

Dzud Appeal – FACT Sheet

Country data and affected population

Total Population	2.76 million
Total number of provinces	21
Total number of disaster provinces	15
Total numbers of villages affected	165
Affected Population	769,106 people (= 28 percent)
Affected households	217,144
Children < 18 years	279,609
Children < 5 years	77,621
Elderly aged ≥ 60 years	44,260
Pregnant women	8711
Number of people who died due to dzud	2 confirmed cases
Number of people who are expected to migrate to urban areas	20,000 (A UN needs assessment held in March found that ≥ 6.8 percent of the dzud affected families had already decided to move)
Number of people who migrated because of previous dzud (1999-2001)	Directly after the dzud, 50,000 people moved to UB; but migration peaked 2-3 years after the dzud happened when herders found out they could not rebuild their livelihoods as herders. In 2004 alone, almost 70,000 people moved to UB.

Number of households who lost all their livestock	8711
Number of people in the affected households who lost all their livestock	43,555
Number of people who lost > 50 percent of their livestock	163,830

Climate

- Since early January 2010, temperatures have consistently been more than 6C colder than average and there has been a greater-than-average level of snowfall.
- As of the end of April 2010, more than 60 percent of the country remained blanketed by a thick layer of snow.

Economy

- Poverty level – 35 percent of the population survives on less than a dollar per day (which account for 930,000 people). Poverty levels vary considerably across the country, from 22 percent in Ulaanbaatar, to almost 50 percent in the Western Region.
- Percentage of people dependent on the livestock – 30 percent of total population
- The livestock sector provides for 16 percent of Mongolia's GDP
- In order to be sustainable, a herder needs > 250-300 animals

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Livestock that died during dzuds

Year	No. of livestock lost	Percentage of all livestock	Remarks
1999-2000 total	2.24 million		
2000-2001 total	3.40 million		
2001-2002 total	2.07 million		
2010 - 5 January	0.05 million		Start of official dzud count
2010 - 1 February	1.8 million		
2010 – 18 March	3.8million		
2010 – 26 April	7.2 million Currently, 50,000 animals are dying every few days	16.4	Total number of livestock was 44 million at the end of 2009 ¹ ; 19,651,500 goats 19,274,700 sheep 2,599,300 cattle 2,221,300 horses 277,100 camels

