

5-YEAR EVALUATION OF THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

COUNTRY STUDY: MONGOLIA

On Behalf of OCHA



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This document has been prepared by Channel Research as part of the 5-Year Evaluation of the CERF, commissioned by OCHA.

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UN General Assembly Resolution 60/124 sets the objective of the upgraded CERF “to ensure a more predictable and timely response to humanitarian emergencies, with the objectives of promoting early action and response to reduce loss of life, enhancing response to time-critical requirements and strengthening core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises, based on demonstrable needs and on priorities identified in consultation with the affected State as appropriate”

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ACRONYMS & TERMS

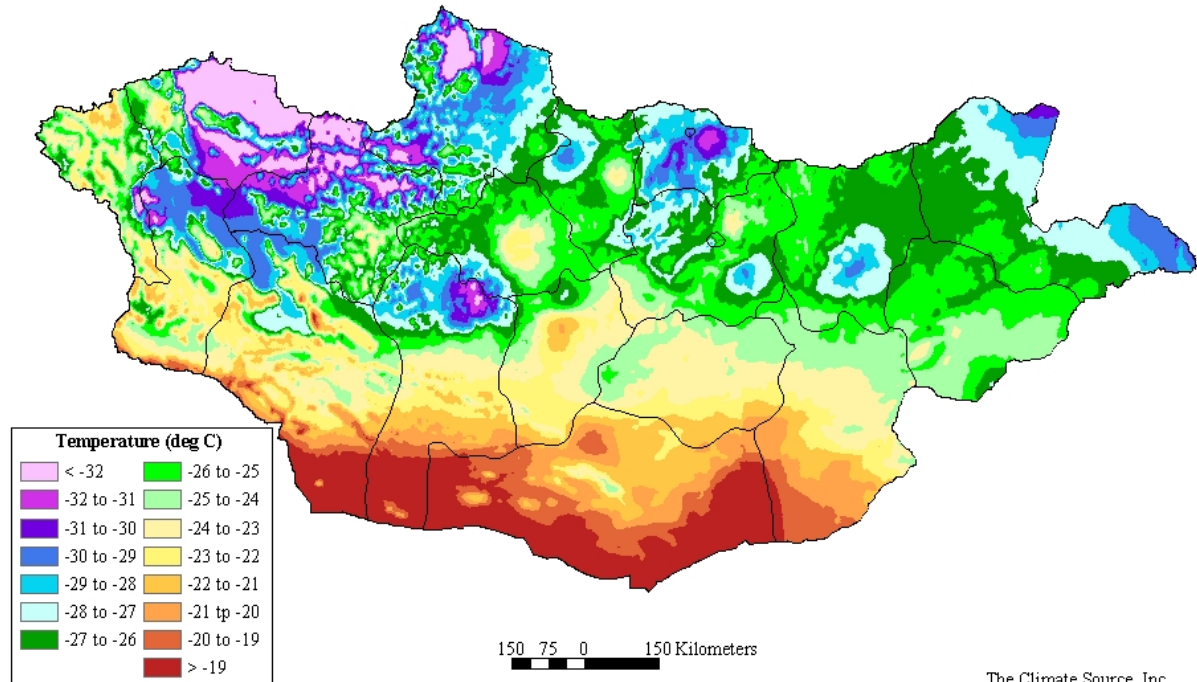
<i>Acronym or Term</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Aimag</i>	Province in Mongolia
<i>CAP</i>	Consolidated Appeals Process
<i>CERF</i>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<i>CHF</i>	Common Humanitarian Fund
<i>CPA</i>	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
<i>DAC</i>	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
<i>ERC</i>	Emergency Relief Coordinator (the head of OCHA)
<i>ERF</i>	Emergency Response Fund or Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund
<i>EU</i>	European Union
<i>FAO</i>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<i>FMU</i>	Fund Management Unit (UNDP)
<i>FTS</i>	Financial Tracking Service
<i>GA</i>	General Assembly (of the United Nations)
<i>GHD</i>	Good Humanitarian Donorship
<i>GoM</i>	Government of Mongolia
<i>HC</i>	Humanitarian Coordinator
<i>HCT</i>	Humanitarian Country Team
<i>HDI</i>	Human Development Index
<i>HQ</i>	Head Quarters
<i>IASC</i>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<i>IMR</i>	Infant Mortality Rate
<i>INGO</i>	International Non-Governmental Organisations
<i>M&E</i>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<i>NEMA</i>	National Emergency Management Agency (Government of Mongolia)
<i>NGO</i>	Non Governmental Organisations
<i>NNGO</i>	National Non Governmental Organisations
<i>NCE</i>	No-Cost Extension
<i>OCHA</i>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<i>OECD</i>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
<i>PAF</i>	Performance and Accountability Framework

<i>Acronym or Term</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>PBF</i>	Peace Building Fund
<i>PSS</i>	Psychosocial support
<i>RC</i>	Resident Coordinator
<i>RR</i>	Rapid Response (CERF funding window)
<i>ToR</i>	Terms of Reference
<i>U5MR</i>	Under-five Mortality Rate
<i>UFE</i>	Under-funded emergency (CERF funding window)
<i>UN</i>	United Nations
<i>UNCT</i>	United Nations Country Team
<i>UNDP</i>	United Nations Development Programme
<i>UNFPA</i>	United Nations Population Fund
<i>UNHCR</i>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<i>UNICEF</i>	United Nations Children's Fund
<i>UNOPS</i>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<i>USD</i>	United States Dollar
<i>WASH</i>	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
<i>WHO</i>	World Health Organisation

MAPS



PRISM 1961 - 1990 January Mean Minimum Temperature, Mongolia



Map Created: November 2002

Copyright (c) 2000 - 2002 OSU Spatial Climate Analysis Service

The Climate Source, Inc.
www.climate-source.com

INTRODUCTION

Country Report

1. This country report examines the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)'s contribution in response to the crisis triggered by Mongolia's Dzud in 2009 and 2010. It is one of 16 case studies conducted to inform the 5-year Evaluation of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that were purposively selected by the Steering Group for this evaluation. Mandated by the UN General Assembly, the 5-year Evaluation of the CERF is managed by OCHA's Evaluation and Guidance Section (EGS), and conducted by Channel Research.

The CERF

2. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a USD 500 million fund established to support rapid response and address critical humanitarian needs in underfunded emergencies. The CERF is managed by the UN's Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), and supported by a secretariat and by other branches of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Methodology

3. The Mongolia case study was carried out using a desk review, without the benefit of a field visit. It therefore relied mainly on documentation and consultations with staff based in the field as well as the CERF Secretariat in New York.

Document review

4. Several reference documents and commentaries were received from individual agency offices in the field and desk personnel from WHO, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF. Other key reference documents were reviewed, including a 2004 UNDAC assessment mission report and a 2007 evaluation of a UNDP project designed to strengthen capacity at national, provincial and community level. Numerical data from the CERF Secretariat, from the CERF Website, and from the UN's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) was reviewed to establish the pattern for CERF use and the differences between CERF allocations for Mongolia and the other 78 CERF recipient countries¹.
5. All five proposals for funding submitted to the CERF from the country were examined to determine the extent to which the proposals paid attention to gender, vulnerability, and cross cutting issues².

¹ Please note that the team defined the year of the grant based on the disbursement date rather than the approval date (which the CERF secretariat uses as reference). This was done to facilitate comparison with other funding.

² The gender markers were piloted in 2010 and were not launched officially until 2011 after the CERF evaluation period was concluded. Even though the CERF application template was only revised in 2010 in order to obtain this type of information, the evaluation team has used the markers as a framework for analytical purpose. The vulnerability marker was designed by Channel for this evaluation.

Interviews

6. Several attempts were made to arrange telephone interviews with UN agency staff in Mongolia, but these were unfortunately unsuccessful due to a combination of travel commitments or involvement of key staff in workshops. Instead, consultations were conducted by e-mail with UN staff in-country while drafting the report. The CERF Secretariat was also consulted through telephone conversations and e-mail correspondence. Feedback on the initial draft report from reviewers validated the overall findings and conclusions.

