Appendix-V

Socio-Rural Conditions

APPENDIX V SOCIO-RURAL CONDITIONS

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APPENDIX V

SOCIO-RURAL CONDITIONS

1. GENERAL

1.1 Herders Population and Herders' Households

The population of Mongolia is estimated at about 2,318 thousand at the end of 1995 with an average growth rate of 1.8% per annum since 1988, as shown in Table V-1.1. After the economic transform in 1990, the annual growth rate has decreased to about 1.5% in 1991 to 1995 from 2.5% in 1988 to 1990. The households increased, at higher growth rate than the population, at 4.5% per annum during 1988 to 1993, and reached at 512,000 in 1993. Consequently, the average family size decreased at 4.4 persons per household in 1993 from 5.0 persons in 1988, as shown below.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Population (1,000)	2,044	2,096	2,149	2,187	2,215	2,250	2,280	2,318
Growth rate	(-)	(2.5%)	(2.6%)	(1.8%)	(1.3%)	(1.6%)	(1.3%)	(1.6%)
Household (1,000)	411	424	449	492	516	512	•	•
Growth rate	(-)	(3.2%)	(5.9%)	(9.6%)	(4.9%)	(-0.8%)	(-)	(-)
Family size (persons)	4.97	4.94	4.79	4.45	4.29	4.39	, •	

Source: Mongolian Economy and Society in 1995, Statistical Yearbook, State Statistical Office.

The herders population and number of herders' households from 1988 to 1995 are shown in Table V-1.1, and is summarized below. The herders population increased from 127,600 in 1988 to 390,500 (3.1 times of 1988) in 1995, and the number of herders' households also increased from 66,300 in 1988 to 169,300 (2.6 times) in 1995. The total population of the herders' families is estimated at about 740 thousand or 32% of the total population on the basis of the average family size and the number of herders' households, and their economy depends mainly on the nomadic herding activity in the rural area.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Herders' Household Growth Rate		69,000	74,700	114,900	146,400 (27.4%)	153,600 (4.9%)	167,300 (8.9%)	169,300 (1.2%)
Henlers Population (1,000) Growth Rate		135.4 (6.2%)		245.0 (66.1%)	330.0 (34.7%)	347.9 (5.4%)	377.1 (8.4%)	390.5 (3.6%)
Herders Population /Total Population	6.2%	6.5%	6.9%	11.2%	14.9%	15.5%	16.5%	16.9%

Source: Mongolian Economy and Society in 1995, Statistical Yearbook, State Statistical Office.

1.2 Number of Households Having Livestock

Table V-1.2 shows the number of households by holding size of livestock from, however, these households include all the households having livestock both of herders and non-herders. Out of the total households having livestock, the households less than 100 heads have been decreasing from 249,700 households (99.9% of the total households) in 1990 to

195,600 (69.2%) in 1995. On the other hand, the households having larger number of livestock have been steadily increasing, and the households with over 200 heads reached to 34,800 (12.3% of the total households) in 1995 from 500 (0.2%) in 1990.

Holding Size (heads per household)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
0 to 50 heads	207,000	185,100	178,300	149,000	142,600	134,500
	82.8%	65.9%	59.1%	51.4%	49.3%	47.4%
51 to 100 heads	42,600	61,500	66,300	63,400	62,900	61,100
	17.0%	21.9%	22,0%	21.9%	21.8%	21.8%
101 to 200 heads	0.0%	29,600 10.5%	42,800 14.2%	51,400 17.7%	53,200 18.4%	53,600 18.9%
201 to 500 heads	500	4,800	13,700	24,600	28,200	31,400
	0.2%	1.7%	4.5%	8.5%	9.8%	11.1%
500 heads and more	0.0%	0.0%	400 0.0%	1,300 0.4%	2,200 0.8%	3,400 1.2%

Source: Mongolian Economy and Society in 1995, Statistical Yearbook, State Statistical Office.

In 1996, 284,000 households own livestock, and these households consists of 169,300 (60%) of the herders' households and 114,700 (40.4%) of the non-herders' households, as shown in Table V-1.2. The herders' households have been increasing since 1990, however, non-herders' household have been decreasing. According to the officials concerned, most of the non-herders' households own smaller number of livestock, and they usually entrust their livestock to the herders.

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	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1995
Households own Livestock	250.2	281.0	301.5	289.7	289.1 284.0
Herders Households	74.7	114.9	146.4	153.6	167.3 169.3
Non-Herders Households	175.5	166.1	155.1	136.1	121.8 114.7

Source: Mongolian Economy and Society in 1995, Statistical Yearbook, State Statistical Office.

1.3 Livestock Size of Herders' Household

The average number of livestock raised by the herders' households is estimated on the basis of the number of herders' households and the number of private livestock during the period from 1990 to 1995, as shown Table V-1.3. The average livestock size increased from 110 heads in 1990 to 156 heads in 1995 with the annual growth rate of 7.2% per annum. The livestock size in "sheep unit (SU)" is also estimated at about 235 SU in 1990 and 335 in 1995. The increment in the average livestock size per household was far lower than the increment of private livestock, since the herders' households also increased.

	,						
Holding Size (heads per household)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Herders House	holds (1,000)	74.7	114.9	146.4	153.6	167.3	169.3
Total livestocl	(1,000 heads)	25,900	25,500	25,700	25,200	26,800	28,600
Private livesto	ck (1,000 heads)	8,200	14,000	18,100	22,600	24,500	26,400
Holding Size (head per household)	110	122	126	147	147	156
Holding Size (SU per household)	235	259	264	306	310	335

Source: Mongolian Economy and Society in 1995, Statistical Yearbook, State Statistical Office.

1.4 Interview Survey of Household

The situation of the herders' life in the rural area has drastically changed after the economic transformation. In order to clarify the present living condition of the herders and farmers as well as their needs and request for agricultural cooperatives, the questionnaire survey was conducted for the rural households. The questionnaire contains such items as (i) general information about herder/farmer, (ii) demographic condition of family and "khot ail", (iii) livestock breeding practice and production, (iv) nomadic moving and winter facilities, (v) crop farming practice and production, (vi) farm equipment and home facilities, (vii) income and expenditure, (viii) work sharing and living utilities, and (ix) intention and needs for agricultural cooperatives.

After preparation of the draft questionnaire, the pre-test for questionnaire survey and training of enumerators were carried, then the questionnaire was finalized. The survey was carried out from mid-October to early November 1996, for 184 households in 60 sums covering 14 aimags, as shown in Table V-1.4.

For selection of the sample households, the following conditions were taken into account: (i) agro-ecological region, (ii) ethnic and tribe group, (iii) size of livestock number owned by the household, (iv) members or non-member of agricultural cooperatives. Such natural conditions as climate, soil, water regime, vegetation are closely related with the agricultural production, therefore, about 10 target soms were firstly selected in each agro-ecological region of Mongolian Altai, Khangai-Khüvsgol, Central & Eastern steppe (including part of Selenge-Onon region) and Gobi desert. At the selection of target soms, the ethnic and tribes were allocated to the target som.

Before visiting the sample households, the enumerators collected the statistical information from the som administration on (1) herding livestock size, (2) membership of agricultural cooperative, in order to adjust the samples. In this way, the survey was designed and conducted not statistically but purposefully due to the limited time and fund for the survey.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

The total number of samples are 184 households consisting of 176 herders' households (which income is mainly derived from livestock rearing through moving natural pasture) and 8 farm households (which income is mainly generated by the crop production in the fixed land), however, all the farm households breed livestock. From the viewpoint of the agroecological characteristics of regions, 46 households (25% of the total sample households) were taken in Mongolian Altai region, 42 (23%) Khangai-Khüvsgol region, 58 (32%) in Central and Eastern Steppe region and 38 (20%) in Gobi Desert region.

Out of the total sample households, 79 households or 43% of the total sample households are the members of agricultural cooperatives, and 105 households or 57% are non-members. The samples by livestock holding size and membership of agricultural cooperatives are shown in the following table:

Size of Livestock	Number of Sample	Member of Agri. Cooperative	Non-member of Agri. Cooperative
less than 50	31 (17%)	8 (26%)	23 (74%)
51 to 100	38 (21%)	12 (32%)	26 (68%)
101 to 200	46 (25%)	26 (57%)	20 (43%)
201 to 300	28 (15%)	14 (50%)	14 (50%)
301 to 500	28 (15%)	12 (43%)	16 (57%)
501 to 1,000	10 (5%)	5 (50%)	5 (50%)
1,001 and more	3 (2%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)
Total	184 (100%)	79 (43%)	105 (57%)

Remarks:

Number of member households of the agricultural cooperatives.

According to the Statistical Yearbook 1995, the total breeders households is 169,300 with an average size of 156 heads per household in the country. The data from the NAMAC (refer to Appendix IV) shows that the member households are 51,100 in the 215 agricultural cooperatives at the end of 1995, therefore, about 30% of the herders' households is a member of agricultural cooperatives. The proportion of member households in the sample households is higher than the national average. The average size of livestock is calculated at 222 heads per sample household, and this is 40% larger than the national average.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HERDERS AND FARMERS

3.1 Demographic Condition of Family

The average family size is about 5.5 persons consisting of 2.8 males and 2.7 females in the sample households. The largest family size is 11 members, and the most frequent family size is 5 members. The family members in working age, who are 16 to 59 years for male and 16 to 54 years old for female, is 2.9 persons on average, and the maximum is 7 persons. Out of 184 household heads, 172 heads are males and 12 are female. Regarding the household head of 12 females, 5 households are raising less than 100 heads of livestock and others are more than 200 heads. There is no obvious difference about family size between the member households of the agricultural cooperatives and non-members. The average family size of sample households is shown in Table V-3.1, and is summarized in the following table.

	Under 15 Years Old	Working Age	Over Working Age	Total	National Average
Male	1.14	1.53	0.14	2.81	:
Female	1.20	1.35	0.13	2.68	-
Total	2.34	2.89	0.27	5.49	4.39

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

3.2 Education Level of Family

As for the education level of household heads, 16% of the total household heads did not graduated the elementary school, 38% graduated the elementary school, 36% graduated the secondary school, 6% graduated the high school, and 4% graduated the vocational school. For the family member in age between 8 to 15 years old, 43% does not attend the obligatory

education of the elementary and secondary school. According to the interviews to officials concerned, the enrollment rate in the obligatory education is lowered in the rural area. Some respondents mentioned that their income is not enough to pay the cost for education, particularly for boarding schools in the som center, and others mentioned that their children are working for herding practices because of shortage in the family labor force.

3.3 Previous Occupation of Household Head

The previous occupation of the respondents are shown in the below table. Out of 176 herders' households, 56 households or 32% of the total herder' households recently became herders' households from other occupation. The heads of all the crop cultivation households were formerly tractor operators or mechanics of Negdels.

	Herder	Negdel Accountant Brigade Chief	Tractor Operator Driver	Factory Worker and Others	Total
Herders' Households	120	22	12	22	176
	(68%)	(13%)	(6%)	(13%)	(100%)
Crop Cultivation Households	•	· ·	8	· ·	8
Total	120	22	20	22	184
	(65%)	(12%)	(11%)	(12%)	(100%)

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

3.4 Situation of "Khot Air"

In the Mongolian nomadic herding practices, the traditional custom of "Khot Air" plays an important role for the raising five types of livestock for sharing labor force within the several household. The khot air is also providing technical experience on herding practices for new herders who recently changed their occupation. For the sample households, 56% of the households are forming khot air with the average size of 2.73 households. The most frequent number of families in one khot air is 2 to 3 families, and the maximum 7 families. The situation of khot air is shown in Table V-3.2 and is summarized below.