Indicators – nationwide

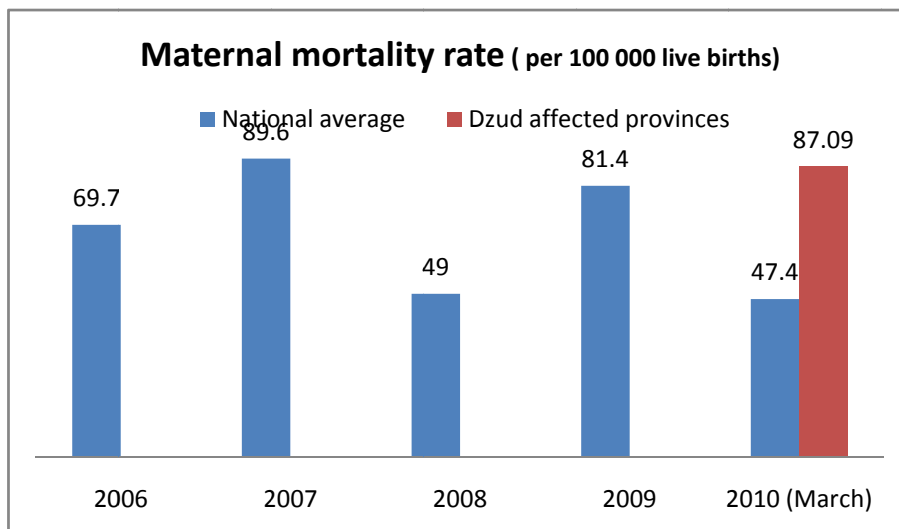
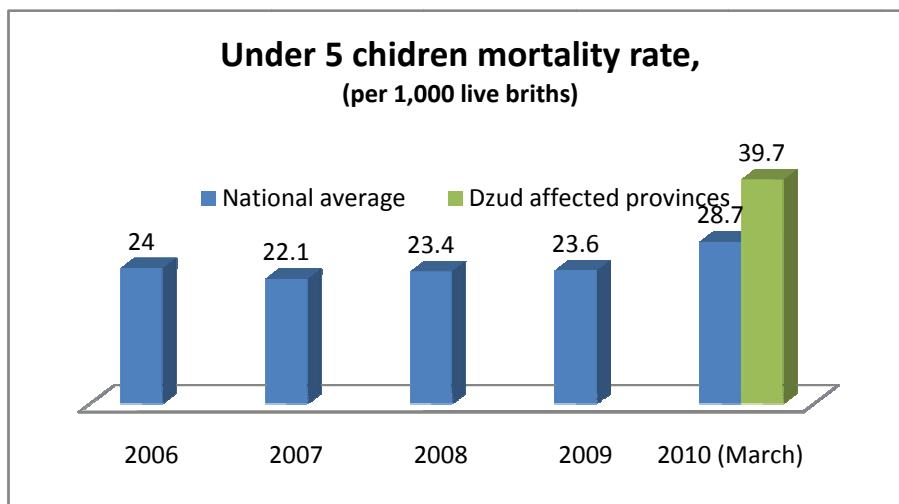
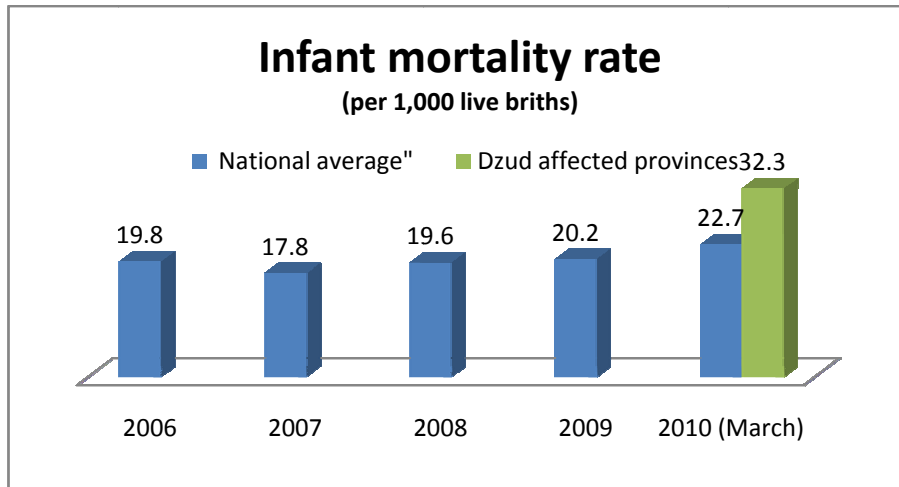
Mortality	2006		2007		2008		2009		March 2010	
	Rate	Exact #	Rate	Exact #	Rate	Exact #	Rate	Exact #	Rate	Exact #
Maternal (per 100.000 live births)	69.7	45	89.6	50	49.0	31	81.4	56	47.4	8
Maternal (per 100.000 live births) in dzud affected areas									81.4	6
Infant (per 1000 live births)	19.8	937	17.8	994	19.6	1240	20.2	1386	22.7	383
<i>Infant (per 1000 live births) in dzud affected provinces</i>									32.3	
Under 5 (per 1000 live births)	24	202	22.1	237	23.4	240	23.6	240	28.7	101
<i>Under 5 (per 1000 live births) in dzud affected areas</i>									39.7	

The latest health survey figures show that the mortality rate among under-5 children in the dzud-hit areas has increased by 35-40 percent.

