



2016/2017 Dzud Emergency Response, Mongolia
Needs Assessment and Response Plan



Photo: Regis Defurnaux, 2016

People in Need
January 2017

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List of acronyms

CCR	Caritas Czech Republic
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund of OCHA
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department
GoM	Government of Mongolia
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Agency
MoFALI	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MNT	Mongolian Tugrik (1 USD=2,490 MNT; 1 EUR=2.650 MNT)
MRSC	Mongolian Red Cross Society
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NSO	National Statistical Office of Mongolia
PIN	People in Need
SEC	State Emergency Commission
UN OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Glossary

Aimag	Administrative unit in Mongolia equivalent to province
Bag (bagh)	Administrative unit in Mongolia equivalent to county
Dzud	Natural slow-onset disaster typical to Mongolia characterized by dry summer followed by extreme winter
Soum	Administrative unit in Mongolia equivalent to district

Introduction

Mongolia is facing the second dzud episode in a row after severe winter conditions in 2015/2016 that triggered an international humanitarian response. As a direct consequence in 2017, it is expected that thousands of households and their livelihoods will be in need of humanitarian assistance to alleviate the impact of the dzud on their lives (CERF 2016).

People in Need conducted a humanitarian needs assessments from 12th to 19th December 2016 in Dornod province in anticipation of the emergency response to support the most vulnerable herder communities negatively affected by this year's dzud and at risk of having their livelihoods severely compromised or lost.

This needs assessment report outlines 1. the current dzud situation; 2. the needs of the most vulnerable populations and 3. a coordinated plan of intervention of PIN/CCR in three provinces of Eastern Mongolia planned to commence in February 2017.

Context

Mongolia has one of the harshest climates in the world, characterized by a very brief warm season lasting about 2 months, and a long winter with temperatures reaching down to below -50°C. At the same time, 46% of the country's 3 million population lives in remote rural areas,¹ and among them the bulk are nomadic pastoralists. For those, livestock is the only source of livelihood, representing their entire cash income and contributing to approximately 30% of the herders' food source (FAO in PIN 2016). Herder households have traditionally well-developed resilience and coping mechanisms to cope with the harsh environment, including the so called *dzud*.

The dzud phenomenon is a cyclical natural incidence specific to Mongolia. Considered a slow onset disaster, a dzud is characterized by a summer drought followed by a severe winter with dense snow, winds and abnormally low temperatures falling down to below -50°C (for more details on dzud causes and impacts see Figure 1).

The concurrence of these seasonal factors has a negative consequence on pastoralist livelihoods leading to shortage of feed for livestock due to a lower hay harvest, followed by inability of livestock to graze due to severe winter conditions. It also puts severe pressure on the population: with many roads blocked by heavy snow, remote populations cannot access soum centers offering basic services (such as health, education, transportation). Unable to access local markets, remote populations face shortages of food and have difficulties coping with the extremely harsh winter. Such impact is exacerbated by man-made factors such as unsustainable pasture management, inadequate winter hay and fodder preparation and lack of winter shelters for the livestock.

Traditionally, dzuds occurred every ten years. However recently due to climatic changes and man-made contributions, the frequency of dzud events has increased, and in the last three decades Mongolia suffered a dzud in less than every four years. The frequent recurrence of these events has had increasingly adverse effects on the herder populations, their livestock and their livelihoods. These repeated shocks rapidly erode their traditional coping strategies.

¹ As of 2015, data obtained from Mongolian Statistical Information Service, available at <http://www.1212.mn/>.

In 2009/2010 9.7 million heads of livestock (20% of the country's entire herd stock) died as a result of severe dzud. As a consequence, 44,000 households lost their livelihoods and required international humanitarian assistance (World Bank, Lessons Learned from the Dzud, 2012 in PIN 2016). Dzud in 2015/2016 resulted in the death of 1.1 million livestock affecting 30,000 households (UNDP, CERF report 2016).

This year's dzud is expected to be more severe compared to last year (for more details see Figure 3). Mongolia has now confirmed 127 districts ("soums") in 17 out of 21 provinces as affected by a dzud condition. The situation has been gradually worsening since December 2016 and is expected to further deteriorate until February 2017 as the snowfall is likely to increase and temperatures decline (LEMA 2016).

The critical period will start in the end of January 2017 and can last up to mid-April 2017, until the households will start getting an income from cashmere sales and pasture for livestock will be more readily accessible.

Figure 1: Dzud contributions and their impact

No.	Causes	Impact
1.	Summer drought affecting many parts of the country (especially key pastoral areas?)	Lack of household-conserved hay production due to the drought
		Poor body condition of animals with low fat reserves
		Lack of hay available on the private market
2.	Increasing national herd	Lack of alternative income-generating opportunities led more people to keep livestock
		Significant increase in goat population, as cashmere is a 'cash crop'
		Resultant environmental degradation and over-grazing contributed to poor body condition of animals at the end of the summer
3.	Unusually cold winter follows	Temperatures below -45°C in many areas for long period
	Frequent and heavy snowfall is experienced, preventing access to winter grazing	Early snow thawed and refroze as an ice cover over pasture
		Thick layer of snow affecting mobility of herders and livestock
		Frequent snowstorms
5.	Lack of stored hay for distribution and sale	Role played by former State Fodder Reserve now left to market forces
		A series of good summers resulted in poor market for hay, so private merchants reduced production in summer 2009

Source: UN Mongolia Country Team 2010: 15

Assessment methodology

The needs assessment was based on the analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data obtained from a desk review and a rapid field assessment conducted jointly with CCR.

