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# Mongolia /East-Asia: Dzud

## Final report early action



|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Early Action Protocol (EAP) Number:</b> EAP2019MN0001  | <b>Date of EAP activation:</b> 08/01/2020   |
| <b>Early Action Timeframe:</b> 91 days  | <b>Early Action Protocol Approved:</b> 17/06/19   |
| <b>Number of people at risk:</b> Approximately 15,000 people  | <b>Number of people reached:</b> 4,052 total (1,180 female and 1,021 male adults, and 1,851 children) |
| <b>Budget:</b> 205,643 Swiss francs   | <b>Date of publication:</b> 06/07/2020  |
| <b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Climate Centre   |   |
| <b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental monitoring (NAMEM), Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industries (MOFALI), Local government units (LGU), Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA), Khan Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) |   |

The Forecast based Action by the DREF allocated CHF 205,643 to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of 'dzud' in Mongolia. The early actions to be conducted have been pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the Early Action Protocol [[Dzud/Mongolia](#)].

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Summary of the Early Action Protocol (EAP)

For many years, Mongolian herders have been fighting against unique disaster called 'dzud', a severe winter condition in which large number of livestock perish due to malnutrition or directly from cold. Mongolia has a high elevation, with a cold and dry climate, and is dominated by extreme continental climate with long, cold winters and short summers, during which most precipitation falls. As effects of climate change intensifies year by year, the frequency of severe winter grows and makes it even harder for herders who are already busy competing with harsh climate. Dzud is not only the cause of livestock mortality but it also destroys livelihoods of herders and greatly damages the general economy and society depending on the scope. Most sadly, dzud could be the reason for suicide as when herders find all their livestock which they tended all their life perished overnight, they experience great psychological trauma. Another social issue which follows dzud is a flow of migrants to urban areas. Herding is a way of life for over a fifth of Mongolians, and of symbolic importance to the whole country. But now many herders give up on herding and move to Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia, for a fixed job salary. Former herders usually settle on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar and are lacking of skills other than herding, and they usually end up with low-paying jobs with no social security. Even worse, there are many cases of former herders who moved to the city who became an alcoholic or involved in theft and crimes.

MRCS has been assisting the herders who had been affected by dzud for many years to save livelihoods and relieve the suffering and has been working to improve the means to assist the herders and reduce impacts of dzud. From 2019 winter, with support from IFRC and Climate Centre, MRCS became available to prevent the vulnerable herders from impacts of dzud. Using pre-defined mechanism, the early action protocol (EAP), the scientific trigger, dzud risk map developed by NAMEM, MRCS could allocate humanitarian aid to the high-risk areas before dzud strikes.

<sup>1</sup> Dzud is a Mongolian term for severe winter which causes mass of livestock mortality.

On 2 January 2020, dzud risk map was published and 97 soums<sup>2</sup> in 13 provinces were at very high risk, which triggered EAP for Mongolia. The threshold for trigger activation is when dzud risk map indicates 20 per cent coverage of the highest risk level over no less than three provinces. In the dzud risk map published on 2 January, eight provinces had more than 20 per cent of risk in their areas.

