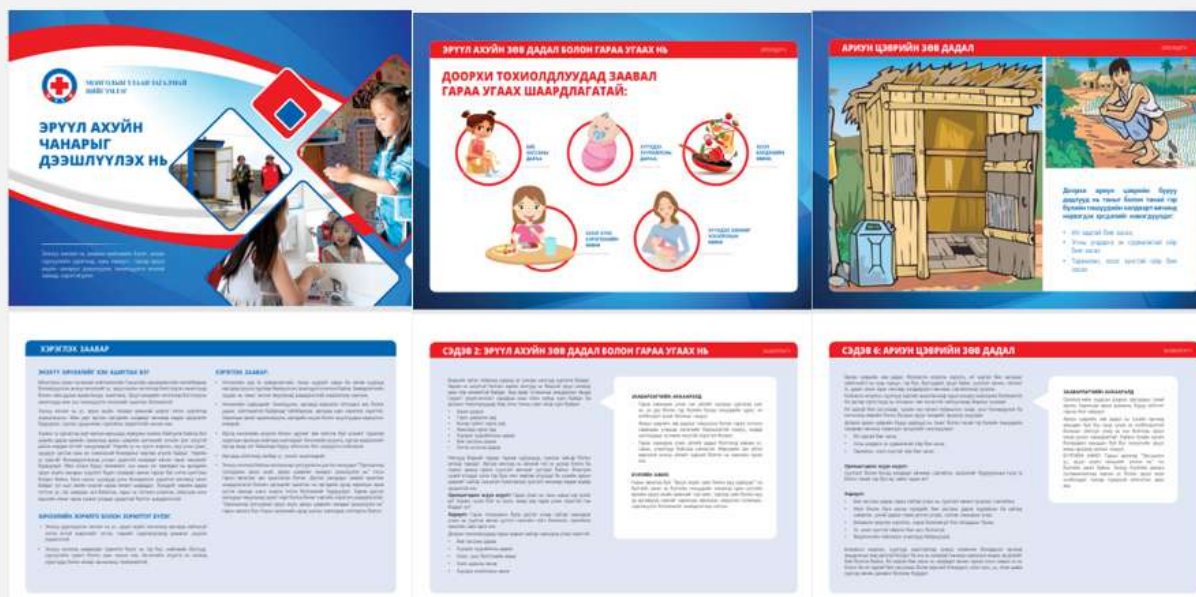
During the reporting period, MRCS published key messages on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as food safety in flood situations, via its social media channels. These messages were developed in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Center, and WHO, indirectly reaching 6,279 people through Facebook and Instagram. Additionally, MRCS produced four types of WASH key messages in the form of flyers and distributed a total of 10,000 copies to 30 local branches, including all 21 provinces and city branches.



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 (Source: MRCS)

Flyer on prevention of diarrhea (Source: MRCS)

Finally, MRCS produced 1,000 copies of WASH training manual to support local level, community-based WASH training delivered by branch staff. Developed in line with national hygiene standards, the manuals cover key topics such as safe water handling, sanitation practices, and personal hygiene promotion. The simple, visual design makes them easy to use during sessions and serves as a reference for households afterwards, helping reinforce key hygiene messages and encouraging sustained behavior change in the community.



Part of WASH Training Manuals (Source: MRCS)

Construction of Sanitation Facilities

As part of an integrated early recovery intervention, MRCS provided sanitation facilities (pit latrines and handwashing stations) together with animal shelter materials to support 30 affected herder groups across seven provinces: Govi-Altai, Dornod, Dundgovi, Uvs, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv. The sanitation support included the construction of pit latrines and handwashing stations, aimed at improving household hygiene and reducing public health risks during harsh winter conditions.

The procurement process, aligned with the IFRC standards, was finalized in late February 2025. Material deliveries began in mid-March, and construction activities commenced in early April 2025 and were fully completed by the end of June 2025, directly benefiting 126 individuals from 30 herder groups. MRCS branch staff and volunteers provided technical guidance and conducted regular field monitoring to ensure quality and community engagement throughout implementation.



Pit latrines prepared to be distributed to the beneficiaries (Photo: MRCS)



Primary-level branch handing over handwashing station to beneficiary in Dornod province (Photo: MRCS)



Beneficiaries installed their pit latrines in their winter shelter area (Photo: MRCS)

WASH in Emergencies Refresher Training

To enhance preparedness and response capacity, the MRCS organized a five-day WASH in Emergencies (WASHiE) training series between 17 February and 28 March 2025. The training was designed to strengthen the capacity of MRCS staff and volunteers in delivering effective WASH responses during emergencies, with a focus on community engagement, hygiene promotion, and coordination with partner organizations. The training was facilitated by the MRCS WASHiE master trainer and delivered to a total of 85 (female-54, male-31) staff and volunteers, utilizing the IFRC WASHiE training module adapted to the context.

Two training sessions were held at the MRCS Youth Development Center:

- Training-1 (17-21 Feb 2025): Targeted National disaster response team (NDRT) members and Branch disaster response team (BDRT) members from the district level mid-level branches, reaching a total of 45 (30 -female, 15-male) participants.
- Training-2 (24-28 March 2025): Delivered to BDRT members from all 21 provincial branches, reaching 40 (24-female, 16-male) participants.