The needs assessment focused on the eastern provinces of Mongolia affected by the dzud, specifically Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar provinces due to already established presence of PIN and Caritas Czech Republic (CCR).² PIN assessed Dornod and Sukhbaatar provinces while CCR focused on Khentii.

The desk review focused on the current dzud situation and its effects up to date (as of 6th January 2017). Data available from Mongolian national agencies such as NEMA, the Weather and Meteorology Service, the State Emergency Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as reports from humanitarian actors such as UN agencies, Red Cross Societies or international NGOs, were consulted and analysed.

The rapid field assessment was conducted by PIN team from 12th to 19th December 2016, as a response to the request of the Dornod aimag governor for PIN assistance. PIN team collected multi-sectoral information from 9- dzud-affected soums in Dornod province, via key informant interviews with soum governors and 29 household surveys. In the same way, CCR collected data from 10 soums in Khentii province between. CCR team had initial meetings and interviews with provincial stakeholders in Chinggis city, a capital of Khentii province, to get an overview of the situation following the official request from the aimag governor.³

Soum and bag governors provided quantitative data about demographics (number of households at the bag level including family size and composition, vulnerable individuals) and livelihoods (livestock owned, winter preparedness and economic status). The data collection template was shared with the governors and filled in according to the newest national census conducted in December 2016.⁴

See Figure 2 for the type of data collected in each soum of the three provinces.

² Within the emergency response to dzud 2015/2016 People in Need in consortium with Caritas Czech Republic supported 4 provinces in Eastern Mongolia affected by dzud (Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Khentii, Dornogobi) with funding of ECHO. The project assisted a total of 2,467 herder households with food kits covering 70% of their dietary intake for a period of 1.5 months. Additionally, 897 most vulnerable households were supported by unconditional cash transfer in the value of 63 EUR.

³ Key informants were consulted during the initial assessment including the i) Aimag governor's staff ii) Director and deputy director of local emergency management agency iii) Head of agriculture department, who shared their recent situational analysis and pointed out the most acute needs.

⁴ Data collection template is attached as an Annex 1 of this report.

Figure 2: Data collected during the needs assessment

No.	Province	Soum	Quantitative data	Household interviews
1.	Dornod *collected by PIN	Bayandun	Yes	4
2.		Bayan-Uul	Yes	3
3.		Bayantumen	Yes	3
4.		Bulgan	Yes	3
5.		Sergelen	Yes	3
6.		Tsagan-Ovoo	Yes	4
7.		Choibalsan	Yes	3
8.		Kherlen	Yes	3
9.		Khalkhgol	Yes	0
10.		Khulunbuir	Yes	3
11.		Dashbalbar	Yes	0
1.	Khentii *collected by CCR	Batnorov	Yes	0
2.		Bayan-Ovoo	Yes	0
3.		Batshireet	Yes	0
4.		Binder	Yes	0
5.		Bayan-Adarga	Yes	0
6.		Dadal	Yes	0
7.		Jargaltkhaan	Yes	0
8.		Norovlin	Yes	0
9.		Umnudelger	Yes	0
10.		Tsenkhermandal	Yes	0
11.		Kherlen	Yes	0
1.	Sukhbaatar	Sukhbaatar	Yes	0
2.		Tuvshinshiree	Yes	0
3.		Tumentsogt	Yes	0
4.		Edenestagaan	Yes	0

Current situation

This year Mongolia experienced dry spring and summer seasons resulting in lower pasture production. This was followed by heavy rains in September (LEMA, 2016) further decreasing the amount of hay stored by the herders for the winter season and affecting their winter preparedness capacities.

It is likely that this year's dzud will be harsher than last year as the snowfall started unusually early in October 2016 and most of the dzud-affected areas have witnessed much higher snowfall compared to the corresponding period in 2015 (CERF 2016)⁵. Additionally the temperatures in Khentii and Dornod provinces reached -40°C in November 2016, being 5°C below average and 2-3°C lower than last year (CERF 2016, for more details see Figure 3). Heavy snowfall is forecasted for January 2017 which might exacerbate the dzud situation. The population, already negatively affected by the previous dzud and with already eroded coping capacities, will likely be even more severely affected this winter.