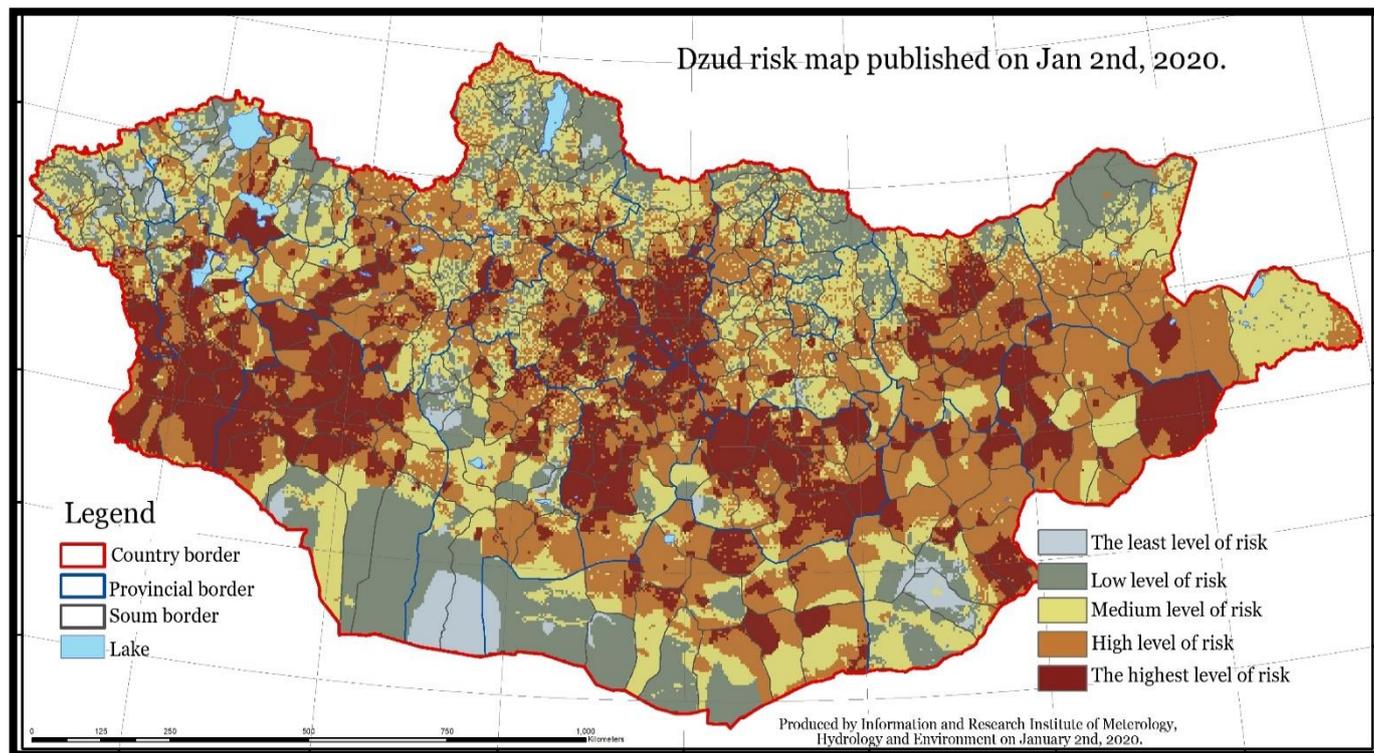


Figure 1: Dzud risk map, January 2020

As defined in the EAP, MRCS targeted eight provinces (Govi-Altai, Khovd, Arkhangai, Bulgan, Uvurkhangai, Dundgobi, Sukhbaatar, Khentii) and assisted 1,000 vulnerable herder households (4,052 people) in those provinces with unconditional cash grant and livestock nutrition kits. Initial assessments were conducted by Red Cross branches in local areas through visit to herder households in high-risk areas to identify the actual needs. The assessment showed that the herder households had been lacking cash in hand because their source for cash is seasonally available as they sell goat wool in spring. If they are provided with cash, the herders could buy hay and fodder from nearby salesman (for example in province centre). Also, the herders generally had said livestock minerals and vitamins are vital to the herd. In rural areas, livestock vitamin and minerals are scarce, and livestock are malnourished without the vitamins and minerals. To elaborate, cold-stressed livestock in malnourished condition cannot digest, even if they are fed with hay or fodder. The malnourished livestock must first be supplied with vitamins and minerals to recover their digestive system.

On top of the original two months (January to March 2020) operation timeframe, the MRCS requested for and was granted with a one-month no-cost extension as project evaluation activities were delayed due to a country-wide road closure by the Mongolian government as one of the COVID-19 outbreak prevention measures in Mongolia. This delayed the previous schedule of the final evaluation to access into the targeted areas including defined in the EAP – the MRCS targeted eight provinces (Govi-Altai, Khovd, Arkhangai, Bulgan, Uvurkhangai, Dundgobi, Sukhbaatar and Khentii).

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall objective

The overall objective was to satisfy the essential needs of the 1,000 most vulnerable (herder) households who were at high risk of impact of dzud through provision of cash and livestock nutrition kits. The operation aimed to assist the vulnerable households residing in high risk areas for early action to ensure their preparedness for potential dzud or dzud that could harm their livelihoods.

<sup>2</sup> Soum is Mongolian administrative unit below province.

## Summary of EAP implementation

### Host National Society

Since the beginning of the winter, MRCS has been monitoring the winter situation through its branches and attending State Emergency Commission and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. National Disaster Response Team and Branch Disaster Response Team members had been trained and ensured readiness for activation of the EAP. MRCS organized annual the stakeholders meeting and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) trainings to prepare for potential activation before dzud risk map was published.

