

2023 DZUD EARLY ACTION & RESPONSE PLAN

DEC 2022 –
MAY 2023

MONGOLIA

ISSUED
6 March 2023

Photo: IMO/B.Byamba-Ochir



Foreword by the Resident Coordinator

Mongolia is highly vulnerable to climate change, experiencing warm temperatures, at almost three times the rate of the global average in the last 70 years. Climate change is a significant driver of the increasing frequency and severity of Dzud in Mongolia, which has had a detrimental impact on the livelihoods and food security of herders. Dzud, a hazard unique to Mongolia, is characterized by extremely harsh winters with very cold temperature, snowfall anomalies and/or storms. It is a severe winter condition following a summer drought. It is always associated with large-scale livestock mortality, either by starvation or freezing.

Since 2022, Mongolia has experienced extreme weather conditions adversely affecting the ability to stock hay and fodder for livestock for the 2022/2023 winter season. The country experienced moisture deficit during the 2022 summer season affecting 50 per cent of the national territory, particularly in western and southern parts, resulting in decline of hay yields and deterioration of pasture productivity due to overgrazing. Cultivation of fodder crops decreased in 2022, compared to 2022/2021. Due to these unfavorable weather conditions and insufficient reserves for livestock production, compounded by economic crisis due to global market distortions on fuel and food supplies, it is estimated that 80 per cent of rural households are at risk of losing their livelihoods – Mongolia being heavily dependent on the agricultural sector.

There are 213,000 people in need, in 18 Aimags or provinces, of humanitarian assistance to respond to the impact of Dzud and prevent further deterioration of their socio-economic situation. I am particularly concerned that of these, there are 53,000 vulnerable women, men, girls and boys who are in need of immediate and life-saving assistance. Hence, this Dzud Early Action and Response Plan is being launched by the HCT to assist the identified vulnerable families and provide the most needed humanitarian assistance to address their immediate basic needs and access to critical services, restore their livelihoods and prevent further impacts of Dzud.



Although Dzud is a “slow-onset disaster” but that does not mean we act slowly.. The worst is yet to come, as historically, the peak of livestock mortality experienced is from February to April. We need to constantly monitor the evolving situation and provide assistance across the continuum, from early action to response, to address humanitarian needs and prevent a major catastrophe. At a broader level, taking a humanitarian-development nexus approach is key to addressing the root causes of humanitarian needs and reduce pre-existing vulnerabilities so they do not manifest themselves at the time of the emergency.

As early as October 2022, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Mongolia has been working with the Government for a timely action for mitigating the risk of Dzud. We are very thankful and appreciative that the Government of Mongolia has taken several timely actions such as providing discounted hay and fodder to provinces at high risk, as well as additional vehicles with good mobility to local emergency departments and health centers. However, affected communities need more support and the international community has been requested to assist. Some agencies have already extended their support to respond to the impact of Dzud.

Now is the time to show international solidarity in light of this Disaster and mobilize resources to avert further deterioration of humanitarian needs in the country. Along with the whole humanitarian community, I implore your generous support to the people of Mongolia as expeditiously as possible.

TAPAN MISHRA

United Nations Resident Coordinator for Mongolia

Plan Summary

213K
PEOPLE IN NEED

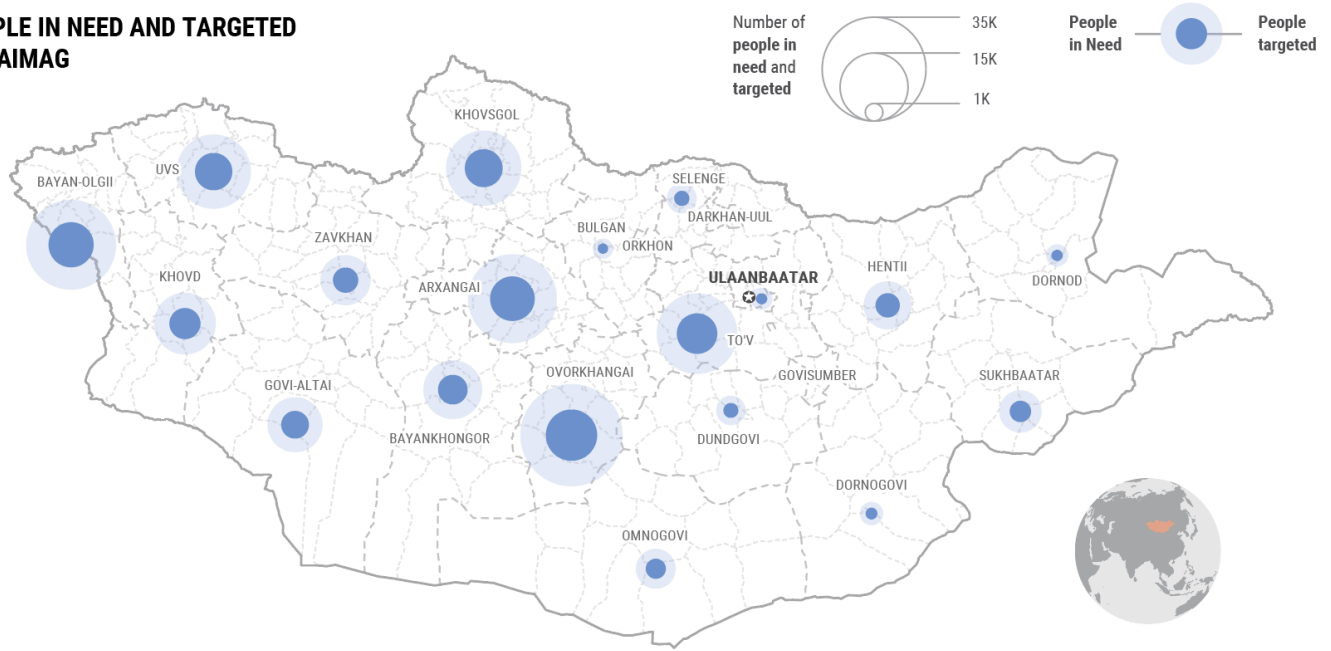
53K
PEOPLE TARGETED








\$5.2M
FUNDING REQUIRED

\$1.7M
FUNDING RECEIVED

\$3.5M
FUNDING GAP

PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED PER AIMAG



SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIRED (IN US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING GAP
 Food Security & Agriculture	171K	52K	\$2.1M	\$1.1M	\$1M
 Health	100K	33.5K	536K	338K	198K
 Nutrition	210K	36.5K	600K		600K
 Protection	78.6K	12.8K	781K	125K	656K
 Education	11.6K	8K	512K	102K	410K
 WASH	213K	11.3K	230K		230K
 CCCM	150K	52K	395K		395K
TOTAL	213K	53K	\$5.2M	\$1.7M	\$3.5M

Situation Overview

As of 1 February, approximately 70 per cent of Mongolia or a total of 22 Aimags or provinces and 310 Soums or townships, are at either high or extreme Dzud situation. This has directly affected the livelihoods of 191,000 herder households. About 87,000 of these herder households have less than 200 heads of livestock and are considered vulnerable. It is reported that about 416,560 livestock have perished as of early February. Historically, though, the peak of livestock mortality is from February to April.

Mongolian herder/pastoralists are heavily reliant on grazing their animals, such as goats, sheep, cattle, horses, yaks and camels, on open rangelands all year round. The availability of sufficient forage is dependent on favorable weather conditions for livestock to have sufficient food during the summer and gain strength to make it through upcoming cold season, as well as for herders to stock hay and fodder for same season. Herders' primary livelihood depends on their livestock, and preventing fatalities is their primary concern. However, in the summer of 2022, Mongolia experienced drought which led to poor pastures and malnourished livestock. The number of livestock entering the winter season also reached an all-time high of 71 million. This means a high number of livestock must be prevented from mortality over the winter season.