	Mongolian Altai	Khangai- Khövsgol	Central and Eastern Steppe	Gobi Desert	Total
Total Households	46	42	50	38	.176
Non-Khot Air	35	4	15	24	79
(proportion)	(76%)	(10%)	(30%)	(63%)	(44%)
Khot Air	11	38	35	14	98
(proportion)	(24%)	(90%)	(70%)	(37%)	(56%)
Average and Range	2.45	4.14	2.20	2.14	2.73
	2 - 4	2 - 7	2 - 6	2 - 3	2 - 7

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

The situation of khot air is different depending on the agro-ecological region, as shown in the above table. In Khangai-Khövsgol and Central & Eastern Steppe khot air is formed in 70 to 90% of herders' households. On the other hand, 24 to 37% of the households organizes khot air in Mongolian Altai and Gobi Desert.

3.5 House Keeping Work

The house keeping includes such various work as water taking, cooking, clearing, washing clothes, nursing infants, needlework, decision making on moving, shopping, fuel collection of cow dang and fire wood, and preparation for wintering. This survey included the

questionnaire on the main house keeping work and person in charge. The results are shown in the following table.

Item	Husband and Wife	Wife and Children	Husband and Children	Husband Wife and Children	Hosband only	Wife only	Children only	Total
1. Water taking in Summer	18%	20%	4%	18%	6%	9%	25%	100%
2. Water taking in Winter	25%	14%	7%	10%	17%	4%	23%	100%
3. Cooking	5%	44%	1%	2%	0%	46%	3%	100%
4. Washing	2%	43%	2%	2%	1%	44%	6%	100%
5. Nursing Infants	79%	0%	0%	7%	6%	20%	0%	100%
6. Needlework	0%	31%	0%	0%	1%	67%	2%	100%
7. Decision on Moving	30%	0%	1%	3%	59%	4%	3%	100%
8. Shopping in Som Center	43%	1%	9%	8%	45%	5%	8%	100%
9. Fuel Collection	22%	8%	8%	25%	19%	4%	12%	100%
10. Preparation for Wintering	46%	3%	3%	34%	9%	9%	6%	100%

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

The main water source is well and rivers (small streams) in the summer season, and well, snow and ice in the winter season. All the family members are involved in taking water from the source, and 25% of the household use the animal cart for transportation. About one third (1/3) of the respondents answered the water taking work is hard.

The main house keeping work of cooking, washing clothes and needle work are made mainly by wife and additionally by female children. Nursing infants is done by parents. The decision on moving grazing place and shopping in the som center is made by the husband as well as wife. Fuel collection work is done by all the family members. The wintering are prepared by the household heads and supported by wife and children.

The family members of the sample households wake up at 4:00 am to 8:00 am (6:00 am on average) in summer season and 6:00 am to 9:00 am (7:30 am) in winter, depending on the location. They go to sleep at 21:00 pm to 1:00 am (23:00 am on average) in summer season and 20:00 pm to 24:00 am (22:00 am) in winter, depending on the location. In about 60% of the sample households, the wife wakes up 30 minutes to 1 hour earlier than the husband, and the husband go to sleep 30 minutes to 1 hour after the wife. It is estimated that the husband's longer sleeping hour is because his intensive work for livestock as well as the traditional custom.

3.6 Social Services

Before the economic transformation, the major social services were provided for herders by the som administration and Negdels. Those services included medical & health (health post, hospital, ambulance), nursery & basic education, communication (mail post and telephone), veterinary services, grocery shop, power generation & distribution (electricity and heating system), cultural facilities (museum), bath house, hotel, restaurant, meeting houses, water points for livestock, fodder & feed for emergency, transportation services for changing pasture, etc. After corruption of Negdel system, these services were drastically diminished even essential for herders' life because no finance source has been adequately provided by the government.

The facilities for social services are usually located in or provided from the som centers and sometimes in the bagh centers. Therefore, the distance of herders' households from the center of som and bagh is one of the important factors. The sample households are located in 19 km from the bagh center and 32 km from the som center on average, ranging 1 to 80 km from the bagh center and 4 to 100 km from the som center. The most frequent distance from the bagh and som centers is 15 km from the bagh and 30 km from som.

In this survey, the questionnaire included the item on the situation of social services for the herders, and the results are compiled as follows:

Item	Well Use or Satisfy	Not Use or Unsatisfied	Required	Not So Required
1. Post Office	34%	55%	65%	2%
2. Telecommunication	37%	51%	70%	1%
3. Police & Social Security	71%	9%	57%	2%
4. Obligatory Education	46%	28%	63%	1%
5. Health Services	57%	21%	59%	1%
6. Medical Services	85%	2%	87%	0%
7. Official Announcement	44%	42%	76%	0%
8. Cultural Facilities	14%	46%	54%	1%

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

The respondents almost satisfy or use the services of the police and medical services. However, it is considered that the some of medical services is not sufficient since it is happened during the field survey that the patient was not able to receive the medical treatment urgently due to no ambulance and means of communication. The post and telecommunication is not utilized. As for the announcement from the government, 44% of the respondents don't satisfy.

3.7 Home Facilities and Equipments

The facility and equipment owned by the herders' households are listed in the following table. The main transportation is animal cart which is owned by 68% of the sample households and utilized for shifting pasture. About 12% of the households have tractors, trucks and vehicles. Motor-cycles are also possessed by 24% of the sample households. Radio, binocular and sewing machine are popularly used by the herders. As for the power supply, 18% of the sample households have generators, solar batteries and wind mills and utilize such electronic goods as TV, radio, tape player, light. On the other hand, some herders stated that the don't have sufficient money to buy batteries for electric goods.

Item	Numbers	Proportion	Item	Numbers	Proportion
Tractor	6	3%	Motor-Cycle	42	24%
Truck	10	6%	Animal Cart	119	68%
Vehicle	6	3%	Storage	38	22%
17	27	15%	Solar Battery	9	5%
Tape Player	35	20%	Wind Mill Generator	2	1%
Radio	125	71%	Light	26	15%
Binocular	147	84%	Video	2	1%
Generator	21	12%	Refrigerator	1	1 %
Camera	1	' 1%	Sewing Machine	158	90%

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

The list of equipment possessed by the farm households is shown in the below table. The households have tractor or vehicle or motor-cycle. The sample farm households are usually

located in the som or bagh centers, and they have houses and electric supply. Therefore, the goods are popularly utilized in the households.

Item	Numbers	Proportion	Item	Numbers	Proportion
Tractor	4	50%	Motor-Cycle	4	50%
Truck	1	13%	Aoimal Ćart	2	25%
Vehicle	2	25%	Storage	1	13%
ΊV	8	100%	Solar Battery	0	0%
Tape Player	7	88%	Wind Mill Generator	0	0%
Radio	7	88%	Light	4	50%
Binocular	5	63%	Video	2	1%
Generator	0	0%	Refrigerator	6	1%
Camera	1	13%	Sewing Machine	7	88%

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

3.8 Nomadic Movement

The nomadic herders are shifting their livestock depending on the condition of pasture. The situation of nomadic movement is shown in Table V-3.3 and is summarized in the below table.

	Mongolian Altai	Khangai- Khövsgol	Central and Eastern Steppe	Gobi Desert	Total
No. of Mobilization Average Distance	9.3 times 211 km/year	5.1 times 35 km/year	5.6 times 54 km/year	5.9 times 63 km/year	6.5 times 90 km/year
Transport, means				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,
- Vehicle	48%	13%	23%	43%	32%
- Tractor	2%	3%	2%	7%	3%
- Animal Cart	50%	84%	75%	50%	65%

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

The average herders' household moves about 90 km of distance in 6.5 times in a year. In the winter season the herders' households stay in the winter shelter in order to minimize the damage by cold and snow, and move to spring pasture for delivery of offspring. Then, they move several summer camps to feed good grass for fattening livestock. The maximum mobilization is 31 times in a year and the longest distance is 545 km annually in the Mongolian Altai region. Under the better condition of pasture, some herders move only several km in 2 or 3 times only. The mobilization is carried out mainly by animal cart, and vehicle and tractors are utilized in some cases.

The existing facility and herders' demands for facilities on herding livestock are listed in Table V-3.4. About 50% of the herders owns shade, fence and water points. Some herders demand feed, fodder, fence and shelters for winter season in the Mongolian Altai and Khangai-Khövsgol regions

3.9 Livestock Holding Size

The livestock holding size of the sample households is shown both for own and entrusted livestock in Table V-3.5. The holding size of own livestock is 222 per household on an average ranging from 12 to 1,469 heads. In addition to this, 64 households or 36% of the sample households are raising livestock entrusted from other persons or organization, and the average holding size of entrusted livestock is 133 heads per household with the maximum number of 768 heads. As a result, the total holding size is about 270 heads per household including own and entrusted livestock, as shown below.

				(Unit: heads per househ		
<u> </u>	Mongolian Altai	Khangai- Khövsgol	Central and Eastern Steppe	Gobi Desert	Total	
Own Livestock - Maximum Size	1,469	712	1,061	886	1,469	
- Minimum Size	32	29	12	12	12	
- Average Size	299	157	177	257	222	
Entrusted Livestock						
- Maximum Size	470	257	768	460	768	
- Minimum Size	22	20	£ 2	7	2	
- Average Size	35	- 34	69	54	48	
Total Holding Size	334	191	246	312	270	

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

The holding size of livestock varies on the agro-ecological region depending on the carrying capacity and grass quality of pasture. The holding size is the largest of 299 heads in Mongolian Altai and the smallest of 157 heads in Khangai-Khövsgol. However, the holding size includes various composition of large and small animals. In order to adjust the difference between large and small animals, the heads of livestock are converted in sheep unit, and the result is shown in Table V-3.6, and is summarized below. The below table shows that the differences of holding size in heads among the regions become smaller by converting the holding size into sheep unit. The number of household by holding size is presented in Tables V-3.7 and V-3.8.

(Unit: heads or sheep unit per household) Central and Gobi Mongolian Khangai-Eastern Steppe Desert Total Altai Khövsgol Average in Heads 257 222 177 299 157 Own Livestock 34 54 48 69 Entrusted Livestock 35 270 334 191 246 312 Total Holding Size Average in Sheep Unit 490 511 461 457 539 - Own Livestock 77 222 100 112 Entrusted Livestock 35 679 639 602 **Total Holding Size** 545 540

Source: Household survey conducted by the HCA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

3.10 Livestock Production

Total number of livestock and its composition are given in Table V-3.9. Total number of livestock is about 39,950 heads owned by 184 sample household. In addition to this, entrusted animals of 9,000 heads are raised by 71 households. Composition of 5 type of livestock is nearly same as the national average. Same variations of livestock composition are shown by the agro-ecological region. Sheep is dominate at about 80% of the total livestock in Gobi Deseit and Mongolian Altai regions, however, such large animals as horse and cattle are more than the national average in Khangai-Khovsgol and Steppe regions.

These animals are composed of 2% of breeding males, 37% of reproductive female animals, 27% of offspring, then other 34% of livestock are working animals or under fattening. The parturition rate of female animals are 75% on an average. The partition rate of cattle and sheep is about 79% to 83%, on the other hand, that of horse and goat is 63% to 67%. A limited households are raising the breeding males. Out of 86 households growing camels, only 9 households own the breeding males. In the same way, 132 households out of 179 for horse, 95 out of 180 for cattle, 118 out of 174 for sheep, 98 out of 176 for goat.