Issues

7. The evaluator faced a number of constraints on the collection of information, the primary one being the informal nature of much of the information and gaps in documentation. Project proposals are relatively brief and give few details about the projects. The lack of an independent or interagency system to monitor use of CERF funds made it difficult to draw firm conclusions on performance, and conclusions are thus mainly dependent on recipient agency monitoring reports. Further, document sets are not complete (these would include, for example, minutes or records of telephone calls and email exchanges) at field level and with various Headquarters (CERF Secretariat and agencies).

Analysis

8. The analysis for this study employed the CERF's Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF), which defines a set of indicators at each level according to a logic model approach as a means of clarifying accountability and performance expectations around a core set of agreed CERF outputs, outcomes and impacts.³

Reporting

9. The drafting of this report benefitted from comments made by the steering and reference groups on an initial draft of this Country Study, as well as more specific comments on a second version of the draft report.

Key definitions

10. The case study is concerned with assessing the following:⁴
 - **Relevance/appropriateness:** Relevance is concerned with assessing whether the project is in line with local needs and priorities (as well as donor policy).

³ OCHA, Performance and Accountability Framework for the Central Emergency Response Fund (OCHA, August 2010)

⁴ These criteria are defined by Beck, T. (2006); *Evaluating humanitarian action using the OECD/DAC criteria for humanitarian agencies: An ALNAP guide for humanitarian agencies*. (Overseas Development Institute: London, March 2006)

Appropriateness is the tailoring of humanitarian activities to local needs, increasing ownership, accountability and cost-effectiveness accordingly.

- **Effectiveness:** Effectiveness measures the extent to which an activity achieves its purpose, or whether this can be expected to happen on the basis of the outputs. Implicit within the criterion of effectiveness is timeliness.
- **Efficiency:** Efficiency measures the outputs – qualitative and quantitative – achieved as a result of inputs. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving an output, to see whether the most efficient approach has been used.

Overview

11. The report is structured as follows:

- **Context:** A description of the humanitarian context of the country, and how the CERF was used.
- **Processes:** A description and analysis of the submission process for the CERF, and the prioritisation and selection of projects.
- **Outputs:** An analysis of the CERF's overall contribution to the country programme, its timeliness (timeframes), level of donor support, and interaction with other funds.
- **Outcomes:** An analysis of the outcomes of the CERF process, including the extent to which CERF projects addressed gender, vulnerability, and cross-cutting issues.
- **Contribution:** An analysis of the CERF's contribution to meeting time-critical live-saving needs, including evidence for the extent to which the CERF contributed to this objective set by the General Assembly.
- **Conclusions:** An outline of conclusions reached by the evaluation team.

1. CONTEXT

Dzud is a Mongolian term for an extremely snowy winter preceded by a summer drought in which livestock are unable to find fodder through the snow cover, and large numbers of animals die due to starvation and the cold.

Humanitarian Context

12. Mongolia is a lower middle income country where a significant proportion of its population relies on livestock for their livelihoods. One of the impacts of the transition from a socialist to a market economy has been a severe degradation of its fragile environment, and this has compromised the resilience of herder communities to cope with natural disasters.⁵
13. Mongolia is prone to a variety of natural hazards. Most are climate-related, and there are concerns about the potential effects of climate change.

Table 1 – Top 10 Natural Disasters Reported⁶

Disaster	Date	Affected (no. of people)
Extreme temp.	2009	769,113
Storm	2002	665,000
Storm	2000	571,000
Storm	2000	500,000
Drought	2000	450,000
Storm	2001	175,000
Storm	1993	100,000
Flood	2009	15,000
Wildfire	1996	5,061
Flood	2001	4,000

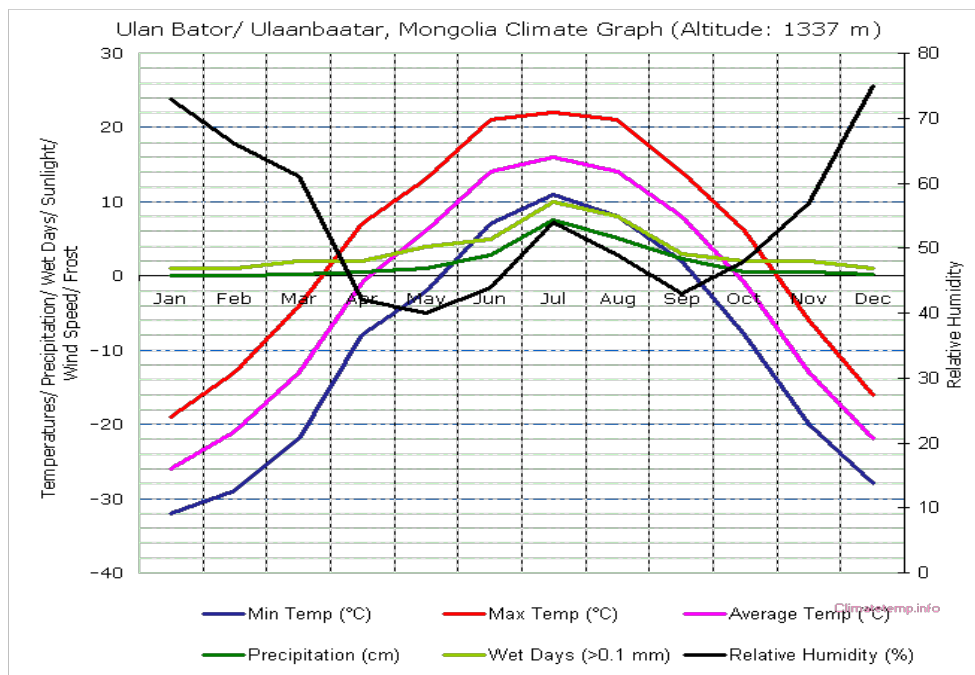
14. As a nation, Mongolia has one of the coldest climates in the world, with average temperatures dropping below -20°C for several months each year and most precipitation during the winter months (see chart overleaf ⁷).

⁵ Mongolia ranked 100th out of 169 countries in UNDP's 2010 Human Development Index. The country underwent a difficult transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy in the early 1990s and it was a decade before the economy started showing positive trends during the early 2000s. In 2009 the Gross National Income per capita was \$1,630 with approximately a third of the population living below the poverty line and disparities between living standards of rural and urban populations are widening. During the socialist era, the size of the nation's herds was tightly controlled to prevent overgrazing. The relaxation of these controls coupled with, among other factors, the soaring price of cashmere led to a 400% increase in numbers of livestock to some 40 million head since 1990 with devastating results for the fragile ecology of the steppes.

⁶ Source: Prevention Web

⁷ Source: Climatetempinfo

Figure 1 – Climate Graph for Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



- Over the past few years, the UN has been providing various forms of support to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Mongolia in disaster preparedness and response, but both the UN agencies and the Government have limited capacity to respond to a large scale disaster.

Dzud Crisis (2009-2010)

- The winter of 2009-10 saw exceptionally cold temperatures which precipitated widespread loss of livestock, along with the collapse of livelihoods and basic services for thousands of people. This type of disaster is known locally as a *dzud*.⁸ . By March 2010, both the infant mortality rate (IMR) and under-five mortality rate had risen sharply by 25-35 per cent in affected areas. Fifteen of Mongolia's 21 provinces, home to 769,106 people (almost 30 per cent of the country's population), were declared to be disaster zones and the Government asked for international assistance.
- Thick snow cover prevented livestock from grazing and, by the end of April 2010, more than 7.8 million head of livestock (some 17 per cent of all Mongolia's livestock) had perished nation-wide. In June, when the final toll of losses due to the *dzud* had been counted, this figure had risen to some 10 million head. This had a far-reaching impact given that the livestock sector provides livelihoods for 30 per cent of Mongolia's population and represents 16 per cent of the country's gross domestic product.

