

“Cash for Herders-III” project in Dundgobi 2004-2005



Monitoring Report by:

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Summary

Following an appeal of the Mongolian Red Cross Society and the National Emergency Management Agency, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) implemented the **third** “Cash for Herders” project in Mongolia, this time in Dundgobi aimag. Dundgobi experienced a severe drought and an invasion of locusts in summer 2004, which left many herders with little hope to bring their animals through the winter. The objective of the project was to assist vulnerable herders to overcome the harsh winter without falling deeper into poverty, enabling them improve their disaster preparedness. In February 2005 the project disbursed MNT 198 million via the official banking channels to 1200 families, which were selected by local committees based on their vulnerability.

In June 2005 SDC mandated a monitoring of the impact of the project in Dundgobi. The goal of the monitoring was to gain feedback on how the money was spent and who made the decision on the disbursement of funds. The monitoring was done in five selected soums, interviewing about 10 percent of the beneficiaries.

The results of the monitoring showed that:

- The main objective of the project, to prevent vulnerable herders to fall deeper into poverty, was met.
 - § Most beneficiaries purchased animals and fodder for their animals.
 - § The timing of the cash delivery was perfect as it came in the most stressing time, in spring, when the herders were facing possible losses of animals during the time of birthing and raising young ones.
- The overall implementation of the project by nationals from the Swiss Cooperation Office in collaboration with the Mongolian Red Cross Society went well and the backstopping support from the HQ and Coof office were good.
- Disbursing cash to newly opened savings accounts of the beneficiaries through the local bank worked well
- Couples usually decided together on the disbursement of funds, in some cases the decisions were even made by family councils.
- People were empowered to decide for themselves on how to spend the cash and deeply appreciated this
- Some local Red Cross branches or government officials encouraged the beneficiaries to also consider other people in need. Although informal help among herders is a valuable tradition, some appeals were formulated in a way, which limited the beneficiaries choices on what to do with the money

Overall all the stakeholders of the project rated it as an appropriate response to the looming dzud in Dundgobi in winter 2004 -2005, which helped to prevent vulnerable herders from falling further into poverty.

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Abbreviations

MRCS – Mongolian Red Cross Society
NEMA – National Emergency Management Agency
SDC - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
PIT – Project Implementation Team
PRH – People’s Representative Hural

1. Project Descriptions

In summer 2004 a drought in Dundgobi aimag, combined with locust and mice invasion in most parts of the aimag, drastically reduced pasture yields and left the herders with very little winter fodder for their animals. Therefore, MRCS and NEMA anticipated that Dundgobi aimag was in serious risk of both by the black dzud¹ (no grass on the pastures in summer) and hoof dzud (caused by the migrating herds). Most of the herder families moved away on otor to the surrounding aimags² and soums³, where there was a better pasture. However, the herders with a few animals stayed back due to lack of sufficient means such as finance and transportation. They were not able to prepare any fodder for their few animals. So these vulnerable herders were under great stress.

The Red Cross Society of Dundgobi aimag raised awareness of the situation in the MRCS Donor meeting, held in November 2005. SDC Mongolia has responded promptly with its cash program of humanitarian assistance according to the appeal by the MRCS and NEDA to help the vulnerable herders prevent from the looming dzud and further losses of animals.

The overall goal of the “Cash for Herders III” project was to assist the economically disadvantaged and vulnerable with means of cash, aiming to reduce the possible animal losses, and overcome the current dzud situation with least possible losses.

The project was implemented by the SDC local staff, in cooperation with MRCS, Khan Bank and NEMA from December 2004 to February 2005. The Project Implementation Team (PIT) requested the Aimag government to provide aimag animal census data called Registration “A” (an official statistics on animal population). This data was the main information for the beneficiary selection to determine the number of the animals per family. The project criteria was:

- Herders from Dundgobi aimag with less than 200 animal units based on the animal census in December 2004
- From this list the families were selected whose total animal unit number per family member was less than 20.