The nationwide rate of mortality in 1,000 live births in the first quarter of 2010 was 28.7, compared to 23.6 of 2009. The mortality rate in dzud hit provinces was 39.7

¹ NSO, 31/12/2009

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Response to date committed

Entity	Amount in USD	What	Timeframe/ remarks
Government (NEMA)	756,000	Procurement and distribution of hay and fodder for hardest hit provinces	Initially
Government	3,436,000	Disaster relief	From onset of emergency up to date
Bilateral funding not channeled through UN	10,291,246	Hay, fodder, food support, increase fodder production, animal shelter, access to dairy products markets	Immediate, midterm and longer term
UN (total)	5,919,515	Carcass removal, emergency medical supplies, food and nutrition, outreach, psychosocial support, warm clothing, support to education sector, livestock input, early recovery, alternative income generation, disaster preparedness and strengthening of coordination	612,791 (UNFPA) 1,941,430 (UNDP) 1,743,811 (UNICEF) 226,383 (WHO) 20,000 (UNHCR) 1,375,100 (FAO)
Multilateral (ADB+WB)	2,770,450	Ongoing Food Stamp programme (ADB), crisis response, improved access to water, livelihood restoration	Immediate + medium and long term
NGOs	150,285	Food aid, support to heating systems in schools and dormitories, blankets, hygiene	Immediate
IFRC	1,102,446	Food and non-food items such as warm clothes, as well as psychosocial support, disaster prevention, health and first aid	Immediate
TOTAL	24,425,942		

CERF details – projects are ending in May / Early June

Requesting Agency	Project Title and CAP/Flash Appeal Project code (if applicable)	Sector	Amount granted from CERF (in USD)
UNDP	Immediate removal and burying of 1.5 million livestock carcasses & income generation	Early Recovery	1,524,430
UNICEF	Provision of emergency medical supplies, food & fuel to the most vulnerable children and pregnant women	Health, Education	963,803
FAO	Emergency livestock input support to dzud affected herders in protection of their food security and livelihoods	Agriculture	600,000
WHO	Provision of psychosocial support, medical supplies & communication tools to the affected population	Health	226,838
UNFPA	Emergency reproductive health support to provincial and district hospitals, nutrition and clothing to pregnant women	Health	242,461
TOTAL			3,556,532

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Coordination

The response to the dzud disaster is being led by the Government of Mongolia. The United Nations was formally requested to coordinate all donor contributions. UN have also formed an internal inter-agency emergency working group who will coordinate joint sit reps, flash appeals, share programme responses etc. The humanitarian community is coordinating closely through the sectors, with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the National Authorities.

Sector	Governmental institutions	Sector lead	Other humanitarian stakeholders
Survival, Health and Nutrition	Ministry of Health	UNICEF	UNFPA, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Save the Children, ADRA
Education	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	Save the children, UNESCO, ILO
Agriculture	Ministry of Food Agriculture and light Industry	FAO	FAO, Mercy Corps, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), JCS International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI), local government authorities, NGOs, Cambridge-Mongolian Development Appeal (CAMDA), Family Agricultural Resources Mongolia (FARM), veterinarians and veterinarian clinics
Early Recovery	NEMA	UNDP	ILO, UN Habitat, UNICEF, ADRA, Mercy Corps, Chamber of Commerce, NEMA, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Village Authorities, Khaan Bank

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Strategic Objectives of Dzud

Strategic Objective 1 (Humanitarian): Address the most critical humanitarian needs of the vulnerable groups and institutions for the period between April 2010 and April 2011.

Strategic Objective 2 (Early Recovery): 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.

Strategic Objective 3 (Preparedness): Put in place preparedness, disaster risk-reduction and contingency planning (mainstreamed throughout sectors) in anticipation of worsening conditions resulting from a post-dzud spring/summer season, and preparing for the next winter as well as for other risks such as earthquakes.

