FINAL REPORT

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

MONGOLIA: DZUD

2 August 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 02/03; Interim Final Report; Period covered: 17 January to 17 November, 2003; Final appeal coverage: 106.8%. ***(click here to go directly to the attached Interim Financial Report and here to go to the Contributions List).***

Appeal history:

- **Launched on 17 January 2003 for 10 months for CHF 3,906,000 (USD 2.85 million or EUR 2.67 million) to assist 115,000 beneficiaries (19,313 families). The number of beneficiaries was decreased to 96,565 in June.**
- **The operational budget was revised twice during the operation to CHF 3,100,371.**
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: CHF 300,000.**

The final financial report will be available at a later date.

Related Emergency Appeal: 02/03 Mongolia Dzud

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For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

Background

Since the winter of 1999, more than ten thousand herding families in Mongolia have lost their livestock and livelihoods to the dzud phenomena. Dzud, a Mongolian term, refers to a variety of winter conditions that destroys or prevents access to grazing material, preventing animals from eating and thus surviving during the winter months from October to May. Conditions that lead to dzud include heavy snowfall (white dzud), the formation of an impenetrable ice layer over pastures (ice dzud), or a lack of sufficient winter fodder for animals following summer drought (black dzud).

The dzud conditions that affected Mongolia's herding families in 2003 were a culmination of ten years of harsh winters and three years of dry summers which drastically effected the growth of herbage. Additionally, in some areas of Mongolia, there has also been over stocking and subsequent poaching off the ground and overgrazing of pastures. This has led to the disappearance of herbage that is relied upon to prepare hay to cover the needs of livestock during the winter months.

The people of Mongolia have traditionally lived a nomadic existence through herding livestock that includes sheep, goat, cattle, yak, horses and camels. There are also many who have returned to herding following the close of factories in the early 1990's.

Over a period of four years, 1999 to 2003 statistics suggest that approximately 8.5 million or 25% of the national herd have perished as a result of dzud conditions. The fact that traditional pastures have been over stretched over the last ten years has resulted in herders finding it significantly harder to sustain their livelihood in the severe Mongolian winter climate that includes dzuds.

Dzud and drought conditions in Mongolia have substantially depleted coping mechanisms, largely due to an increase in the numbers of herders that possess insufficient animals to sustain a living. This has resulted in an increase in poverty owing to a lack of assets or savings, and unemployment of ex-herders in *soum* (county) and *aimag* (province) centres. It has also caused an increase in the number of households migrating to Ulaanbaatar, where there is already massive unemployment. Not registering with the authorities owing to unaffordable fees has until recently resulted in families being denied access to social services. However, this position was recently changed at the end of 2003.

Summary

The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) in partnership with the Federation launched three emergency appeals between the years 1999 and 2002. These appeals provided relief assistance to herders who lost all their assets, and herders with unsustainable herds of less than one hundred animals. Assistance was also catered to support the new urban poor that often comprised of failed herders who had migrated to the capital Ulaanbaatar and other urban centres in the provinces in search of an alternative living.

In November 2002, a Federation assessment team of five people led by an independent consultant was commissioned to undertake a rapid review of the impact and sustainability of the MRCS/Federation dzud operations and development programmes during the period 1999 to 2002.

They were further tasked with developing recommendations on the most relevant, effective and sustainable programmes for future MRCS and Federation co-operation. Based on their findings, the assessment team in consultation with the national society was charged with determining whether the herders would require further Red Cross/Red Crescent assistance during the winter of 2002-2003.

Mongolia experienced early and heavy snowfall at the end of 2002, and according to the MRCS and the state emergency commission, 665,000 people or 133,000 families (average four to five people per family) were severely affected. Drought during the summer of 2002 prevented a large number of herders from collecting enough hay for the winter, forcing many to use scarce stocks of hay at the beginning of September that year.

In a report published in December 2002, the assessment team concluded that the situation merited further assistance in the form of an emergency appeal to cover the needs of herders and the urban poor during the winter of 2002-2003. It also stressed that even a bad winter without a dzud would exacerbate the effects of the three previous cycles of drought and dzud that had already created extremes of deprivation amongst a swathe of the population.

On 7 January, the head of the Federation's East Asia regional office, the regional disaster management delegate and the Federation's logistics delegate based in DPRK arrived in Ulaanbaatar to work with the MRCS on appeal preparation and to make contact with embassies and the media. During the same week the Federation's information

delegate from Beijing travelled to Mongolia to gather video footage and prepare publicity material for the launch of the appeal.

During the second week of January the Federation released CHF 300,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for the procurement of 1,000 MT of wheat flour. The MRCS with support from the Federation personnel on loan from Beijing and Pyongyang distributed six month rations of flour to 3,300 families (16,500 people) in three of the worst affected *aimags* of Khubsgul, Bulgan and Selenge to the north of the capital Ulaanbaatar. The DREF allocation was extremely valuable as it allowed the Federation and the MRCS to initiate planned relief activities while awaiting traditional donor contributions.

On 17 January 2003, at the request of the MRCS upon the recommendations of the assessment team, the Federation launched Emergency Appeal (02/03) seeking CHF 3,906,000 to assist 115,000 beneficiaries for ten months. Although the Mongolian government elected not to declare a state of emergency during the winter of 2002-2003, their representatives during a co-ordination meeting confirmed the humanitarian needs of much of the population and expressed their confidence that the MRCS and the Federation would be able to take the lead in providing essential support to those who were most greatly affected. Previous MRCS/Federation emergency appeals in response to dzuds have been launched in the month of February. Following recommendations made by the assessment team, the 2003 appeal was launched in January, thus allowing the MRCS and the Federation to successfully start distributions one month earlier then they had in previous operations.

The overall strategy of Appeal (02/03) addressed the household needs of the population seeking to contribute to the dzud survival and recovery of 115,000 people in seventeen *aimags* by providing wheat flour, children's clothing and adult boots. The items selected for distribution were indicated by the MRCS to the assessment team as being most useful for affected communities. The items also have significant value for beneficiaries in terms of both consumption and assistance to household economies, thus liberating household resources to obtain other priority items.

The operation was also viewed as an opportunity to reduce the long term vulnerability of the population through the revitalisation of seventeen *soum* and three *aimag* branches of the MRCS that had played a part in the distribution process. Following lengthy discussions between the Federation and the national society, this objective was amended to reflect a policy change of the society regarding disaster preparedness (DP) that, apart from being a core activity, is also seen as a major priority within the streamlining of their organisation. This amendment resulted in the recognition and support of seven existing branches of the MRCS who are to be developed as regional DP centres representing *aimags* immediately adjacent to them. It also recognises eight further *soum* level branches that have been allocated funds for refurbishment of fabric and essential heating systems, as well as the development of income generating activities such as the baking of bread.

At the beginning of February 2003, two Federation delegates (a relief co-ordinator and a logistics delegate) were sent to Mongolia to work with the MRCS to implement planned activities, while the Federation's head of country delegation arrived in Mongolia at the same time. The programme also originally envisaged the deployment of a third delegate dedicated to field activities, but this was postponed and eventually cancelled because of financial constraints and because the Mongolian delegation only had one serviceable field vehicle.