”Families with no other income sources besides the animals” was applied as soft-criteria.

Through the project, a total amount of MNT 198 million was distributed to 1195 herders’ families of 15 soums in Dundgobi aimag. Each beneficiary, who didn’t move on otor, received one-fold MNT 160000 and those who went on otor MNT 200,000. The justification to give more money to those families that moved to otor was related to the increasing cost of the transportation for moving on otor⁴.

When the final beneficiaries’ lists were finalized, SDC sent the final lists of the beneficiaries to Khan Bank, which opened a saving account for each beneficiary household head and transferred the funds to their accounts in February and March. As of March 31, most people received their cash by the end of March according to the bank statements, sent to SDC in April by the Khan Bank branches in Dundgobi aimag.

¹ Dzud: very severe winter, often preceded by very dry summers

² Aimag – provincial unit

³ Soum: Administrative unit: aimags are divided into soums

⁴ When a herder’s family moves on otor, usually it splits up 2 or 3 parts to move, often the wife with their children stay in the soum center because children have to go to school, and elderly stay in their quarter while the husband and capable ones move with their animals. Thus food and transportation expenses increase three times more.

2. Monitoring

2.1 Objectives of the monitoring

Main aim of the monitoring was to collect information about the use of the cash contribution and quality of the implementation procedure.

The monitoring team focused on the followings:

1. Implementation:
How far did the implementation achieve the main objectives? Highlight timing and payment process through the bank
2. Impact:
How far did the project help to better off the situation of the herder families?
3. Best practice and lessons learnt
Highlight “best practice” of the cash distribution in context of rural Mongolia

2.2 Monitoring Methodology

The monitoring for the “Cash for Herders III” was done in the following five soums: Saintsagaan, Gurvansaikhan, Ulziit, Khuld and Delgerkhangai. Saintsagaan soum was selected because it is the closest soum to the market and has the most number of beneficiaries. Ulziit was chosen as the farthest soum from the aimag center. Delgerkhangai was chosen as for the highest rate of the poverty. Khuld was chosen with its better wintering and less devastated pasture where there were less otor families. Additionally, the monitoring team stopped by Erdenedalai soum on the way and met with 3 beneficiaries and local People’s Representative Hural Chairman and the Director of the Khan Bank soum branch.

In order to collect information, pre-structured questionnaire was used for the interview and total of 126 beneficiaries of five selected soums were interviewed. These people represented each bag⁵ of the soums, including herders who went otor or came back from otor and those who didn’t go on otor. The monitoring team also had informal interviews with the local leaders and bank staff.

3. Monitoring Results

3.1 Winter and spring situation in Dundgobi aimag

Dundgobi had a good winter with less snow and storms until February. However, the heavy sudden snowfall occurred in the end of February 2005 and the strong sand-storms (14-27 meters per second) continued from mid of February till the end of May. These sand storms didn’t allow grass to grow and made the animals weaker. As a consequence, a lot of female animals had non-induced abortions, and nursing animals couldn’t produce enough milk to feed their young ones. This resulted in more losses of offspring. According to the report from the aimag Emergency Agency, the total number of animal losses reached to 15400 out of 1.5 million animals in Dundgobi. The losses of the offspring was over 11775. This situation continues until now. Hence, the herders of some soums are moving away to “summer otor” in search for better pasture, in the northern soums of the aimag and surrounding aimags including Uvurkhangai and Tuv aimags