Sector	Amount in USD
Health, Survival and Nutrition	3,108,530
Education	2,805,039
Agriculture	7,807,225
Early recovery	4,430,000
ALL	18,150,794

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Summary of Health, Survival and Nutrition sector's response:

Needs Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant and under 5 child mortality has increased in the dzud affected provinces by 35-40 percent • As many as 30 percent of children in dzud affected areas suffer from stunting • Due to inaccessibility vaccination rates plummeted down to 57 percent in some places, whereas the child vaccination rate in Mongolia in previous years was more than 95 percent. • Herders face food insecurity, especially those who lost all (about 9,000 families or 45,000 people) • Prevention of water borne diseases among immigrant population affected by dzud
Strategy	Address the most critical humanitarian needs of the vulnerable groups and institutions
Activities so far	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of essential medicines, sanitation/hygiene items and commodities (antibiotics, oral rehydration salts, zinc, oxygen concentrators) • Provision of nutritional supplements, multiple micronutrient preparations (MMP) to children between 6-24 months, pregnant and lactating mothers • Provision of emergency obstetric, maternal and newborn care equipment and supplies to affected areas • Organized psycho-social support training for trainers, who will train community members in four provinces. Psycho-social support to women and youth through health facilities and outreach • Provision of food aid to affected areas • Funding support provided to cover outreach cost to medical service providers • Printing and dissemination of communication materials, growth monitoring charts, radio communication and public service announcements in the affected areas • Food supply to reduce risks to maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity in the most affected provinces and villages • Provision of clinical delivery and midwifery kits, nutritional supplements, and warm clothing, and mobile services to remote areas for check-ups and reproductive health (RH) services • Strengthening capacity through vocational trainings, RH education, and scholarships to youth from affected families for secondary and university level. In addition, support in business skills, crop cultivation, herding and raising awareness on food and nutrition through rural newspapers • Funding support for restoring livelihood of female headed households • CERF funding received by World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA and UNICEF to initiate action on urgent humanitarian concerns
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF, UNFPA, MoH, provincial and district health departments, NEMA, ADRA, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), SC • The Survival/Health and Nutrition sector member organizations include apart from the above mentioned agencies also: World Vision, Samaritans, Norwegian Lutheran Mission, IFRC
Projects	7 projects (3 from UNICEF, 1 - UNFPA, 1 -ADRA, 1 -ACF, 1- Save the Children)
# Beneficiaries	<p>Total direct beneficiaries 104,980 people, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women 33,300 • Children 63,680 <p>Other vulnerable groups – migrants 8,000</p>
Amount requested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3,108,530

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Organisation	Activities	Target area	Beneficiaries	Budget
1. UNICEF	Activities to strengthen essential child health and nutrition services in dzud-affected aimags (provinces) and peri-urban areas	92 soums (villages) in 9 aimags (provinces) and 60 khoros (sub-districts) in Ulaanbaatar	60,830 children	1,250,000
2. UNFPA	Activities to improve reproductive health and restore livelihoods for women of reproductive age and youth	Gobi-Altai, Uvs, Zavkhan provinces	Total: 1000 women and their families Youth: 300 Women: 1000	352,030
3. UNICEF	Establishment of mechanisms for distribution of drinking water supply and installation of hygiene latrines for internal migrants in re-settlement area of Ulaanbaatar.	Ulaanbaatar city Bulgan, Uench and Altai soums (villages) of Khovd province	6,500 households	332,000
4. ACF	Food distribution program to dzud affected herders	Uvs and Bayan-Ulgii provinces	400 herder families (or 1,600 people)	380,000
5. Save the Children	Health and nutrition emergency support to herder children through the Ger kindergarten program	Gobi-Altai, Arkhangai and Zavkhan provinces	1,500 families (or 6,000 people)	400,000
6. UNICEF	Activities to improve emergency data collection mechanisms at sectoral, local and national levels in order to support the planning, recovery responses and monitoring for the National Emergency Commission.	Nationwide	Total population of the country	150,000
7. ADRA	Provision of emergency food aid and essential medicines for herder families in 6 villages of Arkhangai aimag (province)	6 soums (villages) in Arkhangai province	At least 10,000 families (about 40,000 people as average family size is 4) including 2,500 children (aged 3-6)	244,500