⁸ The *dzud* is a complex, long-lasting natural disaster; it is characterised by a summer drought followed by heavy snowfalls, unusually low temperatures in winter followed by warmer temperatures in the spring that cause flooding and disease outbreaks.

CERF Request

18. A *Dzud* Crisis Appeal, with requirements amounting to just over USD18 million, was launched by the UN Country Team during May 2010. It had three strategic objectives:
 1. To meet critical humanitarian needs of the vulnerable groups and institutions for the period between May 2010 and April 2011;
 2. To address the protracted humanitarian and early recovery needs of the affected population by means of livelihood-based humanitarian programming to prevent further or renewed deterioration into a humanitarian emergency; and
 3. To put in place preparedness, disaster risk-reduction and contingency planning in anticipation of worsening conditions or to deal with other disasters.
19. The Appeal targeted two main groups: herders and their families (some 749,000 individuals) and those who were predicted to migrate to peri-urban areas (at least 20,000 people) where they would have faced employment challenges and limited access to basic social services. A total of over USD 13 million was contributed towards the Appeal target, of which CERF rapid response funds accounted for some 27 per cent.
20. This was the first and, to date, the only time CERF funds have been allocated to Mongolia⁹. Mongolia received just over USD 3.5 million of CERF funding during 2010 from the Rapid Response envelope. CERF rapid response funds were the first substantial amount of funding to arrive following the Government's request for international assistance.

⁹ The UN last launched an interagency Appeal to respond to another major *dzud* in Mongolia for nearly \$3 million during 2000-2001⁹. That *dzud* was one of three consecutive harsh winters between 1999 and 2002 which sent thousands of destitute nomads streaming into the capital over the course of several years. A decade later, their tattered yurts still crowd bleak neighbourhoods on the city's fringe as the former herders struggle to fit into an urban environment.

Table 2 – CERF Funding Allocated by Agency during 2010 (USD)

Agency	Allocation
UNDP	1,524,430
UNICEF	963,803
FAO	600,000
UNFPA	242,461
WHO	225,838
Total	3,556,532

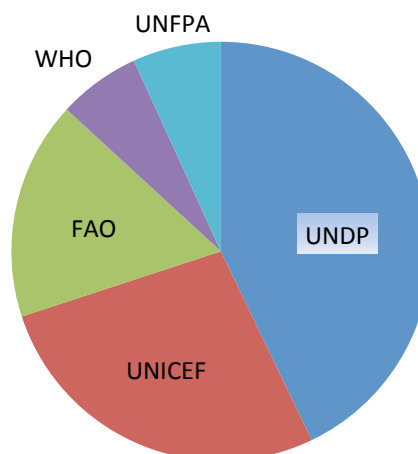
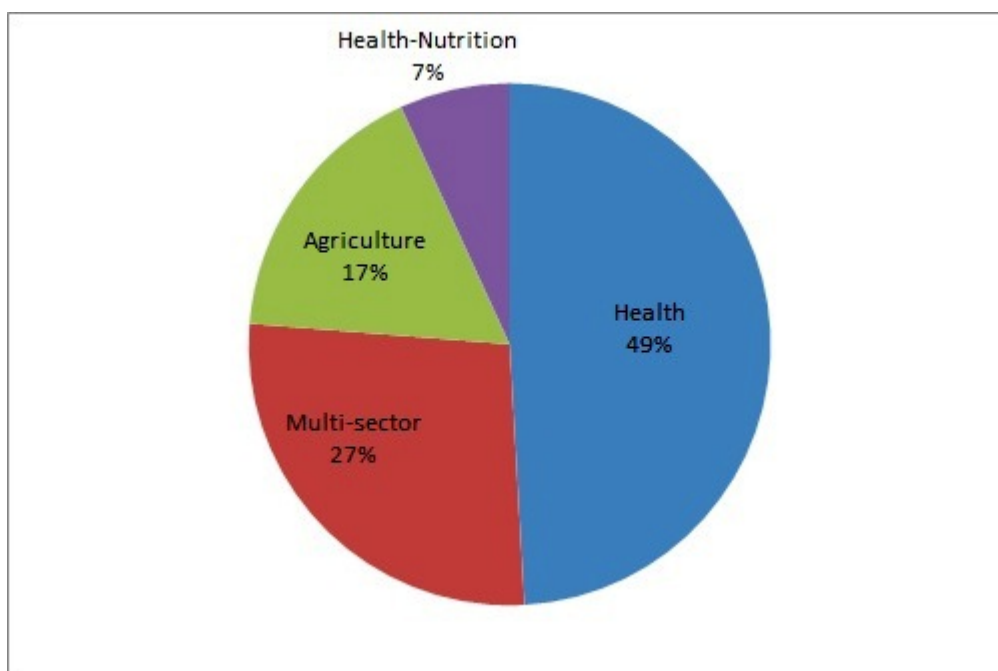


Figure 2 – Allocation of CERF by Sector for the Response to the 2010 Dzug Crisis



21. CERF funds were predominantly allocated for preventative health-related activities, mainly removal of livestock carcasses. The multi-sector allocation to UNICEF also included a health component, along with resources for purchase of fuel, food and non-food items for schools. Additional details are provided in the Outputs section and the Annex.

2. PROCESSES

2.1 Appropriateness/Relevance

22. CERF-related planning processes for the Dzud response from early 2010 were mainly led by emergency focal points from the UN Country Team and three clusters. A more inclusive Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) composed of representatives from the Government, INGOs and the Red Cross was only established in Mongolia in January 2011, well after the 2010 *dzud* response. The three clusters involved in the 2010 response were Agriculture, Early Recovery, and Education. An inter-cluster “survival strategy” was also developed.
23. The UN mission in Mongolia had signaled concerns about the humanitarian impact of a severe *dzud* in a press release dated 25 January 2010¹⁰. This was followed by a series of separate meetings involving UN emergency focal points, sectoral specialists, and with the host government where the possibility of an application for CERF funds was discussed. Topics addressed included awareness-raising to ensure CERF lifesaving criteria were respected when submitting proposals, ensuring interagency coordination (notably between UNDP and FAO) and the importance of ensuring coherence between the CERF application and a Flash Appeal that was being developed simultaneously.

2.2 Effectiveness

24. To bolster the UN’s capacity to respond to this disaster, OCHA deployed one of their regional staff on 18 February to support the Resident Coordinator’s office in coordinating the emergency response, including facilitating CERF application and Flash Appeal processes. A formal request was sent by the UN Resident Coordinator to the ERC on 23 February requesting a CERF allocation of USD 3,715,593. On 25 February, the ERC formally confirmed a CERF allocation of USD 3,556,532 from the RR window. Some confusion arose about the amount that had been requested. At least one agency had been informed that only USD 1.2 million was going to be requested from the CERF and thus prepared proposals based on this ceiling. Only at a later stage did they learn that the CERF allocation to Mongolia was almost three times this amount.
25. The deployment of an OCHA staff member from the region appears to have facilitated CERF and Flash Appeal processes by ensuring that lessons-learned and recommendations from the UNDAC assessment of 2004 were considered during planning.
26. Lack of a mechanism for joint monitoring or assessment of results of CERF-funded projects was cited as a gap in the 2010 CERF report for Mongolia.