⁵ Bag: Administrative unit, soums are divided into bags

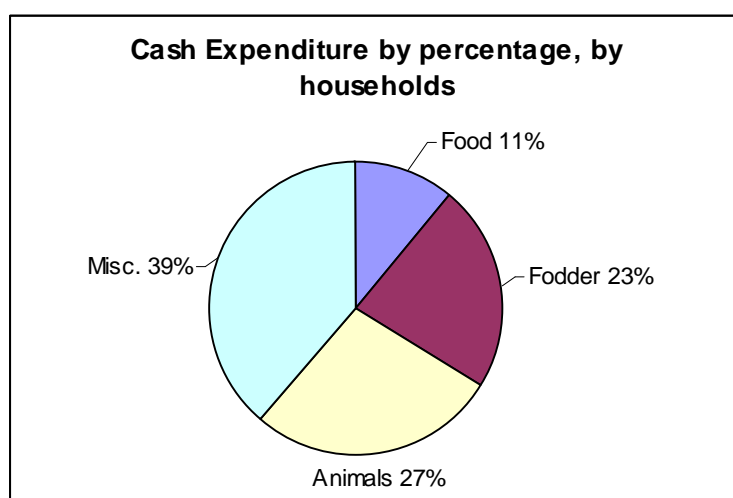
3.2 Implementation

The project was implemented by the SDC national staff, who had staff members with previous experience of cash program and its evaluation, in cooperation with MRCS, who had a great experience of working in humanitarian and disaster response activities. S. Urjin, the chairman of the People's Representative Hural of Dundgobi aimag commented on the excellent and hard work of the PIT team, worked for 2-3 months in the aimag.

3.3 Monitoring on the Cash disbursement

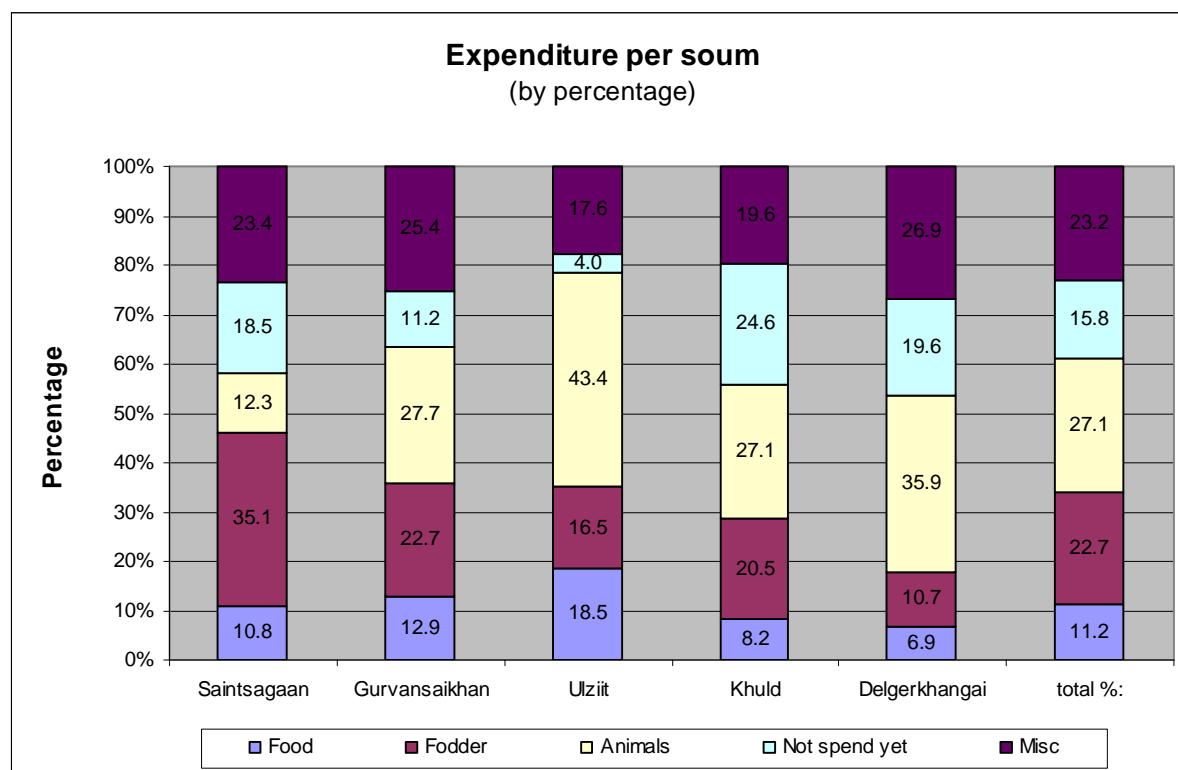
Figure 1 shows how the herders in the soums interviewed spent their cash. Most herders spent their cash on purchase of animals and fodder. Miscellaneous includes medical expenses, clothing, transportation debt or the cash that is kept to buy animals that are well and fat in summer and fall.