Operational realities demanded some adjustments to planned activities in order to meet the needs of the beneficiaries, and to implement activities in a timely manner with resources available. Although the appeal was issued in January 2003, funding did not come through until May 2003. The time allocation however for implementing the programme remained the same. The evolution of the funding position, combined with widely fluctuating exchange rates over the operational period necessitated two revisions to the operational budget to reflect the actual amount of funding available for the programme planned. In June the number of beneficiaries was further adjusted to reflect that while acquiring significant support, the operation had not obtained the funding that had been originally envisaged. As a result, the beneficiary base number was reduced to 96,565 people.

Coordination

The government of Mongolia is mindful of lessons learnt from a succession of dzuds. Together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a variety of short and long term strategic interventions have been made to address some of the hardships sustained by both rural and urban communities.

Short term measures consist of joint Ministry of Food and Agriculture and disaster management plus mitigation interventions in the worst effected *soums* of Mongolia. These include human resource support for herder communities who are in dire straits, and the supply of fuel for all terrain transport of commodities to affected areas. Prevention measures have incorporated the intensification of winter *ger* groupings, thus enabling the delivery of fodder when needs arise and the availability of long term financial loans for preparing food for the winter months.

They also involve the improvement of the water supply to selected pastures to ensure the growth of quality grass for hay production as well as the identification of locations for wintering large numbers of families and their livestock that are predetermined by national and local government. Long term measures include changes in legislation to incorporate the need for disaster management and mitigation, while reforming the law on civil protection and civil defence.

There are over two thousand five hundred NGOs operating in Mongolia at this time and they have a variety of agendas while operating with limited capacities. According to UNDP, coordination and reaching a consensus between them has proved extremely difficult if not impossible. This has meant that as a group of organisations working in the humanitarian sector, they have very limited capacity regarding advocacy and lobbying. Consequently, this has resulted in there being no memorandum signed with the MRCS as stipulated in one of the appeals objectives.

Various international NGOs have ongoing programmes in Ulaanbaatar, and in a few of the *aimags* of Mongolia. Although they have a much less extensive national network than the MRCS, many have developed significant capacities for development, and innovative community based projects. The principle players in this regard include World Vision, Joint Christian Services International (JSC), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Save the Children's Fund from the United Kingdom, Action Against Hunger from France and the United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF). Government agencies like the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and consultancy organisations such as Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS) of the European Union almost focus exclusively on long term development.

To support the need for sound communication, the UNDP has opened a website to highlight the needs of the herder communities. Long-term strategies include the encouragement of agrarians to change their focus from animal to crop husbandry and to diversify their activities. They also include an assurance that communities are coordinated in times of severe weather, enabling the development of equitable recovery strategies for those who fail in their capacity as herders on the Steppe.

The second operational update referred to an interagency coordination meeting initiated by the MRCS in February 2003. Although there have not been any subsequent gatherings, this initial meeting was regarded as a success. However, it is the general view of the MRCS and a number of agencies that interagency meetings should not be a regular forum for discussion and that it forms no part in any bilateral activity. As agencies are working in different areas of the country with varying agendas, such meetings are not thought to be sufficiently constructive. Discussions held between individual agencies are thought to be a better medium for exchanging points of view and discussing strategy, and as the result the Federation has continued with meetings of this type.

More general coordination meetings are held monthly at the UNDP Office in Ulaanbaatar involving donors, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Federation. The agenda of these meetings varies from month to month and covers a range of topics associated with the nation's development of a market economy. It periodically addresses purely humanitarian issues and it is to these meetings the MRCS, international NGOs and NGOs are

invited. The UNDP forum enables the delegation to keep abreast of broader economic interventions financed by structures other than international NGOs and their traditional backers, namely the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Objectives, activities and results

The Mongolian dzud emergency relief programme and the other activities outlined in the appeal document, including the capacity building component, was only made possible by the generous support of both in cash and in kind from the following institutions: the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Australia, Austria, Britain (funded by the Department for International Development or DFID), Canada (funded by the Canadian International Development Agency or CIDA), Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, Japan, Libya, Norway, South Korea, Sweden and the Australian government made a significant donation as well. Substantial funding was also provided by the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) which was earmarked for contributing towards the procurement and delivery of wheat flour and warm clothes.

Relief Distribution of Food and Basic Non-food Items:

Background

- **Beneficiary Selection**

The three vulnerable groups targeted by the MRCS and the Federation for assistance under the programme were identified by the assessment team during their visit to Mongolia in November 2002. The first of these groups who are perhaps the most vulnerable of them all are the former herders in *soum* and *aimag* centres. The sudden loss of assets and income often result in male family members leaving to seek employment elsewhere in the country. Weak state welfare services then leave the remaining family members to rely on ad hoc and unstructured community support through charitable donations, coping mechanisms that have been greatly depleted over the past ten years.

Equally vulnerable are the urban poor who are predominantly located in Ulaanbaatar and Mongolia's two other major cities and comprise chiefly of ex-herders seeking employment. Many ex-herders use whatever assets they have to cover their transfer to the city and to subsist for a few months, only to find they lack skills required for urban employment opportunities. The reality of this is that they end up with no money and reside in tented slum areas formed on the city's outskirts or on the streets. Perhaps the third and most vulnerable group of urban poor are herders who border on destitution. While still retaining a few animals, their numbers are too small to generate sufficient income to support themselves and their families.

Running parallel to these categories of the urban poor are numerous individuals who have succumbed to alcoholism as an escape or to prostitution for obtaining a living, and the most alarming element associated with these facts is the number of children and young people who have come to the urban districts and end up sleeping on the streets or in underground heating culverts. They have either been thrown out of their family unit or left on their own accord owing to physical abuse.

The selection of beneficiaries for MRCS and Federation distributions of relief items was conducted at the *soum* (county) level. Selection committees are traditionally chaired by local speakers who also perform as chairmen of the MRCS branch. These committees are otherwise composed of MRCS branch secretaries and other key functionaries within the *soum*, i.e. doctors, social workers, teachers, engineers, *bagh* (sub-county) governors and members of the herder community. The selection committees were available to hear any complaints from members of the community, and intervened when necessary or made the appropriate adjustments when disputes arose among the beneficiaries.

Selection committees are universally cognitive of the risk of duplication and have engaged a check and balance system to ensure that selection was as fair as they could be. This included determining whether a candidate for

consideration had received support from any source in previous years. It had been found that selection committees had followed the criteria set down in the 02/03 appeal of January 2003 to the letter.

The criteria used to identify beneficiaries included those households that had:

- Lost all their livestock and had no alternative employment or living.
- Suffered high livestock losses and had no alternative employment or living.
- Are living in urban areas are unregistered and unemployed.
- Are permanent single head households or are households that include members with special health or care needs.

Additional criteria were used when selecting beneficiaries among the urban poor:

- Extended families with more than eight members.
- Families with more than four children under 16 years of age.
- Families with members who are home bound or bedridden.
- Families with members who may have physical challenges.

