

Forecast-based Financing

MONGOLIA: Dzud

Early Action Protocol Fact Sheet



8000 people to be assisted

2 months lead time

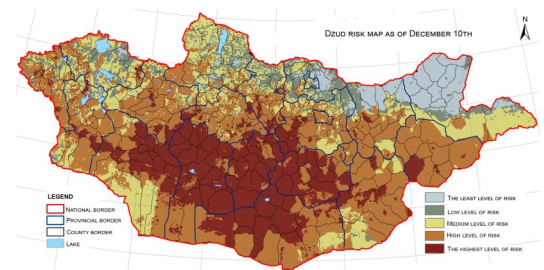
309,544 CHF allocated

The Dzud Early Action Protocol (EAP) covers 21 provinces of Mongolia and early actions will be implemented where the dzud impact is forecasted to be highest. Dzud is caused by

a combination of summer drought, heavy snowfall and high winds in leading to extreme temperatures and livestock mortality.

TRIGGER

The EAP is activated if 3 or more provinces have a very high risk of 20% or more of their land area being affected by the dzud. The Dzud Risk Map, released by NAMEM, is the basis for calculations by the RCRC Climate Centre to identify these provinces.



EARLY ACTIONS

MRCS implements the following **early actions to reduce the impact of dzud**:

- Distribution of **unconditional cash** 240'000 MNT (approx. 75 CHF)
- Distribution of **livestock nutrition kit** which includes mineral blocks, fish oil, vitamin supplement, hoof oil and eye ointments.

Livestock mortality directly affects the livelihoods of herder communities and the early actions aim to support livestock survival during the dzud period.

FINANCING

IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total of CHF 309,544 from its Forecast-based Action (FbA) mechanism for the Mongolian Red Cross Society

(MRCS). The amount consists of an immediate allocation of CHF 16,091 for readiness and CHF 293,454 automatically released for early actions once the defined trigger is met.

PARTNERS

The **UN's Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)** is also implementing an anticipatory approach and identified the same early actions as MRCS among others. During an

EAP activation MRCS is coordinating the implementation with FAO and other humanitarian actors, such as the START Network, through the Humanitarian Country Team.