Livestock population in the previous year (1995) is estimated on the present population and the number of sales, consumption, and loss in this year (1996). Total population of

livestock decreased by 562 heads or at 1.4% in 1996, and this is mainly due to the decline of sheep population, which is the largest population occupying 46% of the total livestock of the sample household. The total number of livestock increased at 26.8% by off-springs, on the other hand, the reduction was made at 28.2% by sales (9.5%), self-consumption of herders' family (9.4%), gift (3.8%) and other loss of diseases and natural disaster (5.5%). The fluctuation of livestock population shows the same trend as the national level.

About 9,000 heads of livestock are entrusted to 71 herders' households, and 68% or 6,100 heads or 68% is entrusted by the relatives and friends. Agricultural cooperatives also entrusted 1,700 heads or 19% of livestock to the 12 herders' families. The remaining of 13% are entrusted by the public organizations. About 10% of entrusted livestock was returned to the owners, however, 2% was the loss caused by diseases and natural calamity.

3.11 Sales of Livestock Products

The situation of sales of livestock products are presented in Tables V-3.10 to V-3.13. The herders sold their products mainly to naimaachine (private traders), i. e. 67% for live animals and animal hair, 69% for skin and hide, 47% for dairy products. To the agricultural cooperatives, 15% of herders sold animal hair and 11% sold dairy products. Makha Impex is also larger channel mainly in selling live cattle.

As for live animal sales, 147 households or 80% of the sample households sold 25.7 heads on an average. The maximum sales amount of livestock per household is 300 heads for sheep, 80 heads for cattle, 46 heads for goats. Sheep, the largest livestock sold, is accounted for 77% of total animals sold, and 125 herders sold average number of 22 sheep. The price varies widely depending on age and weight of animal, distance from Ulaan Baatar, and negotiation capacity of herders. Main products of livestock hair are cashmere and wool. Cashmere is sold by 166 herders with average weight of 17.5 kg per household, and wool by 134 herders with 106 kg of average weight. Other livestock hair from horse and cattle is negligibly small value.

After the home consumption of livestock, hide and skin are utilized for home use, and remaining are sold. 96% of the herders' households sold skin and hides, the average quantity per household is 19.6 pieces. The households selling dairy products are mainly located in Khangai-Khövsgol region. The dairy products include various type of product. By converting dairy products into milk, the average sold amount is estimated at about 3,000 liters per year with maximum amount of 3,000 liters.

According to the herders and their family members, they sold their products and usually received not cash money but commodity goods at the same value of the products, since no shops is available near herders' households even they receive money. The private traders come to herders places by conveying commodities necessary for herders. The prices of products and commodities are decided through negotiation between traders and herders. This system is convenient for herders to take daily commodities, however the process of prices decision is not clear. The herders usually feel the prices are not fair because they have almost no information on marketing of products and commodities.

3.12 Constraints and Requirement on Livestock Production

The constraints and requirement on livestock production presented by the herders' households are listed on Table V-3.14. The items include 8 categories of (a) health and sanitation, (b) improvement of variety, (c) fodder, (d) drinking water, (e) sales of products, (f) nomadic mobilization, (g) damage by wolves, and (h) pasture condition.

Concerning about health and sanitation, 12% of the respondents answered the damages by diseases are serious. The loss of livestock due to diseases suffered 126 households or 68%

of the sample households. The average mortality rate by disease is 2.8%, ranging from the lowest rate of 2.2% for goat to the highest rate of 3.8% for camel. In case of sheep which is the largest population occupying 50% of total livestock population, the mortality is 3.0%. The largest loss in one household is 85 heads composed of 2 camel, 15 horses, 2 cattle, 40 sheep and 25 goats. The households with loss of over 10 heads are 32 households. In order to improve the loss by diseases, 68% of the respondents answered to require better veterinary services. Enough supply of medicine and improvement of sanitary condition are also requested.

Improved variety is not much concerned by the respondents, at this moment. Most of the herders understand that the improved variety would be effective for higher productivity and better quality of products, however, other aspects are also necessary to improve for feeding, higher price in marketing, health condition high production cost, etc. It is estimated that improvement of variety would be required in near future after improvement of other aspects, particularly higher prices of better quality of products.

As for feed and fodder, supplemental supply of feed and fodder is required in the case of natural calamity like heavy snow fall or dry spell. During last one year from October 1995, 38 households or 22% of the sample households lost 798 livestock, even under the condition that the natural calamity was not so serious. The respondents in Mongolian Altai and Khangai-Khövsgol regions answered that the main constraints are short of supply, high price and short of storage. The herders respond to require sufficient supply of fodder with lower and stable price. In Mongolian Altai region, lower price is concerned by 50% of the respondents, and sufficient supply is required by 87% of the respondents in Gobi desert region and 50% in Central and Eastern steppe region.

The water points are essential for grazing livestock, and 106 households (60% of the total) own their water points, which were sometimes developed by themselves. Other herders' households utilize natural rivers, streams, ponds and lakes. Some of the respondents answered that the water quantity of water points is not sufficient. The improvement of water source and better water quality are demanded by 30% of the respondents, mainly located in Gobi desert and Central & Eastern steppe regions.

In sales of products, 21% of households reopened the destination of sales is pointed as a constraint by 21% of total households or 54% in Mongolian Altai region. As mentioned in the preceding section, about 70% of herders sold their products to private traders, with no severe competition among other traders, and herders feel that this situation is not advantageous for them selves. The herders also mentioned that the market places is too far to go individually since it takes much time and cost. Only very large herders are able to go to market directly. Sales by cash is the highest requirement in Mongolian Altai and Gobi desert regions. Stable price is also highly requested in Gobi desert regions. In addition to this some herders suggested that the processing facility will be effective for selling products.

According to the herders, damage by harmful wild animal, mainly wolves, has been increasing in recent years. Before corruption of Negdel, systematic hunting was frequently organized by Negdels in order to diminish livestock damage by wolves. However, this kind of hunting has been rarely conducted after the economic reform, therefore, damages by wolves has been increasing. The damage during last one year was 320 animals owned by 38 households, this figure corresponds to 0.8% of livestock owned by the total sample households. According to the result of questionnaire survey, it is mentioned that damage by wolves is one of the constraints by 39% of respondents in Mongolian Altai region and 62% of respondents in Khangai-Khövsgol. Hunting is requested by 16% of total respondents, however, 43% in Mongolian Altai region stated hunting is necessary.

Low grazing capacity of pasture is mentioned by 28% of the respondents in Mongolian Altai and 17% in Khangai-Khövsgol regions. According to the interview with herders in Arkhangai, the density of grazing has been increasing recently, and they frequently shift their livestock with higher frequency than before. It is considered that higher density of

grazing is caused by increasing livestock as well as herders' households. In those area where grazing capacity is becoming low, the herders requested regulation by the government like scheduling of pasture utilization, demarcation of pasture, and discussion between herders.

3.13 Income and Expenditure

On the basis of the survey results, the average income and expenditure of sample households are estimated as shown in Tables V-3.15 to V-3.29 and summarized in the below tables. The commodity prices were fluctuated at the different point of time because of the high inflation rate as well as the balance of demand and supply. Therefore, the values are not exactly estimated and shows only the general trend of income and expenditure.

The average income including herders' and farmers' household is about Tg. 606,000, consisting of Tg. 431,000 of livestock sales, Tg. 56,000 of crop production and Tg. 119,000 of other income as shown in the below table. The average income in Khangai-Khövsgol region is lower than the other area, because the herders raise less goat and sold small amount of cashmere. On the other hand, the livestock income in Gobi Desert region is higher than the other regions since proportion of goat in livestock is higher and much cashmere is sold. Other income includes pension, wages and other sales than livestock and crops. In the Central and Eastern Steppe region, 58% of other income is generated from wage and remittance, then other income is much higher than other regions.

					· (Ut	nit: Tg 1,000 pe	r household)
Income	1 1	Herders in Altai	Herders in Khangai	Herders in Steppe	Herders in Gobi	Herders Total	Total
Livestock		494.1	261.2	430.9	586.2	440.4	431.4
Crop		26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	56.0
Other income		19.8	46.8	139.3	75.9	70.4	118.5
Total		540.5	307.9	570.2	662.1	517.8	605.9

Note: Total includes crop production households.

The average expenditure is estimated at Tg. 630,000 per household, and Tg. 504,000 or about 80% is living cost, as shown below. In the average living cost, 45% is spent for food and 27% is used for clothes and shoes. In Mongolian Altai region, 47% of living cost is food and 31% is clothes and shoes.

				(Un	it: Tg 1,000 p	er househo	ld)
Expenditure	Herders in Altai	Herders in Khangai	Herders in Steppe	Herders in Gobi	Herders Total	Total	
Livestock	96.5	22.9	60.6	67.7	58.7	60.6	
Living cost	539.0	387.1	516.7	534.9	495.5	503.6	
Other cost	3.9	18.8	3.2	60.7	19.5	19.0	-
Total	639.4	428.8	580.5	663.2	573.7	583.2	

The balance of income and expenditure of the average household is shown in the following table. The household budgets in Mongolian Altai region and Khangai-Khövsgol region show deficit.

		1		(Un	(Unit: Tg 1,000 per household)		
	Herders in Altai	Herders in Khangai	Herders in Steppe	Herders in Gobi	Herders Total	Total	
Income	540.5	307.9	570.2	662.1	517.8	605.9	
Expenditure	639.4	428.8	580.5	663.2	573.7	583.2	
Balance	-99.0	-120.9	-10.3	-1.1	-55.9	-22.7	

4. REQUESTS AND DEMANDS OF HERDERS AND FARMERS FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

4.1 Situation of Members

4.1.1 Reasons of Membership

As mentioned in the preceding Chapter 2, 79 households are members of agricultural cooperatives out of total 184 sample household. The reason to participate the agricultural cooperatives is inquired for the members. Out of 79 member households, 42 members or 53% of members answered that they joined into the cooperatives because the cooperatives have been established based on the former Negdel system. In this regard, it is supposed that they expected the cooperatives to provide the same kind of services as Negdel provided, since the new government regime was not expected to secure the minimum support and social services for them.

The second largest reason, which is answered by the 46% of the respondents, is sales of their products. During the period of transition to the market economy, the majority of herders could not find the secured marketing channels and also expected the cooperatives to be one of the reliable market route. The results are shown in the following table:

	Number of	
Item (several or plural answers allowed)	Respondent	Proportion
1. Friendship between members	18	23%
2. Sales of products	36	46%
3. Purchase of inputs and commodities	16	20%
4. Technical information	7	9%
5. Social information	3	4%
6. Request from others	4	5%
7. Inheritance of Negdel	42	53%
8. Total	79	100%

4.1.2 Activity Status of Cooperative

The members' opinions are collected on the present activities of cooperatives in the questionnaire. The positive answers (the activities are satisfactory or active) are obtained from 32 members or 41% of the total members. On the contrary, the negative opinions are also replied by the rest of respondents. Those opinions and answers indicate that the activities widely vary depending on the cooperatives, and the members also have various understanding on the activities of cooperative he participates. One fourth of the member sample households are thinking the activities are less active than they expect. The result is shown in the table below.