Figure 1: Cash expenditure by percentage per family



The expenditure differs in every soum depending on winter and spring situation, pasture capacity and otor movements of the herder families. For instance, the beneficiary herders in Saintsagaan, where the pasture was totally devastated and had most extensive otor movements, spent about 35% of the cash on fodder. () However, 43% of cash in Ulziit was spent on purchase of animals because the weather condition in these soums was relatively favorable in winter and spring 2005. When buying animals, most herders preferred to buy female two-year-old sheep and goats or mature animals with offspring for restocking reasons. In spring, fodder at the State Reserve Fund in Dundgobi aimag was completely sold out and more supplies were shipped from other aimags, soums and even from Ulaanbaatar. 244 tons of hay and 96 tons of fodder was sold from January to April, 2005 in Dundgobi aimag according to the report from the Aimag Emergency Management Agency. The local authorities remarked that the herders benefited from the project purchased a large amount of fodder. This helped them to overcome the harsh spring with fewer losses of animals.

Figure 2: Cash expenditure by soums



3.4 Changes in the animal numbers

The monitoring team asked the interviewees of their animal numbers to see if the cash made change in their animal numbers. Indeed, it made a change. On average, the number of animals per beneficiary household in Dec 2004 was 48, while it is 60 as of in May 2005, thus number of animals per household increased by 12 animals⁶ (Annex 2, Table 1). Average household has a 12 offspring and number of animals purchased per household was 4, while the number of animal losses was 7. (Annex 2: Table 1) Some of beneficiaries purchased animals with the cash they received and increased the number of their animals or compensated the animals they lost. Some purchased fodder and were able to overcome the harsh spring with fewer losses of animals, maintaining their herds and livelihood through the cash contributions.

It is concluded that the project objective - to assist the vulnerable herders to survive through the looming dzud and prevent from the losses of animals – was well met.

3.5 Timing

94 % of all interviewees responded that the timing was exact and the cash came exactly when it was needed in order to save their remaining animals or to buy animals when they were cheaper. All interviewees and aimag officials remarked that the cash donation came to the vulnerable herders in right time and it helped the herders families a lot to survive the harsh spring.

3.6 Bank Services

Opening saving accounts for each beneficiary and transferring fund through the local bank was an appropriate way of transferring the funds. After interviewing the beneficiaries, it was

⁶ The animal number increase include the number of offspring and animals purchased this year, and the number of the animals lost due to dzud, and sold or slaughtered for food.

clear that the banking service in all soums was well functioning and there was no problem occurred when withdrawing cash. An additional benefit of the project was that the herders learned to relate to the bank and got experience in modern finance transaction. However, some bank clerks could have taken the opportunity to explain banking services to their new clients better.

84% of the total interviewees received their money through the soum bank by themselves and the remaining 16% was unable to withdraw the cash themselves due to reasons such as the head of the household is far away on otor or other reasons. In such cases, family members like their wives, mothers or relatives received the cash with an approval from the Citizen's Representative Hural Chairperson of the soum, who was the head of the soum committee of the CfH III. This option needs to remain in the contract with the bank in similar situations.