The EAP was officially triggered and the operation started on 8 January. However, government assessment of 12 January, showed 41 soums of 9 provinces were in white dzud condition and 51 soums of 16 provinces in near white dzud condition. MRCS was able to reach only 1,000 herder households through the EAP but as winter condition took dramatic negative turn and almost 70 percent of the country was affected, MRCS sought additional funding from IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Plan of Action was approved on 7 February. Within the DREF operation, MRCS is in process of assisting 1,750 households who are affected by dzud without duplication of those who had been assisted from the EAP.

Each household received one box of livestock nutrition kit and unconditional cash worth 240,000 Mongolian tugriks (CHF 83) from MRCS. A total of 1,000 households in eight provinces identified in very high risk areas for dzud were selected as the beneficiaries. MRCS selected a total of 1,000 households using its beneficiary selection criteria to include the following:

- Single headed household with three or more children under the age of 16 (male or female).
- Household with five or more children under the age of 16
- Household with elderly member (+60)
- Household with person with disability member.

Households who met these criteria must also have 50-400 livestock. Beneficiary selection started from Red Cross branch working with soum governors, social worker and citizens' representative. They identified the herders according to the set criteria above, then the list was sent to MRCS Headquarters (HQ) for further analysis and verification. Once the list had been validated by MRCS HQ, the final beneficiary list was shared with Khan Bank for entry into the bank system and for money transfer to the intended beneficiaries.

**Table 1: Household distribution by province**

| No           | Province   | # of households |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1            | Arkhangai  | 100             |
| 2            | Bulgan     | 100             |
| 3            | Govi-Altai | 200             |
| 4            | Khentii    | 75              |
| 5            | Khovd      | 150             |
| 6            | Uvurkhanga | 200             |
| 7            | Uvs        | 100             |
| 8            | Sukhbaatar | 75              |
| <b>Total</b> |            | <b>1,000</b>    |



Senior herder receives livestock nutrition kit in Naranbulag soum in Uvs province. (Photo: MRCS)

The first batch of 784 households received their cash assistance on 27 January 2020 and the other 216 households received their cash assistance on 4 February through their bank accounts. The trucks transporting the livestock nutrition care kits left Ulaanbaatar city on 29 January and by 10 February, all the households had received their livestock nutrition kits.

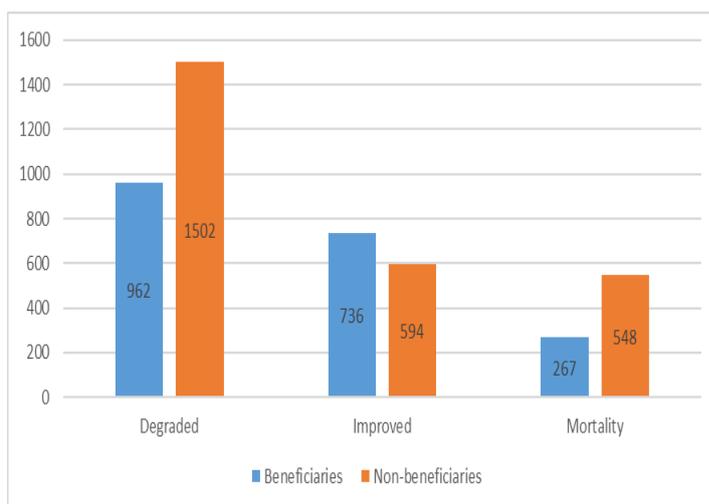
Even though MRCS proposed to finish the overall activities within two months or until 8 March 2020, due to COVID-19 spread in China and the rest of the world, the government of Mongolia closed its local roads for 14 days to mitigate the virus, and the planned evaluation activities including impact analysis were cancelled. However, despite the lockdown implemented by the government, as the member of State Emergency Commission, MRCS completed the impact analysis survey and developed the report. The survey aimed to evaluate how early action and relief action differ and which one is more efficient in terms of financial resource and effect. MRCS and National Disaster Response Team

(NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members took surveys from 114 herders of whom 57 were EAP beneficiaries.