Item (single answer only)	Number of Respondent	Proportion
1. Satisfactory	10	13%
2. Active	22	28%
3. Not so active	19	24%
4. Unknown	13	16%
5. No answer	15	19%
6. Total	79	100%

4.1.3 Participation in Cooperative Activities

The members are inquired on their own situation for participation in cooperative activities. The result shows that only 32% of the members are positively participating by selling their products and purchasing daily commodities through the agricultural cooperatives. The remaining 68% of the members are negatively participating, i. e. selling their products and purchasing daily goods through other channels than the agricultural cooperatives. It is supposed that the activities of cooperatives reflect on the situation of participation by the members, since more participation of members are observed in the active cooperatives. The results is tabulated in the table below.

Item (single answer only)	Number of Respondent	Proportion
1. Always and positively participate	25	32%
2. Sometimes participate, not positively	21	27%
3. Rarely participate	. • 22 °	28%
4. No answer	11	13%
5. Total	79	100%

4.1.4 Evaluation on Cooperative Activities by the Members

The opinions are collected from the member households on the evaluation of cooperatives' activities. Although 22% of the members satisfy the activities, about 60% of members do not satisfy even they receive the services and benefit from cooperatives.

ltem (single answer only)	Number of Respondent	Proportion
1. Receiving services and benefit satisfactorily	17	22%
Not satisfactory, though receiving services and benefit	47	59%
3. Want to leave from cooperative since no service		
and benefit against contribution	10	13%
4. No answer	5	6%
5. Total	79	100%

According to the preliminary results mentioned in the above, the members households are expecting the cooperatives to provide the same level of services that Negdels provided as well as marketing of their products. However, 70% to 80% of members don't satisfy the activities of cooperatives, and also don't participate in their activities. This indicates that the only limited cooperatives have built the reliable relationship with the members. In this regard, it is necessary to build the confidence between the cooperatives and members. On the other hand, the members are necessary to understand the situation of the cooperatives and to make their efforts for improvement of the cooperatives activities.

4.2 Reasons not to Participate in Cooperative

Out of the total sample households of 184, 105 households or 57% are not participating in the cooperatives, and their reasons not to participate are collected in the questionnaire. According the result, more than half (53% of total sample households) of the respondents answered that they didn't have a cooperative to participate within the same som, however, they don't have enough fund or financial source to establish a cooperative as well as knowledge experience.

About one fourth of the respondents don't participate to agricultural cooperative even they have the cooperatives within the same som. Those respondents could be classified further into two categories. The first category, representing about 10% of the respondents, is the respondents who have enough economic activities and can procure necessary services by themselves. The second group is the respondents left from the cooperatives, and they feel that it is hard to join again. The results is shown in the following table.

		Number of Respondent	Proportion
1. No cooperatives near the respondent		56	53%
1-1 Not necessary to establish by themselves	;	6	
1-2 Do not want to establish by themselves		10	
1-3 No enough fund necessary to establish		31	
1-4 No specific reason		9	
2. Unable to join, though a cooperative exists		14	13%
2-1 Physically long distance to join		1	
2-2 Hard to join again, because once resigned	1	12	
2-3 No specific reason		1	
3. Doesn't want to join, though a cooperative exists		14	13%
3-1 Dislike to be tied by rules and regulations	٠.	1 .	
3-2 Not necessary for nomadic and rural life		13	
4. No answer		21	<u>20%</u>
5. Total		105	100%

4.3 Knowledge about Cooperative Principles

The respondents are inquired about knowledge and understanding on the cooperative principles. During the survey, the enumerators explained the six principles defined in the Mongolian cooperative law, and then collected the answers from the respondents. Before the survey, 112 respondents or 61% had already known the principles, and 63 respondents or 34% had understood the meaning of principles. Although 53 respondents (29%) did not know the principles before the survey, 31 respondents (17%) have understood the principles by the survey, as shown below.

Item (single answer only allowed)	1 1 . 1	Number of Respondent	Proportion
1. Knows the principles		112	61%
1-1 Understand the meanings before		63	
1-2 Not understand meanings		45	
1-3 Others	1	4	
2. Didn't know the principles	:	<u>53</u>	29%
2-1 Now, understand the meanings		- 31	
2-2 Still not understand the meanings		7	
2-3 Not interested in		12	
2-4 Others		3	
3. No response		12	.0%
4. Total		184	<u>100%</u>

4.4 Necessity of Cooperatives

The opinion on the necessity of cooperatives is collected from the respondents. The result shows that about 80% of the respondents answered that the non-profit organization functioning for helping each other like cooperative is necessary to support their production and daily life. At present, the basic social services can not be obtained from the government administration services, and the people in the rural area expects those services from the agricultural cooperatives.

The respondents, who clearly answered "a cooperative is not necessary", are only 6 respondents out of 184 sample households. Most of those respondents have enough livestock production as well as ability to manage business like sales, purchase and negotiation. The result is shown below.

Item	Number of Respondent	Proportion
1. Necessary	148	80%
2. Not necessary	7	4%
2-1 Not necessary for his business and life	6	
2-2 Others	1	
3. Unable to answer	- 11	6%
3-1 Not understand the cooperatives	4	
3-2 Not interested in	5	
3-3 Others	2	
4. No response	18	10%
5. Total	184	100%

4.5 Cooperative Activities Requested by the Respondents

The most preferable activities of cooperatives desired by the respondents are interviewed during the survey. The majority of respondents are interested in the sales and supply activities of the cooperatives, since the respondents usually have the difficulty to sell their products and purchase daily consumer goods. They also selected a banking and credit function as the second probable activities, and this is reflected that their cash income is seriously short to procure inputs for production and consumer goods for daily life.

Other activities such as processing, insurance and collective contracts are also desired by more than half of the respondents. Out of these activities, the processing activities will contribute to increase the value of products, stabilize the supply of daily goods, and create employment opportunity. It is also supposed that the present social insurance is not sufficient for pension and health, because of high inflation rate. In this case, the cooperative activities would include other insurance like supplemental pension and health as well as insurance for products on damages by the natural calamity. At the moment, the herders and farmers are not familiar with the business procedure in the marketing economy. In order to improve this situation, the collective contracts would help the members to obtain the knowledge and experience about business process. The result is presented in the following table.

Item (several or plural answers allowed)	Number of Respondent	Proportion
1. Collective sales or consignment of members' products	159	86%
2. Purchase and supply of inputs and daily goods	159	86%
3. Enlightenment, extension and training in terms of technical, management and living aspects	96	52%
4 Banking and credit function	142	77%
5. Collective contract with other organizations for the members	106	57%
6. Processing of products as well as daily commodities	119	65%
7. Insurance in addition to social insurance (additional pension, life insurance, damage insurance)	114	62%
8. Social services such medical/health services, scholarship, cultural services, etc.	98	53%
9. Facilities and utilities like storage, transportation, machinery repair	85	46%
10. Total	184	

4.6 Data and Information

Data and information on socio-rural conditions are shown in Table V-4.1 to Table V-4.21.

Tables

Table V-1.1 Herders Population and Number of Herders' Households

ltem	1933	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	2044.000	2.095.600	2.149.300	2.187,200	2,215,000	2.250.000	2,280,000	2,317,500
1. Total Population*	2,044,000			1.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%
Annual growth rate		2.5%	2.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%
Average annual growth rate (1988	- 1995)	•	•	•	•	: -	•	1.8%
2. Total Household*	411,000	424,000	449,000	492,000	516,000	512,000		
Annual growth rate		3.2%	5.9%	9.6%	4.9%	-0.8%	•	•
Average annual growth rate (1988	- 1995)	-		•:	·	4.5%		
3. Average Family Size (1 + 2)	4.97	4.94	4.79	4.45	4.29	4.39	•	
4. Herders' Household*	66,323	68,963	74,710	114,938	146,440	153,647	167,260 **	169,308 **
Annual growth rate		4.0%	8.3%	53.8%	27.4%	4.9%	8.9%	1.2%
5. Herder' Family Population (3 x 4)	329,800	340,800	357,600	511,000	628,600	675,200	735,000	744,000
Annual growth rate		3.3%	4.9%	42.9%	23.0%	7.4%	8.9%	1.2%
(proportion to total population)	16%	169	17%	23%	28%	30%	32%	32%
6. Number of Herders*	127,557	135,420	147,508	244,976	330,076	347,921	377,148	390,539
Annual growth rate		6 2%	8.9%	66.1%	34.7%	5.4%	8.4%	3.6%
(proportion to total population)	6 2%	6.5%	6.9%	11.2%	14.9%	15.5%	16.5%	16.9%
7. Herders per Household (6 + 4)	1.92	1.96	1.97	2.13	2 25	2 26	2 25	2.31

Note; *: Figures are quated from the source.

Table V-1.2 Number of Households Owning Livestock*

Holding						Number of	Household	·				
Size	199	0	199	1	199	2	199	3	193)4	199	15
. O to 50 heads per househo	itd											
Ó to 10	76.400	30.5%	64,800	23.1%	58,900	19.5%	48,300	16.7%	46.800	16 27	43,700	15.49
11 (6 30	88,100	35 2%	70,800	25 2%	69,200	23.0%	57,000	19.7%	53,800	18.6%	50,600	17.89
31 to 50	42.600	17.0%	49,500	17.6%	50,200	16.7%	43,700	15.1%	42,000	14.5%	49.200	14 29
Sub-total	207,100	82.8%	185,100	65.9%	178,300	59.1%	149,000	51.4%	142,600	49.34	134,500	47.49
t. 51 to 100 heads per house	rhotd											
51 to 100	42,600	17.0%	61.500	21.9%	66.300	220%	63,400	21.9%	62.900	21.8%	61,100	21.59
l. 101 to 200 heads per hou	schold											
101 to 200		-	29.600	10.5%	42,800	14.2%	51,490	17.7%	53,200	18.4%	53,600	18.9
L 201 to 500 heads per hou	schold											
201 to 500	500	0.2%	4.800	1.7%	13,709	4.5%	24,600	8 5%	28,200	9.8%	31,460	11.19
. More than 501 heads per	household	,										
501 to 1,000	i .			1 -	400	0.1%	1,300	0.4%	2,100	0.7%	3,100	1.14
1,001 to 1,500		•				•	-	•	100	00%	300	0.14
1,501 and more	: .	-				•	-	•	•	-	-	
Sub-total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	400	0.1%	1,300	0.4%	2.200	0.8%	3.400	1.2
Total household	250.200	100.0%	281,000	100 0%	301,500	100.0%	289,700	100.07	289,100	100.0%	284,000	100 0
Herders household	74,700	29.9%	114,900	10.9 €	146,400	48 6%	153,600	53.0%	167,300	57.9%	169.300	59.6
Non-headers household	175,500	70.1%	166,100	59.1%	155,100	51.4%	136,100	47.0%	121,800	42.1%	114,700	40.49

Note: * "Households owning livestock" includes not only herders households, but also non-herders households owning livestock.

Source: Mongolian Economy and Society in 1995, Statistical Yearbook, State Statistical Office of Mongolia.

^{**:} Figures are estimated based on the past trend, since no data is available in the source.