While Mongolia has had experienced several Dzuds over the years, it has become more frequent with severe impact on the rural population. Eighty percent of the total agriculture production comes from livestock, with livestock herding is the source of income for 80 per cent of the rural population. Dzud has been exacerbated by the rising prices of food, fuel and animal feed while prices of livestock are low and herder profits are declining. Prices for non-meat staple food have increased 1.7 times compared to the same period in 2019 (pre-Covid-19), and by 28 per cent compared to the same period in 2021. Prices of flour, rice, sugar, bread and cooking oil have increased by 32 per cent compared to 2021, milk by 10 per cent and vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, carrot and onions increased by 22 per cent, respectively. The situation in Mongolia is another illustration how the war in Ukraine has caused underlying increase in prices with the sharp increase in fuel prices, with 1.4 times increase compared to 2019 and 29 per cent increase from 2021, same period. The increase of diesel fuel prices, 49 per cent year-on increase, required for trucks and heavy industrial and agricultural machinery, led to higher costs. The price of animal feed has increased by 70 per cent year-on, with wholesale prices of livestock and meat decreasing by 27 per cent from last year. Last year's winter and spring (2021/22) were relatively mild, with good pastures everywhere, resulting in low fodder purchases and stocks of herders. Due to the economic crisis, commercial banks have closed loan access to herders since May 2022, thereby limiting coping capacities, leaving herders with severe shortages of cash. In response, *Otor* or unusual transhumance migration has become the preferred coping strategy, with 11.5 per cent of households (21,800) and 13.3 per cent of

WHAT IS A DZUD?

A natural phenomenon, unique to Mongolia, arising from summer drought followed by heavy snowfalls combined with extreme cold, resulting in insufficient grazing pastures and livestock mortality. The usual peak period for livestock death is February to April. December through February are the coldest months of the year, when livestock lose most of their fat and become malnourished, so these months have the greatest impact.

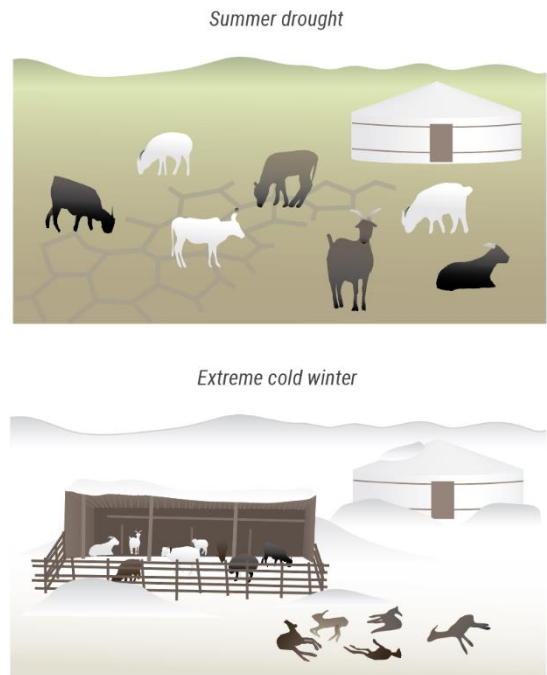


Figure 1

livestock (9,500) moving in the current year. Otor comes with requests for movements to access emergency grazing reserves already exceeding existing reserves and relying on sparse, less nutritious and almost inedible annual weeds.

Additionally, snow cover has begun to form in some areas, further exacerbating the vulnerability of herders and livestock. Unfortunately, the proportion of Dzud extreme and high-risk provinces and Soums has increased rapidly in the past three months from 25 per cent to 70 per cent. Households with large herd size¹ are strategically addressing the needs of their herds, restricting the breeding and reproduction of sheep and goats, as non-pregnant females are more likely to survive the winter compared to pregnant ones, due to lower metabolic requirements. However, this strategy is not an option for vulnerable herder households with smaller herds², and many rely on reciprocity in obtaining material assistance from relatives or others at times of crisis. It is estimated that 144,343 households in 193 Soums (counties) in 11 high-risk provinces, or equivalent to 48.7 per cent (70,295 households) rely on small herds with less than 200 heads of livestock. These make up about 351,475 most vulnerable people which represents 10 per cent of the population and 30 per cent of herding households at national level, expected to be seriously affected by a high risk of Dzud. These people collectively care for 14 million livestock which constitutes 20 per cent of the current estimated national herd.³

Since October, the National Agency for Environmental Monitoring and Meteorology (NAMEM) has been monitoring the anticipated extreme cold. In November, the forecast started to manifest due to precipitation and snowstorms in the central and eastern provinces. Livestock have started to perish, dwellings have been destroyed and individuals were reported missing in the snow – who were later found and hospitalized. The main roads in Arkhust, Bayandelger, Erdene, Bayanjargalan counties of Tuv province were blocked by the snow and local authorities had to clear up the snow. Consequently, a notice was issued by NAMEM to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and the Light Industries (MOFALI) of the potential serious disruption on the performance of the energy, heating and transportation, agriculture and education sectors due to the cold phenomenon. In consultation with the Minister of Education and Science, the Capital and Ulaanbaatar City government issued an order on some measures to be taken to reduce the potential risk of weather phenomena and manage traffic jams and delays. As of November 2022, part of the precautionary measures was the directive that all levels of schools and kindergartens in the capital will be taught online, at least 60 per cent of the employees of some institutions in the capital will work from home, and certain coordination will be made to manage transportation on certain streets and roads⁴.



Roads are blocked due to heavy snow. Children are facing difficulties in commuting to schools. Photo: Save the Children.



Winter started earlier than normal and had heavy snowfall for last 3 months. Majority of the herders used their hay and fodder storage to protect their livestock. Photo: Save the Children

¹ With more than 1,000 heads

² With 200 heads of livestock or less

³ FAO Dzud Risk Assessment, 2022

⁴ IFRC DREF, 2022

Save the Children's Humanitarian supported arrived in Ikh-Uul soum, Zavkhan province on the way to herders. Photo: Save the Children



The impact of Dzud is slowly but surely manifesting and it is multi-faceted. Livestock mortality due to winter events destroy the income, consumption, and asset base of pastoralist households, thereby directly threatening the livelihoods of large parts of the rural population that live from animal husbandry. Families living in Dzud risk areas are facing difficulty in accessing basic health services such as access to medicines, immunization, nutrition services and safe delivery for pregnant women, due to the limited capacity and constraints on transport and mobility in extreme weather conditions. Children living in school dormitories in Dzud risk areas have limited supply of education materials, nutritious food and hygiene products. There is also a heightened risk of gender-based violence and domestic violence due to psychological stress from loss of livelihoods and impeded access to basic services. Urgent support is required to meet the needs of herder families as well as prevent deterioration of the current situation, as it is expected that the peak of livestock mortality yet to come.