Figure 3: Indicators signalling the severity of 2016/2017 dzud compared to last year

	Dzud 2016/2017	Impact
Snowfall	Up to 20 cm more snow than the average	Difficulties of livestock to reach grass on the pasture Injuries of livestock Higher need for fodder
Snowfall timeframe	Since October 2016 (earlier than usual)	
Snow fall density	Dense snow and ice layer	
Temperatures	5°C below normal in November 2016 (reaching -40°C)	Bigger need for fuel and winter clothing for household use, livestock shelters
Rainfall	Heavy rainfall in September 2016	Stored hay for winter season was destroyed
Fodder storage capacity	Low (due to dry summer and autumn rains)	Fodder stock will be depleted faster
Usage of stored feed	Started in November 2016 (earlier than usual)	
Depletion of stored feed	Mid/end January – beginning February 2017	Longer period of dzud without stored feed for animals (approximately three months)
Livestock market price	As low as the last year	Low cash income and the capacity to buy stock (feed for livestock, food and other necessities for the households)
Soums and aimags affected	Bigger geographical area	Need for more resources to assist vulnerable households

Currently the northern belt of Mongolia is covered by a thick layer of snow and/or ice and Mongolia is officially facing a dzud condition. The National State of Emergency was not declared by the Government of Mongolia, however various government departments officially requested assistance to respond to the needs of the dzud affected population.⁶ On 2nd

⁵ Based on data from Mongolia Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment, and Mongolia Agency for Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography

⁶ The Governor of Dornod province officially requested People in Need for support to herder households in terms of animal fodder and essentials for the herder households on 29th November

December 2016 the National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA 2016) officially declared 110 soums (districts) in 13 aimags (provinces) as *with dzud*⁷ in the category of *white dzud*.⁸ At a meeting with the Humanitarian Country Team on 15th December 2016, the Deputy Prime Minister for emergency situations officially requested assistance from the international community.

According to MoLSP and UN OCHA, 37,000 households (157,000 individuals) in 110 soums with dzud will be affected, including 13,000 households at high and very high risk, and 8,000 households in need of assistance (OCHA 2016b). However OCHA's estimation of vulnerable households is based on the dzud assessment and average poverty levels of particular soums, therefore only soums with the highest poverty levels are considered. Soums with lower poverty levels are not considered at all, meaning that a vast number of vulnerable households at high and very high risk but living in soums with lower average poverty levels are excluded.⁹

The predicted worsening of the situation in the first months of 2017 was already confirmed by NEMA and GoM Ministry of Agriculture, when, effective 3rd January 2017, additional aimags and soums were evaluated as with dzud. This brought the number of affected aimags to 17 and 127 soums, in addition to two dzud affected soums in the administrative area of Ulaanbaatar (NEMA 2017) (See Figure 5).

As of January 2017 and PIN's geographical area of coverage, a total of 27 soums in three provinces (11 soums in Dornod province, 11 soums in Khentii province and 4 soums in Sukhbaatar province) were assessed as with dzud (see Figure 4).

2016 (Governor of Dornod province 2016). Governor of Khentii province requested Caritas Czech Republic to respond to worsening winter condition.

⁷ The Annex 5 of Government resolution #286 of 2015 classifies dzud into two groups by its intensity: „with dzud“ and „near-dzud“.

⁸ White dzud is defined as having snow with a density of 0.25g/cm³ or more in any region of the pastures in the winter, the average monthly air temperature is 3.00 Celsius or more colder compared to average temperature of multiple years for 10 continuous days and the mean square deviation is exceeded, average thickness of snow is more than 25 cm in high mountainous and forest steppe region, 22 cm by the steppe, and more than 12 cm in the Gobi desert region.

⁹ PIN vulnerability criteria and assessment are presented in section „Vulnerability criteria and beneficiary selection Process“

Figure 4: Sums evaluated as with dzud in Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar provinces

Province	Sums	
Dornod	1	Bayandun
	2	Bayan Uul
	3	Bayantumen
	4	Bulgan
	5	Sergelen
	6	Tsagaan Ovoo
	7	Choibalsan
	8	Kherlen
	9	Dashdalbar
	10	Khalkgol
	11	Kholonbuir
Khentii	1	Batnorov
	2	Bayan Ovoo
	3	Batshireet
	4	Binder
	5	Bayan Adarga
	6	Dadal
	7	Jargalkhaan
	8	Norovlin
	9	Umnudelger
	10	Tsekhermandal
	11	Kherlen
Sukhbaatar	1	Sukhbaatar
	2	Tuvshinshiree
	3	Tumentsogt
	4	Erdenestagaan

Source: NEMA 2017, Data updated to 3rd January 2017

[illegible]

WINTER CONDITION IN MONGOLIA
As of January 3, 2017

Snow coverage

Snow thickness (cm)