Source: Mongolian Economy and Society in 1995, Statistical Yearbook, State Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Table V-1.3 Average Livestock Size of Herders' Households

Item	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1991	1995
1. Number of Herd	ers' Househ	old						
	66,300	69,000	74,700	114,900	143,400	153,600	167,300	169,300
					avera		rowth rate =	
2. Total Number of	f Private Liv	restock (1,0	000 heads)					•
		, ,	8,243	14,003	18,031	22,565	24,527	26,447
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				•		rowth rate =	
3. Number of Priva	te Livestoc	k per House	ebold (head:	s per housel			,	
		_	110	122	126	147	147	156
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			rowth rate =	
4. Number of Live:	stock (1.000) household	n		******	. De amiliant &		
Camel	553	558	537	476	415	368	366	368
Horse	2,103	2,200	2,262	2,259	2,200	2,190	2,409	2,648
Cattle	2,103	2,693	2,202	2,822	2,819	2,730	3,005	3,317
Sheep	13,451	14,265	15,083	14,721	14,657	13,779	13,787	13,719
- ;	4,474	4,959	5,126	5,250	5,603	6,107		
Goat Total			25,857	and the second second			7,241	8,521
ivai	23,122	24,675	23,631	25,528	25,694	25,175	26,808	28,572
C Watel Chair 11mi		-1. (1.000 C	LIX					
5. Total Sheep Uni	i oi Livesio	CK (1,000 5	U)					
Case (1)	0.745	0.702	0.603	2 200	0.074			
Camel	2,765	2,792	2,687	2,380	2,076	1,839	1,831	1,838
Horse	14,720	15,397	15,834	15,815	15,401	15,332	16,862	18,539
Cattle	15,248	16,158	17,092	16,932	16,915	16,382	18,031	19,903
Sheep	13,451	14,265	15,083	14,721	14,657	13,779	13,787	13,719
Goat	4,027	4,463	4,613	4,725	5,042	5,496	6,517	7,669
Total	50,210	53,075	55,309	54,573	54,092	52,829	57,028	61,666
Case (2)								1
Camel	3,152	3,182	3,063	2,713	2,367	2,096	2,087	2,095
Horse	13,879	14,517	14,929	14,911	14,521	14,456	15,899	17,479
Cattle	15,248	16,158	17,092	16,932	16,915	16,382	18,031	19,903
Sheep	13,451	14,265	15,083	14,721	14,657	13,779	13,787	13,719
Goat	4,027	4,463	4,613	4,725	5,042	5,496	6,517	7,669
Total	49,756	52,586	54,781	54,002	53,502	52,210	56,320	60,864
								-
6. Sheep Unit of Li	ivestock per	Household	l (SU per ho	usehold)				
Case (1)	757	769	740	475	377	344	341	364
Case (2)	750	762	733	470	373	340	337	360
	* * .							
7. Proportion of Pr	ivate Livest	ock to Tota	Livestock	11.4				
			32%	55%	70%	90%	91%	93%
						2010		75 A
8. Sheep Unit of Pr	rivate Lives	Inck ner Ho	usehold (SI	I per housel	hold)	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
Case (1)		wen per 110	236	261	265	308	312	337
Case (1)	· •		234	258				
and the second s	. •				263	305	308	333
Average	-	•	235	259	264	306	310	335

Note; SU: sheep unit

Source: Mongolian Economy and Society in 1995, Statistical Yearbook, State Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Case (1) Sheep unit is converted at 5.0 for camel, 7.0 for horse, 6.0 for cattle, and 0.9 for goat (Research & Teaching Institute of Animal Huspandary).

Case (2) Sheep unit is converted at 5.7 for camel, 6.6 for horse, 6.0 for eattle, and 0.9 for goal (Institute of Agricultural Economy).

Table V-1.4 List of Sums Included in the Household Interviews (1/2)