¹⁰ <http://www.un-mongolia.mn/web/news250110.html>

2.3 Efficiency

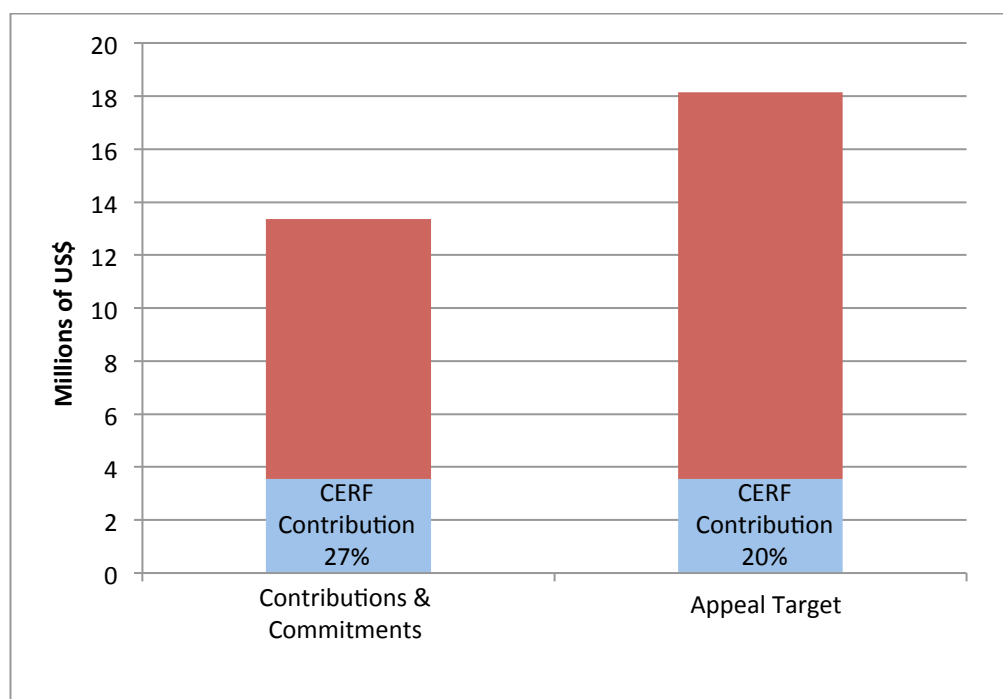
27. The main strength of the CERF was seen to be its ability to release relatively large amounts of funds within a short timeframe. On 23 February 2010 a submission was received by the ERC from the UN RC in Mongolia for CERF funds to respond to the *Dzud* emergency. The request was approved on 25 February. Disbursements to recipient agencies were made during 4 – 18 March, although in most cases CERF-funded activities had already been started.
28. Two requests were made to reallocate CERF funds, one from UNFPA and the other from FAO. Both budget revisions proposed reallocating savings to increase procurement of outputs and were accepted by the Emergency Relief Coordinator. WHO and UNFPA requested no-cost extensions. UNFPA's request for a two-month extension was approved, but WHO's request was turned down by the Emergency Relief Coordinator because it had been submitted two months after the project termination date and there were doubts about the project's feasibility.

3. OUTPUTS

3.1 Appropriateness/Relevance

29. The CERF was a significant and timely contribution to the overall Dzud Appeal which allowed agencies to start activities within days of requesting the funds. The CERF was also the single largest source of funding toward the Appeal.

Figure 3 – CERF Contribution to the 2010 Mongolia Appeal



Donor contributions and commitments reported on OCHA-FTS as of April 21, 2011

Table 3 – Top 5 Donors to the 2010 Dzud Appeal for Mongolia

Donor	Amount (US\$)	% of Total*
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	3,556,532	26.6 %
European Commission	2,842,423	21.3 %
Australia	1,266,646	9.5 %
China	1,000,000	7.5 %
Japan	700,000	5.2 %

* Donor contributions and commitments reported on OCHA-FTS as of April 21, 2011

30. A combination of drought, prolonged sub-zero temperatures and stocking levels that were already unsustainable meant that an estimated 8 million animals perished by April 2010, leaving those animals which survived in a weakened state and susceptible to disease.
31. Approximately 30 per cent of Mongolia's population depends on livestock for their livelihoods, and the UN estimated that the livestock of almost 9,000 households

(45,000 people) were completely decimated by the time temperatures started rising again in the spring of 2010. Widespread loss of livelihoods along with extreme temperatures threatened the lives of children and pregnant women. By March 2010, UNICEF reported both infant mortality rate (IMR) and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) had risen sharply by 25-35 per cent in areas most affected by the *dzud*. Health authorities were concerned that the presence of large number of exposed animal carcasses when the spring thaw arrived posed a direct threat to public health.

32. Forty-three per cent of total CERF funding was allocated to UNDP, which was mainly used for removal of animal carcasses using a cash-for-work system so that herders received some income to cushion the loss of assets. The next largest allocation (27 per cent) was allocated to UNICEF for provision of emergency medical supplies, food and fuel for vulnerable children and pregnant women in zones more affected by the disasters. The 17 per cent allocated to FAO were used to purchase concentrated feed and support veterinary activities. Some 7 per cent was allocated to UNFPA for emergency reproductive health support to Dzud-affected population, focusing on vulnerable women and girls. The remaining 6 per cent was granted to WHO for provision of psycho-social support, emergency communication tools and medical supplies.

3.2 Effectiveness

33. Virtually all agencies reported that their respective projects met or exceeded original targets, with the exception of some of the WHO interventions. Livestock losses were larger than originally expected and over 2.7 million carcasses were removed, surpassing the original target figure for the UNDP project which was 1.5 million. 18,605 herders (some 28 per cent of those affected) in the three provinces received an average of USD67.5 from UNDP's cash-for-work intervention to cover their immediate needs.
34. UNICEF reported more than 80,000 children were reached through repairs to schools' heating systems, provision of heating fuel, and distributions of boots, blankets, toys, books and toiletries. Health was another key area of UNICEF's disaster response due to the increased IMR and U5MR and 23,803 under five years old and pregnant women were assisted with targeted interventions. Forty-four rural paediatricians were also trained in emergency triage assessment and management. Support was also given for the establishment of rehabilitation centres for 380 malnourished children and another 11,500 children received psychosocial support (PSS), and PSS training was conducted for teachers, social workers and community representatives in the five worst-affected areas. Information material on sanitation and water storage and treatment was also distributed.
35. FAO combined CERF funds with a donation of USD 298,200 from the Government of Austria as well as USD 477,000 from FAO's own Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). Funds were utilized to procure and distribute concentrated animal feed pellets and veterinary inputs to 1,195 beneficiary households. CERF funding also promoted synergies with other agencies for the delivery of emergency livestock

inputs to a total of 2,614 most vulnerable dzud-affected herder families in 7 provinces.

36. Coordinating with the Ministry of Health and local health departments, UNFPA equipped 6 *aimags* (provinces) most affected by the disaster with clinical delivery kits and warm boots. Following reprogramming, essential multiple micro nutrients for pregnant and lactating women and outreach (mobile health services) were provided to the most vulnerable groups in the 6 targeted *aimags*.
37. FAO and UNICEF reinforced their response capacities through deployment of surge staff. UNDP seconded three staff to NEMA added a national staff member to the RC Office to help support the response.

3.3 Efficiency

38. Prior to submitting a request for CERF funds, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP had already identified funding for the response by mid-February amounting to a total of over USD 600,000 which allowed these agencies to already start up activities and recruit or deploy additional staff. Of this amount, UNDP allocated USD 100,000 to reinforcing coordination and information sharing mechanisms. Once CERF funds had been approved in late February, this allowed agencies to either start up their activities or scale up those already ongoing.
39. UNDP, UNFPA and FAO all reported that they were able to utilize allocated resources to achieve more than had been originally planned. Livestock death rates were higher than initially forecasted, but UNDP managed to clear 80 per cent more carcasses than targeted. FAO reallocated USD 96,000 from savings in the staff, travel and contractual services budget headings to use for procurement of additional animal feed and veterinary drugs. UNFPA reallocated funds from logistics and clothing procurement to increase outreach activities and purchase additional micro-nutrients, multivitamins and medicines for pregnant and lactating mothers.
40. UNFPA requested a two months no-cost extension on 10 June 2010 which was approved. WHO experienced difficulties in implementing the psychosocial component of their project and their request for a no-cost extension, submitted two months after the planned termination of the project, was rejected by the ERC.