Once the lists were compiled by committee beneficiary names were published through:

- Broadcasts on the local radio network, including the reading of beneficiary names. It should be noted in the context of Mongolia that radio is the most effective means of conveying messages. For many of the herding families, radios form the only link to the world and virtually every family has one and herders often ride with a radio tucked into their del.
- Lists posted at the *soum* distribution point.
- Local county Red Cross distribution members or the *bagh* or sub-county head informing identified Red Cross beneficiaries.
- Word of mouth amongst herder families.

- **Relief distributions**

The first round of distributions of 1,000 MT of wheat flour by the MRCS and the Federation started promptly in January. Thereafter however, the unpredictable arrival of funding resulted in delays with procurement. This in turn led to a series of complicated issues surrounding the market availability of wheat flour in Mongolia and the extent to which there was sufficient funding to meet the commitment to supply warm clothes and top boots.

In May 2003, positive developments regarding funding allowed the MRCS and the Federation to implement a large part of the programme as originally designed. Despite initial delays with obtaining funds and the procurement of wheat flour following a limited international tender from which a wheat flour supplier from Kazakhstan had to be contracted, the distribution of relief items had a positive impact on beneficiary families. It was argued that a nadir or lowest point in the household economies of herders was reached before the harvest. However there were those who suggested that the delivery of relief commodities would have the same socioeconomic benefit at what ever time they were received by beneficiaries. Moreover the delivery of wheat flour, warm clothes and top boots prior to winter made a significant difference in allowing children to attend school, and herders to cope with snow and ice when tending their livestock.

The original operational plan had to be adjusted to reflect the flow of funding. In agreement with MRCS, the distribution of relief items was divided into three phases based on geographical regions of Mongolia. This was considered the most sensible way to proceed and favoured *aimags* in the extreme west of the country and on the high ground. Given that ECHO had ear marked funds for clothes and wheat flour that had to be expended within their contract period, the first distributions were of commodities purchased with these funds.

The overall programme had contributed towards meeting the needs of 19,313 families with 5,434 MT of wheat flour in rations of 300 kg for rural areas and 150 kg in urban areas. Warm clothing and boots under the scheme were distributed to 15,165 individuals residing in rural areas while 4,148 families residing in urban areas of Mongolia were

favoured with new clothing donated by the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Korea and almost new clothes donated by the Danish and Hong Kong Red Cross Societies under "in kind donations".

The following summarises the distribution of all commodities under the terms of the programme.

Phase 1: Completed in February 2003

This phase involved the final distribution of 1,000 MT (300 kg to each beneficiary family) of wheat flour to *soums* within three *aimags* directly to the north of Ulaanbaatar and two smaller urban *soums* within the same region, namely Bulgan, Selenge and Khovsgul, as well as the urban *soums* of Darkhan Uul and Orkhon. This serviced the needs of 3,333 beneficiaries in the rural areas and urban centres described.

Phase 2a: Completed in September and October 2003

This phase involved the final distribution of 620 MT (300 kg to each beneficiary family) of wheat flour, 1,960 sets of warm clothes, 1,960 pairs of boots to *soums* within two *aimags* directly to the south west of Ulaanbaatar, namely Arkhangai and Ovorhangai. This serviced the needs of 2,065 beneficiaries in the rural areas described.

This phase also involved the distribution of 3,055 sets of warm clothes and 3,055 sets of boots to *soums* within three *aimags* as described under Phase 1, namely Bulgan, Selenge and Khovsgul. New and good as new clothes under the clothes in kind programme were distributed to 383 families within each of the urban *aimag* centres described with the exception of Orkhan.

Phase 2b: Completed in October 2003

This period involved the final distribution of 360 MT (150 kg to each beneficiary family) of wheat flour to 2,400 families in nine *ger* districts of Ulaanbaatar, namely Bayanzurkh, Bayangol, Bagakhangai, Baganuur, Nalaikh, Khan Uul, Soginokhairkhan, Sukhbaatar and Ghingeltei. New clothing donated through the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Korea and good as new clothes donated by the Hong Kong and Danish Red Cross under the clothes in kind programme were also distributed to 2,400 families in the same districts.

Phase 3: Completed in September, October and November 2003

This phase involved the final distribution of 3,454 MT (300 kg to each beneficiary family) of wheat flour, 10,150 sets of warm clothes, and 10,150 pairs of boots to *soums* within thirteen further *aimags* of Mongolia, namely Bayanhongor, Bayan Ulgii, Dornogobi, Dornod, Dundgobi, Gobi Altai, Khovd, Khenti, Sukhbaatar, Tuv, Umnugobi, Uvs and Zavkhan. This serviced the needs of 11,515 beneficiaries in the rural areas described. New and good as new clothes under the clothes in kind programme were distributed to 1,365 families within each of the *aimag* centers listed above.

Within the programme's operational budget a very significant sum of money was allocated for transport. Whereas the eventual need for the importation of the wheat flour from Kazakhstan had not been originally foreseen, this allocation was found to be entirely justified. In addition to delivering the goods to Mongolia, there was recognition that overland transport to distribution points within the country would also require significant funding. This was due to the vast distances between communities and the fact that there are very few tarmac roads in Mongolia. As a result the transport of commodities and attendant monitoring of distributions to beneficiaries required many days travelling through some of the most remote and rugged territory in the world. Whereas Phase 1 of the operation was conducted in snow conditions in February 2003, the majority of distributions later in the year had been largely before the arrival of snow. This had not only been particularly beneficial to the programme but the beneficiaries also favoured the scheme.

Objective 1: To ensure a minimum calorific intake for the most vulnerable men, women and children for a period of six months by providing a supplementary ration of 300 kg of wheat flour per family unit. This represents the equivalent of a daily ration of approximately 1200K Cal/person/day (approximately half a days ration by Sphere Project Standards).

The first 1,000 MT of wheat flour was procured locally in Mongolia in January using funding supplied by DREF. The second consignment of wheat flour with boots and warm clothes was funded by donations from ECHO and sister Red Cross/Red Crescent societies and government institutions.

Verifiable indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
80% beneficiaries interviewed confirmed wheat flour covered 70% of household deficit and Contributed to dzud survival and recovery.	Questionnaire as new monitoring strategy obtained data on use and effect of the relief items received and information of relevance for long term programming. Following monitoring, consensus that wheat flour had made a significant contribution to household economies and dzud survival of all beneficiary families interviewed was achieved. Completion of monitoring questionnaires with 250 families or 1.3% of beneficiary base.
Systems that enabled monitoring of (food) stock levels, movements and distributions in place.	A logistics assessment following agreed procedures according to Federation standards for the procurement and delivery of foodstuffs completed. Distribution monitoring was limited and selective due to the Mongolian terrain, extensive distance and vehicular constraints. Field monitoring during Phase 1 undertaken in the northern *Soums*, 550 or more kilometres from the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. Found that adhering to local expertise, knowledge of the terrain and weather patterns can help ensure safety of all relief personnel.
Commodity for distribution considered local acceptability and nutritional preparation composition.	Wheat flour procured met both local and Federation nutritional standards. Representative samples from batches of wheat flour of Phase 1 taken to establish quality control and analysed in laboratories in Beijing against three analytical indicators. Wheat flour from subsequent phases assessed by laboratories in Ulaanbaatar allowed eleven analytical indicators, ensuring the wheat flour is the grade that was paid for and that it is had a "fit for human consumption" certificate.