The 114 herders had 22,610 livestock according to livestock census in December 2019 and until survey date, 815 livestock had perished. The estimated worth of 815 livestock was 54.5 million Mongolian tugriks (MNT) and beneficiary households lost livestock worth of MNT 17.8 million while non-beneficiary households lost livestock worth of MNT 36.6 million. Basing on the monetary value of the livestock, estimation was made to see how much money beneficiary group saved and beneficiary household averagely had MNT 449.2 thousand less livestock mortality. We could see from the study results that livestock mortality for the beneficiary households have two times less than livestock mortality of non-beneficiary households, and non-beneficiary households had more livestock with exhausted state while beneficiary households had more livestock with improved health state. This could be linked to high rate of cash assistance spending for hay, fodder and livestock medicine, and nutrition items which sum up to 63.9 per cent of total cash assistance. Averagely the herders used the hay and fodder bought with cash assistance for 23 days.

**Table 2: Cash assistance spending of surveyed early action beneficiaries**

| Indicator  | Amount (USD) | Percentage |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Hay and fodder   | 2,662.86     | 54.50%     |
| Livestock nutrition  | 440.89       | 9%         |
| Livestock health   | 21.43        | 0.40%      |
| Household consumption, food  | 965.00       | 19.70%     |
| Household items  | 135.36       | 2.70%      |
| Used for health issues   | 280.36       | 5.70%      |
| Stationaries for children (in order to study from home via televised lessons), mobile data | 142.86       | 2.90%      |
| Borrowed to others   | 25.00        | 0.50%      |
| Other  | 194.64       | 3.90%      |



**Figure 2: Difference in livestock health status**

To illustrate how much money was saved when the herders bought the hay bales in February 2020 with cash assistance than buying hay bales in April 2020, with available price data from National Statistics Office, it was estimated that averagely beneficiary household saved MNT 10,100 from buying hay bales. Also 64 per cent of the cash assistance was used for livestock related spending.

As MRCS needed to extend the humanitarian response operation for Dzud, due to high level of vulnerability this year, MRCS requested for additional funding through DREF to assist 1,750 herder households. MRCS combined the two operations' lessons learned workshop, which was organized including mid-level branch secretaries from all relevant branches at MRCS Youth development center. During the workshop, branch secretaries and NDRT members discussed the challenges during the operation at operational and management level. As a result of the workshop, recommendation to MRCS headquarters, mid-level branches and primary level branches were developed.

The recommendations developed from lessons learned workshop regarding early action protocol activation to reduce dzud impact includes the following:

**To headquarters of MRCS:**

1. To make following changes to the beneficiary selection criteria:
  - Decrease the number of children from five to three in the criteria families with multiple children.
  - DREF to adapt/modify beneficiary selection criteria based on reported damaged and needs assessment as further mentioned in the below bullets.
  - For Disaster Response Emergency Fund operation, include the percentage of livestock mortality as one of the criteria.
  - Change the criteria senior (+60) with no guardian to "senior (+60) who herds livestock themselves".
2. Revisit cash feasibility assessment and adjust value of cash assistance to minimum subsistence levels
3. To hire responsible staff for volunteers



Lessons learned workshop. (Photo: MRCS)

4. Monitor and evaluate if the recommendations are being implemented and coming in action when the operation starts and create mechanism in which that will work.

#### **To Mid-level branches:**

1. To have formal agreements with the local governmental and non-governmental organizations such as labor and social care office, food and agricultural office, and Khan Bank to cooperate during and pre-disaster at the local level.
2. Regularly organize experience sharing among the mid-level branches to share the challenges and solutions.
3. Regularly provide training to the primary-level branch members and volunteers on how to coordinate relief distribution.
4. Ensure all members and volunteers are adhering to the seven fundamental principles by organizing regular training.

#### **To Primary level branches:**

1. Ensure training to primary level branch members and volunteers are regular organized; refresher trainings for the primary level branches are important.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement**

The EAP was jointly developed by IFRC, and Climate Centre, and they continued to provide expertise and support during the operation. Also, IFRC's Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Beijing, and IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO) provided MRCS with administrative and technical support.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

In December 2019, the Government of Mongolia decided to allocate a funding of MNT 1.7 billion (CHF 600,000) to provinces with higher risk of being affected by dzud. The following allocations were made by the government:

- Allocated MNT 50 million to Uvurkhangai, Arkhangai, Dundogovi, Tuv, Bulgan, Zavkhan, and Khuvsgul provinces where most herders migrate or go on otor<sup>3</sup>.
- allocated 1,710 tons of hay without charge, and 1,370 tons of fodder at 50 per cent discounted price to Dundgovi, Uvurkhangai, and Tuv provinces.
- Allocated 10 vehicles to Local Emergency Authority, Agency for Food, Agriculture and Health Centres in Uvurkhangai, Dundgovi, Bulgan, Tuv and Khuvsgul provinces.
- Allocated veterinarian medicines and nutrition items worth of MNT 40.3 million to Uvurkhangai, Dundgovi, Tuv, Zavkhan and Khuvsgul provinces.