Ccoke name Household 38083	Arkhangal (Northern) 38083 Bulgan	် ဗြိ						
Arkhangau (Northerm) 38083 Bulgan 4 37915 Khangai 4 38099 Tsakhir 2 38099 Tsakhir 2 38099 Tsakhir 2 38099 Tsakhir 2 38091 Tscokher 5 38091 Tscokher 5 38194 Bayan-nuur 1 37958 Erdenemandal 2 Total 38105 Altantstogts 4 38177 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38177 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38177 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38177 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38177 Bayan-Agt 4 38177 Bayan-Agt 2 Dornogobi (Northern) 38779 Curranbulag 3 Total 38779 Curranbulag 3 Dornogobi (Eastern) 39195 Ikh Khet 4 Total 38157 Altanshire 2 39197 Ikh Khet 4 Total 39197 Bayan-umen 2 39497 Hölönburr 6 39497 Hölönburr 6 39497 Hölönburr 6 39497 Hölönburr 7 Total 3 Total 4 Total 3 Total 4 Total 3 Total 4 Total 4 Total 4 Total 3 Total 4 Total 7	Arkhangau (Northerm) 38083 Bulgan 4 37915 Khangai 4 37915 Khangai 4 38097 Taxiat 4 38097 Taxiat 5 38007 Taxiat 5 38007 Taxihir 2 37908 Erdencmandal 2 37908 Erdencmandal 2 37909 Erdencmandal 2 4 Bayankhongor (Southern) 38165 Altantsogra 6 38164 Bayan-nuur 1 38164 Bayan-nuur 1 38164 Bayan-nuur 1 38164 Bayan-nuur 1 38169 Bayan-nuur 1 38169 Bayan-nuur 1 38169 Bayan-nuur 1 38169 Erdencmandal 2 4 Dornogobi (Southern) 38741 Saykhan 1 381717 Dashinchilen 3 Total 3 381717 Dashinchilen 3 Total 3 39195 Ikh Kher 4 39195 Ikh Kher	a	name	(Region)	code	name	Household	Berion
Arkhangai (Northern) 3883 Bulgan	Arkhangau (Northern) 3883 Bulgan 4 37923 Tariat 4 37942 Tariat 4 37942 Tariat 4 38095 Taukhar 2 38097 Taukhar 2 38097 Taukhar 2 38097 Taukhar 3 38097 Tachher 3 38097 Tachher 3 38097 Tachher 3 38104 Bayan-nuur 4 Total 6 38412 Bayan-nuur 1 Total 6 38412 Bayan-nuur 2 38413 Bayan-nuur 2 38413 Bayan-nuur 3 38413 Bayan-nuur 3 38414 Bayan-nuur 4 38414 Bayan-nuur 2 38415 Bayan-nuur 1 Total 38414 Bayan-nuur 2 38415 Bayan-nuur 2 38415 Bayan-nuur 2 38415 Bayan-Noo 3 38414 Bayan-nuur 2 38419 Bayan-Noo 3 38414 Bayan-nuur 2 38414 Bayan-nuur 2 38414 Bayan-nuur 2 38414 Bayan-nuur 2 38414 Bayan-Noo 3 38414 Bayan-nuur 2 38414 Bayan-Nuu 2 39407 Hölönbur 4 39407 Hölönbur 2 39407 Hölönbur 4 39407 Hölönbur 5 39407 Hölönbur	0					The state of the s	III ANI
17923 Tariat 4 17924 Tariat 4 17895 Tackhir 2 17897 Tserscrieg 5 17893 The Tamir 3 18884 Bayan-nurr 1 18884 Bayan-nurr 2 18884 Bayan-nurr 2 18888 Bayan-nurr 2 18889 Curvanbuing 3 18889 Total 4 18889 Total 4 1988 Total 4 1988 Total 3 1989 The Tamir 4 1989 Total 3 1989 The Tamir 4 1989 Total 3 1989 The Tamir 4 1989 The Tamir 4 1989 Total 3 1989 The Tamir 4 1989 Total 5 1889 Total 4 1989 Total 5 1889 Total 5	17923 Tariat 4 17924 Tariat 4 17925 Tariat 4 17926 Tackhir 2 17897 Tackher 5 17893 The Tamir 3 18806 Bayan-nurr 1 18806 Altantologis 4 18806 Altantologis 4 18806 Altantologis 6 18807 Altantologis 6 18808 Bayan-nurr 1 18809 Total 2 18809 Tackhan 1 18809 Total 2 18809 Tackhan 1	;	Arkhangai	(Northern)	38083	Bulgan	₹ .	Khangar-Khuvsgul
37915 Khangai 4 38099 Taskhir 2 38067 Tsecher 5 38067 Tsecher 5 38068 Taskhir 5 38068 Taskhir 3 37958 Erdenemandal 2 38197 Bayan-nuur 1 38197 Bayan-nuur 1 38197 Bayan-nuur 1 38197 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38197 Bayan-Agt 4 38197 Bayan-Agt 2 38197 Alanshire 4 38197 Alanshire 2 38197 Bayan-Agt 4 38197 Bayan-Agt 6	17915 Khangai 4 38099 Tsakhir 2 38097 Tsakhir 2 38097 Tsakhir 5 38097 Tsakhir 5 38098 Tsakhir 5 38008 Tsakhir 5 38098 Tsakhir 5 38098 Tsakhir 5 38098 Tsakhir 5 3809 Tsakhir 5 38098 Tsakhir 5 38099 Tsakhir 5 38098 Tsakhir 5 38099 Tsakhir 5 380999 Tsakhir 5 38099 Tsakhir 5 380999 Tsakhir 5 38099 Tsakhir 5 380				3793	Tariat	ঘ	Khangai-Khuvsgul
1909 Taskhir 2 1907 Taskhir 5 1907 Taskhir 5 1907 Taskhir 5 1908 Total 3407 Jinst 4 1908 Taskhir 5 1909 Total 3841 Taskhir 5 1909 Total 3877 Bayan-Ovo 3 1909 Total 4 1909 Total 4 1909 Total 4 1909 Total 3 1900 Total 3	1909 Taskhir 2 1907 Taskhir 5 1907 Taskhir 5 1907 Taskhir 5 1908 Bat-Tkengel 4 17893 Ikh-Tami 3 170ral 9 Tokal 2 18165 Altaniségis 4 18165 Altaniségis 4 18165 Altaniségis 4 18167 Altaniségis 4 18168 Bayan-nuur 1 18199 Altaniségis 4 18199 Altaniségis 4 18199 Altaniségis 4 18199 Altaniségis 4 18190 Altaniségis 4 18190 Altaniségis 5 1819 Altaniségis 5 1810 Alt				37915	Khangai	4	Khangai-Khuvsgul
17974 Tseuscrieg 5 38067 Tsenkher 5 38067 Tsenkher 5 38068 Bai-Tsengel 4 37893 Ish-Tamir 3 37958 Erdenemandal 2 37893 Ish-Tamir 3 37893 Ish-Tamir 3 37893 Ish-Tamir 4 38415 Bayan-nuur 1 38415 Bayan-nuur 1 38415 Bayan-nuur 2 38415 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38415 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38415 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38415 Bayan-Agra 2 38416 Bayan-Agra 2 38416 Bayan-Agra 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	17974 Tseuscrieg 5 38067 Tsenkher 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5				38099	"Sakhir	cı	Khangai-Khuvsgul
38067 Tscnkher 5	38067 Tscnkher 5				37974	Tsetsoricg	'v	Khangai-Khuvsgul
38008 Bat-Tkengel 4	38008 Bal-Tkengel 4				38067	Tscnkber	vs	Khangai-Khuvsgul
37893 Ikh-Tamir 3.5 Bayan Olgiy (Western) 38165 Altaniségis 4 Total 2 8 8 8 Total 2 8 8 SAL15 Bayan-nuvr 1 SAL15 Bayan-nuvr 4 SAL15 Bayan-nuvr 1 SAL15 Bayan-nuvr 1 SAL15 Bayan-nuvr 1 SAL15 Bayan-nuvr 1 Total 38779 Curvanbulag 3 SAL17 Sakhan 1 Total 4 9 Total 39152 Ikh Kher 4 SAL16 Sakhan-Ovoo 1 SAL16 Sayan-numen 2 SAL17 Bayanumen 2 SAL18 Sayakhan-Ovoo 1 SAL18 Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 39772 Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 2 Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 39772 Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 2 Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 39772 Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 2 Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 2 Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 3 Sayakhan-Ovoo 1	37893 1kh-Tamir 3.958 Erdencemandal 2. Fotal				38008	Bat-Tsengel	4	Khangai-Khuvsgul
17958 Erdenemandal 2	17958 Erdencmandal 2 313				37893	Jkh-Tamir		Khangai-Khuvsgul
Total 9 13	Total 9 13				37958	Erdenemandal	ri	Khangai-Khuvsgul
Bayan Olgiy (Western) 38164 Alantsögts 4 Toral 2 5 Bayankhongor (Southern) 38415 Bayan-huur 4 38415 Bayan-Nooo 3 38574 Bayan-Nooo 3 38574 Bayan-Nooo 3 38574 Bayan-Nooo 3 Agga Distit 4 38793 Olzait 4 Agga Aggan-Agra 2 Aggan-Agra 2 Aggan-Agra 2 Aggan (Northerm) 38741 Saykhan 1 Aggan Aggan-Agra 2 Aggan-Agra 2 Aggan Aggan-Agra 2 Aggan-Agra 2 Aggan Aggan-Agra 3 4 4 Aggan Aggan-Agra 4 4 4 Aggan Aggan-Agra 4 4 4 Aggan Aggan-Agra 4 4 Aggan Aggan-Agra 4	Bayan Olgiy (Western) 38164 Altantsögts 4 Bayankhongor (Southern) 38407 Jinst 4 Bayan-nuur 1 4 4 38415 Bayan-Ovoo 3 4 38504 Bondogor 6 4 38577 Bayan-Ovoo 3 38593 Olzini 4 38793 Olzini 4 38794 Bayan-Agaan 2 38795 Olzini 4 38741 Sayan-Aga 1 Angana (Northern) 38741 Sayan-Aga Angana Angana 1 Angana Angana 1 Dornogobi (Eastern) 39152 Altanshiren 4 Angana Angana 1 1 Dornod (Eastern) 39437 Bayanumen 2 Andado (Eastern) 39427 Bayanumen 4 Andado (Souuthern) 39427 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>Total</td><td>٥</td><td></td><td>13</td><td></td></td<>			Total	٥		13	
Record	Total 2 Bayan-nuur 1 1 2 1 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	S	Bayan Olgiy	(Western)	39188	Altantsögts	4	Mongolian Altai
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Bayankhongor (Southern) 38407 Jinst 4 38515 Bogd 4 38504 Bombogor 6 18393 Olzait 23 Ak82 Bastisgan 23 Total 6 Total 23 Bulgan (Northern) 38741 Savkhan 1 Total 38779 Gurvambulag 3 Amongobi (Eastern) 39152 Altanshiree 2 Domod (Eastern) 39152 Altanshiree 2 39195 Ikh Kher 4 4 39195 Ikh Kher 4 39195 Ikh Kher 4 Amdgobi (Eastern) 39411 Tagaan-Ovoo 1 Bornod (Eastern) 39427 Bayantumen 2 Amdgobi (Southbern) 39429 Mistad 8 Amdgobi (Southbern) 39772 Saykhan-Owo 1 Amdgobi (Southbern) 39772 Saykhan-Owo </td <td>Bayankhongor (Southern) 38407 Jinst 4 38415 Bogd 4 38577 Bayan-Ovoo 3 3859 Bothingor 6 38493 Othin 4 38493 Othin 23 Bulgan Total 6 Foral A Foral 23 38741 Saykhan 1 Bornogobi (Bastom) 38717 Dashinchilen 3 Total 4 9 0 Dornog (Eastom) 39155 Ikh Kher 4 Bornog (Eastom) 39157 Ikh Kher 4 Bornod (Eastom) 39157 Ikh Kher 4 Bornod (Eastom) 3941 Isagaan-Ovoo 1 Bornod (Eastom) 3941 Isagaan-Ovoo 1 Bornod (Eastom) 3941 Isagaan-Ovoo 1 Bornod (Eastom) 3947 Bornod 15 <tr< td=""><td>Ì</td><td>**************************************</td><td>Total</td><td>Çı</td><td>***</td><td>v.</td><td></td></tr<></td>	Bayankhongor (Southern) 38407 Jinst 4 38415 Bogd 4 38577 Bayan-Ovoo 3 3859 Bothingor 6 38493 Othin 4 38493 Othin 23 Bulgan Total 6 Foral A Foral 23 38741 Saykhan 1 Bornogobi (Bastom) 38717 Dashinchilen 3 Total 4 9 0 Dornog (Eastom) 39155 Ikh Kher 4 Bornog (Eastom) 39157 Ikh Kher 4 Bornod (Eastom) 39157 Ikh Kher 4 Bornod (Eastom) 3941 Isagaan-Ovoo 1 Bornod (Eastom) 3941 Isagaan-Ovoo 1 Bornod (Eastom) 3941 Isagaan-Ovoo 1 Bornod (Eastom) 3947 Bornod 15 <tr< td=""><td>Ì</td><td>**************************************</td><td>Total</td><td>Çı</td><td>***</td><td>v.</td><td></td></tr<>	Ì	**************************************	Total	Çı	***	v.	
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38504 Bombogor 6 38793 Olzini 4 Total 78482 Basteagaan 2 Total 3874 Saykhan 1 38679 Bayan-Agt 2 38777 Dashinchilen 3 Total 4 Total 3 39457 Hölönbur 4 39462 Matad 15 Total 39462 Matad 4 Total 39462 Matad 15 Total 3 Total 5 Total 5 Total 5 Total 5 Total 5 Total 7 To	38504 Bombogor 6			:	38377	Bayan-Ovoo	m	Govi Desert
38393 Ozait 4	38393 Olzait 4			-	38504	Bompogor	ڼ	Govi Desert
Total 6 Total 23	Total 6 Total 23				38393	Ozan	4	Govi Desert
Total 6 Total 23	Dornogobi (Eastern) 39771 Saykhan 1 23 Sak79 Bayan-Agr 2 Sak709 Couranding 3 Total 4 9 Dornogobi (Eastern) 39152 Altanshiree 2 39195 Ikh Kher 4 Sakern 39187 Delgeretch 4 Dornod (Eastern) 39411 Tsagaan-Ovco 1 Sakern 39411 Tsagaan-Ovco 1 Sakern 39412 Motonburr 8 Sakern 39497 Hotionburr 4 Sakern 39497 Hotionburr 4 Sakern 39497 Erdenedalay 4 Total 4 Italian 15 Total 2 Saykhan-Ovco 1 Total 3 Saykhan-Ovco 1 Total				38482	Baatsagaan	ų	Govi Desert
Bulgan (Northern) 38741 Saykhan 1 3879 Bayan-Agr 2 2 38717 Dathirchilen 3 3 Total 3417 Dathirchilen 3 Dornogobi (Eastern) 39152 Altanshiree 2 39195 Ikh Kher 4 4 39195 Ikh Kher 4 4 39197 Delgerekh 4 4 39197 Bayanumen 2 3 3940 Hölönburr 4 3 3940 Altada 8 3 Actal Total 15 Actal Saykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 2 Asykhan-Ovoo 1 Total 2 Saykhan-Ovoo 1	Bulgan (Northern) 38741 Saykhan 1 38779 Bayan-Agr 2 38779 Curvanbulag 3 Total A 4 Dornogobi (Eastern) 39152 Ikh Kher 4 Total 3 10 10 Dornod (Eastern) 39411 Tsagaan-Ovco 1 Total 3 39527 Bayanumen 2 39462 Matad 8 8 Total 39462 Endoncdalay 4 Total 39772 Saykhan-Ovco 1 Total 2 39772 Saykhan-Ovco 5			Total	ç	Total	2,3	
38679 Bayan-Agr 2 38709 Curvanbulag 3 Total 39195 IAh Kher 4 Dornogobi (Eastern) 39195 IAh Kher 4 Total 3 10 Dornod (Eastern) 39411 Tsagaan-Ovco 1 39527 Bayanumen 2 39462 Molénburr 4 39462 Molénburr 4 39462 Mated 15 Total 3 Total 3 Total 3 Total 3 Total 3 Total 5 Total 7	38679 Bayan-Agr 2 38709 Curvanbulag 3 38709 Curvanbulag 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 3	B	Bulgan	(Northern)	38741	Saykhan		Central and eastern steppe
38709 Ourvanbulag 3	38709 Ourvanbulag 3				38679	Bayan-Agt	69	Khangai-Khuvsgul
Total 38717 Dashinchilen 3	Total 33717 Dashinchilen 3				38709	Gurvanbulag	.	Central and eastern steppe
Dornogobi (Eastern) 39152 Altanshiree	Total				38717	Dashinchilen.	eri	Central and eastern steppe
Dornogobi (Eastern) 39152 Altanshiree 2 39195 Ikh Khet 4 70tal 3 10 Dornod (Gastern) 39411 Tsagaan-Ovoo 1 39527 Bayantumen 2 39527 Réiónburr 4 10 39452 Matad 8 8 10 15 15 8 10 15 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 15 15 10	Dornogobi (Eastern) 39152 Altanshiree 2 39195 Ikh Kher 4 Total 3 10 4 Dornod (Eastern) 39411 Tsagzan-Ovco 1 39527 Bayanumen 2 2 39407 Hölönbur 8 8 Total 4 15 8 Dundgobi (Souuthern) 39772 Saykhan-Ovco 1 Total 2 393772 Saykhan-Ovco 1	•		Total	4		6	
39195 Ikh Khet	39195 Ikh Khet	8	Dornogobi	(Eastorn)	39152	Altanshiree	L3	Govi Deseri
39187 Defenckh 4	39187 Delgerekh 4				39195	Ikh Khet	4	Govi Desert
Total 3 10	Total 3 10				39187	Delgerekh	4	Gov, Desert
Dornod (Eastern) 39411 Tsugaan-Ovco 1 39527 Bayanumen 2 39497 Hölönbur 4 39462 Mated 8 Total 4 15 Dundgobi (Souuthern) 39799 Erdenedalay 4 Total 2 39772 Saykhan-Ovco 5	Dornod (Eastern) 39411 Tsagaan-Ovco 1 39527 Bayanumen 2 39427 Hölönburr 4 39462 Mated 15 15			Total	3		01	
39527 Bayanumen 2 30497 Hölönburr 4 30462 Mated 8 15	39527 Bayanumen 2 39427 Hölönbur 4 39452 Mated 8 15	ક	Domod	(Eastern)	3811	Tsagaan-Ovoo	-	Central and eastern steppo
39497 Hölönbur 4 39462 Matad 8 Total 4 15 Dundgobi (Souuthern) 39799 Erdenedalay 4 Total 2 Saykhan-Ovoo 5	39457 Hölönbur. 4 39462 Matad Total Total 39772 Saykhan-Ovoo				39527	Bayantumen	И	Central and castern steppe
39462 Mated 8 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	39962 Mated 8 15 15 15 15 15 15 15				39497	Holonbur	*	Central and eastern steppe
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Dundgobi (Souuthern) 39799 Erdonedalay 4 39772 Saykhan-Ovoo Total 2	Dundgobi (Souuthern) 39799 Erdonedalay 4 39772 Saykhan-Ovoo Total 2			Total	. 4		15	
39772 Saykhan-Ovoo	39772 Saykhan-Ovoo	ő	Dundgobi	(Souuthern).	39799	Erdenedalay	4	Govi Desert
	5	Ì			39777	Saykhan-Ovoo	_	Govi Desen
				Total	Lı		٧.	