Objective 2: To establish a food for work programme in three target *aimags* that improves the availability of food to vulnerable households and creates long lasting and productive community assets.

This objective was set following a recommendation made in the December 2002 review. The team, when putting forward the recommendation felt that the original time frame of the operation would provide the opportunity to introduce a "food for work" component, and intended to incorporate activities that served to reduce vulnerability in the longer term.

However since there were significant problems associated with the procurement of wheat flour on which any "food for work" programme would be reliant, and that the time delivery of commodities had been made just prior to winter and therefore at the end of the programme period, this objective was cancelled following discussions between the Federation and the national society. It was further recognised that any meaningful "food for work" programme could not be rushed and required efficient management and design. It was felt that there were insufficient capacities available to achieve this equitably.

However, there is still a need to plan for future interventions of this type. This might include a "food for training" concept that targets active herders, who would attend lectures on herding practices given by the Ministry of Agriculture in exchange for relief commodities. This type of programme would also be in line with findings published in a recent Mongolian Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) which identified a need for life skills training to help people sustain a living in a changing environment.

Verifiable Indicator	Operational achievements against indicators
Households registered under a "food for work"	Ideas were reviewed but a process of methodical and detailed planning prior to any implementation was stressed and management capacities should be tested prior to start up.

programme.	This objective was cancelled following discussions as there were procurement difficulties, lack of capacities and lack of an equitable time frame.
"Food for work" committees formed and active.	MRCS representatives within the nine *ger* districts of Ulaanbaatar tasked with producing proposals for programme. Following discussions between the federation and the MRCS these were never activated.

Objective 3: To maintain or increase the school attendance of 19,313 (previously 23,000) very vulnerable children in the worst affected areas through the provision of warm jackets and trousers.

Verifiable indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
80% beneficiaries interviewed confirmed clothes appropriate to climatic conditions.	Size of clothes and number of beneficiaries favoured under this scheme identified and the tender procedure started in May. 15,165 sets of winter clothing procured after final information received. Clothes in kind from the Danish RC, Hong-Kong RC and Red Cross Society of the Republic of Korea distributed to 4,148 families. Following monitoring those interviewed confirmed that clothes were appropriate for climatic conditions contributed to the dzud survival of beneficiary families. Completion of monitoring questionnaires with 250 families or 1.3% of the beneficiary base.
Attendance in five sample schools maintained or increased by relief distributions.	Discussions between monitors and some school directors. Warm clothes improved conditions of the children but it remains to be seen whether school attendance will be maintained or improved.
80% beneficiaries interviewed confirmed children's clothes enabled households to obtain other priority items .	Following monitoring all beneficiaries interviewed confirmed children's clothes liberated household resources to obtain other priority items and made significant contributions to dzud survival families. Completion of monitoring questionnaires with 250 families or 1.3% of the beneficiary base.

Objective 4: To provide adult boots for 15,165 (previously 23,000) herder households to enable herding to continue when horses have died and/or when household economies have prevented the purchase of adequate footwear.

Verifiable indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
80% beneficiaries interviewed confirmed boots were appropriate for climatic conditions.	The process for gathering data regarding the size of top boots took place early in the operation. Boots were only offered to those who were herding and **15,165** adults received boots. Following monitoring all beneficiaries interviewed confirmed that boots were appropriate to climatic conditions. Completion of the monitoring questionnaires with 250 families or 1.3% of the beneficiary base.
100% beneficiaries interviewed confirmed boots assisted family to continue herding.	Following monitoring all beneficiaries interviewed confirmed boots contributed significantly to their dzud recovery and survival as herders. Completion of monitoring questionnaires with 250 families or 1.3% of beneficiary base.
80% beneficiaries interviewed confirmed boots liberated household to obtain other priority items.	Following monitoring all beneficiaries interviewed confirmed boots liberated household resources to obtain other priority items. Completion of the monitoring questionnaires with 250 families or 1.3% of the beneficiary base.

Advocacy:

Objective 1: To lobby other agencies to develop a coordinated strategy for more sustainable responses to long term vulnerabilities.

Given the MRCS strengths in having a national structure to call upon in times of emergency, it is keen to be part of a team of agencies who can react at very short notice through deployment to the field for cohesive assessment and reaction purposes. The MRCS will continue in trying to create greater synergy between organisations and to work with the Federation in furthering advocacy of humanitarian issues.

Verifiable Indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
The Red Cross not perceived as sole relief response mechanism in Mongolia and recognised as important in reducing long term vulnerability.	A well attended interagency co-ordination meeting initiated. Representatives from UN, Diplomatic Corps, local and international NGOs present. Aim to share information on current disaster situation, and discuss possible co-operation including shared monitoring and evaluation for future interventions. The relief programme now concluded established that MRCS is the principle player in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in the community in times of severe hardship.
The MRCS signed memorandum of understanding with NGOs and/or UN establishment for co-ordinated responses.	Progress will depend on broader initiative being taken to group together relevant and interested agencies. The MRCS will then be but one organisation within a committee of NGOs and International NGOs (see also section on Coordination below). Not been implemented yet due to no consensus reached between the United Nations and NGO.

Media/Public Information Plan:

Objective 1: To draw the attention of donors to the ongoing situation in Mongolia in both urban and rural areas, and to the need for long term solutions for the plight of herders and ex-herders, as well as to create and maintain visibility of Red Cross response to the disaster.

The ECHO grant allowed for significant visibility and publicity of the operation. This was arranged through the Gobi initiative programme managed by Mercy Corps International. Under the terms of the Federation's contract with ECHO, the programme allowed for a number of initiatives which had given extensive exposure to not only ECHO but the MRCS and the Federation as well. These initiatives included:

- The printing of three thousand A2 size posters of three designs depicting the preparation for severe winter conditions including duzds. These include rural scenes of the preparation of hay, the preparation of winter shelters for livestock, and the cleaning of water wells.

- The printing of a centre spread within a rural newspaper, using the three same pictures of rural scenes used for the posters. These were distributed over October, November and December to more than 60,000 families. Using the poster picture as a backdrop, a concise description of each organisation is written adjacent to the logos of ECHO, the MRCS and the Federation.

- Together with the MRCS, Gobi Initiative has developed scripts for a series of one minute messages that were broadcasted nine times a week to the rural communities over a twelve week period from 1 October 2003. These referred to the need for communities on the steppes to prepare themselves for severe winter conditions including dzud.