Mongolian government also limited bran export until 1 April 2020 to protect internal market and keep the price stable and increase the supply to the herders.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) also activated their early action along with dzud risk map and allocated cash and livestock nutrition kits to 450 households in Tuv, Dundgovi, Bayan-Ulgii, and Dornogovi provinces. The MRCS and FAO exchanged data to avoid duplication of assistance to the herders and coordinated their activities. UNICEF provided cash assistance to the children under the age of five in four soums of Zavkhan province in December 2019, as part of piloting a cash transfers for children during climate related shocks. World Vision Mongolia's Khentii province branch also provided fodder support to herders in four soums of Khentii province.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human Resources**

MRCS organized refresher training for 27 volunteers from 8 relevant branches and stakeholders' meeting to ensure effective and efficient response. As command of chain was already coordinated and the relevant actors were sensitized of their own duties in the protocol, the project implementation went as smooth as it needs.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Local procurement was done by the MRCS in accordance with the operation's requirements, and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. Logistics for the Cash transfer programming including the bank transfers to the recipient affected families via national banks once the banking system was already in use due to previous operations. The Forecast based action by DREF budget covered the bank fees related to these transfers. Transport and distribution costs were included in the budget. Animal care kits were procured in Ulaanbaatar and transported to at-risk

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<sup>3</sup> Otor is an act of pasturing of animals in groups seeking for better pasture away from regular pastures.

provinces, transport and distribution costs were included in Forecast based action by DREF budget. With support from Local Emergency Management Agency and local authorities as well as the MRCS branches handed it over to the at-risk communities.

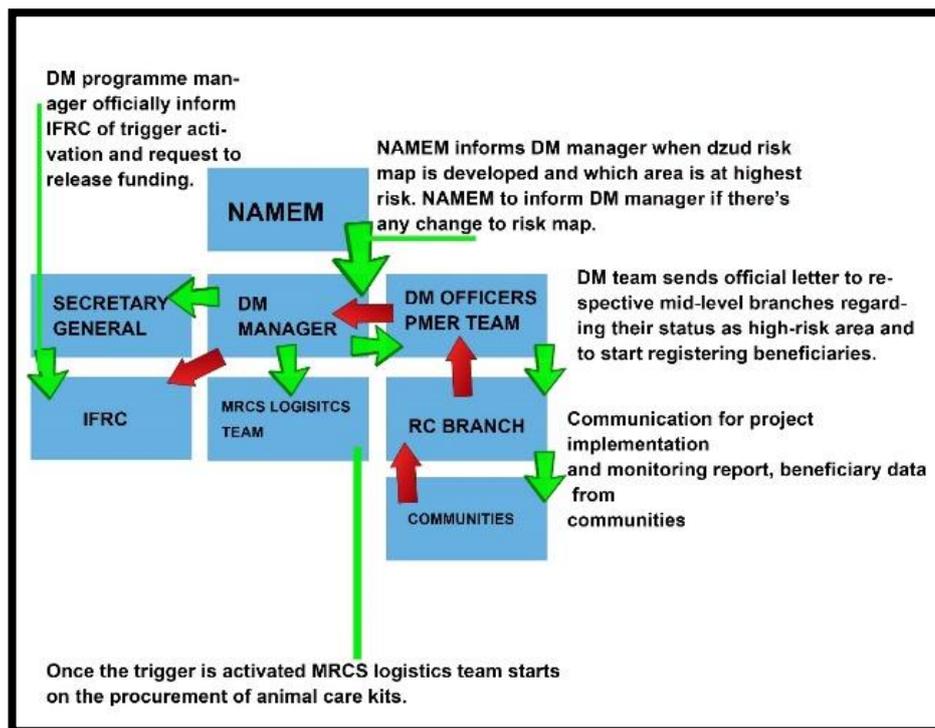


Figure 3: Command chain used for EAP implementation.

### Information Technology

The MRCS utilized existing capacity to facilitate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant multi-sector data and information so as to support evidence-based decision making that can contribute to an effective humanitarian intervention.