Through this initiative, MRCS equipped both national and branch level response teams with practical knowledge and tools to implement effective WASH interventions during future emergencies, including floods, dzud, and other climate-induced hazards.

Challenges:

- Insufficient training tools and human resources: The MRCS currently lacks adequate WASH training equipment (e.g. demo kits, water testing tools) to facilitate practical sessions. Additionally, with only one certified master trainer for WASHiE, scaling up the training to reach all branch levels remains a challenge.

Lesson Learned:

- Expand trainer pool and decentralize expertise: To ensure sustained capacity across all branches, MRCS should prioritize the development of additional certified WASH trainers at national, regional and provincial levels. A broader trainer network would reduce reliance on a single master trainer and allow for more frequent, localized training delivery.
- A key success of the WASHiE training was the choice of venue. By conducting sessions at the MRCS Youth Development Center with access to open outdoor space, participants were able to complement classroom learning with hands-on practice. The setting enabled practical exercises such as mock pit latrine sitting, simulated well installation planning, and layout design for handwashing stations. This environment significantly enhanced participant engagement and understanding of real-world application of emergency WASH concepts, bridging the gap between theory and field practice.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion		People Reached: 1,015	
		Female > 18: 629	Female < 18: N/A
		Male > 18: 386	Male < 18: N/A
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target

Key indicators:	<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>	1,015	1,000
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PGI in Emergencies Training

MRCS trained and briefed 1,015 staff and volunteers (629 female, 386 male) on PGI policies, with an emphasis on PSEA and Child Safeguarding policies.

In March 2024, a PGI in Emergencies training was organized 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 organized for 900 volunteers (576 female, 324 male) to brief them on the MRCS's child protection policy, PGI policy and Code of Conduct.

In Nov 2024, a three-day PGI in emergencies training for MRCS staff and volunteers was organized at the Youth Development Center. The training included a refresher orientation for all staff and volunteers in 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.



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

Apart from the trainings supported by the IFRC EA, with the support of the Australian Red Cross, the PGI Organizational Assessment (OAT) is being conducted by an outsourced consultant and it began in late June 2025. The assessment, which is scheduled to conclude in September 2025, includes a landscape review of MRCS PGI policies and practices, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions with 31 mid-level branch representatives to identify strengths, gaps, and opportunities for improvement.

A key milestone was the Child Safeguarding and PSEA Risk Assessment Workshop, organized at MRCS headquarters and led by the Senior Child Protection Advisor from the Australian Red Cross. The workshop brought together headquarters staff, representatives from nine district branches, and youth members. It identified critical safeguarding risks, including policy–practice gaps, inconsistent vetting, weak data protection, and limited inclusion planning. As a result, a Plan of Action was approved, prioritizing the creation of safeguarding tools, mandatory

vetting procedures, stronger supervision, capacity building for respectful and inclusive engagement, and integration of safeguarding into monitoring systems.

PGI has also been mainstreamed across other sectoral interventions. All staff, volunteers, and stakeholders have been briefed and have signed acknowledgements of the relevant documents. MRCS selection criteria ensured PGI principles were applied and that identified vulnerable groups were included throughout the operation, alongside CEA and other assistance measures.

Challenges:

- Limited access to essential services in remote soums disproportionately affected women, children, and persons with disabilities, making it difficult to address their specific needs during the response.
- Some branches faced limitations in mobilizing volunteers for physically demanding tasks such as logistics and aid distribution, which challenged the speed and efficiency of field operations during peak response periods.

Lesson Learned:

- Prioritized gender-balanced team composition, especially for volunteer recruitment and deployment, to promote inclusive and equal participation across response roles.
- Develop inclusive communication materials that are adapted to low-literacy populations and minority language groups, using visual aids and translated content.
- Establish mobile outreach mechanisms (e.g., mobile clinics or field-based PGI teams) to reach vulnerable populations in hard-to-access areas who may not benefit from fixed-site services.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	<i>Targeted community members are consulted and able to share their views about the assistance received or planned, and programmes and operations are planned and adapted accordingly.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Number of staff/volunteers involved in emergency operations oriented in CEA</i>	1,015	1,000

With the support from the IFRC Surge CEA officer, MRCS enhanced its institutional capacity in CEA through a broad range of activities. These included development of a CEA feedback SOP, conducting CEA self-assessment, delivering integrated PGI-CEA refresher training to over 1,015 staff and volunteers, and embedding feedback mechanisms throughout the Dzud response.

CEA Feedback SOP

A CEA feedback SOP was developed to standardize MRCS's response to community feedback, ensuring effective handling of community members' questions, suggestions, comments, concerns and complaints. The SOP outlines communication channels, information flow, roles, responsibilities, response timeframes, sensitive feedback protocols, data protection and sharing, review and adaptation processes, and promotion of the feedback

mechanism. Through feedback mechanism, MRCS can receive and respond to questions, suggestions, comments, concerns and/or complaints from community members in all regions. Community members can share their feedback on services and support provided by MRCS, including the behaviour of staff and volunteers.

CEA Self-assessment and trainings

A CEA self-assessment was completed in May 2024 with 10 NDRT members, identifying key priorities and informing institutional learning. 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.