Photo: FAO

Seasonal comparison: Typical Conditions vs. Dzud 2022/2023 Impacts

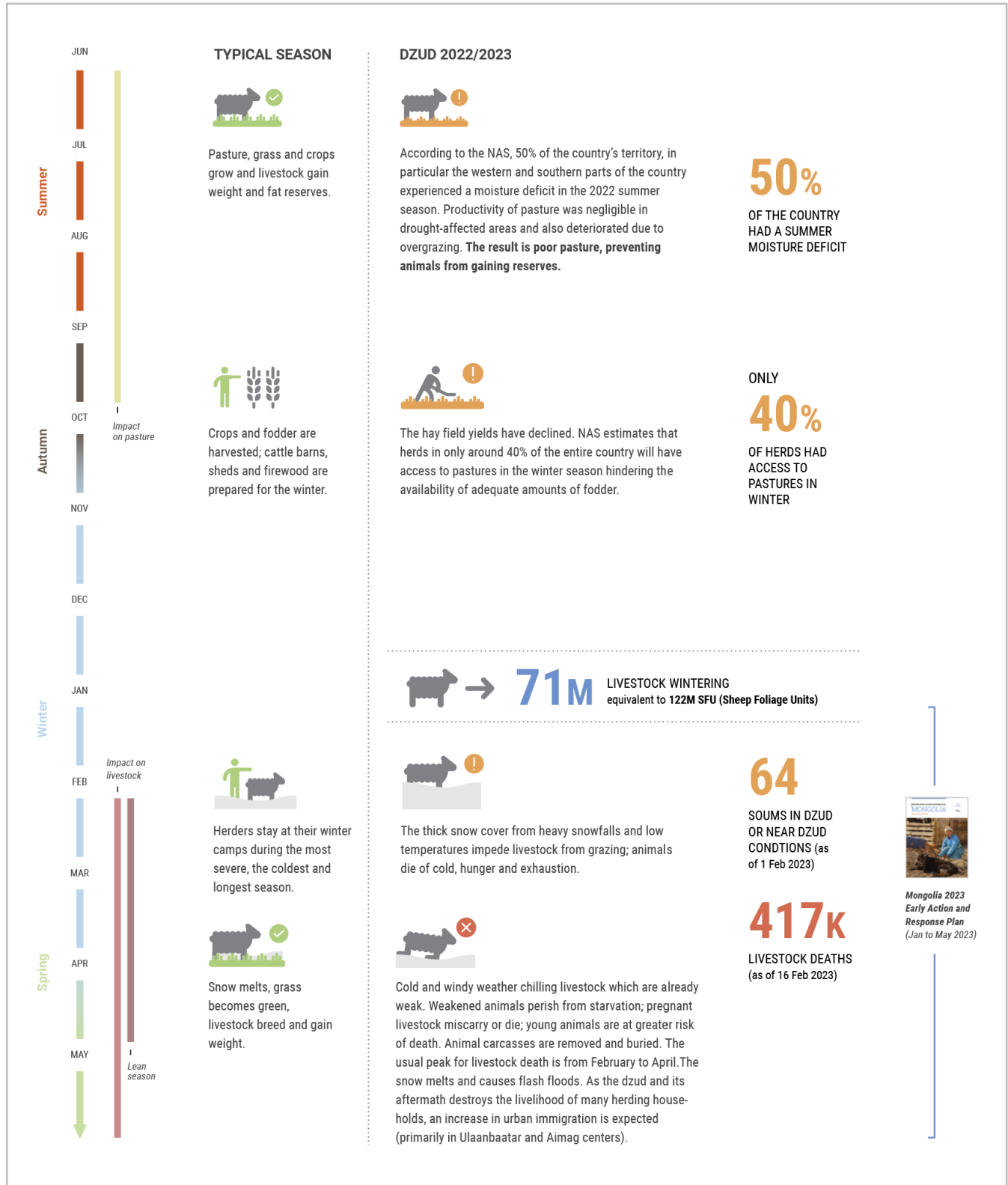


Figure 2

Situation Monitoring

As Dzud is a slow onset disaster, humanitarian needs evolve at an extended timeframe compared to rapid onset disasters. The onset of and recovery from Dzud conditions vary across different geographic locations within the country, and therefore, early action and response activities cannot be uniformly applied to all provinces. Due to the dynamic nature of Dzud conditions,

close monitoring the Dzud situation across Mongolia is critical in order to tailor early action and response efforts in a timely and effective manner. The HCT, through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), will monitor the situation on a bi-weekly basis and tailor the response based on the evolving situation.

1. Dzud risk map

Dzud risk may indicate winter – spring pasture bearing capacity, risk level in exposure and vulnerability of herders; and weather forecast for the coming months. Dzud risk maps are developed by NAMEM using 11 different parameters based on remote sensing data collected from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) satellite, such as snow cover and drought index, and on ground observation data, including summer condition, anomalous precipitation and temperature, snow depth, air temperature forecast, and precipitation forecast. The weight of each parameter is determined through multi-criteria decision analysis and weighted layers are overlaid in a geographic information system (GIS). Since 20 October 2022, the forecasted risk has increased from 25 per cent to 70 per cent.

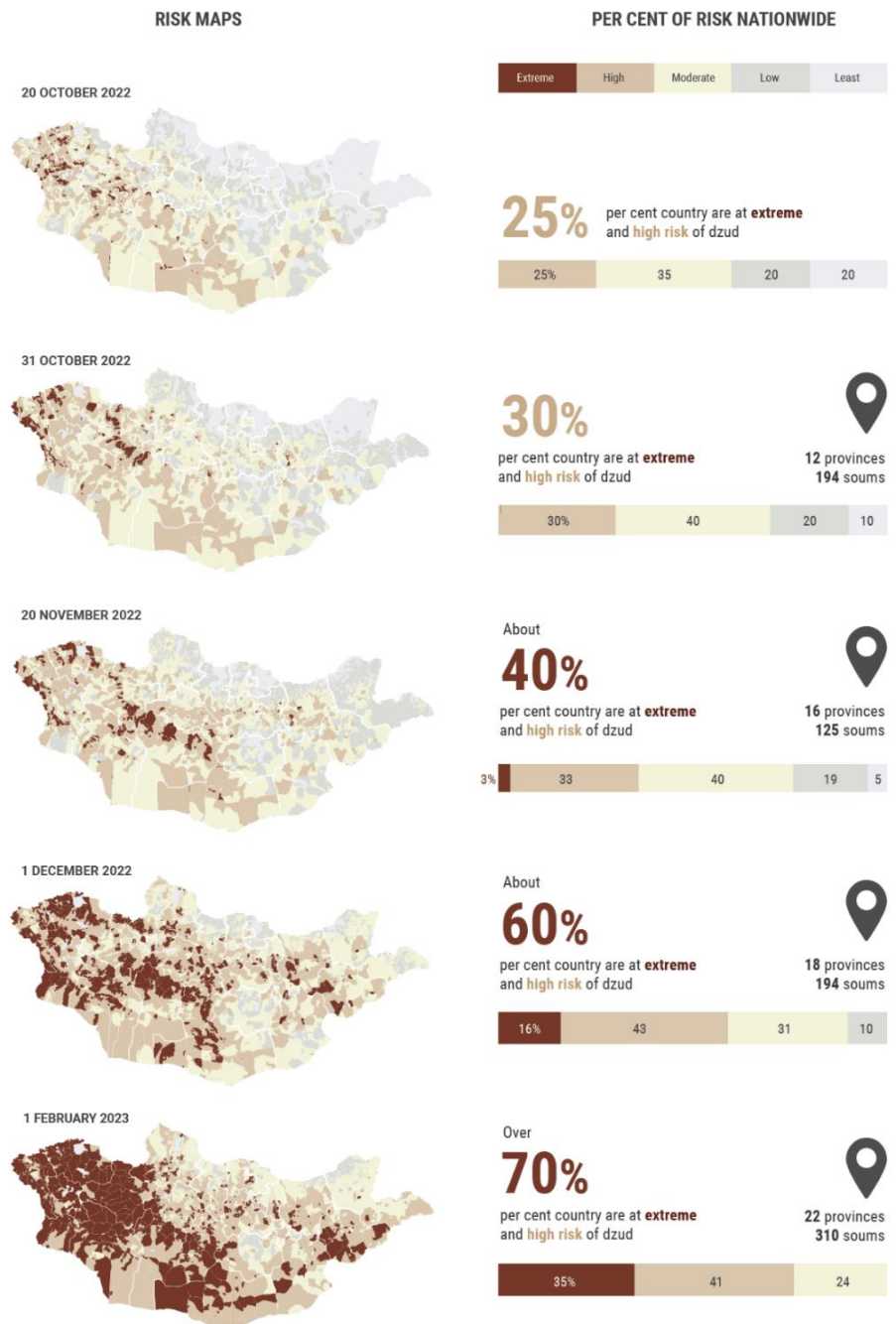


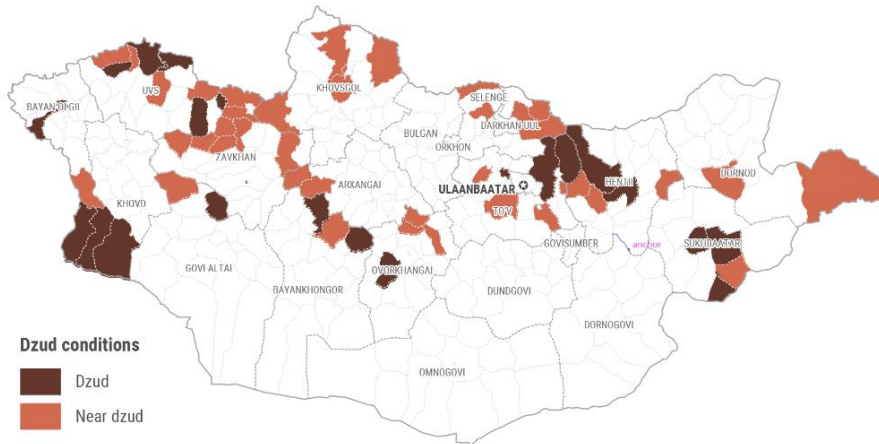
Figure 3. Source: NAMEM

2. Occurrence of Dzud or near Dzud conditions by Soums, based on meteorological data

The extreme winter in Mongolia classifies into two main conditions such: Dzud or near Dzud. Dzud condition occurs when snow density is higher than 0.25 g/cm³ in any area; weather temperature is 3C or colder than multi-year average; average snow height is 25 cm or more in mountain or forest-steppe zone, or 22 cm or more in the steppe zone, or 12 cm or more in the desert area. Near

Dzud condition occurs when snow density is between 0.20-0.24 g/cm³ in any area; average snow height is 16 cm or more in mountain or forest- steppe zone, or 11 cm or more in steppe zone, or 5 cm or more in the desert area.² NAMEM and MOFALI monitor Dzud conditions and provide weekly updates (Figure 4) to ensure humanitarian support is provided if needed.