### Communications and Information

Press conference was organized at MRCS headquarters to ensure transparency and accountability and project information was shared via social media, MRCS website and Mongolian National Broadcasting. Website news include following:

1. <https://www.redcross.mn/News/NewsDetail/3007>
2. <https://www.redcross.mn/News/NewsDetail/2997>
3. <http://unuudur.mn/1000-%D0%BC%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%87%D0%B8%D0%BD-%D3%A9%D1%80%D1%85%D3%A9%D0%B4-%D1%82%D1%83%D1%81-%D0%B1%D2%AF%D1%80-240-%D0%BC%D1%8F%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%B0%D0%BD-%D1%82%D3%A9%D0%B3%D1%80%D3%A9%D0%B3-%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%BE/>
4. <https://www.montsame.mn/mn/read/212860>
5. <https://ikon.mn/n/1rqq>
6. <https://gereg.mn/news/40369>
7. <http://eagle.mn/r/67655>

### Community Engagement and Accountability

MRCS established beneficiary complaint number 98106106 to engage directly with the community and advertised the number at distribution sites, and it was also printed on hand-out and brought to each beneficiary household. The complaint number is a toll number but it's a G-Mobile number which is Mongolian mobile network mostly used by herders and G-mobile numbers are toll free to make dial to each other. There were 32 calls from the beneficiaries and 19 beneficiaries to express gratitude while 13 beneficiaries called to ask where the cash assistance and animal care kits will be allocated.

### Security

To ensure security of the beneficiaries, cash transfer was directly made by electronical ways to the beneficiary account and animal care kit distributions were organized accordingly to the [IFRC Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender,](#)

[Inclusion](#) (e.g. in daylight, close to accommodations, and etc.). Also complaint mechanisms including hotline and complaint box were put in place to register beneficiary complaints such as fraud and safety issues. Distributions were held under monitoring and coordination by Red Cross branch officer and volunteers while local emergency officers provided security service.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

NDRT members were deployed to project target areas to monitor the implementation and evaluate the impact of the project. A total of 57 beneficiaries were surveyed and compared to post-disaster beneficiaries to evaluate the impact of the early action. For more information of the evaluation, [click here](#). Due to COVID-19 restrictions, there was no IFRC on-site monitoring.

### **Administration and Finance**

IFRC provided the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The MRCS has been supported for many years by IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. The IFRC finance and administration team in the IFRC CCST provided support to the operation as requested by the MRCS and the IFRC programme manager and budget holder.

### **Challenges and lessons learned**

- Trigger date was until the 31st of December 2019 in the early action protocol but the dzud risk map, the trigger was updated two days later and met threshold to activate the early action protocol. MRCS requested from IFRC to trigger the early action even though the trigger date was expired. It will be better to reflect this incident to update the early action protocol as trigger could still be activated when trigger date is extended by certain period (perhaps seven to ten days).
- Cases of beneficiary data mismatch during cash transfer could be reduced by closer cooperation with financial service provider at local level.
- Due to COVID-19 restrictions, it is prohibited to gather people and distribution sites had to take 2-3 people at once which slowed down the process in certain provinces.
- Budgeted amount for transportation cost of the animal care kit was not sufficient as some of the selected provinces were located over 1,000 kilometers away from Ulan Bator. After consultation with Head of the CCST Beijing, budget line was adjusted to ensure enough funding is allocated to cover transportation cost, without any effect to overall budget.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 1,000 households or 4,052 people

Male: 1,021

Female: 1180

Children: 1851

**Livelihoods Outcome 1: Communities in very high-risk areas have better resources to reduce livestock mortality.**

**Output 1.1:** The National Society strengthens the security of the livelihoods of the vulnerable population through activities to protect their sources of income and agricultural capital.

| Indicators:  |  | Target | Actual |
|--|--|--------|--------|
| 1,000 households have better resources to reduce the risk of losing their livelihoods. |  | 1,000  | 1,000  |
| P&B Output Code  | Activities planned   |        |        |
| AP009  | Procurement and transportation of livestock nutrition kits |        |        |
| AP081  | Unconditional cash assistance                              |        |        |

### Narrative description of achievements

#### Procurement and transportation of livestock nutrition kits

A total of 1,000 herder households of Arkhangai, Uvurkhantai, Govi-Altai, Khovd, Uvs, Khentii, Sukhbaatar and Bulgan provinces were identified according to beneficiary selection criteria of having less than 200 animals, and met at least one of the following criteria:

- Single headed household with three or more children under the age of 16 (male or female).
- Household with five or more children under the age of 16.
- Household with elderly member.
- Household with person with disability member.