A total of 1,015 staff and volunteers (629 female, 386 male) were trained through integrated PGI-CEA orientation sessions conducted between March and November 2024, meeting the joint target across both sectors.

- A CEA orientation session was provided to 40 volunteers from 9 mid-level branches in a three-day training on MHPSS. The session introduced CEA foundations and then focused on communication with communities, including identifying different types of communication that can be used, and determining factors e.g. the purpose and the context. The session also included an exercise to identify effective communication characteristics.
- On 28 May 2024, a two-day CEA "Engage Well" training, facilitated by the IFRC Surge CEA Officer further equipped 24 MRCS NDRT members and branch managers. The training emphasized personal development, collaboration dynamics, and implementing CEA minimum actions in programmes and emergencies. MRCS translated the training modules to support ongoing CEA capacity building for other middle-level branches.

IEC materials and feedback tools/mechanisms for CEA

- Prevention Information Package: A Dzud Prevention Information Package for herders was developed in October 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.



Flyer created by MRCS for items in animal care kits (Source: MRCS)

- Animal Care Kit Flyer: MRCS developed a visually informative flyer to introduce items in the animal care kits, such as fish oil, mineral lick, vitamin supplements, eye ointment, and hoof ointment. Feedback was gathered during the distribution in Tuv province on 2 June 2024 to ensure the flyer effectively communicated the kit's contents and benefits.
- A CEA hotline, integrated with social media platforms and in-person outreach, enabled two-way communication and rapid feedback during implementation.
- CEA was integrated into PDM and informed adjustments to communication strategies and beneficiary targeting.

Post-distribution Monitoring

MRCS conducted PDM data collection through phone surveys and field visits to 381 sampled households, reaching 90 percent of the overall sample size. Data visualization was completed on PowerBI.

Key findings from the PDM data include:

- **Household Demographics:** 74 per cent of households surveyed have 4-6 family members, with 82 per cent aged between 30 to 60
- **Financial situation:** 81 per cent of the households surveyed currently have debt to repay
- **Information Access:** Only 53 per cent reported receiving Dzud information last winter before it happened, through channels including TV, weather forecast and others. The majority of them would like to receive Dzud information in the future via TV (64 per cent), phone call (42 per cent), SMS (33 per cent), Facebook (26 per cent), community leaders (17 per cent), radio (14 per cent) and other channels
- **Coping Mechanism:** Loans (75 per cent), buying food on credit (22 per cent), and savings (21 per cent) were identified as the top negative coping strategies
- **Cash Assistance Utilization:** 96 per cent expressed satisfaction with the cash assistance, with 82 per cent using it for livestock needs, 47 per cent for food, and 21 per cent for transportation. Additionally, 73 per cent stated that 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
- **Animal Care Kits:** 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
- **Access to assistance:** 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
- **Access to information:** 40 per cent of the households indicated that they had received all the programme information they need, while 30 per cent noted the information was available but insufficient. However, 12 per cent reported receiving very limited information, and 17 per cent stated receiving none at all. These findings highlight an area for MRCS improvement, suggesting a need to enhance programme information sharing with households. The Preferred communication methods for programme updates are similar as above, which include phone calls (70 per cent), TV (38 per cent), and SMS (35 per cent).
- **Recovery needs:** financial assistance (21 per cent) and livestock restocking (12 per cent) emerged as the top priorities for the households surveyed.
- **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.

Lessons Learnt Workshop

- Lessons from the LLW (April 2024) highlighted that only 40 per cent of surveyed households received full programme information. The lessons learned workshop was conducted with MRCS mid-level branch managers for the Dzud operation on 18 April 2024. The LLW findings led to efforts to diversify communication methods, including SMS, Facebook, flyers, and direct outreach.

- The workshop highlighted MRCS's timely activation, strong coordination with government and partners, and effective delivery of cash assistance, livestock protection, psychosocial support, and early recovery interventions that reached over 56,000 people. At the same time, it identified challenges in communication, monitoring, volunteer management, and logistics, leading to clear recommendations to institutionalize community engagement, expand mobile MHPSS services, invest in volunteer capacity, and strengthen local preparedness. These lessons provide a roadmap for MRCS to enhance resilience and readiness for future disasters.

Challenges:

- Information gaps persisted in remote and nomadic areas due to poor network coverage and limited access to communication tools. Only 40 per cent of households reported receiving full programme information; 17 per cent reported receiving none. Many herder families lacked consistent access to phones or social media, limiting timely engagement.
- Some feedback mechanisms were underutilized due to limited awareness or technical literacy in certain demographics.

Lessons Learned:

- Developed and disseminated a CEA feedback SOP to standardize how staff and volunteers collect and respond to community feedback.
- Visual materials and multi-channel communication were vital in low-connectivity areas.
- Future operations should include community-led feedback review sessions and increase the use of radio and TV in communication campaigns.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<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

During the Dzud Emergency Appeal operation, the MRCS, with support from the IFRC and partner national societies, implemented a series of targeted activities to enhance its institutional capacity and operational readiness at all levels of the organization. These efforts aimed to ensure that the NS could respond effectively to the unfolding humanitarian crisis while building a stronger foundation for future disaster preparedness and resilience.