4. OUTCOMES

4.1 Appropriateness/Relevance

41. Based on available evidence, the basket of CERF-funded projects implemented by UN agencies largely satisfied CERF life-saving criteria. Most activities could be categorised as life-sustaining through proactive public health measures and reducing the impact of the crisis on household food security. The exception was nutrition interventions for children where alarming increases in mortality had been observed.
42. Although the Government was not directly implicated in discussions relating to CERF allocations, there was reportedly close cooperation. FAO worked closely throughout with relevant line departments from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry and the NEMA. UNDP principally collaborated with NEMA and local government administrations in affected areas. UNICEF and UNFPA health interventions were implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and local health departments and other relevant line ministries.
43. All five CERF projects funded during 2010 under the Rapid Response window were reviewed and analysed for attention to gender, vulnerability and other cross-cutting issues.

Table 4 - Extent to which cross-cutting issues were reflected in funded CERF proposals

Cross-cutting Issue	Number of Proposals where cross-cutting issue is...			
	Not reflected in proposal	Limited in proposal	Significant part of proposal	Main focus of proposal
Gender	1	2	2	0
Vulnerability	0	0	1	4
Cross-cutting	1	3	0	1

44. Vulnerability was a specific focus in four out of five of project submissions. The other proposal, submitted by WHO, was focused on mitigating the psychosocial effects of the disaster, and was thus categorised as an intervention focusing on a cross-cutting issue. Attention to gender issues was variable, with higher scores being achieved in UNICEF and UNFPA proposals. Even where there were low scores, subsequent reports indicated that gender-sensitive approaches had sometimes been used during project implementation even though they had not been an explicit objective in the proposal. Those submissions that addressed cross-cutting issues tended to focus on psychosocial support. The situation of the elderly was little addressed and, given the nature of the disaster, there was a noticeable absence of any mention of environmental impact issues in either the FAO or UNDP submissions even though FAO in Mongolia has actually done a great deal of work on environmental impact.

45. FAO conducted a detailed impact assessment survey as one of the project activities, to help beneficiary households identify their own lessons learnt from the emergency and provide useful community-based information to inform future preparedness activities.

4.2 Effectiveness

46. Based on available evidence, CERF contributed significantly to the effectiveness of the response to the Dzud in providing some 20 per cent of resources required to meet immediate needs identified in the Appeal and enable agencies to scale up their relief activities. Most interventions addressed life-threatening hazards associated with the spring thaw and most occurred too late to mitigate loss of life and livelihoods during mid-winter. This delay can be attributed more to a lack of preparedness at country level than to CERF.
47. An impact assessment of FAO Emergency Programmes in Mongolia conducted in May/June 2010 indicated that by May 2010, those herding families supported by the project were able to achieve a livestock survival rate of almost 90 per cent. In addition to immediate results, the project also gave beneficiaries a strong psychological boost that contributed to its effectiveness.
48. UNDP removed an estimated 2.7 million animal carcasses from three *aimags*, which amounted to 20 per cent of the total *dzud*-affected territory, were removed and surrounding areas were decontaminated. Individual Cash for Work (CfW) transfers to 18,605 beneficiaries and reimbursement of fuel costs totalling USD 121,600 was disbursed with assistance from a local bank free of bank fees or service charges. The CfW scheme also addressed social equity and gender equality through inclusive collective action, and assisted those worst affected in overcoming the psychological trauma. International development agencies such as the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Mercy Corps began replicating the CfW initiative in other *aimags* in conjunction with the Government of Mongolia.
49. UNDP's intervention, complimented the Mongolian Government's contribution of approximately USD 343,000 for carcass removal in the remaining *aimags*, helped to prevent disease outbreaks. The CERF project also prompted the Government to re-examine its own job-creation fund and restocking programme, and provided impetus to a national survey on *dzud*-affected herders that will guide future social/recovery programmes and projects.
50. Interventions by UNICEF and UNFPA were reported have contributed to a reduction of child mortality during the period May to October 2010.
51. While CERF funding appears to have met many critical humanitarian needs, a number of previous studies also predicted such a disaster. An UNDAC mission to Mongolia in 2004 highlighted the correlation between natural disasters (both sudden onset and slow onset) and man-made disasters. In the Mongolian context, this combination of natural disaster cause and effect is shown below.

Table 5 – Disaster “Cause and Effect” for Mongolia

Disaster Type	Natural Components of the Disaster	Man-made Components of the Disaster
“ <i>Dzud</i> ”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summer drought - Severe winter weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of sustainable pasture management - Lack of adequate numbers and operation of pasture water points and wells - Lack of adequate supplies of stock piled animal food; including hay and fodder - Lack of winter protection for animals - Too many animals

52. A 2007 evaluation of a UNDP project to strengthen government capacity to prepare and respond to *dzuds* and other disasters found significant progress to have been made, there were also a number of remaining gaps, which seem to have again been highlighted in this latest response. A specific gap was the recommendation that pilot efforts to promote community-based resilience by encouraging the development of herder groups needed to be significantly expanded in areas prone to *dzuds*.
53. During the 2010 response, the only mention in proposals and reports of a potential role for local government authorities and *aimag* citizens groups was as a “channel” to support UNDP cash-for-work activities (together with local authorities). UNDP field staff reported that groups were formed to carry out the work in each area to support community development by allocating roles and responsibilities.

4.3 Efficiency

54. A much higher rate of livestock deaths occurred in the three target areas compared to the time when the cash-for-work programme was developed. While UNDP’s project exceeded initial targets and cleared 80 per cent more carcasses than initially planned, lessons-learned suggested greater coverage could have been achieved if projections had been based on more accurate projections.
55. A major obstacle to timely procurement was that subcontracted local companies found it difficult to respond to complex delivery procedures which lie outside routine business practices.
56. The Government’s coordination and information-sharing among national counterparts and with the international community was judged insufficient by UN agencies. There was no designated clearing house for humanitarian aid, information or reporting. Coordination gaps at *aimag* level also impacted efficiency.
57. While the seriousness of the *dzud* had been highlighted during January, UN project activities did not really start to gain momentum until March. This suggests that improved early warning and preparedness could have facilitated a more timely response.

5. CONTRIBUTION

58. Given the context and based on available evidence, the basket of CERF-funded projects implemented by UN agencies appears to have largely satisfied CERF life-saving criteria.
59. As described above, by June 2010, an estimated 10 million animals perished, leaving those animals which survived in a weakened state and susceptible to disease, which in turn increased the vulnerability 30 per cent of Mongolia's population. The last dzud a decade ago led to the displacement of tens of thousands of herdsmen to urban areas, increased infant mortality and widespread psychological problems. Large numbers of animal carcasses lying in the open when the spring thaw arrived posed a direct threat to public health and caused extensive pollution of soil, water sources, and pastures and increased disease.
60. There has been no independent assessment or evaluation done to date in Mongolia that could capture to what extent the problems encountered during past dzuds have been prevented or mitigated. Indications are that humanitarian interventions did mitigate the impact of the dzud and probably saved some lives to which credit can be attributed to CERF as the largest single donor to the Appeal and certainly one of the quickest. Most of these interventions addressed life-threatening hazards associated with the spring thaw and relatively less to mitigate loss of life and livelihoods during the coldest winter months which could have been addressed with better preparedness.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Appropriateness/Relevance

61. CERF-related planning processes for the Dzud response from early 2010 were led mainly by emergency focal points from the UN Country Team and three clusters. A more inclusive Humanitarian Country Team ("HCT") composed of representatives from the Government, INGOs and the Red Cross was only established in Mongolia in January 2011, after the 2010 *dzud* response had already been completed. The three clusters involved in the 2010 response were Agriculture, Early Recovery, and Education. An inter-cluster "survival strategy" was also developed.
62. Prior to submitting a request for CERF funds, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP had already identified funding for the response by mid-February amounting to over USD 600,000. This allowed them to start up activities and recruit or deploy additional staff. After CERF funds had been approved in late February, agencies were able to either start up or significantly scale up relevant activities.
63. Cooperation with the Government appears to have been relatively good, although UN agencies felt that authorities lacked the necessary capacity and systems to coordinate a crisis of this scale. The RC's report on use of CERF funds points to potentially the most sustainable impact of CERF, which was that this experience had encouraged the Government to re-examine its own job-creation fund and restocking programmes, and provided impetus to a national survey on *dzud*-affected herders to help guide future social/recovery programmes and projects.
64. Mongolia's transition following 1990, when herd size was tightly controlled under the previous socialist regime, may have improved incomes for many herders but there is a broad consensus that the longer-term impact on the fragile ecology of the steppes has been devastating.