Animal care kit items and quantity had been decided, based on the consultation with Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Mongolia. The procurement of food parcel and animal care kit were conducted centrally in Ulaanbaatar by MRCS HQ office, ensuring that procurements were done in accordance with procurement procedures and financial regulations of both MRCS and IFRC. Information regarding procurement process was shared with IFRC CCST in Beijing throughout the operation.

The distribution of relief items started on 29 January 2020. NEMA supported the transportation of the relief items to the targeted soums from province centers. Branch disaster response teams and volunteers were mobilized at the distribution sites. MRCS mid-level branch staff, with support from Local Emergency Management Agency delivered relief items to beneficiaries who were not able to come to distribution sites, due to difficulties such as road blockage and lack of means of access and transportation.

**Tabl3 3: Details of animal care kit items and quantity**

| No | Product            | Quantity per family |
|----|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Mineral block      | 60kg                |
| 2. | Vitamin supplement | 1kg                 |
| 3. | Hoof ointment      | 1 pcs               |
| 4. | Eye ointment       | 1 pcs               |
| 5. | Fish oil           | 2 litres            |

### **Unconditional cash assistance**

A total of 1,000 households were assisted with unconditional cash grant of MNT 240,000 (approximately CHF 83) per household. MRCS branches registered vulnerable herder households based on data collected from local authorities as well as data collected in Local Emergency Management Agency. Beneficiary selection by MRCS branches was validated by NDRT members at headquarter.

The transfer of cash assistance started on 27 January 2020. Having leveraging on the past cash transfer experience, the implementation of cash distribution through Khan Bank was efficient and convenient to all parties involved. Compared to past operations, much of shortcomings occurred during previous cash transfer programme such as mismatches between beneficiaries' names and citizen ID cards and misspelling of the names and registration number were avoided through thorough checking and screening of beneficiary lists. However, there were still some cases of mismatches.

MRCS trained volunteers worked at distribution sites to conduct onsite monitoring and to assist beneficiaries. There were no security issues occurred during the distribution.

**Challenges:** Budgeted amount for transportation cost of the animal care kit was not sufficient as some of the selected provinces were located over 1,000km away from UB. After consultation with Head of the CCST Beijing, budget line was adjusted to ensure enough funding is allocated to cover transportation cost, without any effect to overall budget.

**Lessons learnt:** It was recommended to mid-level branches at the lessons learned workshop that each mid-level branch should sign cooperation agreement with their local Khan banks on data sharing and validating to reduce cases of mismatches in further operations.

## Strategies for Implementation

### Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

**Output 1.1:** The National Society has effective and motivated Branch Disaster Response Team members and volunteers at local level.

| P&B Output Code | Activities planned   |
|-----------------|--|
| AP042           | Refresher training for branch response team members (annually) |
| AP040           | Volunteer incentive  |

**Outcome 2: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

**Output 2.1:** The National Society has strong collaboration with the stakeholders and ensure readiness of stakeholders for possible operation.

| P&B Output Code | Activities planned                    |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| AP043           | Workshop with stakeholders (annually) |

**Outcome 3: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.**

**Output 3.1:** The National Society produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

| P&B Output Code | Activities planned              |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| AP055           | IFRC monitoring                 |
| AP055           | Beneficiary satisfaction survey |

#### Narrative description of achievements

The visibility of MRCS and IFRC was ensured by using MRCS and IFRC logos on standard packages, banners, certificates and volunteer gears throughout the operation. Volunteers were given an orientation training on distribution of the assistance and conducting post distribution monitoring. NDRT members were deployed to ensure quality programming of the operation. MRCS's communications officers prepared TV programme and articles about the EAP operation, interviewed beneficiaries and disseminated it through national broadcasting channels and newspapers, websites and other online platforms in Mongolia. MRCS continuously coordinated with HCT members during the operation to ensure effective coordination between agencies that are providing humanitarian assistance. Impact analysis of the EAP was conducted and report developed.