Human Resources

- Volunteer Management and Safety:** A total of 900 volunteers (576-female, 324-male), were insured and received safety and security briefings tailored to their operational roles. These volunteers were deployed across 21 provinces to support activities such as aid distribution, carcass disposal, MHPSS delivery, monitoring,

community engagement, and logistics support. The provision of insurance and briefings contributed significantly to the safe and efficient implementation of the operation in high-risk, low access environments.

- **Staffing Support:** Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal support, MRCS was able to fully fund one dedicated staff position in information management throughout the operation. This role was critical in improving data tracking, internal reporting, and real-time visualization of programme progress. The staff supported the coordination of monitoring visits, consolidation of post-distribution data, and ensured accurate documentation for internal use and donor reporting.
- **Capacity Building of Staff and Volunteers:** Institutional capacity was strengthened through a comprehensive training programme targeting MRCS staff and volunteers. A total of 1,015 individuals (629-female, 386-male) were trained on PGI, including key topics such as child safeguarding, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and the Red Cross Code of Conduct. These trainings were delivered through a combination of online and in-person sessions between March and November 2024. In parallel, a dedicated Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) training was organized for 28 staff and branch managers in June 2024, covering the full CVA programming cycle and strengthening the Society's technical ability to deliver cash assistance. These capacity-building initiatives supported MRCS's ability to manage the Dzud response professionally and in line with IFRC standards.

Emergency Response Capacity Building

- **NDRT Assessment and Refresher Training:** To strengthen its disaster response capacity, the MRCS conducted two major training courses for its NDRT in 2024-2025 with the support of IFRC. The first training, held from 22-26 June 2024 at the MRCS Youth Development Center, brought together 28 participants (15- female, 13 - male) from MRCS headquarters and mid-level branches. This training focused on enhancing technical skills in CVA, MHPSS, IM, and mobile data collection using KoBo Toolbox-key components in the MRCS's emergency response and anticipatory action work. Building on this, the second training on Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning (ENAP) was held from 14 -18 April 2025 at the MRCS Youth Development Center. A total of 30 NDRT members (16-female, 14-male) attended, receiving intensive, scenario-based instruction in designing and conducting rapid needs assessments that inform response strategies. The course emphasized analytical rigor, multi-sectoral coordination, and planning based on both primary and secondary data sources. Together, these two trainings marked an important investment in equipping MRCS's national responders with the practical tools, knowledge, and leadership capacity needed to support timely, evidence-based decision-making in emergencies
- **Improvement of the MRCS Emergency Operation Center and NDRT equipment for Deployment:** MRCS enhanced its operational readiness by equipping NDRT and BDRT members with standardized uniforms and protective gear, ensuring both safety and high visibility during field deployments. Essential tools and equipment were procured to strengthen the capacity of the MRCS Emergency operation center (EOC). These upgrades enabled the EOC to coordinate and manage future emergency responses more efficiently, ensuring timely decision-making, effective resource allocation, and improved communication with field teams.

Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) continuation

In 2025, MRCS finalized its PER Plan of Action, aligned with the MRCS Strategy 2030 mid-term review, to systematically strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacity across leadership, coordination operational readiness, and volunteer engagement. Under the IFRC Emergency Appeal, key activities such as NDRT capacity building, information management, cash readiness, MHPSS, and logistics were implemented within the PER framework to ensure MRCS systems, staff, and volunteers are ready to deliver timely and accountable assistance.

From 12 May to 6 June 2025, MRCS conducted a series of mid-level branch volunteer capacity-building trainings at the MRCS Youth Development Center, engaging 160 volunteers from 17 provinces (Bulgan, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon, Selenge, Khuvsgul, Zavkhan, Uvs, Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, Govi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Uvurkhangaï, Tuv, Dundgovi, Dornogovi, Umnugovi, and Govisumber). These trainings enhanced disaster preparedness, strengthened community awareness and response skills, and improved their understanding of humanitarian standards.

On 23 June 2025, MRCS hosted a consultative meeting on public health emergency collaboration with 30 participants from government ministries, national health institute, NEMA, NGOs, and MRCS. The meeting focused on inter-agency coordination, health service continuity, emergency WASH, mental health response, and epidemic prevention, emphasizing first aid capacity, joint readiness, and collaborative response mechanisms.

These initiatives reinforced MRCS's branch-level capacity and strengthened multi-sector partnerships, contributing to sustained operational readiness under the PER continuation.

MRCS Early Action Protocols (EAP)

As part of its anticipatory action agenda, the MRCS is committed to reviewing and updating its existing EAP for Dzud, while also exploring the development of a new EAP for urban floods. The EAP is a critical tool that enables MRCS to act ahead of disaster impacts by using predefined triggers - chief among them being the Dzud risk map produced by NAMEM. However, the recent frequency of EAP triggering events has raised concerns about the reliability and thresholds of the current map, prompting parallel efforts from various humanitarian actors, including UNFAO, to revise the trigger mechanism and improve coordination with NAMEM.

In recognition of these evolving dynamics, MRCS temporarily paused its independent review process, which initially included an open call for consultants, in order to consult with key stakeholders and align with broader national-level initiatives. This decision was made to avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure a harmonized approach to anticipatory action. The MRCS continues to monitor the situation and remains engaged in inter-agency discussions on establishing a more robust, science-based, and nationally accepted trigger system for Dzud.