Mongolian herders wear boots with upturned toes so as not to damage the land. Elders are saying this is not a dzud of nature, but a dzud of our carelessness and neglect of nature.

Extract from a World Bank staff blog describing the effects of the 2010 *dzud*

65. Mongolia is prone to a variety of natural hazards. Most are climate-related, and there is a real risk that potential impact of future disaster events will be amplified due to the effects of climate change. During the 2010 *dzud*, many CERF funds appear to have been used in a reactive, if reasonably effective, way to compensate for inadequate disaster risk reduction, unsustainable environmental practices, and a lack of resilience at both a national and local levels. Longer term activities of FAO and other agencies are aimed at increasing community resilience and contain significant disaster risk reduction components, although the links between such activities and CERF-funded interventions were not always evident in the submissions and reports.
66. Changed attitudes within the Government noticed by UNDP following the 2010 *dzud* appears to be an opportunity for the international humanitarian system to further reinforce its support to put recommendations from the 2004 UNDAC assessment and 2007 UNDP evaluation into practice. The hope of many humanitarian actors in

Mongolia is that during the next *dzud* disaster is that they will be able to use rapid response funds like CERF not only fulfil to fulfil life-saving objectives, but also provide tangible support to ongoing efforts to improve community resilience.

Effectiveness

67. UNDP reported reaching 28 per cent of the affected population with cash-for-work and developing systems that were replicated by other international agencies. FAO's distribution of feed and animal vaccines was reported as helping to achieve a livestock survival rate of almost 90 per cent amongst beneficiary families.
68. CERF was single largest source of funding against the Appeal, accounting for 20 per cent of the target and 27 per cent of the funds eventually committed by all donors. CERF processes were efficient overall, including dealing quickly with subsequent requests for no-cost extensions and reprogramming of funds.
69. The lack of an independent or interagency system to monitor use of CERF funds makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions on performance. Based on agency reports, virtually all agencies appear to have either met or exceeded their original targets, with the exception of some of WHO's psychosocial interventions which encountered obstacles in implementation.
70. Many of the problems encountered could have been mitigated by better early warning and preparedness. The response by UN agencies appears to have only gained momentum during the spring, which was in time to deal with life-threatening hazards associated with the spring thaw, but not to mitigate loss of life and livelihoods during the coldest winter months. Obstacles were also encountered during processes to procure inputs due to lack of streamlined procedures.

Efficiency

71. The main value-added of CERF funds was seen to be the ability to release a relatively large amount of funding within a short time frame. On 23 February 2010 a submission was received by the ERC from the UN Resident Coordinator in Mongolia for CERF funds to respond to the *Dzud* emergency. The request was approved on February 25. The deployment of an OCHA staff member was helpful in clarifying and streamlining processes for the UN Country Team.

Life-saving

72. The basket of CERF-funded projects implemented by UN agencies by and large satisfied CERF life-saving criteria. Most CERF-supported activities supported can be categorised as life-sustaining rather than life-saving given the (appropriate) emphasis on proactive public health measures and reducing the impact of the crisis on food security. The exception was nutrition interventions for children where alarming increases in mortality rates were observed, and UNICEF and UNFPA reported that their interventions had significantly reduced child mortality.

ANNEX I. LINKS TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCE AND THE INCEPTION REPORT.

The Terms of Reference and the Inception Report are not annexed here due to their length. They can be found at:

Terms of reference:

http://www.channelresearch.com/file_download/294/CERF_5YREVAL_Final_TOR_07.11.2010.pdf

http://www.channelresearch.com/file_download/294/CERF_5YREVAL_Final_TOR_Appendix_V_07.11.pdf

Inception report:

http://www.channelresearch.com/file_download/297/CERF-5-yr-Evaluation-Inception-Report-v200.pdf

ANNEX II. CERF PROCESS DESCRIPTION

RAPID RESPONSE GRANT PROCESS

- B1. Although there is a preference for applications from a country team, a UN agency can make a request for CERF rapid response window funding at any time (e.g. WFP did so in December 2009 in Kenya). The only requirement, checked by the CERF Secretariat, is that the request be endorsed by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) or the Resident Coordinator (RC) in the absence of an HC. Such one-off requests are relatively rare, and the bulk of CERF rapid response funding goes to joint requests by several UN agencies.
- B2. The Emergency Relief Coordinator may also take the initiative of suggesting to the HC or RC the possibility of requesting CERF rapid response funding (OCHA 2006; 2011). This happens only rarely, for example after the 2010 earthquake in Haiti when many UN staff, including top ranking ones, died and most UN buildings were destroyed, in Pakistan at the onset of the 2010 floods, and in DRC for Equateur Province in 2010.
- B3. If requested by the UN country team, an informal indication may be given by the CERF Secretariat as to the likely scale of the CERF envelope for the particular crisis. There is normally a maximum limit of US\$30 million for any one emergency or crisis (United Nations Secretariat, Secretary-General's bulletin, 2006, 2010) but it is extremely rare that the full amount is allocated. The 2010 Pakistan floods are an example. Three RR allocations were made, the first two of which at the initiative of the ERC in August 2010. The initial allocation, at the onset of the floods, was revised up from an initial US\$10 million to US\$16.6 million in consultation with the HC and rapidly followed by a second one of US\$13.4 million (i.e. a total of US\$30 million). The CERF finally provided close to US\$42 million for the response to the floods.
- B4. The CERF Secretariat prefers to see a draft request prior to agreeing informally on an envelope. At a minimum, the CERF Secretariat has to be aware of the beneficiary numbers, justification, funding levels, and types of projects, before discussing the size of a submission. The CERF Secretariat often consults with the ERC on potential envelopes.
- B5. Joint applications are prepared by the country team with the UN agencies discussing the amount to be allocated to each cluster (or agencies where clusters do not exist), and each cluster lead agency preparing proposals in consultation with cluster members. The level of formality of this process varies a lot, depending on how the HC manages the prioritisation process.
- B6. The CERF Secretariat reviews the proposals, frequently leading to adjustments relating to budget issues. The CERF can make substantive comments, but it is assumed that the HC and HCT/clusters have the technical expertise to determine what the urgent needs are as well as the capacities of the agencies on the ground. Once the Secretariat signs off, the grants are reviewed and authorised by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the agency in question signs a Letter of Understanding¹¹ with the UN Secretariat for the release of the funds.

¹¹ From second quarter of 2011 an umbrella LoU has been introduced and agencies will counter-sign an approval letter from the ERC, instead of signing a LoU for each grant.

UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY GRANT PROCESS

- B7. Allocations from the CERF underfunded emergencies window (UFE) are made twice a year, and the two rounds coincide with the global Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) launch and the CAP mid-year review. Allocations are made to both CAP and non-CAP countries with no predefined division between these. The criteria for selection of countries for UFE funding are the degree of funding shortfall, the severity of humanitarian needs, and type of activities and the implementation capacity. The ERC selects between 17 and 24 countries a year for underfunded emergency support with the bulk of funds (typically two thirds) allocated during the first round.
- B8. For CAP countries, the CERF Secretariat undertakes an analysis of humanitarian indicators combined with an analysis of the level of funding support for the CAP (analysis at sector level for each CAP). For the first underfunded round the previous year's CAP funding data is used for the analysis whereas the funding levels at the CAP mid-year review serve as reference for the second allocation.
- B9. For non-CAP countries, UN agencies' headquarters are invited to vote on which non-CAP emergencies they regard as the most underfunded. The voting process is supplemented with details from each agency on their ongoing humanitarian programmes in the proposed countries and the funding levels of these.
- B10. The CERF Secretariat combines analysis of CAP and non-CAP countries and, based on the UFE criteria, prepares a ranked list of country candidates for the ERCs consideration and decision. The ERC decides of the list of countries for inclusions and on the funding envelope for each. The selected countries and proposed allocation envelopes are discussed with agency headquarter focal points.
- B11. The amount decided by the ERC is notified to the RC/HC in a letter in which the ERC may direct the allocation, or parts of it, to particular underfunded sectors or regions in order to facilitate prioritisation and speed up the process. The RC/HC will have to confirm that the funds are needed and can be implemented according to the stipulated timeline and against the proposed activities.
- B12. At the country level, the allocation process is similar for the preparation of a rapid response allocation. The only other differences for underfunded emergencies is that the grants for the first annual round must be implemented by 31 December of the same calendar year and for the second annual round by 30 June of the next calendar year (OCHA 2010). Again, agencies can ask for a no-cost extension.