## D. Financial report

The Forecast based Action by the DREF allocated CHF 205,643 to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of dzud in Mongolia. The total expenditure recorded by end of operation was CHF 188,858 (92 per cent spent of budget). The balance funds will be returned to the EAP DREF pool. For further details on expenditure, please refer to attached final financial report. [click [here](#)]

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Full EAP](#)
- [Notification](#)

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

#### **In the Mongolian Red Cross**

- Secretary General: Bolormaa Nordov; phone; +976 99119353; email; [bolormaa.n@redcross.mn](mailto:bolormaa.n@redcross.mn)
- Disaster Management Programme Manager: Munguntuya Sharavnyambu; phone; +976 99311909; email; [Munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn](mailto:Munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn)

#### **In the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate centre**

- **Senior Risk Advisor:** Catalina Jaime; phone; +44 7985 222831; email: [jaime@climatecentre.org](mailto:jaime@climatecentre.org)

#### **In the IFRC**

- **IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office:** Necephor Mghendi, Head of Disaster and Crisis (Prevention, Response and Recovery) Unit; phone; +60 3 9207 5711; email; [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office:** Sanna Pauliina Salmela-Eckstein, Manager; Disaster Risk Management; phone; + 60 3 9207 5732; email; [sanna.salmela@ifrc.org](mailto:sanna.salmela@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office:** Siew Hui Liew, Manager; PMER; email; [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team in Beijing:** Gwendolyn Pang, Head of CCST; phone; +86 135 110 6515; email; [gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org](mailto:gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org)

#### **In IFRC Geneva**

- **Programme and Operations focal point:** Nazira Lacayo, Senior Officer DREF, Forecast-Based Action; phone; +41 22 730 4944; email; [nazira.lacayo@ifrc.org](mailto:nazira.lacayo@ifrc.org)

## How we work

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

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |               |           |          |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2020/1-2020/6 | Operation | MDRMN010 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2020/1-2020/4 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 20/Jul/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRMN010 - Mongolia - Early Action / Dzud

Operating Timeframe: 08 Jan 2020 to 08 Apr 2020

### I. Summary

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Opening Balance</b>          | <b>0</b>        |
| <b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b> | <b>205,643</b>  |
| FBAF Allocations                | 205,643         |
| <b>Expenditure</b>              | <b>-188,858</b> |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>          | <b>16,785</b>   |

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

| Description   | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance      |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction                        |                |                | 0             |
| AOF2 - Shelter  |                |                | 0             |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs                    | 188,958        | 170,898        | 18,060        |
| AOF4 - Health   |                |                | 0             |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene                  |                |                | 0             |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion                 |                |                | 0             |
| AOF7 - Migration                                      |                |                | 0             |
| <b>Area of focus Total</b>                            | <b>188,958</b> | <b>170,898</b> | <b>18,060</b> |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies                  | 16,685         | 17,960         | -1,275        |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management    |                |                | 0             |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners |                |                | 0             |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC                           |                |                | 0             |
| <b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>              | <b>16,685</b>  | <b>17,960</b>  | <b>-1,275</b> |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                    | <b>205,643</b> | <b>188,858</b> | <b>16,785</b> |

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |               |           |          |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2020/1-2020/6 | Operation | MDRMN010 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2020/1-2020/4 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 20/Jul/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRMN010 - Mongolia - Early Action / Dzud

Operating Timeframe: 08 Jan 2020 to 08 Apr 2020

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description                                 | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance      |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b> | <b>171,958</b> | <b>155,239</b> | <b>16,719</b> |
| Seeds & Plants                              | 71,833         | 70,177         | 1,656         |
| Cash Disbursement                           | 100,125        | 85,062         | 15,063        |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>   | <b>5,467</b>   | <b>10,571</b>  | <b>-5,104</b> |
| Distribution & Monitoring                   |                | 4,113          | -4,113        |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                  | 5,467          | 6,457          | -990          |
| <b>Personnel</b>                            | <b>5,250</b>   | <b>2,125</b>   | <b>3,125</b>  |
| National Society Staff                      | 5,000          | 1,912          | 3,088         |
| Volunteers                                  | 250            | 212            | 38            |
| <b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>  | <b>10,000</b>  | <b>6,824</b>   | <b>3,176</b>  |
| Professional Fees                           | 10,000         | 6,824          | 3,176         |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                  | <b>417</b>     | <b>2,573</b>   | <b>-2,156</b> |
| Information & Public Relations              |                | 2,109          | -2,109        |
| Other General Expenses                      | 417            | 464            | -47           |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                       | <b>12,551</b>  | <b>11,527</b>  | <b>1,024</b>  |
| Programme & Services Support Recover        | 12,551         | 11,527         | 1,024         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                          | <b>205,643</b> | <b>188,858</b> | <b>16,785</b> |