MRCS is also collaborating with the Australian Red Cross to develop a new long-term organizational strategy, which includes expanding the scope of EAPs to cover emerging hazards beyond Dzud. This strategic direction reflects MRCS's growing emphasis on systematic preparedness, locally led early action, and strengthened coordination across government and humanitarian sectors.

Construction of MRCS warehouses:

MRCS's central warehouse is located in the MRCS Youth Training Center, approx. 70 km from Ulaanbaatar city. To ensure MRCS can provide immediate emergency support to affected population and as part of the emergency response capacity building, a small warehouse was built in Sukhbaatar district on MRCS-owned land.

In June 2025, MRCS completed the construction of the new warehouse at the Japanese Cemeteries and Cenotaphs site in Sukhbaatar District, Ulaanbaatar, to strengthen emergency stockpiling and ensure faster delivery of relief items during disasters. The warehouse, built over 45.6 m² with insulated sandwich panel walls and steel framing, provides capacity for storing up to 1,200 family kits and other essential supplies. The project, costing MNT 98.4 million (approximately CHF 21,000), was funded through the IFRC emergency Appeal and completed within 30 calendar days. Strategically located within capital, the facility enables MRCS to dispatch emergency assistance within hours to affected areas in Ulaanbaatar and nearby provinces.

In addition, target facility improvement works were carried out at the MRCS Youth Development Center in Erdene Soum, Tuv Province, under short-term execution contract. These works included m150-grade concrete slab and block repairs, application of 15 m² of waterproofing concrete, 15 m² of bitumen coating, replacement of five 100-watt LED lights, and mechanical cleaning and repair of external drainage channels and fenced yard areas. The

project was implemented over a 17-day period in June 2025, enhancing safety, functionality, and durability of MRCS's training and storage facilities.



Warehouse after completion, November June 2025 (Photo: MRCS)

Financial capacity strengthening:

With the support of the IFRC Emergency Appeal, MRCS has undertaken the following initiatives to strengthen its financial capacity:

- Upgraded the financial management system from Diamond 5.0 to Och 7.7, the latest version, to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and timeliness in financial operations. The upgrade was initiated through an internal order and is currently 80 per cent of the module development is done and full operation is expected to be completed by 25 of December 2025.
- Maintained and optimized the computer system server to ensure stable and secure financial data management.
- Conducted a financial audit to ensure transparency, compliance, and accountability.
- Procured computers for the financial information system to support improved data processing and reporting.

MRCS also held a five-day financial management and emergency operations training (16-20 June 2025) for 40 (32 female, 8 male) headquarters and branch accountants. Facilitated by experts from the Ministry of Finance, the General Departments of Taxation, and Social Insurance, MRCS Finance Committee member, and MRCS Finance Department, the training strengthened participants' capacity in applying revised accounting, taxation, and social

insurance laws; managing financial operations during emergencies; improving budget planning and reporting; and applying MRCS procedures for membership fees, donations, and procurement. As a result, participants are now better updated to manage emergency funds effectively and uphold high standards of transparency and accountability.

Resource Mobilization Capacity

With the support of the IFRC Emergency Appeal, the MRCS undertook several initiatives to strengthen its resource mobilization capacity. These include:

- Allocation of first aid kits for commercial purposes - enhancing branches to generate income through sales while increasing public access to essential safety items. A total of 400 first aid kits were procured and utilized to support organizational health, first aid training, public awareness activities, and fundraising efforts. The 400 first aid kits include 100 units of large kits, 100 units of medium kits and 200 units of small kits. A total of 155 kits were distributed to mid-level branches.
- Production and placement of donation boxes in high-traffic public locations to encourage voluntary contributions from the community. To strengthen fundraising activities, 53 donation boxes of two different sizes were custom-made, including 21 boxes (900×500×300 mm, 12 kg each) and 32 boxes (300×150×350 mm, 3 kg each). Donation boxes were distributed and placed at: the MRCS HQ, 16 branches of Asia Pharm pharmacies, the International Airport, Emart shopping centers and 31 mid-level branches each receiving 1 box;
- Media support for operations – MRCS enhanced visibility of MRCS activities and appeals through traditional and social media channels to attract donors and partners, and established "Humanitarian journalists group" organizing communication training to provide information on dignified reporting on emergencies/
- Acquisition of IT tools and equipment to strengthen MRCS's digital environment, facilitating more effective online engagement, outreach, and donor communication. In order to strengthen the Secretariat's website, media development, public relations, and online donation capacity, as well as to enhance overall IT capacity, IT equipment was purchased including desktops, pads, phones, laptops, mice and keyboards. These were allocated to the Partnership & Resource Development Department and the Administration, Monitoring & Evaluation Team staff. These actions not only supported the immediate visibility of the Dzud operation but also contributed to MRCS's long-term financial sustainability by diversifying income sources and enhancing public engagement mechanisms.

Challenges:

While the operation demonstrated MRCS's improved operational capacity, several challenges were identified:

- Inconsistent registration and recordkeeping of volunteers across some branches made mobilization and tracking more difficult.
- Gender imbalance in physically demanding tasks highlighted the need for more inclusive volunteer recruitment and task allocation.
- Limited access to digital tools at the branch level hindered timely data entry and feedback registration in remote locations.