DZUD OR NEAR DZUD CONDITIONS PER SOUM (as of 20 Feb 2023)



DZUD CONDITIONS OF SOUMS (Dec 2022 - Feb 2023)

	DZUD		NEAR DZUD		TOTAL SOUMS
	Soums	Aimags	Soums	Aimags	
20 Feb '23	22	10	41	14	63
10 Feb '23	20	10	39	13	59
31 Jan '23	23	9	37	12	60
20 Jan '23	22	11	44	13	66
10 Jan '23	15	9	38	13	53
31 Dec '22	13	8	37	12	50
20 Dec '22	8	5	19	9	27
10 Dec '22	9	6	20	10	29

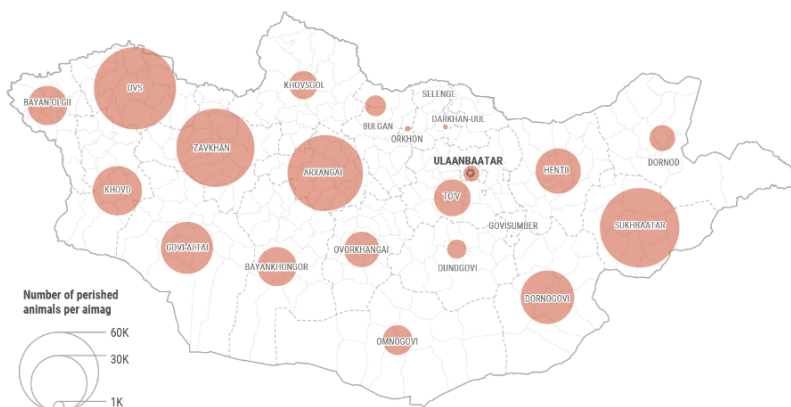
Figure 4. Source: Government resolution No.286 of 2015.

3. Livestock mortalities in the country

Generally, when the livestock mortalities rate reaches 6 per cent or beyond nationally, the government declares Dzud. This applies at all administrative levels. For instance, at sub-national level, if livestock mortalities reach such percentage, Dzud will be declared and government at Soum level will mobilize the response.

The same rule applies to both province and national level. The Government of Mongolia has been monitoring livestock mortalities in the country on a weekly basis. By 17 February 2023, 0.58 per cent of livestock has perished at the national level.

ANIMALS PERISHED PER AIMAG (as of 17 Feb 2023)



ANIMALS PERISHED BETWEEN 5 JAN TO 17 FEB



Figure 5. Source: NAMEM, MOFALI.

Most urgent humanitarian needs

The most urgent humanitarian needs, as emphasized by different sectors, include livestock-related support for vulnerable herder households, food assistance, nutrition support for under five children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), dignity kits for adolescent girls and women, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) support and education materials for students living in dormitories in rural areas, emergency care kit for herder households, strengthening gender-based violence (GBV) referral services, among others.

Herder households are mainly the people in need. Herder households owning less than 200 livestock, young herder households with less experience of coping mechanisms and limited social welfare benefits and family support, herder households with low levels of education, herder households that did not migrate for transhumance "Otor", are relatively more vulnerable to the impacts of Dzud. Similarly, certain groups living in Dzud-affected areas, such as students living in dormitories, under five children, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, and the elderly with underlying health conditions are also among those in need.

Government response efforts

The onset of the Dzud phenomenon can be anticipated during the early stages of summer. On 1 August 2022, the State Government issued a directive for winter preparedness efforts for the 2022-2023 period at the provincial and Soum levels, with the aim of taking early action for Dzud. By the end of summer 2022, Mongolia had over 90 million head of livestock. In an effort to mitigate the impact of the impending Dzud, the Government of Mongolia proactively destocked livestock by exporting 20 million head of livestock to various countries and redirecting the remaining meat for domestic use⁵. The Government also facilitated international trade in order to commercially destock as many livestock as possible.

When herders are unable to access adequate grazing land due to summer drought, they typically undertake *Otor*/transhumance migration until spring. In order to provide basic public services, including healthcare and



Photo: FAO

access to education, for herders, the Government has implemented measures to regulate *Otor* or transhumance migration. Furthermore, many herder households reside in remote areas far from the Soum centers where government services are available. As a result, herders often spend several hours driving to access basic services such as healthcare, and sometimes heavy snowfall can block roads. To address these challenges, the government has constructed roads for each herder household to reach the Soum, and health workers and public servants make periodic visits to every household. At the local level, the government faces insufficient resources in terms of vehicles and fuel. While the state government is increasing the allocation of vehicles and fuel to local governments, the resources remain inadequate.

In addition, the State government passed an order to provide hay, fodder, and nutrition for livestock to herders at 50 per cent discounted price in extreme and high risked provinces, such as Arkhangai, Bayan-ulgii, Bayankhongor, Dundgovi, Khovd, Umnugovi, Uvurkhangai, Govi-Altai, Zavkhan, Tuv and Uvs. The State Government is implementing various loan mechanisms in collaboration with banks to stimulate the growth of local businesses among herders.

⁵ Environment, Food and Agriculture Standing Committee meeting, State Great Khural (3 Jan 2023), Winter <https://www.parliament.mn/nn/19270/>

Strategic Objectives



S01

Provide immediate humanitarian assistance and protection to those in the most urgent need.



S02

Protect livelihoods of the vulnerable herder households and ensure continuity of access to critical services.



S03

Address and advocate for the specific needs of groups of people, based on gender, age, disability, displacement, or other vulnerability criteria so that they are protected against violence and have equal access to humanitarian aid without discrimination.

Response Strategy

The response strategy will take stock of the impact and needs from the early action period, from December 2022 until mid-February 2023, and will aim to address current and emerging humanitarian needs of the vulnerable populations related to livelihood, health, nutrition, WASH, education, protection and monitoring population movements⁶. The overarching strategy is to complement Government-led response to Dzud.

The response will be needs-based and will prioritize vulnerable households, while also taking into account the operational capacity of humanitarian partners in terms of targeting. Target beneficiaries include herder households with less than 200 livestock, young herder households

The United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) has been coordinating early action and response activities in response to the Dzud 2022/2023. The United Nations agencies including FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WHO are providing humanitarian support in Bayan-olgi, Uvs, Khovd, Zavkhan, Govi-Altai, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Ovorkhangai, Tov, Hentii, Sukhbaatar, Dornogovi and Dundgovi. Other

with limited capacity, children under five, children living in dormitories in Dzud risk areas, elderly citizens with underlying health conditions, low-income households outside of the social protection system, PLW, and people with disabilities. At the same time, different sectors have their sector-specific targeting criteria to guide more tailored humanitarian interventions.

The preferred response modality is a combination of cash assistance and material or service support, also referred to as cash+. Based on specific needs, context and feasibility, humanitarian partners will customize their assistance packages, in consultation with the affected people.

International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) such as Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Mongolia, Mongolia Red Cross Society (MRCS), Save the Children and World Vision (WV) Mongolia are providing humanitarian support in Bayan-olgi, Uvs, Zavkhan, Khovd, Govi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Arkhangai, Ovorkhangai, Omnogovi, Dundgovi, Tov, Dornogovi, Hentii and Sukhbaatar.