Verifiable Indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
Press releases.	Press releases distributed on 20 January to accompany launch of the appeal. Second release issued on 14 February and distributed to all international and local media in Beijing and diplomatic missions in Ulaanbaatar and Beijing.
A video news release	A video news release distributed for the appeal launch sent to TV broadcasters to highlight the

distributed for the appeal launch.	situation in Mongolia.
A news release distributed to television broadcasters.	Video involving a stand up interview, conducted during a field visit to Bulgan *aimag* distributed on 23 January.
The regional information delegate provides at least three web stories on the Mongolian operation.	A narrative following the visit to Bulgan by the regional information delegate in January posted on the Federation's website and information on Phase 1 distributions provided to the Federation's media department in Geneva for publication in the federation news.
An article in the Red Cross/ Red Crescent magazine published.	Article published in Red Cross/Red Crescent magazine.
Five media interviews conducted following appeal launch for TV radio and print.	Interviews conducted with CNN Asia, RFI, Fox News, Reuters TV, APTN, World Radio Geneva and background information shared with the Chicago Tribune news paper, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, The Globe and The Mail newspapers.
Broadcasts on the local country radio station with reading of beneficiary names.	Broadcasts on the local country radio station included the reading of beneficiary names during all three phases of the distribution.
Beneficiary names posted at county centers.	Beneficiary names posted at *soum* micro distribution points in all three phases of operation. Following distribution, original listings sent to MRCS headquarters for auditing purposes.
Local county Red Cross operatives involved in beneficiary identification.	Selection committees traditionally chaired by local speakers who are also chairmen of MRCS branches. They are otherwise composed of MRCS branch secretaries and other key functionaries.
Word of mouth amongst herder families.	The programme widely talked about, as indicated by the number of people who came to *soum* centres on the days of distribution and the publication of distribution lists.

Objective 2: To improve the information capacity of the Mongolian Red Cross.

Planned activities to meet this objective were difficult to carry out in the context of an emergency appeal as the first priority for the use of available funding was providing relief items to the beneficiaries, leaving little left over to cover all of the costs for improving the information capacity of the national society. Additionally, restrictions on travel between the months of April and June due to the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) prevented the East Asia regional information delegate based in Beijing from travelling to Mongolia to support the national society with planned activities.

Verifiable Indicator	Operational achievements against indicators
The MRCS established web-site at conclusion of the dzud emergency operation.	MRCS information officer coordinated development of a website for the national society.
Provision of two stories and information material by the MRCS information officer.	MRCS periodically provided the Regional Information Delegate with synopsis of events that were noteworthy for publicising the dzud emergency intervention.

Mongolian Red Cross Society Capacity Building:

Objective 1: To revitalise Red Cross local branches (primary organisation) in seventeen *soums* and three *aimags* involved in the distribution of emergency relief items over a period of 10 months.

It should be noted that the distribution of relief goods in Mongolia and all other work accomplished by the Federation delegates have been catalysts for branch focus and revitalisation. These activities have greatly improved the

understanding of international relief activities at the branch level and have allowed volunteers to engage in and improve their skills in activities.

The emergency appeal initially proposed to strengthen the capacity of seventeen soum level branches of the MRCS and three branches at aimag level. Based on priorities put forward by MRCS senior management combined with considerations for the level of financial resources available, the plan for branch development activities was revised to cover a total of fifteen branches.

The strategy for capacity building funded by the Icelandic Red Cross evolved out of a series of meetings held between the Federation and MRCS management. These started in May of this year and the meetings followed the appeal objective to the letter. Following discussions however, it became apparent that the most urgent need for capacity building rested in supporting *aimag* level branches that were designated as the society's seven regional disaster management centres. It was also agreed that in addition to these seven *aimag* branches, eight *soum* level branches of the MRCS would be identified for additional capacity building activities. It was stressed that those branches that had any history of having to respond to regular emergencies should be given priority.

On 24 September, the MRCS deputy secretary general of operations entered into a signed agreement with the Federation that outlined a plan of action for capacity building. Since adjustments were made to the original objectives, the verifiable indicators were no longer applicable for confirming the project's impact. Activities implemented as part of the plan of action are reported against the revised verifiable indicators set out below.

Seven of the fifteen branches identified for assistance were *aimag* provincial branches which housed the society's seven regional disaster preparedness centres. The remaining eight *soum* level branches are located in eight different *aimags* to those already identified, resulting in widespread geographic coverage with capacity building activities being implemented in a total of 15 *aimags.*

The MRCS operates using scarce resources with many of the branches operating out of buildings lacking basic facilities such as heating, telephone services and in some cases furniture. It has been agreed that before key MRCS branches could move on to effectively implementing traditional Red Cross Red Crescent activities, the branches themselves needed to be made fit for use.

The cost of heating particularly in Mongolia severely strains financial resources of most RC branches leaving little money for traditional activities or new innovations. Consequently, it was decided that it would be equitable for the funds available to provide selected branches with sufficient money to cover some of the costs of heating, thereby freeing up reserves. This has been done for nominated branches for a period of four months. It is recognised that by heating and equipping MRCS branches, they will become more attractive to volunteers, staff, and most importantly the general community. It is anticipated that this will improve the overall motivation of the community to participate in the work of the Red Cross.

Much emphasis has been given to the revised capacity building agreement in the recruitment of volunteers and their development into valued members of the Red Cross movement. In doing so it became apparent that while there was an expectation for volunteers to assist in times of emergency, they did not possess sufficient practical cold weather clothing to allow exposure to winter conditions while carrying out MRCS activities. As a result it was decided that volunteers should be equipped with felt top boots and warm jackets marked clearly with the Red Cross emblem that in turn would identify them as MRCS volunteers and increase the society's visibility. In addition to this initiative, funding was provided to a further eleven *soum* branches of the MRCS for the training of volunteers.

The importance of implementing income generation activities has been highlighted in the Mongolian review aforementioned and by the national society. To this end small manufacturing projects have been initiated by seven branches of the MRCS in Gobisumber, Dornod, Bayanulgii, Arkhangai and Darkhan Uul disaster preparedness centres. The *aimag* branch for Gobi Altai, which also houses a disaster preparedness centre was already financed

through the Netherlands Red Cross Society for the same activity and therefore did not receive funding through this appeal.

Verifiable Indicator	Operational achievements against indicators
Experienced staff recruited to manage seven MRCS DP centres, training of 20 volunteers from 15 *aimag* and *soum* branches implemented.	A coordinator cum instructor recruited for each seven regional *aimag* MRCS branches period of two years to train volunteers and to organise dissemination of information on disaster prevention in *aimags* and *soums*.
Income generation projects funded staff salaries and DP centre activities.	Seven MRCS branches introduced small bakeries by end of November 2003. Income generated used to support branch activities. Bakeries established at MRCS branches in Dornod, Gobisumer, Arkhangai, Bayanulgii, Darkhan Uul, UB District Baganuur, and UB District Bagakhangai.
Dissemination and training equipment, clothes and boots increased ability of volunteers to work from regional disaster centres and out in *soums*.	Three hundred winter jackets for Red Cross volunteers baring the MRCS emblem procured and distributed to MRCS branches. Three hundred pairs of boots purchased for volunteers in the field.
Appeal plan of action summary made available in Mongolian language and distributed to 20 *soum* and *aimag* branches.	A summary of the appeal's plan of action was translated into the Mongolian language and distributed to 20 targeted *soum* and *aimag* branches under this capacity building initiative.
Overall facilities at seven designated DP centres secured storage facilities, decent office equipment and repaired heating systems.	MRCS branches housing disaster preparedness centres in Dornod, Bayan-ulgii, Gobi-altai, Arkhangai, Gobisumber, Darkhan uul, and Ulaanbaatar were repaired in November 2003. Warehouse management instructions given to each of the centres. As part of the capacity building package, two desk top computers issued to Dakhan-Uul aimag and Zuun Kharaa soum branches of the MRCS. Wooden pallets provided for locations so goods could be stored in adequate conditions. Seven sets of desks and chairs purchased for the branches. Seven cameras purchased to document activities. One photocopier purchased for MRCS headquarters.
Overall facilities improved at eight *soum* level branches that have specific needs or specific hazards associated with their geographical location.	Facilities at the following eight soum level MRCS branches were improved upon: Bulgan in Khovd *aimag*, Tosontengel at Zavkhan *aimag*, Kharkhorin at Uvurkhaingai *aimag*, Kherlen at Khenti *aimag*, Zuunkharaa at Selenge *aimag*, Sainshand at Dornogobi *aimag* and Dalahzagad at Umnugobi *aimag*. Eight sets of desks and chairs as well as eight cameras for activity documentation were purchased for the branches.
15 regional *aimag* and *soum* MRCS branches have sufficient stationery.	Three hundred pens, three hundred notebooks, thirty boxes of photocopier paper, fifteen cartridges of ink for printers purchased and distributed to the branches.