Note: Armag code and som code defined by the State Statustical Office in Mongolia. The interviews were conducted from October 17 to November 14, 1996. Central and eastern steppe includes "Selenge-Onon" region.

Table V-1.4 List of Sums Included in the Household Interviews (2/2)

90 C						
요 .	name	(Region)	2000	патьс	Household	Region
	Övörkhangar	(Southern)	10,47	Zwi	c1	Central and castern steppe
			40258	Bayan-Öndör	•	Central and eastern steppe
			404 67	Khujin	c ŧ	Khangai-Khuvsgul
			40304	Bayangol	-	Central and eastern steppe
			40401	Sant	۲.	Central and eastern steppe
			40355	Ölzin	۲3	Central and castern steppe
:			40398	Nanimoel	۲4	Central and eastern steppe
:	2		40363	Züünbayan-Ulaan		Central and eastern steppe
		Total	×		1.5	
2	Skhbaatar	(Eastern)	91607	Erdenetsagaan	s.	Central and eastern steppe
			40886	Tumentsogt	v3	Central and eastern steppe
			40819	Danganga		Central and eastern steppe
		Total	er.		11	
4	Töv	(Northern)	41459	Zaamar	2	Central and eastern steppe
		Total	1		2	
53	Uvs	(Western)	41807	Omnôgibi	ø	Mongolian Allai
		÷	41793	Olgay	m	Mongolian Altai
			41831	Inalan	m	Mongoisan Altai
			41874	Hovd	4	Mongolian Altai
		Total	4		16	
91	Khovd	(Western)	42013	Buyant		Mongolian Altai
			42129	Most	4	Mongolian Altai
			42102	Myangat	₹	Mongolian Altar
			42145	Erdene Buren	4	Mongolian Altai
			42072	Dout	-	Mongolian Altai
			42153	Hovd	۵	Mongolian Altai
į			2005 2005	Mankhan	C\$	Mongolian Altai
		Total	7		35	
17	Khövsgol	(Northern)	42463	Tsagaan nuur		Khangai-Khuvsgul
			42358	Rashaant	7	Khangai-Khuvsgul
		Total	2		5	
81	Khentiy	(Eastem)	42803	Kherlen	-	Central and eastern steppe
			42773	Bayan-Ovoo	71	Central and eastern steppe
	-	:	42,765	Batnorov		Central and eastern suppor
	:	1	42633	Darkhan	ಶ	Central and eastern steppe
			4260	Galshar	,	Central and eastern steppe
		Total	ĸ		01	

Note: Aimag code and som code defined by the State Statistical Office in Mongolia. The interviews were conducted from October 17 to November 14, 1996.

2

9

Sub-total

Table V-3.1 Family Member Status of Household

Agro-Ecological Region	Und	Under 15 Years Old	PIO		Working Age*	*.		Over Working Age	g Age		Total Average	Average
Membership Status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	le Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1) Mongolian Altai			:						**			
Non-Member	1.36	3.8	2.36	1.56	1.24	2.80	Ö		0.08	2.96	2.28	5.24
Member	1.29	1.33	2.62	1.7	1.29	3.8	0	0.14 0.24	0.38	3.14	2.86	6.00
Average	1.33	1.15	2.48	1.63	1.26	2.89	0		0.22	3.04	2.54	5.59
(2) Khabgai-Khuvsgul												
Non-Member	1.05	0.95	2.00	1.58	1.42	3.00	0	· .	0.21	2.74	2.47	5.21
Member	0.83	<u>.</u> ੨	1.87	1.48	1.30	2.78	0	0.17 0.17	0.35	2.48	2.52	5.00
Average	0.93	1.00	1.93	1.52	1.36	2.88	0		0.29	2.60	2.50	5.10
(3) Central & Eastern Steppe	·											
Non-Member	0.83	1.07	1.90	1.59	1.59	3.17	Ö		0.34	2.59	2.83	5.41
Member	1.29	1.38	2.67	1.43	1.29	2.71	o	0.24 0.10	0.33	2.95	2.76	5.71
Average	3.	1.22	2.26	1.55	1.49	3.04	Ö		0.35	2.79	2.86	5.65
(4) Gobi Desert												
Non-Member	1.39	1.43	2.82	1.36	1.21	2.57	Ö		0.29	2.93	2.75	5.68
Member	0.00	1.70	2.60	1.40	1.40	2.80	Ö	0.10 0.20	0.30	2.40	3.30	5.70
Average	1.26	1.50	2.76	1.37	1.26	2.63	Ö		0.29	2.79	2.89	5.68
(5) Total Average	1.14	1.20	2.34	1.53	1.35	2.89	Ö	0.14 0.13	0.27	2.81	2.68	5.49
								٠				

Note: 8: Working age is 16 to 59 years old for male and 16 to 54 years old for female.

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November 1996.

Table V-3.2 Situation of Khot Air

(Unit: households) Member of Non-Member of Agro-Ecological Region of of Total Item Cooperative Cooperative 1. Mongolian Altai 46 (1) Total Households 21 25 (2) Household without Khot Air 19 (90%) 16 (64%) 35 (76%) 2 (10%) (3) Households with Khot Ail 9 (36%) 11 (24%) I to 3 (4) Households in 1 Khot Ail 1 to 2 1 to 3 1.50 (5) Average Households in 1 Khot Air 1.44 1.45 2. Khangai-Khuvsgul 23 19 42 (1) Total Households (2) Household without Khot Air 2 -(9%)2 (11%) 4 (10%) (3) Households with Khot Ail 21 (91%) 17 (89%) 38 (90%) (4) Households in 1 Khot Ail 1 to 6 1 to 6 1 to 6 (5) Average Households in 1 Khot Air 3.14 3.12 3.14 3. Central & Eastern Steppe (1) Total Households 18 32 50 (2) Household without Khot Air 11 (61%) 4 (13%) 15 (30%) (3) Households with Khot Ail 7 (39%) 28 (88%) 35 (70%) (4) Households in 1 Khot Ail 1 to 2 1 to 5 1 to 5 (5) Average Households in 1 Khot Air 1.11 1.20 1.57 4. Gobi Desert 38 (1) Total Households 10 28 3 (30%) 21 (75%) 24 (63%) (2) Household without Khot Air (3) Households with Khot Ail 7 (70%) 7 (25%) 14 (37%) (4) Households in 1 Khot Ail 1 to 2 1 to 2 I to 2 1.14 (5) Average Households in 1 Khot Air 1.14 1.14 5. Total (1) Total Households 72 104 176 78 (44%) (2) Household without Khot Air 35 (49%) 43 (41%) (3) Households with Khot Ail 37. (51%) 61 (59%) 98 (56%) 1 to 6 (4) Households in I Khot Ail 1 to 6 I to 6 (5) Average Households in 1 Khot Air 2,38 1.72 1.73

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to December 1996.

Note; 1) Out of total household (184), 8 crop production households are not included in the this Table. Therefore, herders household are counted at 176 household

²⁾ The figures of "(3) Households with Khot Air" show the number of households which are forming "Khot Air", out of interviewed household,

	Mongollan	Khangai-	Central &	<u>\$</u>	Total	
	Altai	Khuwgul	Eastern Steppe	Desert	Average	
Total Massabold	46 100m	47 1000	2000	2000	2000	
		300		20 100	000107	
(1) Winter Season (including late autuman and early spring)	autumen and early		Fastern			:
Average Mobilization	1.3 times	in CS	1.1 times	1.4 times	2.2 times	
Mariam	A rimos	S. source &		12 1200		
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	times	o source		e innes	13 times	
		country of	egenn 1	Salien .	(illines)	
Longest Distance	ex or	80 KB	47 X	.yo km	. 56 Km	
Shortest Distance	2 ka	EX.	- Ka	2.km	Ę,	.1
Average Distance	30 km	10 km	E) EJ	16 km	17 km	
Transportation Vehicle	17 37%	3 7%	10 20%	13 34%	43 24%	
Tractor	%; -	1 2%	1 2%	3 8%	6 3%	:
Animal	2, 2%	40 95%	37 74%	16 42%	118 67%	
(2) Spring Season						
No. of Mobilization	2.9 times	1.2 times	1.6 times	1.2 times	1.8 times	
Махітит	20 times	6 times	· 6 times	5 times	20 times	
Minimum	1 times	1 times	times	l times	1 times	
Longest Distance	310 km	25 km	60 km	S4 km	310 km	
Shortest Distance	3 km	l km	- K	2 km	5	
Average Distance	50 km	7 km	13 km	14 km	22 km	-
Transportation Vehicle	18 39%	2 5%	7 14%	7 18%	361 38	-
Tractor	2 49%	1 2%	1 2%	3 8%	9%	1.
Animal	23 50%	¥ × ×	34 68%	18 47%	109 62%	
(3) Summer Season						1 1
No. of Mobilization	2.8 times	1.8 times	1.8 times	2.8 times	2.3 times	
Maximum	8 times	5 times	5 times	11 times	11 times	
Minimum	times	1 times	1 times	l times	: times	
Longest Distance	170 km	50 km	180 km	100 km	1%0 km	
Shortest Distance	S km	. I km	l km	3 km	1 km	
Average Distance	65.km	: ka	19 km	28 km	31 km	
Transportation Vehicle	22 48%	4 10%	6 12%	17 45%	49 28%	
Tractor	1 2%	1 2%		3 8%	6 3%	
Animal	19 41%	38 90%	37 74%	13 32%	107 61%	
:						

Note: Mobilization in winter season includes mobilization in late autumnn and early spring. Source: Mousehold survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to December 1996.

Table V-3.3 Nomadic Mobilization (2/2)

	Mongolian Altai	Khangai- Khuvsgul	Central & Eastern Steppe	Gobi Desert	Total or Average
(4) Summer Season					
No. of Mobilization	2.9 times	1.4 times	2.0 times	1.7 times	2.0 times
Махітит	12 times	6.1 times	5 times	4 times	12 times
Minimum	I times	1 times	Limes	Times	1 times
Longest Distance	170 km	35 km	100 km	46 km	170 km
Shortest Distance	3 km	0.5 km	- ka	2 km	t ka
Average Distance	73 km	10 km	15 km	16 km	30 km
Transportation Vehicle	22 48%	4 10%	7 14%	9 25%	42 24%
Tractor	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	2 5%	
Animal	20 43%	34 81%	33 66%	16 42%	103 59%
(5) Total					
No. of Mobilization	9.3 times	5.1 times	5.6 times	5.9 times	6.5 times
Maximum	31 times	23 umes	14 times	21 times	31 times
Minimum	2 times	2 times	1 trmes	umes	1 times
Longest Distance	545 km	122 km	245 km	181 km	545 km
Shortest Distance	18 km	2 ka	1 km	4 km	1 km
Average Distance	21 F km	35 km	% ka	63 km	90 km
Transportation Vehicle	29 63%	6 14%	12 24%	19 50%	66 38%
Tractor	- 5%	- 38	1 2%	3 8%	6 3%
Animat	30 65%	4: 98%	30 78%	22 4XG	132 75%

Note: Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to December 1996.