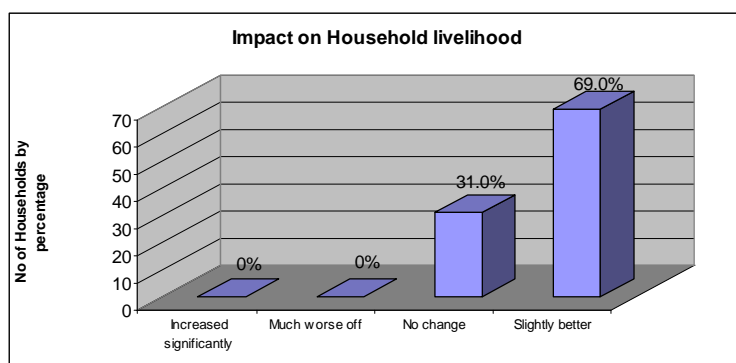
3.7 Decision making

61% of the interviewed beneficiaries responded that both members together made the decision on cash expenditure while 12% of the decision makers were male. 24% were wives or the single mothers who decided on what to do with their cash. Therefore, no negative impact on gender was observed.

3.8 Impact on Livelihood

When asked if the cash donation made a change in their livelihood improvement, 69% of all interviewed beneficiaries responded that their livelihoods were slightly better off through the assistance from CfH-III, while 31% responded that they maintained their livelihoods thanks to the cash, with fewer losses of animals (Figure 3). The beneficiaries said that the cash helped them to go through the harsh spring as they were able to buy fodder and fed their animals. Some were able to buy animals for restocking. Others spent the cash for improving their home conditions, buying equipment like solar power or television set. It meant there was positive impact on their livelihoods.

Figure 3: Stated impact on household livelihood



4. Best Practices

4.1 Criteria for Beneficiaries' Selection

Using the government statistics of animal numbers was one of the best practices. It shows that the government statistics are an accurate source of information. But there are minor discrepancies due to individuals' interest to provide inaccurate information to the census (e.g tax avoiding or combining animals numbers among relatives to make someone eligible to receive loan from the bank). The state statistics can be used in determining the number of animals of the herders future similar interventions.

4.2 Saving accounts

Opening saving accounts for each beneficiary and transferring fund through the local bank was an appropriate way of transferring the fund.

4.3 Local Implementation

Implementation of the cash project by nationals with backstopping support from HQ and Coof worked fine and significantly reduced the implementation cost.

4.4 Trust and wise use of cash

One important reason of the SDC cash program is to express its trust in people by giving them cash. This is to show that SDC views them responsible and able to make the best decisions with their cash. People have responded wisely to the cash donation. They were able to judge and make decisions themselves. All beneficiaries interviewed except those in Erdenedalai⁷ had a freedom of spending the cash according to their needs. However, it is important that the information about the project is communicated through different channels so that the beneficiaries are not dependent on one source of information alone.

5. Lessons learnt

Soum administrations are highly interested in receiving most possible amount of support to their soums and in some soums the criteria was not strictly followed as they didn't exclude the families with income like pension.

5.1 Information

Bag leaders play an important role to bring information to the herders. 78% of the interviewed beneficiaries heard the news of the cash donation through the radio, television and from the bag leaders.

Including the local government in planning creates the risk that inaccurate or not finalized information is passed on before the final decisions by the aimag and soum committees are taken. This is the risk of participatory project preparation and needs to be considered. For example, initially herders had the understanding that all who moved on otor would benefit from the project independent of their herd size as the broadcast local TV was not accurate. The project therefore needs to communicate clearly and admonish the partners not to spread information too early in the planning process.

5.2 Contribution to community

The poor and vulnerable people always benefit from the humanitarian aid and donations. But, as the soum leaders said, they should also contribute something back to the community in return of free gifts. This would change their "I should always receive because I am poor" mentality. With this idea in mind, the aimag Red Cross agency and soum administration have encouraged the beneficiaries to voluntarily donate to the disaster prevention fund of the aimag Red Cross and Tsunami victims in Ulziit, Khuld and Gurvansaikhan soums. In these soums, it was understood that they lacked to explain the purpose and importance of the appeal for the humanitarian donations. People who donated had a vague understanding on why and who they were giving the donation.