Lessons Learned:

- Pre-deployment training, early insurance coverage, and prepositioning of protective gear are essential components of safe and effective volunteer deployment in climate-induced emergencies.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Movement and Membership Coordination

During the operation period, the IFRC and MRCS engaged and coordinated with movement partners through a series of events to provide timely discussions on the situation of dzud, the progress with the EA operation and lessons learnt, including:

- The 1st Partners Call on the Dzud Response in Mongolia was organized by IFRC and MRCS on 15 March 2024, where the IFRC and MRCS briefly the dzud situation and forecast, and launched the Emergency Appeal.
- The 2nd Partners Call on the Dzud response in Mongolia was organized by IFRC and MRCS on 16 April 2024. In the meeting, IFRC and MRCS jointly briefed the Partner National Societies, non-Movement partners and donors on the Dzud situation as well as the responses by MRCS with support from IFRC and other partners and donors.
- The 3rd Partners Call on the Dzud response in Mongolia was jointly organized online by IFRC and MRCS on 17 June 2024. During the call, IFRC and MRCS briefed the Partner National Societies, non-Movement partners and donors on the progress of MRCS response operation for Dzud, the technical support IFRC has provided to MRCS, as well as the challenge of lacking sustained financial resources to support the early recovery activities.
- In the East Asia Five Plus Leaders Forum organized on 30 July – 1 August 2024, MRCS shared the progress with the implementation of MRCS's dzud response with a focus on the Emergency Appeal operation with the Red Cross Society of China, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Korean National Red Cross Society, the IFRC and the ICRC, highlighting the digitalization efforts of the operation and the recovery needs of the herders yet to be met.
- The 4th Partners Call on the dzud response in Mongolia was organized on 30 September 2024 by the IFRC and MRCS. The IFRC and MRCS updated the partners on the progress with the implementation of the emergency appeal and introduced the main findings from the Social Economic Impact Assessment of Dzud 2023-2024.

Humanitarian System

The MRCS and the IFRC also engaged actively with the wider humanitarian system through the following events which attracted donor support to the operation, updated the stakeholders on the dzud development and operation progress, and ensured the complementarity of the actions by different stakeholders:

- The 1st Humanitarian Friends Meeting on Dzud response in Mongolia was organized by MRCS at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 25 January 2024. This initial meeting was convened before the launch of the Emergency Appeal, gathered key diplomatic missions, UN agencies, and humanitarian stakeholders based in Ulaanbaatar. It served as the first coordinated step toward international engagement on the unfolding Dzud crisis. During the session, MRCS presented the initial scope of the disaster, early response actions, and highlighted urgent funding needs. This meeting was instrumental in mobilizing early awareness and support for the Dzud response, laying the groundwork for the upcoming Emergency Appeal
- The 2nd Humanitarian Friends Meeting was jointly organized by MRCS, IFRC, and the Embassy of Mongolia in Beijing on 29 February 2024. Targeting diplomatic missions and development partners based in China and the broader region, this meeting provided a comprehensive briefing on the humanitarian impacts of the 2023/2024 Dzud. It was during this meeting that a consensus emerged to trigger the launch of the IFRC Emergency Appeal, recognizing the scale of the crisis and the urgent need for coordinated international assistance. The Appeal was officially launched two weeks later, on 15 March 2024.
- The 3rd Humanitarian Friends Meeting was organized by IFRC with active participation and support from MRCS, in Beijing on 14 May 2024. In total, 41 participants from 26 diplomatic, governmental, academic and RCRC joined the event. The participants were briefed on the IFRC and MRCS response to the Dzud as well as the needs and gaps in the immediate response, early recovery and resilience building stages. The briefing was followed by a discussion that emphasized the needs and importance of investing in resilience building interventions.
- IFRC and MRCS participated in the Extended Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting on Dzud on 30 April 2024. The National Emergency Management Agency, National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring and Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI) updated about the government

actions and plans for Dzud response and recovery. MRCS has been regularly sharing 5W updates of its response interventions with the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO) in Mongolia.

- The IFRC and the MRCS joined a partnership with the UNDP, UNRCO, FAO, IOM and UNESCO offices in Mongolia and the NEMA in jointly conducting a Social and Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) of dzud in Mongolia based on the experience from the winter of 2023/2024. The SEIA was published in May 2025.
- The IFRC and the MRCS joined a Dzud Lessons Learnt Workshop on 12 September 2024 jointly organized the UN FAO in Mongolia and the State Emergency Commission of Mongolia, during which the UN Humanitarian Country Team and the Mongolian governments presented the main lessons learnt from the preparedness and response to the 2023/2024 dzud in Mongolia.
- Humanitarian country team (HCT) meeting was organized to discuss the upcoming winter 2024/2025 outlook in Mongolia on 26 September 2024. During the meeting, the secretariat of the State Emergency Commission, NAMEM, and MoFALI have introduced the upcoming winter forecast, pasture carrying capacity and national winter preparations to the stakeholders.