- 0 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 42

NEMA
Масштаб: 1:4,821,066

Онцгой байдлын албаны таних тэмдэг

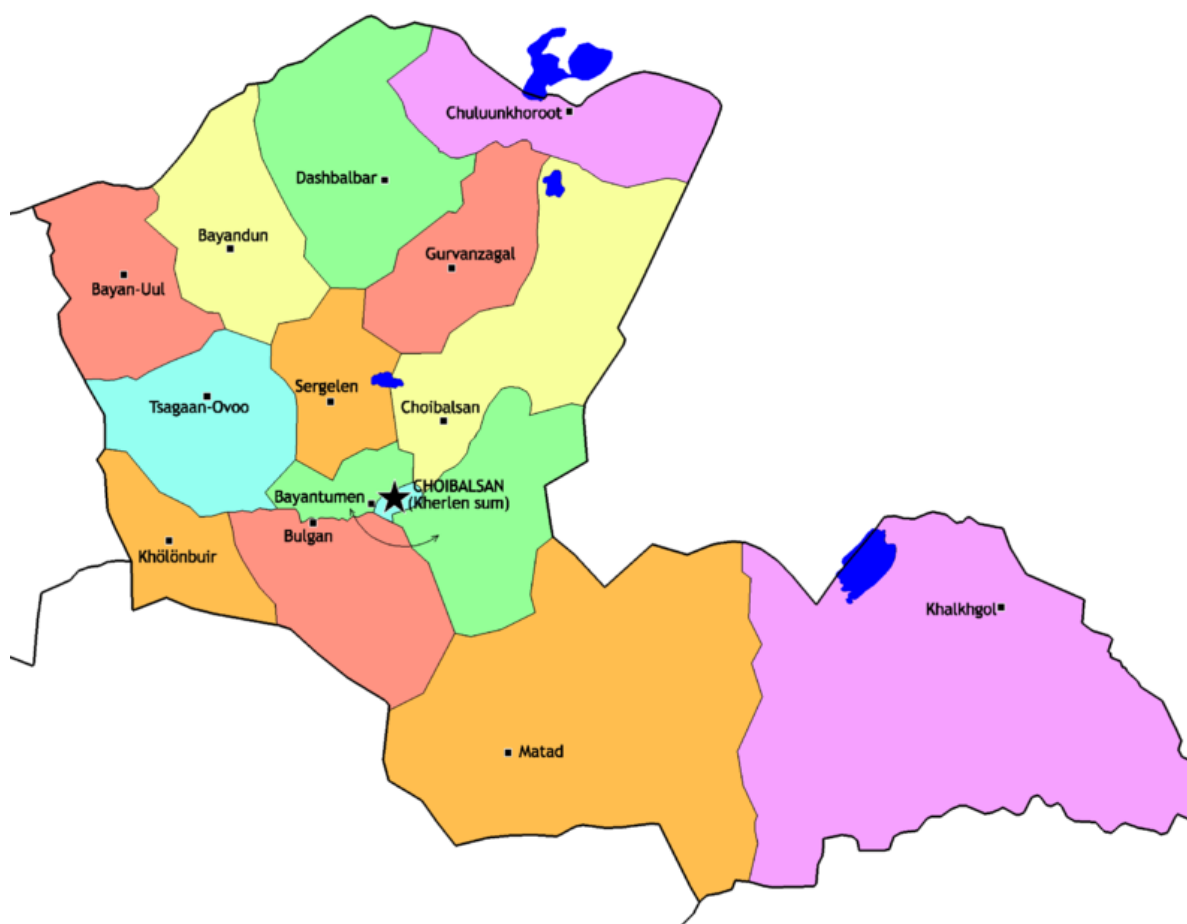
- Онгтой байдлын өрөөний газар
- Ажлын онцгой байдлын газар
- Ажлын хэсгийн хуваарь
- 1-р ажлын хэсэг
- 2-р ажлын хэсэг
- Зудын байдал
- Цагаан зуд
- Цагаанар сударгуу
- Саян бүрхүүлтэй нутаг дэвсгэр
- Цасны нягт /см/
- Цасны зузаан /см/
- Холбооны харгалсан
- Шатаагууны нөөц
- Бус тээврийн нөөц

2016/2017 Dzud Emergency Response: Needs Assessment and Response Plan
People in Need, January 2017

Dornod Province

Dornod province is located in Eastern Mongolia. It is spread over 123,597 km² and is formed of 14 soums (see Figure 6). The population is estimated to approximately 77,772 people (23,324 households) (NSO 2016), among which 17,000 individuals (4,044 households) are herders. These herders own 2.1 million heads of cattle (Governor of Dornod Province 2016). People in Need provided assistance to herder households in three soums of Dornod aimag during the last year dzud emergency (See Figure 11 for the total amount of dzud affected households in Dornod province).

Figure 6: Soums in Dornod province



11

Source: Wikipedia 2010

On 30 November 2016, LEMA of Dornod Province officially declared 10 soums as with dzud: the snowfall was 17 times higher than usual since early October 2016. These soums were covered (as of 29th November 2016) by a 10 – 20 cm layer of thick snow and temperatures fell down to -25°C / -30°C. It is expected the situation will worsen with decreasing temperatures and increasing snowfall in the severe dzud conditions (LEMA 2016, Governor of Dornod Province 2016, Weather and Meteorology Service of Dornod province 2016). The governor of Dornod province officially requested PIN for assistance in the affected areas, specifically with livestock feed and essential food and goods, such as warm clothes, medicines or heating fuel for herders.

Assessment findings for Dornod province confirmed the statements of local authorities, official updates from national agencies (such as NEMA or Weather and Meteorology Service), quantitative data obtained from bag governors and qualitative data obtained during the interviews with herder households.