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Summary of Education Sector response

Needs Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 18,048 students stay in ran down boarding facilities every year where heating systems and supply of fuel are inadequate; • The dzud has resulted in significant downturn in attendance, retention and learning achievements of children • Children are already dropping out of school because parents can't afford the expenses to keep the children in school because of lost livelihoods • Because of migration, urban schools are overstretched and the burden is expected to increase
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain enrollment and attendance of rural children by creating child friendly learning environment, support to dormitories and expand non-formal education facilities • Prevent children from child labour, especially in illegal mining by providing non-formal education • Strengthen emergency preparedness of education sector
Activities of the education cluster so far	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment conducted • Support to heating systems in schools and dormitories, food and nutrition, child friendly materials, hygiene supplies and blankets/ clothes
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF, Save the Children, UNESCO, ILO • Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, National Center for Non-formal and Distance Education, Provincial Education and Culture Departments, Local schools
Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 projects (3 from UNICEF and UNESCO, ILO, ACF, Save the Children 1 each)
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69,593
Amount requested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2,805,039

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Organisation	Activities	Target area	Beneficiaries	Budget
1. UNICEF	Activities to establish a safe and secure environment that promotes the protection and well being of children in 225 school dorms	All 165 soums (villages) in 15 dzud affected aimags (provinces)	18,048 students and 250 dormitory teachers in 225 school dorms	800,000
2. UNICEF	Activities to implement Child-Led Disaster Risk Reduction (CLDRR) program in Dzud affected areas in order to minimize post Dzud related risks and mobilize children and young people as risk reduction communicators in their communities	All 15 dzud affected aimags (provinces)	6,640 school children	120,000
3. UNICEF	Provision of psychosocial support in schools to promote positive behavior and strengthen coping mechanisms of children and their families	All 15 dzud affected aimags (provinces)	30,000 children 1,186 teachers and social workers	140,000
4. UNESCO	Activities to ensure continuity and quality of teaching and learning in schools affected by the Dzud	40 soums (villages) in 7 aimags (provinces)	4,000 children 60 head- teachers and 300 teachers	400,000
5. ILO	Activities to provide pre-school and non-formal basic education to children of Dzud affected migrant and non-migrant families	Uvurkhangai, Arkhangai, Gobi-Altai and Bayankhongor provinces (4)	2,000 children	849,645
6. Save the Children	Activities to strengthen education sector's emergency preparedness and response capacity	Dornod, Arkhangai, Gobi-Altai, Dungobi and Zavkhan provinces (4)	69,593 children	495,394

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Summary of Agriculture Sector Response

