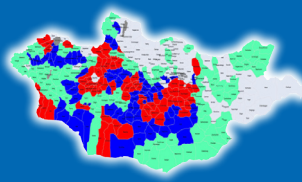




UNDP ON EARLY RECOVERY

2009 – 2010 MONGOLIA DZUD



How many people are affected?

769,106 people are affected by the *Dzud*, which is 28% of total population, of which 357,230 are children.

Number of livestock perished according to MoFALI:

- As of Jan 5th, 2010
45,831 (start of official Dzud count)
- As of Feb 1st, 2010
1,756,711
- As of Mar 1st, 2010
3,010,235
- As of Apr 2nd, 2010
5,896,265
- As of May 31st, 2010
8.4 million

Year 2010 started harsh for Mongolia, with persistent snowfall blanketing 60 percent of total land-mass with 20-40 centimeters of snow. This winter has been especially cold reaching -40 -50 degrees Celsius for ten and more days in a row, which is a condition to announce *Dzud* situation. Grazing areas are out of reach for most of livestock and many are malnourished. Fodder supplies have run out, resulting in the loss of millions of livestock in a country where one-third of the population rely on herding and agriculture. *Dzud* normally occurs every five to ten years, but there have been four in the past decade and more are expected.

The United Nations is supporting the Mongolian Government to respond to the 2009/10 *Dzud*, which has resulted in 8.4 million livestock death by end of May. UNDP, in cooperation with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI), Ministry of Food and Light Industry (MoFALI), Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, and other relevant organisations, are providing early recovery assistance in areas affected by the *Dzud*, building on on-going projects. The beneficiaries include groups living below the poverty line, women-headed households, elderly and other underprivileged parts of the population.

What is the UNDP early recovery support strategy?

UNDP Early Recovery strategy have been identified:

- Removal of livestock carcasses
- Building capacity of alternative livelihoods
- Strengthening early recovery planning
- Disaster prevention grants programme

Early Recovery - defined as recovery that begins early in a humanitarian setting. Early recovery encompasses the **restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security and the rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations. It stabilizes human security and addresses underlying risks that contributed to the crisis.**



Source: B. Orgil, UBS TV

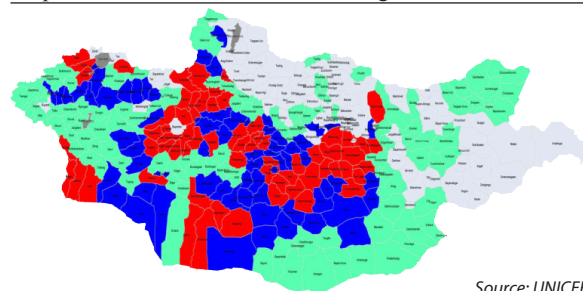
Dzud – continuous condition during winter and spring season when livestock lacks pasture and water resources, thus losing weight, and perishing in large quantities (Draft document Regulation on procedures to assess condition of Dzud, drought and other weather-caused disasters, NEMA 2008).

Removal of livestock carcasses

UNDP developed a Cash-for-Work programme to remove the remains of millions of livestock that are scattered around the country, reducing health risks for the population, while providing income support for herders whose livelihoods have been devastated due to extreme weather conditions unique to this country. It also helps to improve psychological conditions of herders many of whom are deeply depressed. The project aimed to remove about 2 million carcasses, and by end of May it removed and buried 2,681,190 which is 35% of carcasses buried throughout the country. NEMA will take the lead to organise the clearing and herders will be supplied with special clothing, tools and chemicals.

Eighty percent of herder households have less than 200 heads of livestock and are highly vulnerable to climatic change. These households are the majority among those who lost almost half of their livestock and the Cash-for-Work programme was

Map of Dzud - Affected Areas of Mongolia



Source: UNICEF

of great importance in providing herders with substituting incomes to feed their families and help pay for medicines, education and loan repayments.

Funding: US\$ 1.8 million; additional funds are needed to cover all affected provinces.

Beneficiaries: UNDP in close cooperation with NEMA and local authorities reached 20,000 herders. The work used community-based approach through self-mobilisation, prioritizing herders with under 250 head of livestock, women-headed households and other underprivileged population.

Location: Severely affected three provinces of Uvurkhangai, Dundgobi and Khovd, 51 soums.

Timeline: March 1- June 1, 2010, three months

Cash-for-work is a short-term intervention used by humanitarian assistance organizations to provide temporary employment in public projects - such as repairing roads, clearing debris or re-building infrastructure - to the most vulnerable segments of a population. The methodology is relatively new, but its use has become increasingly common in food insecure, disaster-affected environments (www.reliefweb.int).

Building capacity for alternative livelihoods

Demand-based vocational/skills training for new employment, entrepreneurship training and management support for new business start-up as well as small scale equipment to support alternative livelihood activities will be provided through re-programming on-going UNDP projects and/or existing public and private sector initiatives to create alternative and broader means of income generation to the *Dzud* affected population.

Considering increasing frequency of *Dzuds*, there is apparent need to assist herders to moving into economic activities less vulnerable to disasters and climate change, and with less impact on the environment. The vocational/skills training and technical assistance will focus on processing skills and techniques to add value to traditional livestock products. The special consideration will be given to technical capacity of the target herder groups as well as demand/capacity of local markets to absorb the supply of those new value-added products and employment.

Funding: US\$ 1.8 million

Beneficiaries: 1,000 *Dzud* affected herders with 250 or less animals, supporting herder groups

Location: Uvurkhangai, Dundgobi and Khovd provinces (15 soums out of all 51 soums)

Timeline: 1 July 2010 – 30 September 2011

Strengthening early recovery planning

UNDP is supporting NEMA in coordination of disaster response at the national and local level in the form of a unit embedded at NEMA. Emergency Response and Early Recovery support team will assist NEMA in strengthening of Early Recovery Planning at national and local levels to develop a coordinated approach to early recovery and lay the groundwork for more effective *Dzud* response.

Funding: US\$ 1million

Beneficiary: National Emergency Management Agency

Timeline: April 1 – October 1, 2010, six months

Disaster prevention grants programme

The 2010 *Dzud* caused unprecedented personal and economic loss for Mongolia's herder population. Over 8.1 million heads of livestock, or 20 percent of the national herd, died in *Dzud*. The massive loss of livestock means the collapse of the primary if not the sole source of income and livelihoods for one third of the country's population.

Unless these herders will be better prepared for the next winter and unless additional support is given, many herders may face a similar faith in the coming winter and migration to the capital city Ulaanbaatar will increase further. UNDP has developed a support programme to help Mongolian herders prepare for the next winter season, focusing on 4,500 *Dzud* affected herders in 30 Soums with significant remaining livestock numbers (250-500) in 3 provinces of Khovd, Uvurkhangai and Dundgobi. This helps mitigate the impact of future *Dzuds*, a disaster with both natural and man-made components.

Funding: US\$ 2,627,500

Beneficiary: 4,500 herder families (25,000 beneficiaries), supporting herder groups

Location: Uvurkhangai, Dundgobi and Khovd provinces

Timeline: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2011



Source: SLMCD project