⁷ In Erdenedalai soum the project committee gave detailed instruction on how to spend the cash, according what they decided as best for the beneficiaries. The committee clearly overstepped its authority.

Another appeal was made among the cash beneficiaries in Delgerkhangai soum to contribute to the soum development foundation. Those who donated had a right understanding of the purpose of the fund and voluntarily joined in. It was seen that the soum government and SDF committee explained the purpose of the Foundation to their people. The appeal was not only among the cash beneficiaries, but it was made among the whole soum people and even non-beneficiaries donated animals to the fund.

Red Cross volunteer appeals to show solidarity of the beneficiaries with others can easily be interpreted as allocating pressure to contribute to the overall fundraising efforts of the Red Cross. Encouraging the beneficiaries to share with their neighbors is in line with cultural values and can take the form of communal work, sharing with others or financial contribution to a community fund. Yet it needs to remain voluntarily in its character.

6. Conclusions

The monitoring team concluded that:

- The conclusion is that the project has contributed to improved livelihoods, although the responses after a full year might be more pessimistic. But the project provided temporary relief and enabled the herders to go through the winter in a way to actually not fall deeper into poverty.
- The cash donation was given to the herders who were in needs of help to go through the harsh spring and the timing was right and perfect. Thus, it helped them to maintain their livestock through the harsh spring, with least possible losses.
- The beneficiaries interviewed spent their money on their most pressing needs appropriately. The pressing needs were identified as fodder and animals for restocking. The cash project met its objective as the cash was wisely spent by the beneficiaries for disaster prevention.
- It was the best practice to use the state statistics of the annual animal census to determine the number of animals of the beneficiaries and was the suitable method in beneficiaries' selection.
- Opening of the saving accounts for all beneficiaries and distributing the cash through the Agricultural Bank of Mongolia was an appropriate and a risk-free method.
- The project was effectively implemented by the national staff, thus it contributed to the capacity building of the national staff and proved that they are capable of carrying out such activities.

a
move



Picture below:
Interviewing family just before they on for better pasture

Annex 1. Case studies

There were several outstanding cases to be noted on how beneficiaries spent their cash with creativity. For instance, B. Tumur-Ochir, a herder from Saintsagaan soum, bought five chickens and started growing vegetables.

Tuvshinjargal, a herder from Khuld soum, is a skillful man who makes a special type of saddles for racing horse children. He invested his cash to purchase two kinds of leather and rawhide for the saddles. He already made 10 saddles from the material he bought and sold them in neighboring soums. These saddles are in great demand just before the Naadam, the Mongolian national festival, when people are preparing for the horse racing. One saddle costs about MNT 80.0 and he usually exchanges them with sheep or goats. He believes that the cash donation will be increased many times more folds when the saddles are sold or exchanged for animals, thus it will support his life significantly.



Meeting with Saintsagaan Soum Committee

Annex 2. Supporting information

Table 1: Changes in the animal population by soums

Soums	Total Animals in Dec 2004	Total Increase in 2005			Total Losses in 2005			Total animals in May 2005	Increase by Percentage
		total	offspring	bought	total	Dzud loss	Misc. loss		
Saintsagaan	1984	676	618	58	447	432	15	2213	11.5
Gurvansaikhan	983	410	316	94	127	119	8	1266	28.8
Ulziit	764	353	224	129	99	90	9	1018	33.2
Khuld	742	274	213	61	126	107	19	890	19.9
Delgerkhangai	1529	828	657	171	171	145	26	2186	43.0
total:	6002	2541	2028	513	970	893	77	7573	26.2
number of animals per household	47.6	20.2	16.1	4.1	7.7	7.1	0.6	60.1	26.2