<p>Needs Analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock deaths continue to rise in May 2010, and the remaining livestock is under constant threat of further decline; • The herder families reported dry weather for last two years. It is unlikely that the pasture potential would recover even if there is normal precipitation this year/summer; • The most vulnerable herder families face difficulty to meet food and fuel needs, and are not in position to purchase any fodder or feed. Supplies of staple livestock feed inputs are short nationwide. The local authorities lack resources to procure animal feed and health supplements to provide to the herders. • Due to the sudden deaths of livestock, herder families further face the risk of losing cash income through their normal means, that is, through sale of cashmere, meat and dairy products; • Timely assistance and support to save the lives of the remaining livestock with supplementary fodder, feed and animal health support, keeping in view the current reproduction cycle (lambing and kidding), is therefore extremely urgent; • If no timely agricultural support is provided, the affected herder families will suffer from chronic food and livelihood insecurity, which can lead to economic deprivation, dependence on external food aid, migration to province centers and Ulaanbaatar, and possible social unrest; • Furthermore, the vulnerable herder families need support to get prepared for next winter, both in terms of technical assistance and input support; • Emphasis should be made on enhancing the livestock rearing practices, improve fodder production, promote more cost-effective animal healthcare methods and strengthen access to veterinary services in rural communities, capacity building and support for improved markets and product lines of livestock-based products.
<p>Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the declining number of livestock and livelihoods of the vulnerable herder families through supply of time-critical agricultural and livestock inputs and veterinary supplies; • Stabilize the household level food security and livelihood by supporting sustainable livestock production and agriculture; • Strengthen the fodder production and animal health care immediately, supporting the dzud-affected herder families to protect and increase the quality of their surviving herd; • Agricultural support to herders to recover their livelihoods through the provision of technical assistance and essential livestock inputs. Emphasis will be made to enhance the livestock rearing practices, improve fodder production, promote more cost-effective health care methods and strengthen access to veterinary services in rural communities. Capacity building and support for improved markets and product lines will be provided to viable herders.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term framework with action plan for disaster preparedness, prevention and risk reduction prepared and endorsed by key stakeholders for implementation, with emphasis on reducing risks of impact of dzud on herders' livelihoods. • Achieve a functional and effective coordination through the sector approach in addressing emergency and rehabilitation needs in dzud-affected areas to ensure lack of duplication, avoiding gaps and optimization of fund use for the benefit of herder families.
Activities of the agriculture cluster so far	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field missions carried out by FAO in January, February 2010 and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) assessment mission carried out in March 2010; • The different need assessments carried out by FAO, ACF and Government authorities in different provinces illustrate the real picture of the dire situation faced by the herder families in these provinces, which is also indicative to similar situation in all other affected provinces in agriculture and food security sector, in particular the livestock sub-sector. The project profiles presented by different agriculture sector members are therefore based on these various need assessments of FAO, ACF and the Government sources; • FAO received funding from: (1) UN Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) – US\$ 600,000; (2) Government of Austria- US\$ 298 100; (3) FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) – US\$ 477 000. Total fund received: US\$ 1375100. Critical livestock inputs such as 2300 metric tons of concentrate animal feed pellets, 13 metric tons of milk powder for newborn animals and veterinary medicine packages received by 2614 most vulnerable dzud-affected herder families as on 14 April 2010; • Steering Committee is established in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI); • World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) and Cambridge-Mongolian Development Appeal (CAMDA) provided 130 metric tons of concentrated fodder and 1.3 tons of milk powder to herder households in the villages of Erdenedalai, Adaatsag and Delgertsogt in Dundgovi province (in March 2010) to protect livestock from dzud conditions and preserve herder livelihoods.
Partners	<p>FAO, Mercy Corps, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), JCS International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI), local government authorities, NGOs, Cambridge-Mongolian Development Appeal (CAMDA) NGO, Family Agricultural Resources Mongolia (FARM) NGO, veterinarians and veterinarian clinics, herders and herder groups</p>
Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 projects (FAO -3, Mercy Corps-1, ACF-1, ADRA-1, JCS Int'l -1, WSPA-1)
# Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total beneficiaries around 89,460 people. Emphasis will be given to marginal and women-headed households with children, migrating vulnerable families, and persons with minor injuries.
Amount requested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7,807,225

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Organisation	Activities	Target area	Beneficiaries	Budget
1. FAO	<p>Maintain the productive capacity of remaining herds by restoring their body condition and prevent further losses of livestock heads;</p> <p>Support the dzud-affected herder families with the most critical livestock inputs (live animals, shelter materials, feeds, veterinary drugs, vaccines, husbandry tools) basing on detailed needs assessment using a participatory approach to determine priority of livestock inputs to be delivered;</p> <p>Support development of a comprehensive medium-term rehabilitation and recovery programme with due consideration to disaster preparedness and risk reduction.</p>	12 Dzud-affected provinces: Ovorkhangai, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Gobi-Altai, Dundgovi, Omnogovi, Zavkhan, khovd, Uvs, Bayan Olgii, Khovsgol, Tuv	5000 Dzud-affected most vulnerable families (around 30,000 persons) in 12 provinces. Emphasis will be given to the marginal and women-headed households with children, migrating vulnerable herder families, and persons with minor injuries.	\$ 2,920,000
2. FAO	<p>Pilot demonstrations through provision of fencing material and fodder crop seeds to create reserve grazing for weak animals on 1-1.5 hectares of field managed at herder household level, and provide training on fodder harvesting, conservation, quality assessment and utilization techniques with a focus on community-based management skills.</p> <p>Apply the experience and findings of pilot demonstrations conducted in Mongolia under existing FAO interventions in livestock sector</p> <p>Coherence and coordination of activities with the current implementation of Government policy and programmes:</p>	12 Dzud-affected provinces: Ovorkhangai, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Gobi-Altai, Dundgovi, Omnogovi, Zavkhan, khovd, Uvs, Bayan Olgii, Khovsgol, Tuv	1500 Dzud-affected most vulnerable families (around 9,000 persons) in 12 provinces. Emphasis will be given to the marginal and women-headed households with children, migrating vulnerable herder families, and persons with minor injuries.	\$ 2,150,000