The households interviewed by PIN team in December 2016 confirmed that the land is covered in a thick layer of snow and very low temperatures. They further stated their inability to store sufficient amounts of hay for the winter months due to the steppe fires and dry summer resulting in less pasture productivity, as well as heavy rains in September which destroyed much of the little hay stored. The majority of the herders had to start using the stored hay already in November due to early and heavy snowfall, leading to the early depletion of already insufficient stored feed. The data concerning winter preparedness in terms of hay stock at household and soum level confirmed the herders' information that the majority of households will consume their fodder reserves by mid/end January with some finishing their reserves already in December. All the interviewees stressed livestock feed as the most urgent need (see Figure 7). Considering the urgency of the response, livestock feed should be an integral part of the assistance, starting in February 2017. Moreover, although households have some reserves of wheat bran, these are too small (in terms of days) and most probably fully consumed by now.

Figure 7: Estimates of hay reserves among households (owning less than 50 livestock per person) in Dornod¹⁰

No.	Soum	Estimated date by which hay stocks are expected to be fully consumed
1.	Bayandun	4.1.2017
2.	Bayan-Uul	7.2.2017
3.	Bayantumen	28.12.2016
4.	Bulgan	2.1.2017
5.	Sergelen	27.12.2016
6.	Tsagan-Ovoo	14.1.2017
7.	Choibalsan	16.1.2017
8.	Kherlen	25.1.2017
9.	Khalkhgol	14.2.2017
10.	Khulunbuir	21.1.2017

According to the head of the agricultural department in Dornod aimag, herders tried to prepare animal feed for the winter period, in particular via destocking in anticipation of the harsh winter and challenges to get cash. However their preparedness capacities were

¹⁰ The estimate was calculated based on the average daily consumption of hay by animal (in a sheep equivalent), both in pasture and shelter condition, and a total amount of hay stored on household and soum level. The hay stock on the soum level is minimal and would last in terms of days. Similar herders and soums prepared wheat bran, however these reserves are negligible ranging on average one to three days of stock.

already eroded after last year's dzud and very low meat prices resulting in low income and inability to purchase stock for winter (both in terms of animal fodder and household items).¹¹

Animal products from the herds are estimated to represent 30 % of the herders' diet.¹² The remaining 70% consist of other staple foods usually procured in local markets. Due to low income from the autumn sales and high levels of indebtedness (62% of herder households in Dornod province have a bank loan and the overwhelming majority has informal debts in local shops),¹³ households have a very low capacity to cover their daily basic needs, including food, fuel, medicines, communication charges, winter clothes or transportation. The coping strategies they usually resort to – such as reducing food intake, taking loans or taking children out of school - have a severe impact on their health and further erode their resilience.

These coping mechanisms can easily entangle households into a spiral of poverty and loss of livelihoods, encouraging them to migrate to urban centres (mostly Ulaanbaatar) where they live in extreme poverty (CERF 2016).

¹¹ Since autumn 2015 meat market prices have dropped, affecting coping ability of herder households (MRCS 2016b).

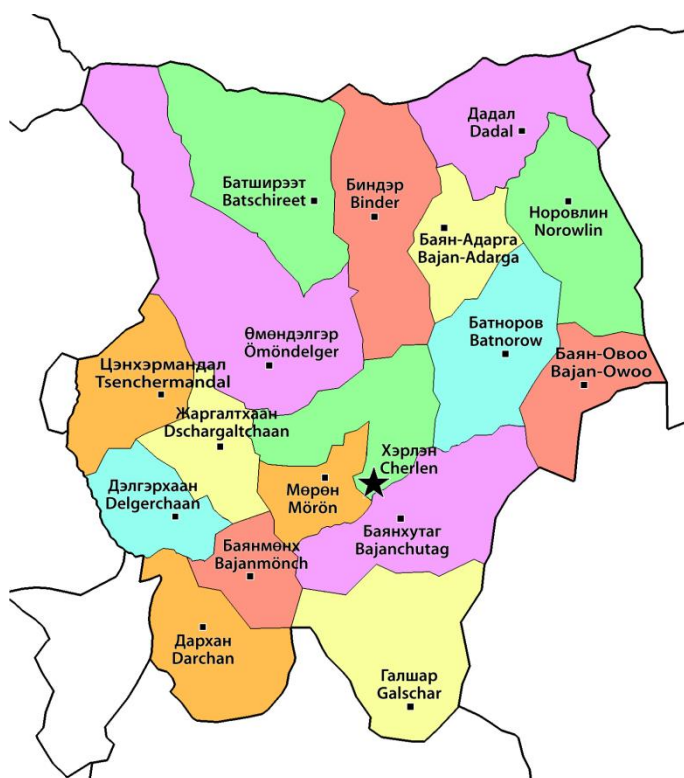
¹² According to PIN assessment (PIN 2016).

¹³ Yearly average of debt in local shops per households is 500,000 – 600,000 MNT (200 – 240 USD).