Objective 2: To strengthen the capacities of two humanitarian centres in Ulaanbaatar to deliver outreach services to the urban poor.

It was originally hoped that by the conclusion of the relief operation, work that would have increased the number of families involved in the outreach programme by 25% percent would have been done with each of the MRCS humanitarian centres. This objective was not achieved as relief and capacity building activities outlined above required the full capacity of available MRCS and Federation staff.

Objective 3: To build up the logistics capacity of the MRCS through training workshops and on the job training for MRCS staff in Federation logistics procedures.

In February the MRCS recruited a head of logistics who was tasked to work with the Federation's logistics delegate. During the months of February and March the Federation's logistics delegate conducted a logistics assessment of the MRCS and a report with recommendations was produced in the Mongolian language and handed over to the MRCS deputy general secretary. The report which also covered the logistics systems within the Federation delegation contained a number of proposals for integrating Federation standard logistics procedures into the operation systems of the national societies. Lack of funding prevented the implementation of all of the suggestions during the operating period, however thanks to a grant from ECHO a logistics workshop was held for 33 MRCS staff members in June.

Verifiable Indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
The logistics delegate facilitated four workshops on procurement, warehousing, transportation, and Federation logistics procedures and standards.	A five day logistics and relief workshop funded by ECHO facilitated at the end of June. Financial constraints disallowed the conduct of 4 complete workshops. Twenty of 33 participants were MRCS secretaries from selected *aimag* and *soum* branches, 10 were senior staff from MRCS HQ, one from the Emergency Commission, one from the Ulaanbaatar Psychiatric Clinic, and four facilitators from the Federation. MRCS currently preparing input to instruct RC participants on issues surrounding NS core activities and general organisational procedures at *aimag* and *soum* level of the RC. Three days of this workshop dedicated to logistical disciplines.
Clear allocation of logistical responsibilities within the MRCS headquarters.	Appointment of a head of logistics at inception of the operation a positive step forward for the national society to improve its logistics capacity.

Objective 4: To build the capacity of the MRCS aimag branches through the provision of ten desktop computers.

Verifiable indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
Ten branches received training in use of computers.	Computers issued to ten *aimag* branches namely Donogobi, Umngobi, Tuv, Dornod, Zavkhan, Arkhangai, Sukhbaatar, Khovd, Selenge and Khenti.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Objective 1: To improve MRCS headquarters and the Mongolian Federation delegation's systems for establishing baseline data collection, monitoring, reporting and evaluation over a period of 10 months.

The monitoring of the programme had been undertaken in every *aimag* of Mongolia and it was found that correct procedures had been followed in all but a few of the locations.

Two hundred and fifty families, representing 1.3% of the beneficiaries had been interviewed by ten monitors from the MRCS and the Federation.

It should be stressed that the monitoring programme will be devolved to the MRCS for further analysis. This ownership will allow the National Society to first evaluate their response and make contingency plans for future similar emergencies. The MRCS can also use this as an opportunity to share their findings with elements of the government, international NGOs and NGOs.

Verifiable Indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
The appeal action plan was made available in Mongolian	*Aimag*, *soum* and *bagh* levels of local administration briefed about the MRCS/Federation operation. The plan of action made available in the Mongolian language.

language and distributed to all target Red Cross *aimag* and *soum* branches.	Any further information and/or amendments to the action plan disseminated to all relevant parties throughout the programme.
A 'baseline' of information amongst beneficiary groups against which the impact of assistance was measured.	A monitoring questionnaire collated information on broader conditions among target populations. This obtained data from beneficiaries on use and effect of relief items received and information of relevance for longer term programming (see Monitoring section). Contents of questionnaire developed in collaboration with all departments in MRCS to ensure integration of core activities, enabling the gathering of up-to-date socioeconomic data from amongst the widely dispersed herding communities that will be shared with relevant organisations to provide the basis for future programmes to address critical needs. Ten members completed monitoring throughout Mongolia's *aimags* in distribution phase. In conjunction with *aimag* speakers and *aimag* branch secretaries, monitors visited 250 or more beneficiaries in *soums* in receipt of relief commodities following their identification. Following monitoring a consensus that wheat flour, boots and warm clothes made a significant contribution to household economies and to dzud survival of all beneficiary families interviewed was reached.
Baseline information on volunteers and activities in primary organisations against which the impact of capacity building support measured.	No statistics of any significance have been made available at this time.
Beneficiary self monitoring via the publication of selection criteria, assistance contents, beneficiary lists and grievance systems to public.	Instructions on the establishment of selection committees at *soum* level prepared and sent to 17 *aimags* by MRCS headquarters. Appeal mechanism in selection process allowed individuals or their families to appeal decisions of the committee.
Federation field delegate deployed had field experience in monitoring and evaluation.	Funding constraints disallowed the provision of a Federation field delegate. The main tasks envisaged for field delegate was carried out by national society staff, the relief coordinator and the logistics coordinator.
The national society with Federation's field delegate monitored 85 families or 1% beneficiaries in their homes between February and June.	Monitoring showed that national society had disseminated relevant information to *soum* level administrative structures and through them to beneficiaries in outlying districts. Established procedures appeared fair and transparent. Distribution commissions included the involvement of vice-governors, local parliamentary speakers, doctors, *bagh* representatives, poverty mitigation project officers and social workers. Input from latter enabled commissions to be fully conversant with activities of other agencies to avoid duplication of relief distributions.
Operation updates provided information against verifiable indicators outlined in appeal. .	Three operation updates published on Federation website at regular intervals provided information against verifiable indicators outlined in the appeal document. Relevant updates retained all relevant information from those previously published. Methodology employed to provide complete overview of programme by its completion.
Undertook evaluation to measure efficiency, effectiveness and impact of operation.	No progress during this reporting period.

Capacity of the Federation:

Objective 1: To mobilise the appropriate human, in kind and financial resources to provide efficient and effective support to the national society for ten months.