Coordination with the Authorities

MRCS maintained close coordination with the national authorities throughout the operation by deploying NDRT members in shifts to the State Emergency Commission's EOC after its activation on 8 December 2023. This setup enabled real-time information sharing, joint planning, and rapid decision-making with the NEMA and other government counterparts. Additionally, MRCS's established role as an auxiliary to the government and its nationwide branch network facilitated smooth cooperation at both national and local levels, enhancing access to affected areas and the overall efficiency of the response.

The IFRC and the MRCS are in close coordination with the NEMA, the MoFALI, and the NAMEM in the development of the SEIA.

Challenges:

- Prior to the Emergency Appeal launch, coordination with international partners was ad hoc and required extra effort to align messages and priorities across multiple platforms.
- Sustaining donor engagement proved difficult beyond initial funding cycles. As the operation transitioned to early recovery, some partners hesitated to commit long-term support despite evidence of ongoing needs.

Lesson Learned:

- Multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, such as the Humanitarian Friends meetings and partner calls, were effective in mobilizing awareness, resources, and action.
- Frequent and transparent partner updates, especially through regular Partner calls and HCT briefings, helped maintain trust and ensured operational alignment across humanitarian actors.



**Secretariat
Services**

Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
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>	1	1

Surge Deployment, monitoring and support missions:

From March to August 2024, the IFRC deployed 7 surge staff to support MRCS in designing and implementing the operation, including 2 Operations Managers, 2 PMER Officers, 1 CVA Coordinator, 1 CEA Officer, and 1 MHPSS Coordinator.

Key IFRC monitoring and support missions included:

- 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 inUvs 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 Communications Team conducted a field visit to Sukhbaatar province in Mongolia in May 2025 to collect communications materials for the conclusion of the project. The team visited three herder families to learn about their stories, including the initial challenges they faced, the support they received from the MRCS and the IFRC and how this assistance made a difference in their lives both now and in the future. The team also interviewed MRCS Secretary General, Director of Health Department and the manager of Sukhbaatar branch. Interviews, pictures and videos were collected and later made into various communications products including four videos, two website articles and various posts to disseminate the efforts of the MRCS.
- As part of the monitoring of the Emergency Appeal, a field visit was conducted by the IFRC senior PMER officer to a herder family affected by the harsh winter. The family shared that extreme weather had severely reduced their livestock, undermining both livelihoods and food security. They expressed appreciation for the emergency assistance provided through the Red Cross, which helped them sustain their remaining animals and meet essential needs. The visit provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of the support delivered and the ongoing challenges faced by herder households in their recovery.

Communications:

The IFRC promoted activities related to the Emergency Appeal through various online platforms and channels. For website publication, a [press release](#) and a [feature story](#) were published at the early stage of the Dzud operation. Towards the end of the emergency appeal project, a [human-touch article](#) featuring one herder family and a [press release](#) summarizing the response actions and impact the project brought were published. In total, **four articles** were published on the website. These contents were also posted on the IFRC Chinese social media platforms ([Weibo](#)), IFRC [Asia-Pacific X](#) (Twitter) account and IFRC accounts including [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#), and shared by the leadership on their own accounts.

For social media, more than 210,000 views reached from 55 social media posts on both IFRC Chinese platforms – Weixin and Weibo: (e.g: [One](#), [Two](#), [Three](#), [Four](#), [Five](#)), 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 12 major media agencies including [Al-Jazeera](#) covering the Dzud situation in Mongolia and the response from the IFRC and MRCS.

Here are more examples of the collective advocacy efforts:

Press Releases : [One](#), [Two](#), [Three](#). | Stories: [One](#), [Two](#). | X (Twitter): [One](#), [Two](#), [Three](#), [Four](#), [Five](#), [Six](#). | LinkedIn : [One](#), [Two](#) | Facebook: [One](#), [Two](#), [Three](#).

Joint Social Economic Impact Assessment:

The IFRC and MRCS participated in a joint Social Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) of Dzud 2023/2024 led by UNDP Mongolia. The assessment report⁴ has been finalized and published in May 2025. The report put forward the following recommendations for short-term and long-term resilience strengthening against dzud.

Short Term Recommendations

1. Enhanced Impact Based Forecasting and Early Warning Systems (EWS): Develop and implement forecasting and early warning systems tailored for different audiences and conduct community awareness programs for effective use.
2. Forecast Based Financing: Allocate resources for immediate relief and essential supplies. Provide emergency funds and financial aid based on forecasts. Expedite livestock insurance claims in the event of disaster.
3. Response Mechanism Capacity: Improve emergency response capacity, ensure continuous supply of essentials, and increase all season mobile services for herding communities.
4. Technological Solutions: Use technology for rapid assessment and tracking responses, expand weather observation networks, and use social media crowdsourcing for crisis mapping. Further, introduce online learning platforms for the herder families and enhance market opportunities through e-commerce platforms in rural areas to create opportunities.
5. Health and Psychological Support: Ensure nutrition and medical care for vulnerable groups, provide guidelines for preventing gender-based violence in disasters, and offer mental health support and counselling. For remote area populations, online clinics for veterinary care, as well as physical and mental health of affected families, can be a viable solution to address the needs of the herders to help them understand the changing risk scenario and measures to cope with and adapt to the changing conditions.