Operational Presence (5W)

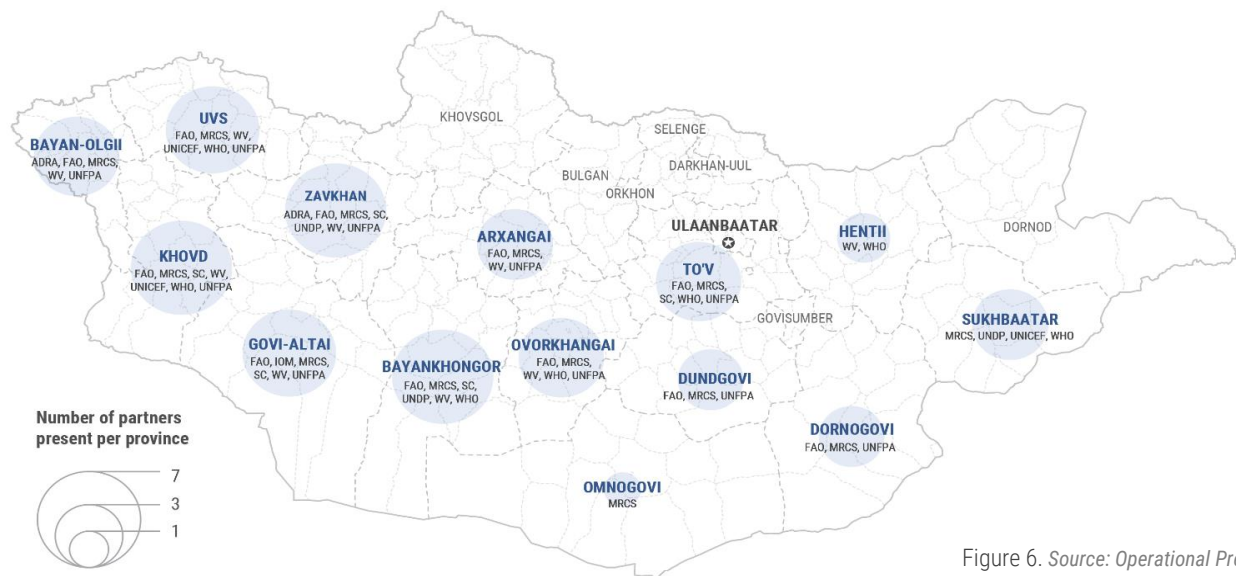


Figure 6. Source: Operational Presence (5W)

⁶ Population movements to be done under the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Sector. This will include herder registration and information management.

Operational constraints and challenges

The humanitarian response efforts face several constraints and challenges, including a limited supply of fuel and vehicles, inadequate understanding of coordination needs among humanitarian partners, limited sector-level coordination, limited number of humanitarian partners, lack of partner capacity to scale up humanitarian aid, and limited data management capacity to track real-time information on the delivery of humanitarian aid. These challenges pose significant obstacles in efficiently and effectively delivering aid to those in need.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

The response efforts will regularly gather information from those affected to better understand and address their changing needs and priorities. Some humanitarian partners such as FAO, UNICEF, MRCS and WV Mongolia conducted field missions and found that the herder households in *Dzud* risk areas have low stock of animal feed, are resorting to negative coping mechanisms as of result of reduced income and are experiencing mobility constraints due to snow cover and have difficulty accessing health services. Efforts will be made to establish a coordination mechanism such as an AAP Working Group to monitor community feedback and complaints and advocate for corrective actions. There is an ongoing work on internalizing community feedback mechanisms in the early action and response activities of humanitarian partners.

Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

A PSEA Taskforce has been established at the national level and will be strengthened in terms of its capacity to prevent and respond to allegations of SEA. In line with its country-level action plan, priorities identified include training of all PSEA focal points, ensuring that affected populations understand what constitutes misconduct and how to report, in addition to ensuring effective referral channels to appropriate services for survivors.

Gender

Crisis impact women, girls, men and boys differently. They have different and distinct needs, priorities and

capacities during a humanitarian crisis. Women and girls are often disproportionately affected by crises, as emergencies can deepen existing gender inequalities and risks of sexual and gender-based violence. Therefore, the response activities will ensure that specific needs of women and girls are addressed across different sectors. Sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) will be collected and used to analyze needs, inform programmes as well as form part of monitoring for continued analysis and further refinement of interventions. The gender dimensions will be reviewed in collaboration with AAP mechanisms used by the partners.

Cash Assistance

As a modality to meet a wide range of needs, cash assistance is increasingly used by agencies and governments for both anticipatory/early actions intended to mitigate the impact of hazard events and as part of response and recovery efforts. Several agencies, INGOs, national entities, and particularly the Government, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) in Mongolia have experience in the use of cash transfers to address the needs of specific vulnerable households. Considering the short timeframe and impact mitigation focus of the plan, the overall use of cash assistance delivered in conjunction with in-kind support such as hay, fodder, and vitamins for livestock are intended to support vulnerable herder households to avoid the negative impacts of the current *Dzud*. In this sense the cash+ ⁷ approach of various agencies is aimed at helping households maintain their purchasing power and dignity of choice to meet their own essential needs as well as to keep their livestock alive and healthy while not resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

The sector using cash as a modality, including multi-purpose cash and cash+, is the Food Security and Agriculture targeting a total of 52,000 people with various forms of cash transfers, planned as a one-time transfer coupled with additional support to herder households. Overall, the total ongoing and planned cash transfers in the appeal amount to \$2,000,000 which is 40 percent of the total funding requirements.

⁷ Cash plus refers to complementing cash assistance with in-kind support such as animal feed and dignity kit. <https://www.unicef-irc.org/research/cash-plus/>

Cash Working Group (CWG)

The CWG in Mongolia was established in January 2023 to support the planning for the Dzud early actions and is comprised of national and international actors. The group adheres to the IASC model on cash coordination and is part of the coordination architecture in Mongolia, a sub-group of the ISCG and is co-led by the RCO. The CWG works with the Asia-Pacific Regional Cash Working Group and is supported through inter-agency surge cash coordination. The CWG's role is to coordinate and ensure coherence between the various current and planned cash programmes, and beyond the timeline of this appeal the CWG will continue supporting coherent approaches to cash-based programming by various sectors at all stages of the Disaster Management cycle from preparedness, anticipatory actions, to response to hazard events such as the *Dzud* or other crises.

Humanitarian-Development Nexus

Dzud being a slow-onset disaster has a longer timeframe from early action to response, from December to May.

The response activities will need to consider linkages with unmet development needs of the affected communities in order to build their resilience for future shocks. A humanitarian-development nexus approach in transitioning to recovery can be taken while ensuring that preparedness is mainstreamed along the recovery phase. As *Dzud* is a recurring disaster mainly affecting livestock and dependent households, relevant livelihood resilience measures should be promoted.

Monitoring Framework

Regular updates on *Dzud* early action and response activities are available on a dedicated [5W dashboard](#), which covers the sectoral overview and operational presence of humanitarian partners. The HCT, through the ISCG, will monitor the situation using the dashboard and other reports. This will help to identify achievements and setbacks in the collective response and inform HCT decision-making and corrective actions. The [Financial Tracking Service](#) will also track financial and in-kind contributions.

Photo: FAO



Coordination Structure

To streamline coordination efforts at the national level, the HCT is proposed to be restructured to make it more fit for purpose. At the operational level, the ISCG and CWG have been reactivated and have been meeting regularly. Additionally, mechanisms for HCT-government engagement and HCT-donor engagement will be revitalized. The objective is to strengthen the linkages between national and sub-national mechanisms to ensure that humanitarian aid is decentralized and more localized, making it more adaptive to the needs of the affected people. Humanitarian partners coordinate with

the Government at all levels – national, province (Aimag) and district/township (Soum). Effective coordination among all stakeholders is anticipated to ensure that aid is delivered in a timely and efficient manner, meeting the needs of those in need. As shown in the coordination diagram below (in bold color), seven sectors are currently active for *Dzud* early action and response. These are Education, Nutrition, WASH, Food Security and Agriculture, Protection, Health and CCCM. Inter-sector collaboration will take place, wherever applicable.

Humanitarian Coordination Structure



Figure 7. Source: HCT

Sector Plans

Food Security and Agriculture

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENT (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED (US\$)	FUNDING GAP (US\$)
171K	52K	\$2.1M	\$1.1M	1 M

Sector impact and needs

The summer drought of 2022 combined with overgrazing has led to limited access to productive pastures, which was further exacerbated by the early deep snowfall and prolonged extreme cold temperatures in December and January. The inflation and skyrocketed market prices of hay and fodder have also reduced the income of herder households and decreased their purchasing power, leaving them in a vulnerable state. The herder households' stock of animal feed and Soum level emergency reserves have also depleted. The peak period for livestock mortality is February-April. According to recent reports, over 416,560 livestock have already perished due to prolonged malnutrition and cold stress by early February 2023. Unfortunately, March-April is also the breeding season of livestock and more likely to perish during these periods.