Verifiable Indicators	Operational achievements against indicators
Regional disaster management	The Federation's regional disaster management delegate and the DPRK logistics delegate

delegate in Beijing and logistics delegate in DPRK mobilised.	spent three weeks working with the MRCS to develop the emergency appeal and initiated preliminary preparations for the operation. The Federation's Head of Regional Delegation spent one week in Mongolia to support the start of the operation.
Relief co-ordinator, logistics and field delegates identified and mobilised for at least six months in January 2003.	The regional disaster management delegate and DPRK logistics delegate replaced with Mongolia logistics and relief delegates on 1 February. Funding constraints disallowed the further mobilisation of a field delegate and responsibilities were divided between national society staff and the incumbent delegates.
International emergency appeal re-engaged sister societies in longer term programming for Mongolia.	Participating national societies expressed interest in development programme. Norwegian Red Cross included DP support component in emergency proposal to their government, who then contributed to dzud emergency and donated CHF91, 802 towards the DP annual appeal. Netherlands Red Cross developed proposal to support MRCS branch development. Finnish, Australian and Japanese Red Cross supported development programming in 2003. British and Danish Red Cross expressed interest in supporting development programmes.
Federation delegates supporting Dzud relief operation actively supported development of long term strategies for local vulnerabilities.	Long term strategies are being developed and will continue to be developed through the annual appeal.

Assessment and lessons learned

By 2003, the cumulative effect of previous winter emergencies had depleted Mongolia's household economies, and herder families without assistance would have had to struggle or in some cases been unable to survive. Even when there is an interest to change traditional herder practices, high illiteracy and school drop out rates have greatly hindered opportunities to do so. However, there is definitely an increasing interest in diversification to other forms of husbandry that allows families to derive a living. Alternatively those people who are able to adapt as they have basic education need to have vocational training.

The MRCS and the Federation have successfully provided critical assistance to destitute families and improved the capacity of the MRCS as a result of activities carried out within the 2003 dzud operation. Successful capacity building activities will be continued through annual programming, while the MRCS has shifted its approach from coping with dzud from that of short term emergency response to one of long term strengthening of communities.

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

Interim Financial Report and Contributions List below; click here to return to title page.

Summary Project Statement

Appeal: 02/03 - MONGOLIA DZUD
Period: 2003 / 0001 until 2004 / 0006
Project(s): PMN506

Project	*Account*	*Name*	*CHF*
Opening Balance			**0.00**

Income

Note: account 4011 represents income reallocated to or from other projects

PMN506	4011	Donor - Disaster Relief Emergency Fu (DREF), Reallocation P30501/PMN506 (00CVT 6121 2), CHF -300,000.00, 08/01/2003	300,000.00
PMN506	4011	Donor - Disaster Relief Emergency Fu (DREF), Reimbt.PMN506/P30501 (00CVT 6506 1), CHF 300,000.00, 31/03/2003	-300,000.00
PMN506	4310	02/03 MONGOLIA DZUD (M03EA002), DEI001/delegate S.Martyn (00CVN 18156 5), EUR -3,750.00, 01/04/2004	5,848.12
PMN506	4311	Australian Red Cross (DNAU), Mongolia Dzud (00CVN 16454 2), CHF -21,153.63, 23/01/2003	21,153.63
PMN506	4311	Danish Red Cross (DNDK), Mongolia Dzud (00CVN 16465 2), CHF -45,527.03, 29/01/2003	45,527.03
PMN506	4311	Japanese Red Cross (DNJP), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16614 2), USD -142,500.00, 05/02/2003	193,443.75
PMN506	4311	Austrian Red Cross (DNAT), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16530 2), EUR -50,000.00, 17/02/2003	73,362.50
PMN506	4311	Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16525 2), SEK -200,000.00, 20/02/2003	31,900.00
PMN506	4311	Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16579 4), NOK -1,800,000.00, 07/03/2003	339,750.00
PMN506	4311	Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16579 6), NOK -200,000.00, 07/03/2003	37,750.00
PMN506	4311	Donor - Disaster Relief Emergency Fu (DREF), Cancel - CVT 6437 (00CJL 3113 1), CHF -300,000.00, 31/03/2003	300,000.00
PMN506	4311	Donor - Disaster Relief Emergency Fu (DREF), Reallocation PMN506/P30501 (00CVT 6437 1), CHF 300,000.00, 31/03/2003	-300,000.00
PMN506	4311	DFID - British Government (DFID), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16658 8), GBP -98,039.00, 07/04/2003	210,538.75
PMN506	4311	German Red Cross (DNDE), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16658 5), GBP -5,313.00, 07/04/2003	11,409.67
PMN506	4311	German Red Cross (DNDE), DNDE.Cancel part CVN 16658 (00CVNC 4 2), GBP 5,313.00, 07/04/2003	-11,409.67
PMN506	4311	British Red Cross (DNGB), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16658 4), GBP -5,313.00, 07/04/2003	11,409.67
PMN506	4311	British Red Cross (DNGB), DNGB.Cancel part CVN 16658 (00CVNC 4 1), GBP 5,313.00, 07/04/2003	-11,409.67
PMN506	4311	Republic of Korea Red Cross (DNKR), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16703 2), CHF -28,888.00, 11/04/2003	28,888.00
PMN506	4311	Icelandic Red Cross (DNIS), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16791 2), CHF -198,555.96, 08/05/2003	198,555.96
PMN506	4311	Finnish Govt.via Finnish Red Cross (DGNFI), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16788 2), EUR -150,000.00, 12/05/2003	226,650.00
PMN506	4311	Australian Government (DGAU), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16871 2), USD -66,230.00, 29/05/2003	90,039.69
PMN506	4311	Canadian Govt. Red Cross Aid Trust (DGNCA01), Mongolia DZUD (00CVN 16897 2), CAD -198,000.00, 05/06/2003	185,526.00
PMN506	4311	German Red Cross (DNDE), DNDE. Mongolia Dzud (00CVN 16924 2), EUR -34,993.52, 10/06/2003	53,277.63
PMN506	4311	ECHO/Mongolia Snowfall 2003 (DEMN03), ECHO/Mongolia snowfall (00CVN 17010 2), EUR -559,980.00, 02/07/2003	864,049.14
PMN506	4311	Libyan Red Crescent (DNLY), Mongolia snow falls (00CVN 17260 2), CHF -5,000.00, 03/09/2003	5,000.00
PMN506	4311	Canadian Red Cross (DNCA), Mongolia snowfalls (00CVN 17588 2), CAD -32,128.70, 26/11/2003	32,610.63
PMN506	4500	Donor - Unidentified (D000), Interest income (MNWANF A000086 2), USD -12.38, 31/10/2003	16.48
PMN506	4500	Donor - Unidentified (D000), Interest income (MNWANF A000134 2), USD -24.52, 01/11/2003	32.65
PMN506	4500	Donor - Unidentified (D000), Interest income (MNWANF A000213 2), USD -23.45, 01/12/2003	30.45

Total Income **2,643,950.41**

Summary Project Statement

Appeal: 02/03 - MONGOLIA DZUD
Period: 2003 / 0001 until 2004 / 0006
Project(s): PMN506