Long-term Recommendations

1. Improved Livestock Management: Invest in extension services, build herder capacity, and implement sustainable livestock management practices for long-term resilience.
2. Rural Infrastructure Improvement: Invest in roads, communication networks, and livestock value chains and veterinary care centres. Improve herders access to socio-economic services to reduce rural-urban migration.
3. Climate Adaptation and Risk Management: Enhance resilience through research, adoption of climate adaptive practices, and strategic resource allocations.
4. Pastureland Management: Conduct risk assessments, monitor pastureland conditions, and implement sustainable land management practices.
5. Long-term Community-Based Planning: Educate and involve communities in planning and response strategies.
6. Economic Diversification: Invest in integrated land management, renewable energy, and alternative livelihood.

⁴ https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2025-06/full_report_socio-economic_impact_assessment_of_dzud_2023-2024_dzud_resilience_strategy_policy_recommendations.pdf

Final Evaluation:

The final evaluation was conducted through a Lessons Learned Workshop, which created a participatory space to reflect on operational experiences, capture best practices, and identify areas for improvement. Building on these insights, a Theory of Change (ToC) workshop was convened to translate lessons into desired changes with shared destination. This process led directly to the development of MRCS's Climate Resilience Strategy, ensuring that the strategy was grounded in both evidence and collective reflection. The findings and recommendations from the SEIA, together with lessons learned and alignment with national policy frameworks, have informed the draft strategy, developed with support from IFRC. Once endorsed by MRCS, it will set out strategic priorities for reducing climate-related risks, strengthening community adaptation, and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable groups. The strategy provides a framework that goes beyond immediate response, guiding sustainable efforts in climate preparedness, adaptation, and mitigation.

Challenges:

- While the IFRC Surge team supported the MRCS in the development of mid and long-term development strategies for thematic areas, the sustained implementation of these strategies and plans requires continued investment from the NS and support from other partners.

Lesson Learned:

- IFRC needs to continue to support the NS to explore resources to ensure the strategies developed with the assistance of the IFRC surge could be implemented to bring forth sustainable and long-term institutional capacity building and development of the NS.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

As of 30 June 2025, the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal coverage is **CHF 2,737,820** (approximately 60.84 per cent) against a funding requirement of CHF 4.5 million. The contribution includes CHF 1 million from IFRC-DREF loan and in-kind contribution of CHF 11,604.

The total expenditure recorded was **CHF 2,736,906**, representing 99.97 per cent utilization of the available funds. A detailed financial breakdown, including income, expenditure, and balance, is available in the attached final financial report. The remaining balance to be returned to the IFRC DREF pot in line with IFRC policy.

Contact information

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

At the Mongolian Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Bolormaa Nordov; email: bolormaa.n@redcross.mn
- **Director of Climate Change and Disaster Management Department:** Munguntuya Sharavnyambu; email: munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn

At the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Beijing:

- **Head of Delegation:** Olga Dzhumaeva; email: olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org
- **Deputy Head of Delegation:** Yunhong Zhang; email: yunhong.zhang@ifrc.org

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

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- **Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit:** Joy Singhal; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- **Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters:** Felipe Delcid; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- **Operations Coordinator:** Saara Ilmonen; email: opscoord.eastasia@ifrc.org
- **Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org
- **Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance:** Alice Ho; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva:

- **Senior Officer, Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **Senior Officer, Partnerships-in-Emergencies:** Mohd Hisham Ahmad Nazri; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Manager – Regional Logistics Unit:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/2-2025/8	Operation	MDRMN020
Budget Timeframe	2024/2-2025/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Sep 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMN020 - Mongolia - Cold wave

Operating Timeframe: 02 Feb 2024 to 30 Jun 2025; appeal launch date: 15 Mar 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	4,500,000
Donor Response* as per 30 Sep 2025	1,726,216
Appeal Coverage	38.36%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0
PO02 - Livelihoods	706,375	731,058	-24,683
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	896,033	944,287	-48,253
PO04 - Health	142,983	145,015	-2,032
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	61,842	54,936	6,906
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	207,198	-162,209	369,407
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	22,759	24,953	-2,194
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	2,037,190	1,738,039	299,151
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	5,000	4,850	150
EA02 - Secretariat Services	263,025	521,117	-258,091
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	426,678	472,900	-46,222
Enabling Approaches Total	694,704	998,867	-304,163
Grand Total	2,731,893	2,736,906	-5,012

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/08

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,737,820
Expenditure	-2,736,906
Closing Balance	914
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	914

IV. DREF Loan

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

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/2-2025/8	Operation	MDRMN020
Budget Timeframe	2024/2-2025/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Sep 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMN020 - Mongolia - Cold wave

Operating Timeframe: 02 Feb 2024 to 30 Jun 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	487,800				487,800	
Finnish Red Cross	219,203				219,203	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	23,371				23,371	
Japanese Red Cross Society	29,883	11,604			41,487	
Luxembourg Government	97,013				97,013	
Mongol American Cultural Association	4,441				4,441	
On Line donations	1,595				1,595	
Poland Government	45,000				45,000	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,885				9,885	
Saudi Red Crescent Authority (from Saudi Arabia Gove	21,211				21,211	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	141,969				141,969	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	416,275				416,275	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	32,953				32,953	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,726,216	11,604	0	1,000,000	2,737,820	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,737,820	0