After several months of exposure to harsh weather such as drought, rains, extreme temperature and snow, vulnerable herder households have become less resilient, and their coping mechanisms are over-stretched. It is estimated that about 13,000 households are at risk of losing their livelihoods due to *Dzud* and are considered vulnerable. These households are primarily herder households, with 200 animals or fewer, limited social welfare benefits, and limited family support. The vulnerable herder households need hay, fodder and emergency care kits to protect their animals. Additionally, the livestock have their breeding season in March-April and require nutritional support.

Key Activities

- Provision of cash transfer interventions, both unconditional and multi-purpose, to vulnerable households, matched with on-the-spot training to cope with the harsh period of the year to avoid loss of livestock
- Provision of concentrated feed to selected households/herders
- Provision of supplementary food for children in dormitories

Activity	Time frame	Agencies	Target households	Target people	Funding required (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)
1 Cash+ intervention: Unconditional cash to allow vulnerable to buy animal feed provided by the Government of Mongolia (MOFALI) with a 50 per cent discount on the price, 3 kg mineral and vitamin supplement for livestock for each household	Jan - May	FAO	1000	3800		
					500,000	266,741
2 On-the-spot training on best practices to cope with the harsh period of the year with minimal loss of livestock to vulnerable HHs in 107 Soums of 11 provinces with an anticipated high risk of Dzud	Jan - May	FAO	1070	4280		
3 Unconditional/Multipurpose cash transfer	Jan - May	MRCS, WV, ADRA, UNICEF	8404	33616	1,100,000	467,594
4 Cash+ intervention: Unconditional Cash and concentrated feed	Jan - May	Save the Children	2000	8000	410,000	200,000
5 Supply of supplementary food for children in dormitories	Jan - May	Save the Children		2000	5200	2600
TOTAL			13,000	52,000	2,015,200	936,935

Implementation strategy

The sector technical interventions will be implemented in accordance with the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS). The interventions include unconditional cash transfers that can be used for multiple purposes, for buying animal feed, as well as the provision of animal feed and veterinary kits to care for weakened animals such as pregnant, newborns, yearling and breeding sires. Trainings will be provided to herder households to help them cope with severe winter and spring conditions and to enhance their survival mechanisms. These interventions aim to address the negative impacts of the summer drought and prolonged cold temperatures and protect the key livestock assets of

vulnerable herder households are at risk of losing their livestock-based livelihoods.

The sector will target households based on the following: 1) herder households, owning less than 300 heads in sheep forage unit that have insufficiently stocked hay and fodder; 2) disability of the head of the household; 3) parents paying for education of older children studying at university rather than in a vocational college; 4) young herders under 35 years, who are without any social benefits or family support. Other considerations for prioritizing households are single-headed households, person with disability, PLW and the elderly. The sector will implement its activities in close coordination with the

Sectoral State Service for Disaster Protection under MOFALI.

Sector Contacts: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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Participating organizations: FAO, UNICEF, MRCS, World Vision, Save the Children, ADRA

Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENT (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING GAP
100K	33.5K	\$536K	\$388K	198K

Sector impact and needs

According to Government data, the severe winter conditions have constrained people's access to health facilities, causing extreme difficulties for families and individuals to access basic health services such as medicines, immunization, and antenatal services for pregnant women. The extreme conditions have also caused disruptions or delays in essential healthcare services for herder households living in *Dzud* risk areas.

As of February 2023, 19026 people of over 4100 households are living in *Dzud* affected and 'otor' areas of 15 provinces. Among them, totally 4780 vulnerable people including 128 pregnant women, 2168 children under 5, 1279 elders, 311 people with disabilities and 894 people with chronic diseases.

In order to address these challenges, support is needed to ensure the continuity of essential health services, including routine or preventive medical check-ups, routine immunization, and emergency services. This will help avoid the disruption of health care services and loss of lives during the *Dzud* period. Additionally, essential medicines need to be restocked at health facilities in *Dzud* risk areas to ensure continuity of services for herder households. Children in dormitories also need access to health services and essential medicines. These interventions will help ensure that everyone at risk of *Dzud* has access to the essential health services they require

Key Activities

- Increase access of vulnerable herders to primary healthcare services, especially in *Dzud*-affected areas
- Provision of reproductive healthcare services to women of reproductive age, aged 15-49
- Support the mental health of herders and herder households in *Dzud*-affected areas
- Improve emergency care and rescue services at Soum and bagh level
- Raise awareness and prevention of zoonotic diseases

Activity	Time frame	Agencies	Target households	Target people	Funding required (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)
1 Increase access to primary healthcare services to herders in <i>Dzud</i> -affected areas	Feb - Mar	WHO, UNICEF, SCJM, National tertiary level hospitals	4,784	13,450	225,143	
2 Provide reproductive healthcare services to women of reproductive age (15-49)	Feb - Mar	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, National tertiary level hospitals	1,380	4,333	32,000	
3 Support the mental health of herders and herder households in <i>Dzud</i> -affected areas	Feb - Mar	WHO, UNICEF, National tertiary level hospitals	4,803	13,504	50,000	28,000
4 Improve emergency care and rescue services at Soum and bagh level	Mar - Apr	WHO, UNICEF, SCJM		2,213	178,480	120,000
5 Raise awareness and prevention of zoonotic diseases	Feb - Mar	WHO, UNICEF	11,915	33,500	50,000	50,000
TOTAL			11,915	33,500	535,623	198,000

Implementation strategy

The sector activities will focus on mental health issues, reproductive healthcare service and other primary healthcare services, emergency care for cold-related injuries, and emergency care kits for herder households. To support these efforts, emergency deployment kits for community-based health workers (bagh feldshers⁸) will be provided and logistical constraints for health service

delivery at local levels will be addressed. Supplies of medicine and health services will be provided to children in dormitories, complementing Education sector activities, to ensure their health needs are met. Additionally, a series of capacity building activities will be

⁸ Bagh feldshers work at sub-soum level and provide primary healthcare to herder households. They usually travel long distances for service delivery in remote areas.

organized for health care workers (HCWs) to address the needs of people living in *Otor* camps and Dzud risk areas.

The target beneficiaries of the health sector will be people living in *Dzud* risk areas that have limited access to healthcare. Priority will be given to pregnant women

and women of reproductive age, children aged 0-5, elderly and those with disabilities and long-standing medical conditions. The Health sector will implement its activities in close collaboration with Ministry of Health (MoH).

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Participating organizations: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, SCJM and national level tertiary hospitals

Nutrition

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENT (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING GAP
210K	36.5K	\$600K	-	\$600K

Sector impact and needs

The herder households in rural areas are facing serious difficulties in accessing nutritious food due to various reasons including the limited availability of food, loss of livestock and livelihoods during winter. The food crisis is further exacerbated by exhausted food and cash reserves, low dairy and meat production, and rising food inflation.

Records show that micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent in all population groups and are most concerning for infants, young children, and pregnant women. The highest prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies was in children under 5 years of age with 27 per cent anaemic, 21 per cent iron-deficient, 70 per cent insufficient in vitamin A and 90 per cent insufficient in vitamin D. Awareness of mothers and caregivers on the importance of feeding young children a variety of nutritious foods is needed to improve the quality of young children's diets. The 5th National Nutrition Survey (NNS V) confirmed poor infant and young child feeding

practices in Mongolia with children in the critical period of 6-23 months of age consuming few dietary sources of iron and vitamin A and less than 50 per cent receiving a diet with minimum dietary diversity. The highest prevalence of anaemia, iron deficiency and vitamin A deficiency was found in the youngest children 0-23 months of age which stresses the importance of appropriate breastfeeding practices to provide adequate nutrition to infants before the introduction of complementary foods. Counselling and awareness-building activities are essential to improve infant and young child feeding practices to increase children's daily intake of essential micronutrients. However, as dietary intake practices are slow to change and natural sources of micronutrients are not universally available or affordable to all household, continued high-dose and low-

dose supplementation of essential micronutrients for young children is a priority⁹.

The impact of this situation is widespread, with the rising food inflation and low food production contributing to the increasing vulnerability of households. Children and women in rural herder households are particularly at high risk of malnutrition and increased illness due to extreme cold and inadequate essential micronutrients. To

address this issue, there is a need for micronutrient supplementation for children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women, including high-dose Vitamin A and D supplementation and multiple micronutrient supplementation. Health workers' counselling on appropriate child feeding practices and early detection and treatment of children with acute malnutrition is also critical.