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	<p>“State Policy towards Herders”, “National Programme for Food Security” (2009-2016), “Mongolian Livestock” (2010-2021), “Livestock Fodder” (2007-2015) .</p>			
3. FAO	<p>Achieve effective coordination through the sector/cluster approach in addressing emergency and rehabilitation needs in dzud-affected areas to ensure lack of duplication, avoiding gaps and optimization of fund use for the benefit of herder families</p>	All dzud affected provinces	Government, I/NGOs, UN agencies, Dzud-affected herder families in all the affected provinces	\$500,000
4. Mercy Corps	<p>To support the early recovery of livestock in herds affected by dzud conditions in a cost effective manner. Interventions will concentrate on the higher risk classes of livestock, combined with public education for herders on strategies for preparedness and recovery from winter conditions. Local veterinarians will be the primary instrument of delivery of interventions, thus increasing the mutually beneficial relationship that herders have with their veterinarians.</p> <p>Support recovery of herds and agricultural systems after disasterous winter losses, promote cost-effective methods of animal health provision, and promote value of veterinarian services and improved animal health as means for mitigating future winter losses</p>		4,000 children 60 head- teachers and 300 teachers	400,000
5. ACF	<p>Supplying of equivalent of 2.5 metric tons of hays per family in August when the fodder is available locally at 3 times less expensive price than in winter. The supplying will be done by voucher system in one shot.</p>	Bayan Olgii and Uvs provinces	1,100 dzud-affected more vulnerable families that owned 100-300 sheep units in Bayan Olgii province and 2,200 similar families in Uvs province (around 15,600 persons)	\$900,000

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	Distribution of fodder voucher to the targeted beneficiaries giving the equivalent of 2.5 tons of fodder at summer price.			
6. ADRA	<p>Support provided for the construction and repair of winter shelters, provision of veterinary service for the remaining livestock. Strengthen pasture and livestock management capability of herders through training on intensive livestock farming and pasture management, including demonstration of fodder production as a companion strategy for disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Demonstration of strengthening of food security through establishment of community vegetable gardens, protected cultivation.</p>	6 soums of Arkhangai: Tariat, Ondor-Ulaan, Chuluut, Ikhtamir, Tsakhir, Battengel	300 dzud-affected herder households (around 1800 persons)	\$400,000
7. JCS Int'l	Activities to plant sea-buckthorn as shelterbelt to generate small income (through sale of seabuckthorn juice and oil) to sustain livelihood of dzud-affected families and herders. Capacity building training and seminars on managing resources, cooking, food storage, building root-cellar and greenhouses, small-scale irrigated fodder production.	Tarialan, Ulaangom soums of Uvs and Khujirt soum of Ovorkhangai province	50-60 dzud-affected families and herders in Tarialan, Ulaangom soums of Uvs province and 40-50 dzud affected families and herder in Khujirt soums of Ovorkhangai province (around) 660 persons	\$80,000
8. WSPA	To supply the critical livestock inputs of concentrated fodder and milk powder in order to prevent further deaths and suffering of livestock animals affected by dzud, belonging to the herder households in Erdenedalai soum, Dundgovi province	Erdenedalai soum, Dundgovi province	1400 dzud-affected herder households (around 8400) in Erdenedalai soum, Dundgovi province	\$340,000