Khentii province

Khentii province is located in Eastern Mongolia. Spread over 80,325 km², it is formed by 18 soums (see figure 8). The province population is estimated approximately 73,600 individuals (23,784 households) (NSO 2016), of which 9,926 households (41,689 individuals) are herders who altogether own 3,9 million head of cattle. Caritas Czech Republic provided assistance to herder households and covered six soums in the province under ECHO dzud/drought response for food kit distributions during last year's dzud emergency.

Figure 8: Map of Khentii province and its soums



14

Source: Wikipedia 2010

See Figure 11 for the total number of affected households in Khentii province. As of January 2017, 12 out of the 18 soums of the province were declared as affected by the dzud (NEMA 2017) having received ten times above-average precipitation of mixed rain and snow in November 2016 and the level of snow reaching 10-30 cm in these areas. Overall, 66.7% of the province is experiencing severe winter condition according to MoFALI.

As per the initial assessment conducted by the Khentii provincial emergency commission team, the most urgent needs for herder households are hay and fodder, warm clothes, food items, fuel, warm covers for animals and animal shelter insulation materials.

Sukhbaatar province

Sukhbaatar province is located in Eastern Mongolia. Stretching over 82,287 km² and formed of 13 soums (Figure 9), the province population is estimated at approximately 60,032 individuals (17,561 households) (NSO 2016). The province is home to 7,256 herder households owning overall 3 million heads of cattle (NSO 2016). People in Need provided assistance to the herder households in eight soums of Sukhbaatar during 2015/2016 dzud emergency.

Unlike Dornod and Khentii provinces, which were declared as with dzud in December 2016, four soums of Sukhbaatar were officially declared as with dzud only in January 2017, therefore a better situation can be expected in this province. See Figure 11 for the number of affected households in Sukhbaatar province.

Figure 9: Sukhbaatar province and its soums



Source: Wikipedia 2010

PIN Response Plan

Vulnerability criteria and beneficiary selection process

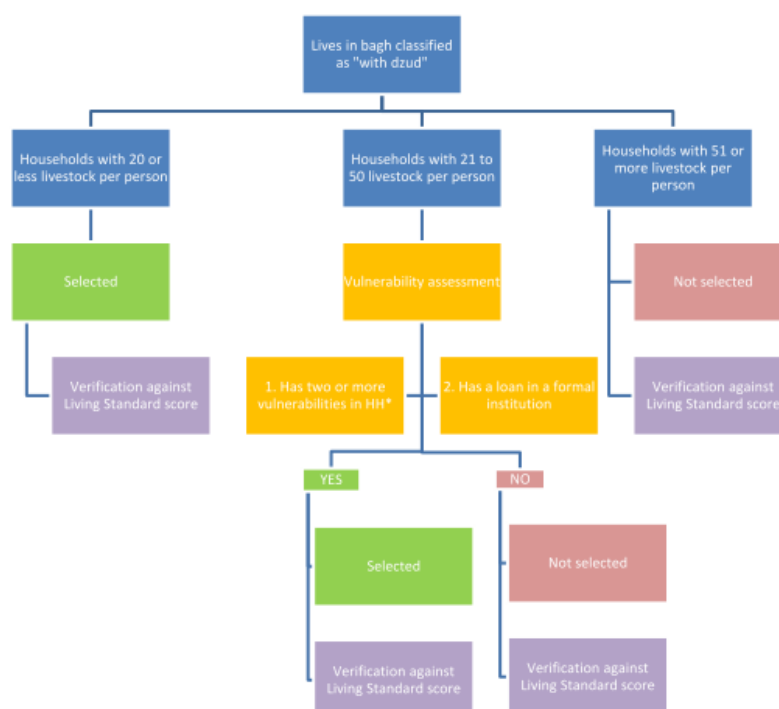
Both vulnerability criteria and beneficiary selection process were designed by PIN and CCR based on the findings of the assessments and in close consultation with government authorities at the aimag level. Pre-selected beneficiaries will be cross-checked against government living standard scores to ensure that no vulnerable household was left out. The final beneficiary verification will be carried out in the respective soums by PIN/CCR teams.

Vulnerability criteria:

1. Household living in areas (baghs) classified as with dzud
2. Household with fewer than 50 livestock per person
3. Household with two or more vulnerable members (disabled, children under 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, elderly or single headed household)
4. Household in debt at a formal financial institution¹⁴

Extremely vulnerable households with fewer than 20 heads of livestock will automatically qualify for support, while the vulnerable households with 21 to 50 heads of livestock per person must fulfil all four vulnerability criteria. The beneficiary selection process is illustrated in Figure 10 and further clarifications are included in Annex 2. The methodology was presented by PIN at a coordination meeting on 6th January 2017 with UN RC office and INGOs, and was later shared with other humanitarian actors.

Figure 10: PIN/CCR Beneficiary selection process



¹⁴ As confirmed by a PIN-commissioned study on indebtedness in late 2016, virtually all herder households are burdened by informal loans, which however do not carry high collateral and present a lower risk compared to formal loans with collateral and property seizure capabilities (PIN 2017). Hence, only formal indebtedness has been included among the vulnerability criteria.