Table 2: Number of animals increased in 2005 by soums

Soums	Total animals increased in 2005	Total number of offspring			Total number of animals purchased		
		total	bog	bod	total	bog	bod
Saintsagaan	676	618	596	22	58	56	2
Gurvansaikhan	410	316	316	0	94	94	0
Ulziit	353	224	217	7	129	128	1
Khuld	274	213	206	7	61	61	0
Delgerkhangai	828	657	650	7	171	171	0
total:	2541	2028	1985	43	513	510	3
Average no of animals per household	20.2	16.1	15.8	0.3	4.1	4.0	0.0

Table 3: Number of animals losses in 2005 by soums

Soums	Total No of animal losses	Total bog	big	offspring	total bod	big	offspring
Saintsagaan	447	437	230	207	10	9	1
Gurvansaikhan	127	125	68	57	2	2	0
Ulziit	99	99	47	52	0	0	0
Khuld	126	126	67	59	0	0	0
Delgerkhangai	171	171	67	104	0	0	0
total:	970	958	479	479	12	11	1
no of animals per household	7.7	7.6	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0

Table 4: Cash expenditure, by percentage

Soums	Food	Fodder	Animals	Medical	Clothing	Transport	Debt	Saving	Misc.	Total %
Saintsagaan	10.8	35.1	12.3	3.6	3.4	4.9	3.9	18.5	7.6	100.0
Gurvansaikhan	12.9	22.7	27.7	3.8	4.2	3.0	2.4	11.2	11.9	100.0
Ulziit	18.5	16.5	43.4	2.1	3.3	6.7	3.6	4.0	1.9	100.0
Khuld	8.2	20.5	27.1	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.1	24.6	7.2	100.0
Delgerkhangai	6.9	10.7	35.9	3.3	1.2	3.2	3.1	19.6	16.1	100.0

total %:	11.2	22.7	27.1	3.3	2.9	4.3	3.4	15.8	9.4	100.0
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Annex 3. Cash for Herders III, Dundgobi aimag

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dundgobi aimagsoum.....bag

1. **Head of the household:** female male
2. **Number of family members:** **Number of children:**
3. **Number of animals as of 2004 and 2005?**
 Number of animals as of 2004 annual animal census:..... Small Big
 As of today: Small: Big:
 Number of offspring: Small: Big:
4. **Was there any loss of animals this year?**
 Yes. How many: Out of this: Small Big.....
 Reasons: theft disease dzud others
 Number of offspring losses: Out of this: Small Big
 No.
5. **Did your family move on otor last winter?**
 Yes. Where to: How many kilometre
 No.
- 5.à If no: Were you needed to move on "otor" ?
 Yes.
 No.
- 5.á If yes, what was the reason couldn't move on "otor" ?
 Lack of finance Lack of transportation
 Lack of manpower Others (please specify)

6. **Did your family need to split in order to move on "otor" ?**
 Yes. How many: Where Where Where
 No.
7. **How much extra cost have you had because of otor?**
 increased significantly
 not much
 don't know
8. **How did you hear about the Cash for herders project?**
 Radio/ Television Neighbours
 Bag leader Others

9. **Are you aware of the project goal?**
 Yes:
 No:
10. **What do you think about the timing of the disbursement of cash?**
 Recieved early enough Received slightly late
 Received right on time Received too late
11. **Did you receive your savings book by yourself?** Yes No
 À. If not, what was the reason? (please specify)

.....
 B. How did you get your money?

12. How far did you have to travel in order to receive your money?

(For "otor" families, please specify, how far you had to travel in order to receive your money)

How many kilometre (define your expenses)

13. Did you experience any problems when withdrawing money due to lack of knowledge of banking procedures?

Yes

No

If yes, did it slow down the banking process, or you couldn't withdraw your money?