Key Activities

- Prevention and control micronutrient deficiencies targeting children under 5 years of age as well as PLW in affected herder households
- Support to and protection for appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF)
- Early detection and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition

Activity	Time frame	Agencies	Target households	Target people	Funding required (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)
1 Prevention and control micronutrient deficiencies among children under 5 years of age in affected herder households: Vitamin A, Vitamin D and multiple micronutrient supplementation of children 6-59 months of age	Feb - Jun	UNICEF, WHO	12,000	23,000	370,000	370,000
2 Prevention and control micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant and lactating women in affected herder households: Multiple micronutrient supplementation of pregnant and lactating women	Feb - Jun	UNICEF, WHO	13,000	13,000	40,000	40,000
3 Protection and support on appropriate infant and young child feeding for the affected households: 500 health workers training, counselling, home visits	Feb - Jun	UNICEF, WHO	12,000	23,000	70,000	70,000
4 Early detection and treatment of children with acute malnutrition in affected households	Feb - Jun	UNICEF, WHO	900	1,000	120,000	120,000
TOTAL			13,250	36,500	600,000	600,000

⁹ National Nutrition Survey V (NNS V) 2016-2017, is a large-scale survey to assess household wealth and food security status, child breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, prevalence of over and under nutrition in

children and adults, micronutrient status of children and adults, as well as micronutrient supplementation coverage among children under years of age and pregnant women.

Implementation strategy

Multiple micronutrient and Vitamin supplements will be provided to children aged 6-59 months and micronutrient supplements will also be provided to PLW. Health workers counselling on appropriate IYCF practices during the *Dzud* period will be supported. Early detection and treatment of children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition will be a priority, along with the training of

health workers. Primary health workers' home visits to herder households will also be supported.

In partnership with MoH, the Nutrition sector will mainly target children under five, children with disabilities, and PLW in herder households with less than 200 heads of livestock.

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Participating organizations: UNICEF

Protection (Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENT (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING GAP
78.6K	12.8K	\$781K	\$125K	656K

Sector impact and needs

The emergency caused by *Dzud* poses a significant risk for gender-based violence (GBV) cases because of heightened stress, shortage of supplies, and restriction of movements. Although no data is available regarding the increase in GBV and domestic violence cases as a result of *Dzud* conditions, a 30 per cent increase in such cases was recorded during the COVID-19 pandemic, indicating that a similar threshold could be reached or even worsen.

GBV is a serious and life-threatening protection issue, and action is needed to minimize the risk of GBV, regardless of the availability of concrete evidence. The risk of GBV is rising due to mental stress of losing livelihoods and shortage of goods and supplies,

particularly impacting vulnerable groups such as women and girls. In these situations, protection issues and the dignity of women are often neglected. To address these concerns, there is a need to provide access to GBV services, including psycho-social counselling and referral pathways. Essential sanitation items, such as dignity kits, should also be supplied to vulnerable groups, and frontline service providers should be trained on identifying GBV victims. Children living in school dormitories in areas under *Dzud* conditions are in need of Mental Health and Psycho-social Support (MHPSS) services. Similarly, school teachers and social workers require training on child protection.

Key Activities

- Delivery of dignity kits and provision of recreational kits, psychosocial first aid and mental health referrals
- Crisis counseling and support group counselling including mental health and psychosocial support, referral to available GBV services for the members of herder families, especially women and girls
- Capacity-building support to frontline service providers, multi-disciplinary team members, relevant local authorities on managing GBV in emergencies, GBV case management, identifying and providing services to GBV victims in humanitarian setting
- Support readiness efforts of receiving more clients in existing One Stop Service Centers (OSSCs) and shelters of the affected areas
- Provision of MHPSS to herder children living in school dormitories whose families are affected by *Dzud*
- Provision of warm clothes and shoes for children in dormitories

	Activity	Time frame	Agencies	Target People	Funding required (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)
1	Delivery of Dignity Kits (with GBV service map and herders manual)	Feb - Apr	UNFPA, NEMA	6,132	310,000	216,100
2	Crisis counselling and support group counselling including mental health and psychosocial support, referral to available GBV services for the members of herder families, especially women and girls	Feb - Apr	Mongol Urkh NGO, MOLS National Center for Mental Health MOH	525	50,000	50,000
3	Training for frontline service providers, multi-disciplinary team members, relevant local authorities on managing GBV in emergencies, GBV case management, identifying and providing services to GBV victims in humanitarian setting	Feb - Apr	MOLSP, National Center against Violence NGO, Mongol Urkh NGO	650	30,000	30,000
4	Support to improve the readiness of receiving more clients in existing OSSCs and shelters of the affected areas	Feb - Apr	UNFPA, MOLSP, Coordination Council for Crime Prevention	100	110,000	110,000
5	Provision of MHPSS to herder children living in school dormitories whose families are affected by <i>Dzud</i> . This will include the provision of recreational kits, psychosocial first aid and mental health referrals.	Feb - Apr	MoES, MLSP, AFCYD	6,000	200,000	200,000

6	Training for provincial child protection rapid response teams, and school social workers and dormitory teachers in Dzud affected areas to ensure support and case management of vulnerable children. This will include referral and follow-up for vulnerable children such as survivors of GBV and other forms of violence, children with no access to basic service and those requiring special protection measures.	Feb - Apr	MoES, MLSP, NEMA, AFCYD	3,000	50,000	50,000
7	Provide warm blankets and shoes to children in dormitories	Feb -Apr	SCJM	400	31.884	0
TOTAL				12,882	781,000	656,100

Implementation strategy

The response to GBV risks in Dzud or at-risk areas will include a comprehensive approach to ensure the protection of the vulnerable populations. Crisis counseling, including mental health and psychosocial support will be provided for the selected herders, especially women and girls. Awareness raising and training on GBV prevention and response, service mapping and referral pathways will be carried out for the frontline workers. Facility preparedness and readiness to serve more clients at OSSCs and shelters will be ensured through direct financial and technical support to OSSCs/shelters. GBV case management training will be

provided to dormitory teachers and school doctors to further address the needs of the affected communities. The GBV sub-sector will mainly target adolescent girls and women of reproductive age in Dzud risk areas.

Similarly, in partnership with the Government agencies such as Ministry of Education and Science (MOES) and MLSP, MHPSS services will be provided to children living in 50 school dormitories and training will also be provided to school social workers and school teachers on child protection.

Sector Lead Contacts: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

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Participating organizations: UNFPA, UNICEF



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENT (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING GAP
213K	11.3K	\$230K	-	\$230K

Sector impacts and needs

According to the latest available data from WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (2021), 39 per cent of rural households do not have access to clean drinking water while 49 per cent do not have basic sanitation facilities. The harsh winter conditions of the Dzud disaster have reduced the access to water and sanitation facilities for the herders, particularly PLW and children of school age. The access to hygiene materials such as soap, washing materials and menstrual items for girls is further limited for children staying in dormitories. The shortage of water resources and the lack of proper sewage system in the

dormitories are exposing the children to further health risks.

To address the impacts of the Dzud disaster, the education facilities require adequate water sources and the renovation of their sewage systems. Children staying in dormitories are in dire need of hygiene and sanitation products, and herder families require drinking water containers. Addressing these needs can improve the overall health and well-being of the children and families who are at Dzud risk.

Key Activities

- Provision of essential hygiene supplies such as soap and sanitary items to dormitory students from herder families
- Provision of essential water containers
- Conduct of awareness-raising and capacity-building interventions on WASH

Activity	Timeframe	Agencies	Target households	Target People	Funding required (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)
1 Provide essential hygiene supplies (soap, sanitary items etc.) and conduct training for dormitory students from herder families	Feb - Apr	UNICEF, SCJM	1,250	1,250	30,000	30,000
2 Provide standard water containers (20-60L) and conduct WASH training for affected herder families	Feb - Apr	UNICEF	2,500	10,000	200,00	200,00
TOTAL			2,500	11,250	230,000	230,000

Implementation strategy

In collaboration with the Government agencies such as MoH and Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MoCUD), the WASH sector will target herder households with limited access to WASH facilities and children living in dormitories in Dzud risk areas. Essential hygiene supplies such as soap and

sanitary items will be provided, along with training for dormitory students from herder families. Standard water containers with a capacity of 20-60L will be supplied and WASH training will be conducted for the affected herder families.