Estimates of affected and target households in Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar provinces

Currently (as of 4th January 2017) 11 soums are declared as with dzud in Dornod province, 11 soums in Khentii province and 4 soums in Sukhbaatar province. The total number of herder households with herding as their sole income in the 11 dzud affected soums reaches 2,967 - representing 797,437 livestock in Dornod, 2,038 representing 312,513 livestock in Khentii and 2,355 representing 799,911 livestock in Sukhbaatar (see Figure 11). Based on the data collected as part of the needs assessment and preliminary beneficiary selection based on the criteria jointly developed by PIN and CCR, the following table summarizes the total herder population and vulnerable households in need of assistance in Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar provinces:

Figure 11: Amount of affected and targeted households in Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar provinces

No.	Aimag	Sum	Total of herder HHs	Total livestock	Total of HHs selected	Total Livestock of HH selected
1.	Dornod	Bayandun	168	14370	84	3694
2.		Bayan-Uul	461	78277	233	11216
3.		Bayantumen	202	17952	90	5172
4.		Bulgan	302	86131	70	4281
5.		Sergelen	275	119806	56	6172
6.		Tsagan-Ovoo	351	119730	99	8161
7.		Choibalsan	153	44639	34	2737
8.		Kherlen	302	50449	151	5479
9.		Khalkhgol	125	16332	76	4223
10.		Khulunbuir	186	77311	44	3901
11.		Dashbalbar	442	172440	103	7061
Sub-total Dornod province			2967	797437	1040 (35%)	62097
1.	Khentii	Batnorov	285	44246	68	5772
2.		Bayan-Ovoo	109	14952	35	3748
3.		Batshireet	265	22166	142	6045
4.		Binder	153	38952	62	4657
5.		Bayan-Adarga	155	20760	48	3878
6.		Dadal	277	34205	173	8119
7.		Jargaltkhaan	88	38182	3	206
8.		Norovlin	176	23046	75	5641
9.		Umnudelger	279	39885	67	4095
10.		Tsenkhermandal	113	17883	15	760
11.		Kherlen	138	18236	35	1759
Sub-total Khentii province			2038	312513	723 (35%)	44680
1.	Sukhbaatar	Tuvshinshiree	672	251959	110	7873
2.		Erdenetsegan	776	233901	206	12515
3.		Sukhbaatar	644	226437	163	11764
4.		Tumentsogt	263	87614	52	2899
Sub-total Sukhbaatar province			2355	799911	531 (23%)	35051
TOTAL			7360	1909861	2294 (31%)	141828

Agriculture

PIN plans to support the vulnerable households in three Eastern provinces through the provision of emergency agricultural inputs, i.e. feed kits. The rationale of this intervention is to top up the existing reserves established by the herders and on the soum level (see Figure 7 for estimated duration of feed reserves in Dornod province). Estimates confirmed by testimonies from herders show that majority of the stock will be depleted by mid/end of January 2017. The feed kit will provide wheat bran, protein supplement and micronutrients to ensure a balanced and nutritious diet for the livestock.

The exact contents of the feed kit will be subject to further discussions and coordination with UN HCT FSAC cluster (see Figure 15) at the following section for the proposed contents of FAO feed kit).

Figure 12: Summary of proposed PIN Agriculture Emergency Response

Need for herders support	3 months (mid-January – mid-April)
Mode of delivery	Prepositioning and voucher system
Target beneficiaries	31% of affected households
Amount of livestock supported	40%
Timeframe	January – April 2017
- Beneficiary selection, coordination with local authorities	January 2017
- Procurement	January - February 2017
- Feed kit prepositioning	February 2017
- Feed kit distribution	February - March 2017
- Post distribution monitoring	April 2017

The final number of beneficiaries will depend on funding available. For Dornod province it is estimated that 1,040 households (35%) will require assistance based on the above mentioned selection criteria, with 838 considered as extremely vulnerable (fewer than 20 livestock per person). In Khentii province 723 households (35%) are estimated to require assistance with 581 extremely vulnerable households. 531 households (23%) are estimated to need assistance in Sukhbaatar province, with 443 households considered as extremely vulnerable.

The estimated cost of feed (wheat bran) for Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar provinces as shown in Figure 13. Figure 13 does not include the cost of micronutrients, protein supplement as well as logistics and administrative costs.

Figure 13: Estimated cost of wheat bran provision for pre-selected beneficiaries in Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar provinces¹⁵

No.	Aimag	Sum	Total of HHs selected	Total Livestock of HH selected	Cost to support all pre-selected beneficiaries (USD)	Cost to support only households with less than 20 livestock per person
1.	Dornod	Bayandun	84	3694	6 413	5 191
2.		Bayan-Uul	233	11216	19 472	12 307
3.		Bayantumen	90	5172	8 979	6 142
4.		Bulgan	70	4281	7 432	4 123
5.		Sergelen	56	6172	10 715	2 719
6.		Tsagan-Ovoo	99	8161	14 168	5 505
7.		Choibalsan	34	2737	4 752	1 852
8.		Kherlen	151	5479	9 512	6 604
9.		Khalkhgol	76	4223	7 332	4 844
10.		Khulunbuir	44	3901	6 773	1 766
11.		Dashbalbar	103	7061	12 259	4 950
Sub-total Dornod			1040	62097	107807	56003
1.	Khentii	Batnorov	68	5772	10 021	3 731
2.		Bayan-Ovoo	35	3748	6 507	1 965
3.		Batshireet	142	6045	10 495	7 425
4.		Binder	62	4657	8 085	2 819
5.		Bayan-Adarga	48	3878	6 733	3 901
6.		Dadal	173	8119	14 095	10 785
7.		Jargalkhaan	3	206	358	358
8.		Norovlin	75	5641	9 793	4 486
9.		Umnudelger	67	4095	7 109	2 667