Please specify the other problems:

14. How much money, out of cash you received, have you spent for your own use/needs?

15. How much did you spend on the followings?

	Amount	Where
<input type="checkbox"/> Food
<input type="checkbox"/> Fodder
<input type="checkbox"/> Animals
If you purchased animals, for what purpose <input type="checkbox"/> For food <input type="checkbox"/> For restock		
.....		
<input type="checkbox"/> Medicals (medicine, treatment etc)
<input type="checkbox"/> Clothing
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Loan
<input type="checkbox"/> Savings
<input type="checkbox"/> Misc/Others (Please specify)

16. Who makes the decision in your household?

Husband

Together

Wife

Other

17. Which of the followings can be the best help in same situation like dzud?

Cash

In kind

18. How much did your livelihood improve after receiving the cash?

Improved significantly

Still the same

Worsened

Slightly better

Annex 4: Terms of Reference of the Monitoring Team

TERMS OF REFERENCE Monitoring of Cash for Herder III, Mongolia project 2004/5 in Dundgobi aimag, Mongolia

Background

SDC has implemented a cash project in the winter 2004/05 in the province Dundgobi. In summer 2004, a drought situation combined with a locust invasion in wide parts of Dundgobi has drastically depleted the pastures and left many herders with very little winter fodder. Families therefore were forced to move to areas with better pastures, those herders with no means to move, stayed back, hoping for their animals to survive somehow. The Cash for Herder III project aimed at preventing the vulnerable herders from falling in to poverty. With means of cash, it assisted to cover their very basic needs and thus striving to prevent the looming humanitarian disaster caused by the black dzud, following a severe drought in summer 2004.

Purpose of the monitoring

Main aim of the monitoring is to collect information about the use of the cash contribution and quality of the implementation procedure.

Key issues and tasks of the monitoring team

The monitoring team shall concentrate on key issues and give answer to the questions.

1. Implementation:

How far did the implementation achieve the main objectives? Highlight timing and payment process through the bank
Highlight “best practice” of the cash distribution in context of rural Mongolia

2. Impact:

How far did the project helped to better off the situation of the herder families?
Highlight use of the money by the beneficiaries

Tasks and methodology

The monitoring shall be based on the following methodology:

§ Interview with beneficiaries randomly selected and

§ Mixed working group (SDC implementation staff and external interviewers)

Interviews shall be conducted in Gurvansaikhan, Ulziit, Khuld, Delgerkhangai, Erdenedalai and Saintsagaan soums.

A team of local Red Cross is to be charged with conduction of the questionnaire.

Participants

The monitoring team members are listed below:

- 2 External interviewer (Mongolian Agricultural University, MCRS)
- 1 SDC project implementation team member
- 1 assistant and interpreter

The survey in Erdenedalai shall be conducted by the local Red cross branch team.

The members of the monitoring shall meet the following requirements:

§ have good understanding of the Cash Programs and be familiar with implementation methods and criteria used

K:_Data\85 Programs, projects and activities\852 Projects and activities\852-2 HA projects\Completed Programmes\KA 7F-02323.03 Cash For Herders III\5 Reports\050708 monitoring report english.doc

- § experience with evaluation of humanitarian programmes
- § good knowledge of English
- § flexible and willing to travel to the field

Outputs:

- § Summary report with 1000 words (excluding annexes and executive summary)

Time table

preliminary as of 01.09.04

Task	Date	Responsible	Status
Recruitment of external staff	050524	SDC	
Final agreement on TOR	050524		
Contracts and Briefing	050527	SDC,	
Mission to Dundgobi	050528-0608	Reviewers	
Presentation and Discussion of Summary Results	050615	SDC, reviewers	

Reference documents

Document	Main doc	Additional	electronic	paper
SDC:				
Project Document	X		X	
Project Design and Criteria	X		X	
Credit Proposal Cash for Herder III 2005	X		X	
Intermediate Report CfH III 2005	X		X	