ANNEX III. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE MAIN WRITERS OF COUNTRY REPORTS

John Cosgrave is an independent evaluator based in Ireland. He has more than 30 years of experience of humanitarian action and development in nearly 60 countries. His initial academic training was in engineering, and he holds three masters level degrees (in engineering, management, and social science).

After two decades managing projects and programmes for NGOs in the aftermath of natural disasters and complex political emergencies John became a freelance consultant specialising in the evaluation of humanitarian action in 1997. Since 1997 John has led a great many evaluations, mostly of humanitarian action, and including many joint evaluations of humanitarian action and several funding studies, for a wide variety of clients including the UN, Donors, and NGOs.

John was the Evaluation Advisor and Coordinator for the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition and is used to working on politically complex evaluations. He has well developed evaluation skills and trains on humanitarian evaluation both for ALNAP and for the World Bank supported International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET).

John combines training with evaluation and brings examples from evaluation practice into the classroom, including for ALNAP and the IPDET. John's writing includes the ALNAP pilot guide for Real-Time Evaluation. Recent writing by John include: *Responding to earthquakes: Learning from earthquake relief and recovery operations*. (ALNAP and Provention, 2008) and the ALNAP Real-Time Evaluation pilot guide.

Mrs Marie Spaak is an independent consultant since 2008 who has worked in the humanitarian field since 1992, mostly with DG ECHO and OCHA. She has been based in the field (former Yugoslavia, Great Lakes emergency, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Haiti in 2009 notably) and worked in both Brussels (ECHO) and Geneva (OCHA). She has in-depth knowledge of the UN humanitarian reform process, disaster preparedness and response, field coordination mechanisms and inter-agency processes, and direct experience of different types of pooled funding mechanisms (Indonesia, Indian Ocean tsunami, Somalia, Haiti). She is also familiar with donor perspectives due to her experience with DG ECHO and more recently, an independent mapping of humanitarian donor coordination at the field level carried out with Channel Research in 2009, for which DRC and Sudan were a case study.

She is a Belgian national and fluently speaks and writes French, English and Spanish. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Bryn Mawr College, USA, and subsequently studied international development cooperation (Belgium) and project cycle management (Spain).

M. Jock Baker began working as an independent consultant in 1999 following a career of over fifteen years in a series of field-based assignments with the United Nations, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program (WFP), and the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA). Mr. Baker works part-time as CARE International's Programme Quality & Accountability Coordinator at the CARE International Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland where he is the focal point for CARE's accountability, program quality, disaster risk reduction and transition programming. Mr. Baker has led a number of thematic reviews of organizational policy in addition to participating in and leading a number of assessments, appraisals, participatory reviews and evaluations and he is skilled in workshop design and facilitation.

He holds a BSc in Biological Sciences from the University of Edinburgh and a MSc degree in Economics from the London School of Economics & Political Science.

Mr. Baker's assignments as an independent consultant include Team Leader for and Evaluation of UNHCR's Kosovo Women's Initiative, Senior Evaluator for an Interagency Real-Time Evaluation of Cyclone Nargis commissioned by UNOCHA, Micro-Finance Specialist & Conflict Analyst for an Asian Development Bank appraisal in eastern Sri Lanka, contributing author/editor for the Sphere Handbook, technical reviewer for the World Bank's Post-Conflict Trust Fund, Transition Adviser in Rwanda for the Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law School, disaster management technical adviser for CBS Film Productions Inc., IDP Relief & Reintegration Adviser for the Government of the Philippines and Local Integration Specialist for UNHCR in Indonesia.

Mr. Baker has also managed or led a number of humanitarian evaluations for CARE International, including an interagency evaluation for INGO tsunami responses, an interagency evaluation following hurricane Stan in Guatemala in 2005 and an evaluation of CARE Bangladesh's response following Cyclone Sidr. Mr. Baker is also CARE International's representative to ALNAP and was a member of the OECD-DAC team which peer reviewed WFP's evaluation function in 2007.

Mrs Angela Berry-Koch brings 34 years of humanitarian experience to this evaluation. She has worked as a staff member for over twenty years with UNHCR, UNICEF and OCHA. This consultant brings a wealth of experience in nutrition, food security and child protection issues, and has authored numerous important guidelines and manuals for the UN system at large. She has also provided consultancy services in reproductive health and HIV/AIDS to UNDP, UNFPA and UNIFEM in various country offices, primarily in Latin America. With a Masters in Science in Human Nutrition from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, she is an expert in areas of food security and food aid as well as nutrition in humanitarian situations, having forged the first consultations on human dietary requirements and standards of food aid in emergencies in the 1980's. In the past years she has revised various guidelines for the UN system, including the UNHCR/WFP food assessment guidelines in emergencies. Ms. Berry-Koch has authored many publications, including those related to use of famine foods used in

the Horn of Africa, deficiency disease syndromes in refugee populations, and human rights of displaced populations in Latin America.

Mrs Cécile Collin is a permanent area manager of Channel Research for 5,5 years in charge of Francophone clients and the UN. She has been a consultant in more than 16 missions, most of them in Africa, notably the Democratic Republic of Congo and Central African Republic on governance, interventions in unstable context, peace building, protection and human rights. She has practical experience of developing and implementing policies and strategies in the areas of multi-sectoral initiatives. She took part notably to the CHF evaluation in Central African republic, evaluation of Conflict Prevention and Peace Building Programme for 11 donors, bilateral and multilateral in Eastern DRC, evaluation of post-disaster programmes of the AFD (Agence Française de Développement), a fact finding mission in Central African Republic and evaluation of rapid humanitarian assistance using Norwegian 6x6 military trucks for NORAD.

In 2006, she created Channel Research Burundi, subsidiary of Channel Research Belgium in the Great Lakes with the aim to promote African expertise and local capacity building. As a consultant, Mrs Collin benefits from a good knowledge of different evaluation and impact assessment methodologies as well as of general skills in organizational and financial analysis, economics, communication and management, as a graduated in Social sciences and economics (BA) and business administration, performance monitoring (MA). Mrs Cécile Collin is a French national and speaks English, French, Italian and German.

Mrs Annina Mattsson is a full-time area manager and evaluator at Channel Research. She has experience in the evaluation of humanitarian aid, peace building and development programmes in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia. Working for Channel Research, Mrs Mattsson has gained experience of large multi-donor, multi-sector and multi-country evaluations. She was a key team member in the Sida commissioned follow-up evaluation of the linkages between relief, rehabilitation and development in the response to the Indian Ocean tsunami, the joint donor evaluation of conflict prevention and peace building initiatives in Southern Sudan and has just finished managing and working on the OCHA funded evaluation of the CHF. A part from being an evaluator, she is also advising organizations on their monitoring and evaluation systems.

Mrs Mattsson has carried out short- and longer term missions to Bangladesh, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Maldives, Palestinian Territories, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates. She is a Finnish citizen, based in Dubai, and speaks fluent Finnish, Swedish, English, Spanish and French, while she is conversational in colloquial Arabic.

