

We rescue, protect and help.



CASH TRANSFER AS RELIEF ACTION

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Mongolia is a country that depends on nature, engages in pastoral husbandry, has harsh climatic conditions and no irrigated agriculture.

As a result, the following factors have directly influenced the agricultural sector, including the vulnerability of pasture livestock husbandry.

- Natural factor: The difference between nature and the geographical zone (extremely difficult climatic conditions, global climatic changes and global warming, Mongolia's poor pasture capacity, and a shortage of water);
- Economic factor: (Infrastructure development, financing, and a non-flexible insurance system for herders and animals);
- Social factor: (Insufficient management and coordination of activities, methodologies and professionalism of veterinarians, scattered herders, the poor capability of property-keeping and reserve completion for disaster protection, and an increase in inexperienced herders and animal husbandry management).



Natural phenomena:



- Powerful dust and snow storm,
- Drought,
- Dzud,
- and flood.





Other influences to negatively affect animal husbandry are such natural phenomena as powerful dust and snow storms, droughts and dzuds. From 1999 to 2003, drought and dzud affected all of Mongolia and caused the death of millions of animals and the loss of the main livelihood of many thousands of families.



Organizations, provide with humanitarian assistance;

- We remember that the Government of Mongolia, government and nongovernment organizations, the UNDP office in Mongolia, humanitarian and international organizations and the community had provided psychological and material grant aid assistance to cope with the natural disasters that adversely affected herders and their family lives.
- It is my pleasure to express our gratitude to the people and organizations that contributed to the relief operation for dzud-affected herders and their families.



The projects that implemented jointly with SDC in Mongolia:

- The Swiss Cooperation Office in Mongolia has implemented many projects aimed at improving the livelihoods of people at the grassroots level - people whose income is very low, and disaster-affected people in the agricultural sector. These projects include strengthening the sustainable-management capabilities of pasture resources, reducing unemployment at the local level, creating sources of income, restoring and supporting small and middle-level producers, providing cash for herders, initiating natural disaster responses, and resolving herders' social problems.



The “Cash for Herders” project was focused on the immediate reduction of disaster impacts and providing poor people with gers (traditional houses). To enable the continuity life for poor people, the “Ger” project was implemented in five aimags and the capital city to assist 400 families in improving their livelihoods.



The project team also conducted research in the aimags affected by the droughts and dzuds of 1999 to 2003. This led to cash donations from 160,000-200,000 MNT per family to 1198 herding families in Dundgobi aimag, 1900 herding families of Gobi-Altai aimag, 2400 herding families in Zavkhan aimag and 1386 herding families in Khovd aimag



Other advantages of the “Cash for Herders” project were:

- The money was distributed to herders in a very low-cost manner, and because it was paid directly into individual bank accounts, there was no third party involved;
- The participation of local managers in the project’s decision-making process enabled them to strength their capacity and obtain new knowledge and experiences.



Conclusion:

- During the implementation of the project, it was also ensured that the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia had the opportunity to implement projects and programs jointly with the Swiss Cooperation Office in Mongolia.



***THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!***