¹⁵ The cost was estimated for 40% of livestock providing the feed for 90 days at the cost of 6,23 USD per 40kg bag of wheat bran, using the 0,3 kg wheat bran consumption per day by one animal.

10.		Tsenkhermandal	15	760	1 319	1 319
11.		Kherlen	35	1759	3 054	1 774
Sub-total Khentii			723	44680	77 569	41 231
1.	Sukhbaatar	Tuvshinshiree	110	7873	13 668	7 253
2.		Erdenetsegan	206	12515	21 727	13 896
3.		Sukhbaatar	163	11764	20 423	9 680
4.		Tumentsogt	52	2899	5 033	3 505
Sub-total Sukhbaatar			531	35051	60852	34335
TOTAL			2294	141828	246 228	131 569

Early Recovery

In addition to agricultural support for the most vulnerable herder households, PIN will provide multi-purpose cash grants to support other critical needs, particularly food, livelihoods, transport and communications, fuel, winter clothing or other needs specific to each household for the duration of two months in a form of single bank transfer.

The cash transfer will be conducted via banks, as the majority of households have a bank account with Khan bank and can access local bank branches. The exact amount will be determined based on living needs estimates for two months and in coordination with UN and INGOs actors. However it was agreed during the coordination meetings that cash support should not exceed total of 100 USD grant per household. PIN will offer beneficiaries a tailored support, whereby the amount of cash grants will be determined by the family size, however not exceeding 100 USD per household. For the estimated number of targeted beneficiaries see Figure 11.

Figure 14: Summary of proposed PIN Early Recovery emergency response

Need for herders support	2 months (March - April)
Mode of delivery	Bank transfer
Target beneficiaries	31% of most vulnerable households
Timeframe	February - June 2017
- Beneficiary selection, coordination with local authorities	February 2017
- Negotiation with bank institutions	February 2017
- Bank transfers	March 2017
- Post distribution monitoring	April – May 2017
- Reporting	June 2017

COORDINATION & FUNDRAISING

UN CERF

CERF rapid response concept note was developed in December 2016 and funding was confirmed. The CERF response will target 3,500 households in 16 provinces out of 8,070 estimated households in need of assistance. CERF targets populations only in priority soums (e.g. 3 soums in Dornod (72 households) and 3 soums in Khentii (151 households)) and the most vulnerable households owning less than 200 head of livestock. CERF response does not include Sukhbaatar province as it was declared as with dzud only in January 2017 (OCHA 2016).

CERF is planning to cover selected households in category 1 and 2 in all provinces based on the data from MoLSP.

CERF areas of response (CERF 2016):

1. Early recovery and livelihoods (multi-purpose cash)
2. Agriculture (emergency agriculture input – feed and vet kits)
3. Protection and health (medical kits for soum medical centres and dignity kits for women and girls)
4. Nutrition (nutrition services for children under five years, pregnant and lactating women)

UN Humanitarian Country Team - Agricultural cluster

FAO is the leading agency of the agricultural cluster and will implement the emergency agriculture intervention under CERF. FAO plans to support the 3,500 most vulnerable households across 16 districts by supporting 40% of their livestock for 80 days or 25% for 100 days. For the composition of FAO kit see Figure 15.¹⁶

Agricultural interventions are being considered by PIN and CCR, Save the Children, Caritas Mongolia, AVSF Mongolia, World Vision, Mercy Corps and Mongolian Red Cross Society, all in terms of fodder and veterinary kits (or alternatively multi-purpose cash) (UN HCT Agricultural cluster meeting 2017).

¹⁶ FAO is considering to distribute concentrated feed (which is more expensive than the wheat bran considered by PIN and used of cost estimates in Figure 13)

Figure 15: Planned balance feed diet and veterinary kit to be distributed by FAO

Items	unit	Unit #
Balanced feed diet:		
Concentrated fodder (40 kg pelleted/per sack)	Sack	10
Milk replacement	Kg	3
Mineral block	Kg	5
Vitamin supplement	kg	1
Fish oil	litre	1
First aid vet kit:		
Ointment for treatment of abrasions (40 gr/per box)	box	2
Ointment for treatment of klieg eyes (50 gr/per box)	box	1
Pour-on for control of external parasites (500ml/per bottle for 50 sheep)	bottle	1
Soft case for animal first aid kit (with handles and labels)	Pieces	1
Instruction brochure	pieces	1

Annexes

Annex 1. Data collection sheet

Annex 2: Beneficiary selection process

Annex 3: Photos

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