ANNEX IV. LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

none

ANNEX V. COUNTRY PROJECT SUMMARIES

Project	Disbursement year	Days to disbursement	Title	Activities	Reviewed
FAO - RR - Agriculture - US\$600,000 (10-FAO-015) -	2010	22	Emergency livestock input support to Dzud-affected herders in protection of their food security and livelihoods	1 193 severely Dzud-affected herder families immediately enabled to protect their Dzud-affected livestock-based livelihoods and prevent their vulnerable livestock from dying through supply of agriculture inputs - - d2. Household level food security and family income of the targeted beneficiary herder families protected through the livestock input support - - d3. Improved technical know-how of the target beneficiary families on better animal health practices through technical training	Y
UNFPA - RR - Health - Nutrition - US\$242,461 (10-FPA-014) -	2010	9	Provision of Emergency Reproductive Health support to Dzud affected population in Mongolia focusing on vulnerable women and girls	The project expects to prevent excess maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity by providing clean, safe and timely reproductive health services to pregnant women and lactating mothers. It will also protect vulnerable women from malnutrition and cold through provision of nutritious foods, micro nutrients and warm clothing. - - - The following indicators have been formulated to measure progress and results - - A. 2,500 pregnant women receive quality ANC and EmOC at the soum or aimag hospital in the coming 3 months; - - B. 7,000 pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable women of reproductive age receive essential vitamins and nutritional supplements; - - C. 1,000 of the most vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and other women of reproductive age receive clothing and protection from the cold.	Y
UNDP - RR - Health - US\$1,524,430 (10-UDP-006) -	2010	23	Immediate removal of 1.5 million livestock carcasses in Dzud affected communities under the poverty line to avoid immediate health and associated risks	1,500,000 livestock carcasses are removed and 50,000 herders/household heads will receive additional revenue. - - Indicator: 1 - # of carcasses removed Target: 1,500,000 - - Indicator: 2 - % of income increase among beneficiaries Target: 25%	Y
WHO - RR - Health - US\$225,838 (10-WHO-018) -	2010	14	Provision of psycho-social support, emergency communication tools and medical supplies to the disaster and severely affected by Dzud aimags	The main expected outcome is timely response in terms of provision of essential emergency health services to the vulnerable and most affected population groups. Support and capacity of the primary health care workers enhanced in the affected areas. Basic communication equipments, medical supplies are in place at health care facilities. - - - The following outcome indicators will be used to measure impact of activities undertaken: - - 1. Number of patients received timely medical care - - 2. Number of patients referred to aimags and national level for secondary and tertiary care. - - 3. Number of primary health care workers equipped with protective clothing, gear and communication equipments to exchange information with national and aimag levels. - - 4. Number of soum health facilities with adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.	Y

ANNEX VI. SELECTED PROJECTS

Project	Activity	Documents available	Gender Marker	Reasons for score	Vulnerability Marker	Reasons for score	Cross-cutting marker	Reasons for score
MN: 10-FAO-015-RR. FAO: Agriculture - \$600,000	1 193 severely Dzud-affected herder families immediately enabled to protect their Dzud-affected livestock-based livelihoods and prevent their vulnerable livestock from dying through supply of agriculture inputs - - d2. Household level food security and family income of the targeted beneficiary herder families protected through the livestock input support - - d3. Improved technical know-how of the target beneficiary families on better animal health practices through technical training	Project proposal	1	The project notes the gendered nature of livestock livelihoods and the opportunities they provide for women	2b	The key objective of the project is to protect the food and livelihood security of the most vulnerable herder families in Dzud-affected areas through the emergency supply of livestock inputs (complementary feed, veterinary medicine) and help prevent further deaths of the livestock heads in Bayankhongor, Gobi-Altai, Zavkhan, Omnogobi and Khovd provinces	1	The trauma of losing livelihoods resulted in families and children a high risk of developing extreme fatigue and psychological stress.
MN: 10-UDP-006-RR. UNDP: Health - \$1,524,430	1,500,000 livestock carcasses are removed and 50,000 herders/household heads will receive additional revenue. - - Indicator: 1 - # of carcasses removed Target: 1,500,000 - - Indicator: 2 - % of income increase among beneficiaries Target: 25%	Project proposal	0	No specific attention to gender	2a	To clear disaster affected sites from carcasses through cash-for-work activities, reducing health risks, malnutrition and depression, while providing income to vulnerable groups.	1	The intervention should help prevent suicides, of which several occurred during previous Dzuds.
MN: 10-FPA-014-RR. UNFPA: Health - Nutrition - \$242,461	The project expects to prevent excess maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity by providing clean, safe and timely reproductive health services to pregnant women and lactating mothers. It will also protect vulnerable women from malnutrition and cold through provision of nutritious foods, micro nutrients and warm clothing. - - - - The following indicators have been formulated to measure progress and results - - A. 2,500 pregnant women receive quality ANC and EmOC at the soum or aimag hospital in the coming 3 months; - - B. 7,000 pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable women of reproductive age receive essential vitamins and nutritional supplements; - - C. 1,000 of the most vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and other women of reproductive age receive clothing and protection from the cold.	Project proposal	2a	This project focuses on vulnerable women in dzud affected areas who lack access to essential reproductive health services. Target beneficiaries are 7,000 pregnant women, lactating mothers and other vulnerable women of reproductive age.	2b	Target areas are 80 soums (districts) of Gobi-Altai, Khuvskul, Zavkhan, Dundgobi, Uvurkhangai and Tuv aimag. These are among the 12 most affected aimags.	0	No mention of cross-cutting issues

<p>MN: 10-CEF-018-RR. UNICEF: Multi-sector - \$963,803</p>	<p>The main expected outcome of the project is that the most vulnerable children (under 5 years old and children in dormitories) and pregnant women in the most affected 133 soums will be prevented from chronic malnutrition and incidences of ARIs will be maintained at the national average level of 2009. In addition to that cases of infant and child mortality could be averted by increased accessibility and availability to emergency health care services at the soum level. - - The following outcome indicators will be used to measure impact of activities undertaken: - - 1. Infant child mortality and morbidity from ARI and diarrhea rates are maintained at the same level of the last 5 year average - - 2. School enrollment rate is maintained after Dzud against enrollment rate at the start of the 2009 academic year - - 3. At least 50 percent of target group children received psychosocial support and services</p>	<p>Project proposal</p>	<p>2a</p>	<p>Contains several gender specific elements, including sanitary pads for adolescent girls and nutritional support for pregnant and lactating mothers.</p>	<p>2b</p>	<p>The main objective of the project is to prevent 42,818 children under 5 years old, 8,172 pregnant women and 17,200 children in dormitories in disaster or severely affected 133 soums from chronic malnutrition and preventable acute respiratory infections through provision of emergency medical supplies, food, fuel and psychosocial support.</p>	<p>2a</p>	<p>Covers several cross-cutting issues including capacity building and psycho-social services.</p>
<p>MN: 10-WHO-018-RR. WHO: Health - \$225,838</p>	<p>The main expected outcome is timely response in terms of provision of essential emergency health services to the vulnerable and most affected population groups. Support and capacity of the primary health care workers enhanced in the affected areas. Basic communication equipments, medical supplies are in place at health care facilities. - - - - The following outcome indicators will be used to measure impact of activities undertaken: - - 1. Number of patients received timely medical care - - 2. Number of patients referred to aimags and national level for secondary and tertiary care. - - 3. Number of primary health care workers equipped with protective clothing, gear and communication equipments to exchange information with national and aimag levels. - - 4. Number of soum health facilities with adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.</p>	<p>Project proposal</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No mention of gender</p>	<p>2a</p>	<p>Targeted beneficiaries:• Population of target soums of 12 aimags affected by disaster - • 65 soum hospitals and 500 rural (bagh) health workers in the affected areas.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The main objective of the project is to provide psycho-social support to herder families, prevent spread of communicable diseases among the vulnerable population, and prevent exposure of bagh and soum field medical staff to extreme cold and dzud.</p>

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