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Summary of Early Recovery Cluster response

Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcasses – Out of the 7.5 million carcasses, many millions remain to be removed and buried. The ER cluster buried already over 1 million carcasses through cash-for-work activities. • Income needs – 35 percent of the population lives below the poverty line and currently 8,711 families lost (nearly) all their livestock, while another 32.765 lost over 50percent of their livestock. • Migration (current) – Information from NEMA indicates at least 1400 families are on the move. • Migration (prediction) – after previous zuds of lesser magnitude, 10 thousands of people moved to urban centres within 2 years after the dzuds.
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate support to reduce health risks, relieve psychological burden and improve incomes. • Immediate / Medium Term support to develop early recovery plans, support the government with resettlement and support herders to develop alternative livelihoods • Medium / Long term support to improve coordination and disaster preparedness • Address the root causes of overgrazing and lack of disaster preparedness • Three objectives have been identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Removal of livestock carcasses B. Building capacity of alternative livelihoods C. Early Recovery Planning/ Improving disaster preparedness and coordination
Activities of the early recovery cluster so far	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment carried out with a site visit to 5 provinces and survey in 21 villages of 9 provinces, with a total of 263 respondents (82.2 percent men and 17.9 percent women; 29.3 percent under 35 years, 61.3 percent between 35-60 and 9.5 percent over 60). The assessment revealed urgent need for carcass removal and burial in severely affected provinces to reduce health risks, and a need to address lack of cash by dzud-hit herders for daily subsistence. Another important finding of the study was the huge shortage of basic search and rescue equipment by local emergency departments. • Carcass removal and burial (for 2 million carcasses²) plan completed, program implementation started in cooperation with NEMA, province leaders, National Radio, and Khaan bank in Mongolia. Herder communities with over 19,000 individuals in three provinces organised themselves into carcass removal groups, • By 6 May 2010, over 1.1 million carcasses have been buried. • Local CSOs in Khovd, Umnugovi provinces were supported. • Recruitment of professionals for an Early Recovery Support Team to assist NEMA at its final stage including Intl Expert for Disaster Coordination & Early Recovery.
Partners	<p>UNDP, UN-Habitat, ILO, ADRA, Mercy Corps, UNICEF</p> <p>NEMA, local government authorities, provincial community leaders</p>
Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 projects, one project each agency
# Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total beneficiaries around 250,000 people – herder families, urban migrants, marginal and women-headed households with children
Amount requested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$4,430,000

² This number was agreed upon with the NEMA. The needs are increasing day by day and it is not possible to continue updating it. Other organisations, such as ADB and Mercy Corps, and the government itself are also working on the carcass removal. The 2 million figure is the total of the 3 worst affected provinces.

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Organisation	Activities	Target area	Beneficiaries	Budget
UNDP	Early Recovery Assistance Dzud-Affected Areas in Mongolia Focusing on Alternative Livelihoods	Khovd, Ovorkhangai, Dundgovi,	25,000 herder families	2,300,000
UN-HABITAT	Medium Term Resettlement Dzud-Affected Migrants Ulaanbaatar	Ulaanbaatar	2000 Urban migrants	550,000
ILO	Livelihoods recovery project for Dzud affected families resettling in suburban areas	Ulaanbaatar	2000 Urban Migrants	400,000
ADRA	Women & Disaster: Women taking the lead in restoring shattered lives	Arkhangai	300 female headed households	490,000
Mercy Corps	Rapid recovery for vulnerable herder and ex-herder households in 9 aimags	Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Dundgobi, Gobi-Altai, Khovd, Omngobi, Uvs, Ovorkhangai, Zavkhan	Inhabitants of Aimag and Soum Centers 3700 vulnerable women	600,000
UNICEF	Establishment of an effective cluster based emergency response system in Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Countrywide	90,000
Total				4,430,000