Project	*Account*	*Name*	*CHF*
Expenditure			
Supplies			
PMN506	5103	Supplies - Clothing/Textiles	-5,877.45
PMN506	5104	Supplies - Clothing/Textiles	-261,404.62
PMN506	5106	Supplies - Clothing/Textiles	-303,068.35
PMN506	5200	Supplies - Food/Water/Seeds	-1,234,946.89
PMN506	5229	Supplies - Food/Water/Seeds	-494.73
PMN506	5599	Supplies - Educational	-13,881.35
Total Supplies			**-1,819,673.39**
Capital Expenditure			
PMN506	5820	Capital Items - Computers	-24,761.46
PMN506	5830	Capital Items - Telecommunications	-150.83
PMN506	5839	Capital Items - Furniture and Equipment	-2,670.77
PMN506	5840	Capital Items - Furniture and Equipment	-12,590.80
PMN506	5899	Capital Items - Other	-30,024.51
Total Capital Expenditure			**-70,198.37**
Transport & Storage			
PMN506	5901	Transport - Warehousing/Inspection	-1,141.51
PMN506	5904	Transport - Warehousing/Inspection	-89.96
PMN506	5909	Transport - Warehousing/Inspection	-177.23
PMN506	5910	Transport - Warehousing/Inspection	-11,495.93
PMN506	5911	Transport - Warehousing/Inspection	-636.78
PMN506	5919	Transport - Warehousing/Inspection	-174.66
PMN506	5925	Transport - Freight	-336,693.77
PMN506	5930	Transport - Vehicle Costs	-20,666.92
PMN506	5931	Transport - Vehicle Costs	-9,442.00
PMN506	5932	Transport - Vehicle Costs	-7,935.62
PMN506	5933	Transport - Vehicle Costs	-136.00
PMN506	5939	Transport - Vehicle Costs	-636.59
PMN506	5940	Transport - Vehicle Costs	-15,079.17
PMN506	5941	Transport - Vehicle Costs	-43.09
Total Transport & Storage			**-404,349.23**
Programme Support			
PMN506	5996	Programme Support	-180,415.83
PMN506	5997	Programme Support	-28,860.00
Total Programme Support			**-209,275.83**
Personnel			
PMN506	6051	Personnel - Expatriate Staff	-86,957.84
PMN506	6052	Personnel - Expatriate Staff	-33,381.00
PMN506	6304	Personnel - Expatriate Staff	-145.66
PMN506	6311	Training	0.00
PMN506	6352	Personnel - Expatriate Staff	-26,414.13
PMN506	6353	Personnel - Expatriate Staff	-2,237.81
PMN506	6354	Personnel - Expatriate Staff	-2,321.82
PMN506	6355	Personnel - Expatriate Staff	-6,996.44
PMN506	6601	Personnel - Local Staff	-9,355.10
PMN506	6602	Personnel - Local Staff	-25,894.14
PMN506	6611	Personnel - Local Staff	-3,285.86
PMN506	6614	Personnel - Local Staff	-2,376.05
PMN506	6616	Personnel - Local Staff	-380.31
PMN506	6617	Personnel - Local Staff	-2,888.86

Summary Project Statement

Appeal: 02/03 - MONGOLIA DZUD
Period: 2003 / 0001 until 2004 / 0006
Project(s): PMN506

Project	*Account*	*Name*	*CHF*
PMN506	6618	Personnel - Local Staff	-6,273.59
PMN506	6801	Training	-14,734.39
PMN506	6802	Training	-1,956.24
Total Personnel			**-225,599.24**

General & Admin. Expenditure

PMN506	7001	Travel	-7,882.59
PMN506	7003	Travel	-400.44
PMN506	7004	Travel	-1,482.50
PMN506	7005	Travel	-707.09
PMN506	7104	Information	-325.70
PMN506	7106	Information	-1,123.91
PMN506	7107	Information	-7,250.78
PMN506	7121	Information	-6,864.36
PMN506	7122	Information	-194.28
PMN506	7131	Information	-4,451.89
PMN506	7155	Information	-4,532.46
PMN506	7201	Information	-74.14
PMN506	7202	Information	-3,097.47
PMN506	7206	Information	-84.04
PMN506	7301	Administration - Stationery/Office Supplies	-8,838.77
PMN506	7302	Administration - Stationery/Office Supplies	-765.25
PMN506	7309	Administration - Stationery/Office Supplies	-843.80
PMN506	7322	Administration - Office Rental/Maintenance	-4,893.13
PMN506	7324	Administration - Office Rental/Maintenance	-5.99
PMN506	7325	Administration - Office Rental/Maintenance	-2,173.15
PMN506	7326	Administration - Office Rental/Maintenance	-710.36
PMN506	7327	Administration - Office Rental/Maintenance	-4,616.93
PMN506	7329	Administration - Office Rental/Maintenance	-901.72
PMN506	7401	Communications	-230.08
PMN506	7402	Communications	-213.79
PMN506	7403	Communications	-14,438.08
PMN506	7407	Communications	-149.33
PMN506	7408	Communications	-198.57
PMN506	7509	Professional Services - Other	-44.17
PMN506	7601	Financial Charges	-376.45
PMN506	7901	Administration - Sundry Costs	-16.48
PMN506	7905	Administration - Sundry Costs	-155.78
PMN506	7909	Administration - Sundry Costs	-159.24
Total General & Admin. Expenditure			**-78,202.72**

Operational Provisions

PMN506	8410	Operational Provisions	0.00
PMN506	8997	Operational Provisions	-1,089,445.00
PMN506	8998	Operational Provisions	-396,415.00
PMN506	8999	Operational Provisions	1,485,860.00
Total Operational Provisions			**0.00**

Total Expenditure **-2,807,298.78**

Balance **-163,348.37**

Mongolia snowfalls

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 02/2003 **PLEDGES RECEIVED** 28/07/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT

CASH

						TOTAL COVERAGE
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ---------->				**3,147,000**		**106.8%**
AUSTRALIAN - RC		26,439	AUD	20,815	20/01/2003	
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		100,000	AUD	82,150	27.03.03	
AUSTRIAN - RC		50,000	EUR	73,363	05/02/2003	
BRITISH - RC		5,313	GBP	11,836	05/12/2002	
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		98,039	GBP	210,588	07.03.03	
CANADIAN -GOVT/CIDA		198,000	CAD	187,011	02.05.03	
CANADIAN - RC		32,154	CAD	32,636	14.11.03	
DANISH - RC		231,250	DKK	45,325	22/01/2003	
ECHO (01001)		700,000	EUR	1,065,750	18.06.03	
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		150,000	EUR	226,650	17.03.03	
GERMAN - RC		5,313	GBP	11,836	05/12/2002	
GERMAN - RC		35,000	EUR	51,643	11.04.03	
ICELANDIC - RC		11,000,000	ISK	191,884	02.04.03	RELIEF DISTRIBUTION, CLOTHES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN, RC LOCAL BRANCHES
JAPANESE - RE		142,500	USD	198,146	24/01/2003	
KOREAN REP. - RC				28,888	02.04.03	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
LIBYAN - RC				5,000	30/01/2003	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		2,000,000	NOK	395,000	21.02.03	
SWEDISH - GOVT		200,000	SEK	31,800	23/01/2003	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2,870,321	CHF	91.2%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
KOREAN REP. - RC				444,000	02.04.03	40000 PCES GARMENTS & TRANSPORT
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		300,000	SEK	47,700	23/01/2003	LOGISTICS DELEGATE
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				491,700	CHF	15.6%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	