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Participating organizations: UNICEF, SCJM

Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENT (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING GAP
11.6K	8K	\$512K	\$102K	\$410K

Sector impacts and needs

Climate trends, including more extreme winter conditions (leading to more severe *Dzuds* and greater use of coal which in turn leads to air pollution), heavier summer precipitation (leading to flash floods), and more extreme summers (leading to both more severe droughts and more severe *Dzuds*), all have a significant impact on Mongolia's education sector. The main impacts include reduced access to education – especially in the harsh, cold winters when roads are impassable or too dangerous, and after flash floods when roads are destroyed – as well as missing school or dropping out of school due to health complications,

particularly in winter. These trends result in lower attendance rate, and potentially impact learning outcomes. Livelihood concerns are also widespread with herding families being particularly dependent on favorable weather conditions to make a living and obtain sufficient income to send children to school. In addition to these concerns, schools have also reported insufficient access to water and sanitation facilities, food insecurity and access to energy as important issues that affect students' well-being during climate-related disasters¹⁰.

Currently, with roads blocked by snow, these children are finding it difficult, if not impossible, to reach their educational facilities. As of 31 January 2023, a total of

¹⁰ *The Impact of Climate Change on Education in Mongolia, UNICEF, 2019*

1,283 children being unable to access their education, including 414 in general education, 712 in pre-primary education, and 157 in dormitories. MoES and local authorities less likely to announce online modalities due to Dzud.

Furthermore, the current heating and electricity systems in the education facilities, which were constructed in the 1970s and 80s, are in dire need of improvement. This

includes 52 education facilities with a shortage of heating systems, 13 facilities with a shortage of coal, and 13 facilities with a shortage of electricity. Children who are unable to access education will require learning education packages, including Early childhood development (ECD) and educational supplies, from February to April. The educational facilities will also require improvements to their heating and electricity systems to be safe and conducive for learning.

Key Activities

- Distribution of learning packages to children who do not have road access to schools and who are on *Otor* movement
- Provision of ECD kits for children aged 0-5 years on *Otor* movement
- Provision of audio lessons to herders' children in kindergarten and primary levels
- Repair of heating and electricity systems in selected kindergartens and dormitories affected by Dzud
- Provision of educational supplies (books and toys) for children of the herders who stay at the dormitories

Activity	Time frame	Agencies	Target People	Funding required (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)
1 Providing learning package for children without road access to schools and who are on <i>Otor</i> move to support their education during <i>Dzud</i> emergency	Feb - Apr	UNICEF SCJM	3,000	202,173	200,000
2 Improving heating and electricity system in a few schools, kindergartens and dormitories that affected by heavy snow of <i>Dzud</i> emergency	Feb - Aug	UNICEF	1,500	100,000	100,000
3 Supplying ECD kits for 0-5 years old children on <i>Otor</i> movement due to <i>Dzud</i> emergency	Apr - May	UNICEF	500	70,000	70,000
4 Provision of radios with audio lessons for herders' children of kindergartens and primary education	Jan- May	UNICEF	3,000	140,000	40,000
TOTAL			8,000	512,173	410,000

Implementation strategy

In collaboration with MOES, the Education sector will target children of affected herder families with limited access to education facilities and children living in

dormitories in *Dzud* risk areas. The measures to support the education of children of herder families during the harsh winter period will include the provision of learning

packages for those who do not have road access and are on the *Otor* migration, distribution of ECD kits for 0–5-year-old children on the *Otor* migration, provision of radios with audio lessons for herder children in

kindergartens and primary education, and improvement of heating and electricity systems in select schools, kindergartens, and dormitories.

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Participating organizations: UNICEF, SCJM



Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENT (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING GAP
150K	52K	\$395K	0	\$395K

Sector impacts and needs

While seasonal migration by nomadic populations is a key migration pattern in Northern Mongolia, the rising incidence of severe droughts and Dzuds in Mongolia is making mobility conditions increasingly difficult and forcing herders to either travel larger distances to find pasture or to move to urban centres. IOM previous studies on *Otor* movements show that significant number of movements conducted by 67 per cent of men aged 18-59, resulting to increased number of separations within the households. Among herders who have lost or are very close to losing their livestock, food,

and income source due to Dzud, there is a high security risk with their livestock and herder themselves. Only 30 per cent of the people who are in *Otor* encampment areas were provided with proper security service by the local administration¹¹[1]. This highlights the necessity in supporting the security for those vulnerable population through strengthening the capacity of the local authorities on CCCM tools and methods. Another important aspect of the CCCM is to use evidence base of real time number (inclusive of registered and unregistered population number) in the Dzud response

¹¹ *Study on Herders Encampment conducted by IOM (2018)*

using DTM methodology used for providing numbers on migration and needs of the displaced population.

The main gaps in CCCM in Mongolia are related to population registration and information management. There is a need for uniform data collection, sharing and analysis of information, and a central database to address these gaps to increase the efficiency of the humanitarian response to the vulnerable population. Furthermore, there is a need to mainstream international standards and practices in CCCM,

including capacity building to bagh governors, statisticians who produce the data in the lowest admin level on conducting data collection, development of tools and conducting observation on the mobility to further equip the technical assistance in areas such as camp set-up, planning, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Key Activities

- Establishment of governance structures through inclusive community consultations and ensuring a consolidated and adequate response
- Monitoring and coordination of service providers in affected areas and implementation of protection risk reduction measures for herders and their families
- Roll out monthly Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), risk group monitoring and profiling in displacement sites
- Sharing of information products and analyses from DTM, Vulnerability Analyses, IDPs Demographics Information, Case details of Incidences of Displacements, Site Management Report, etc.
- Establishment of inclusive and accessible Accountability, Information, Feedback and Referral Mechanisms across 13 vulnerable locations.

	Activity	Time frame	Agencies	Target Households	Target People	Funding required (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)
1	Monitor and coordinate with partners, service providers and actors present in the country establishing governance structures through inclusive community consultations and ensuring a consolidated and adequate response to an emergency related to CCCM activities	Feb - May	IOM/ NEMA	13,000	52,000	50,000	50,000
2	Carry out monthly DTM, risk group monitoring and profiling in displacement sites	Feb - May	IOM/ MOJHA	13,000	52,000	100,000	100,000
3	Carry out data collection, analyses, and sharing of information products including reports generate from DTM, Vulnerability Analyses, IDPs Demographics Information, Case details of Incidences of Displacements, Site Management Report, etc.	Feb - May	IOM/ MOJHA	13,000	52,000	150,000	150,000

5	Conduct baseline assessments and community needs assessments, in affected areas.	Feb - May	IOM/ MRCS	13,000	90,000	90,000
4	Establish and run inclusive and accessible Accountability, Information, Feedback and Referral Mechanisms across all locations	Feb - May	IOM/ MOJHA	13,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL				13,000	52,000	395,000

Implementation strategy

The proposed strategy is to roll-out DTM assessment to collect and analyze population movements, set up collective feedback mechanisms and provide technical CCCM capacity to the Government and other involved actors in responding to the needs of the displaced population. This will be achieved through a partnership with the Government and other key stakeholders, with the following activities: rolling out CCCM capacity building programs and DTM assessments,

mainstreaming existing guidelines and standards, developing practical tools for CCCM mainstreaming and dissemination, providing technical support for site planning and population registration, and advocating for the mainstreaming of data collection tools and methodology. IOM will assess both spontaneous sites and camp settlements in Dzud-affected areas of the country and coordinate with sectoral service providers, based on identified gaps and mapped needs in the sites.

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Participating organizations: IOM, MRCS, NEMA, MOJHA

Annex

Acronyms and abbreviations

AAP	Accountability to Affected People
AFCYD	Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development of Mongolia
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CWG	Cash Working Group
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECD	Early Childhood Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GIS	Geographic Information System
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCG	Inter-sector Coordination Group
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psycho-social Support
MOCUD	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
MOES	Ministry of Education and Science
MOFALI	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
MOJHA	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MRCS	Mongolia Red Cross Society
NAMEM	National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSSC	One Stop Service Centre
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSEA	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SADD	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data
SCJM	Save the Children Japan, Mongolia
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Three Ways to Support the Plan

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2023 DZUD EARLY ACTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

MONGOLIA