Table V-3.4 Facility for Wintering or Herding

	Mon	Mongolian Altai	충호	Khuvsyul	Central & Eastern Step	Central & Eastern Steppe		Gobi Desert	ř	Total
Total Household	46	46 100%	47	42 100%	28	58 116%	æ	38 100%	- 3	184 105%
1. Existing Pacifities (1) Winter House	· <u>q</u>	226	,,	200		8	٧	ğ	ξ	1300
(2) Livestock Shade		249	۲,	80	י ל	() () () () () () () () () ()	3	770	1 8	44.4
(3) Livestock Pence	33	20.	7	8	3 3	. 4 . 5	Ŕ	7692	30.	5.00
(4) Water Point	23		•		38	898	×		8	58%
(5) Others (Storage etc.)	0	8	=	26%	73	3%	71	5%	5	≫. %
2. Request and Desire of Facility	٠									
(1) Heating	٥	13%	4	10%	-	λής 1.7	-	8	12	79%
(2) Feed and Fodder	4	30%	4	8	н	10	н	55%	ä	8
(3) Fencing and Shade	₹.	339	4	8	m,	Ş	_	3%	ដ	8
(4) Others (electricity etc.)		82	•	84	-	2%	0	Ś	œ	4
	:									

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to December 1996.

Table V-3.5 Livestock Holding Size of Household

															Unit: head	g bar por	
				Own Li	vestock								Livestoe	<u>k</u>			Gran
Item	Camel	Horse	Cattle	Yak	Sheep	Goat	Others	Total	Came	Horse	Cattic	Yak	Sheep	Goat	Others	Total	Tot.
. Mongolian Alta	i																
(I) Maximun	32	60	60	132	780	1,200	-	1,469	•	-	13	-	290	180	•	470	1,46
(2) Minimum	ı	t	3	3	12	7		- 32	•		13	•	10	10	-	22	3
(3) Average	3.9	15.3	10.0	13.6	132.9	123.3	•	299.0	•		0.3	-	: 20.7	13.8		34.8	333
(4) Median	28	8.6	10.7	17.3	95.7	9.101	-	207.5	-	-	•	-	64.9	44.1	•	98.5	210
. Khangai-Khuvs	ugul																
(I) Maximun	2	- 92	63	100	414	162	- 25	712		.38	45	.30	140	50	•	257	7
(2) Minimum	2	3	4	3.	11	4	25	29	-	2	15	.17	9	4	-	20	- 1
(3) Average		22.9	15.0	19.8	73.7	25.2	0.6	157.3	-	2.6	3.2			63	-	33.8	19]
(4) Median	•	14.1	12.2	20.7	56.6	17.9	•	95.0		10.7	11.5	3.6	29.6	11.9		33.8	125
Central & Easte	rn Steppe	e								:							10.4
(I) Maximun	45	241	79	55	800	150		1,061	-	768	176		400	127	=.	768	1.3
(2) Minimum	- 1	2	ŀ	23	4	2	-	. 12	-	1	1	· -	14	1	-	. 3	
(3) Average	3.2	28.3	19.3	1.6	88.9	36.1		177.4		18.8	10.1	-	32.3	7.4		68.6	51
(4) Median	5.1	17.5	13.4	16.0	76.3	28.0	-	123.7	•	100.1	31.7	•	82.4	24.7	-,	137.7	17
. Gobi-Desert								•			1 1						
(1) Maximun	40	230	61	16	335	360		886	8	24	60	•	274	118	-	460	. 8
(2) Minimum	1	1	2	i	. 9	4	_	12	. 2	1	. 5		20	2	•	7	
(3) Average	4.4	31.2	17.2	0.9	109.3	91.3	-	257.3	0.8	2.8	: 5.7	-	30.8	14.2	-	54.4	31
(4) Median	4.7	25.5	11.8	4.0	84.6	67.1		176.6	2.4	6.0	15.2	•	53.5	35.5	-	94.2	18
. Total																	
(1) Maximun	45	241	79	132	800	1,200	25	1,469	8	768	176	- 30	400	180		768	.1,4
(2) Minimum	1	ŧ	ŧ	1	4	. 2	25	12	· 2	3 1 L	1	17	9	1	. •	. 2	
(3) Average	29	24.2	15.4	8.9	101.2	68.8	0.1	221.5	0.2	6.6	4.9	0.6	25.8	10.3		48.4	26
(4) Median	4.0	180	14.5	27.0	67.5	35.5	25.0	142.0	3.0	11.5	16.0	20.0	60.0	26.0		87.0	18

Source: Household survey conducted by the HCA Study Team in October to November 1996.

Table V-3.6 Livestock Size per Household in Sheep Unit

										-					(Unit: b	ead or sh	еср ипп)
				w red I	ivestoc	k					En	trusted	Livestoc		·		Grand
	Cancl	Horse	Calibe	Yak	Sheep	Goat	Others	Total	Camel	Horse	Cattle	Yok	Sheep	Gost	Others	Total	Total
						1			:					. :			
Total Number of Livestock in a	All the He	ousehok	1 .				1.								1.	. (0)	
Mongotian Altai	180	703	461	626	6,114	5,670	•	13,754	•	-	13		951	636	•	1,603	15,357
Khangai-Khuvsgul	. 2	961	632	833	3,076	1,058	25	6,607	•	109	133	(10		263	• .	1,418	8,025
Central & Eastern Steppe	162	1,416	966	78	4 446		·			940		-		371	•	3,430	12,305
Gobi desert	168	1,187	655		4,154		•	9,782	32			•	1,170	539		2,067	11,849
Total	512	4,267	2,714	1,573	17,810	12,117	25	39,018	32	1,157	868	110	4,542	1,809	•	8,518	47,536
			1.				11 to 1									100	1.
Heads per Household											1.1				J. 18	34.0	1110
Mongolian Altai	. 3.9	15.3	10.0	13.6	. /	123.3	• •	299.0	111	:	0.3		20.7	138		348	333.8
Khangai-Khuvsgul	•	22.9	15.0	19.8		25 2	0.6			2.6		2.6	19.1	63		33.8	191.1
Central & Eastern Steppe	3.2	28.3	19.3	1.6	83.9	36.1	-	177.5		18.8		•	32.3	7.4		68.6	2161
Gobi desert	4.4	31.2	17.2	0.9	109.3	913		257.4	0.8				30.8	. [42		51.4	311.8
Average	2.9	24.2	15.4	8.9	1012	68.8	- 0.1	- 221,7	. 02	66	4.9	0.6	25.8	103	•	48.4	270.1
								*	2 - H.		·			: 1			
Sheep Unit per Household: Ay	erage of () bns (1)	2)			11				2	1 12	·				35.0	
Mongolian Altai	20.9		60.1	81.7	132.9	110.9	•	510.5	•		1.8		20.7	12 1	•	35.0	545.5
Khangai-Khuvsgul	•	155.6	90.3	119.0	73.7	22.7	40			16.5		15.7	19.1	5.6		76.9	538 2
Central & Eastern Steppe	17.3	1926	115.9	9.4	88 9	32.5	•	4566	-	119.4		. *	32.3	6.7			678.5
Gohi desert	23.7	212.4	103.4	5.7	109.3	818	•	539.3	2.5				308	12.8			639.6
Average	15.6	154.9	92.5	53.6	101.2	62.0	1.0	489.7	0.5	41.7	31.1	3.8	25.8	93	-	112.2	601.9

Note: (1) Sheep unit is converted at 5.0 for camel, 7.0 for horse, 6.0 for carde and yak, and 0.9 for goat (Research & Teaching Institute of Animal Huspandury).

(2) Sheep unit is converted at 5.7 for camel, 6.6 for horse, 6.0 for cattle and yak, 1.0 for sheep, and 0.9 for goat (Institute of Agricultural Economy).

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to December 1996.

Table V-3.7 Number of Herders' Households by Livestock Holding Size (Own Livestock Only)

Fastern Faster	0 0 0 4 0 4 w 4 0 H	DI .	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Herder	Others **	Total	-	Hender	Ochers.	Total	_			
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5 ·	0 0 0 4 0 4 - 0 8 4 0 5		4% 15% 35%							:				
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· 5	26.40¥ 28.40₩		35%	> ·	> (s !	~	0	Ň.	£			
> 3	r404 ww40#		358	,	7		4	m	<u>.</u>		80			
> 3	404		33.66	~	m		8	•	4	2	160		:	
> 3	o4 w ≪ 4 o #			٧٦	4	7	33%	9	۲٠		32%			
> 3	¥ ww.40#		*	43	0	Ň	24%	_	S	-	44			
> 3	4 4 4 5	, 25 E E -	800	7	~	21 100%	é	81	~		100%			٠
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Note: Out of total household (184), 8 crop production households are not included in the this Table. Original herder, they were herders before the economic transformation. Remarks; *:

••; New herders, they had other occupations before economic transformation. Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November 1996.

Table V-3.8 Number of Herders' Households by Livestock Holding Size (Both Own and Entrusted Livestock)

Nerder* Others** Total Herder* Others** Total Herder* Others** Total Herder* Others** Total Herder* Others** Total S 11% 1 1 2 10% 3 0 3 1 1 2 10% 3 0 3 1 1 2 10% 3 0 3 1 1 2 10% 3 0 3 1 1 2 10% 3 1 2 2 4 1 2 10% 3 1 2 2 4 1 2 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 2 4 1 2 2 2 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	•	•	TOTAL TRANSPORT	5	:	Mca	Member of Agr. Coop.	ပ္ပိ	ě.	Non-member of Agri. Coop.	The of	5	Š
Nongolian Attai	Size	Kerder*	Others	- [ā	Herder	Others	ř	3	Herder	Others		3
5 10 10 10 17 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 10	(1) Moneolian A	. 18			: '								
St to 100 4 1 5 11% 1 1 2 10% 3 0 3 10 to 200 1 7 6 13 23% 2 2 4 19% 5 4 9 9 10 1 to 200 1 7 6 13 23% 2 2 4 19% 5 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1	8 8	-	0	-	23	O	0	0	Š	-	¢		4
101 to 200	S1 to 100	4			<u> </u>			~	80	3	0		X.
Soli to 500 12 7 19 41% 5 4 9 43% 7 3 10	101 to 200	7	۰	Ξ.		64	7	4	8	×	**	•	8
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	Total	ដ	\$	į	200	;						·	

Note; Out of total household (184), 8 crop production households are not included in the this Table.

Remarks: ": Original horder, they were herders before the economic transformation.

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November 1996.

Table V-3.9 General Situation of Livestock Population Owned by Herder's Households

													(Un	it: hcad)
	Can	ne1	Ho	se	Cattle	/Yak	Sho	ep	Cc	oat	Oth	ices .	To	tal
A. Livestock Population in	1996													
1. Breeding Male	9	(2%)	169	(4%)	116	(3%)	214	(1%)	138	(1%)	1	(4%)	647	(2%)
2. Working	211	(42%)	1,162	(279.)	234	(5%)	-	-	-	•	-	-	1,608	(4%)
3. Female	137	(27%)	1,073	(25%)	1,395	(31%)	7,142	(39%)	4,828	(39%)	. 1	(28%)	14,584	(37%)
4. Offspring	58	(11%)	722	(17%)	1,102	(25%)	5,917	(32%)	3,057	(25%)	10	(40%)	10,867	(27%)
5. Others	92	(18%)	1,214	(23%)	1,621	(36%)	5,045	(28%)	4,260	(35%)	7	(28%)	12,240	(31%)
6. Total	507	(100%)	4,340	(100%)	4,468	(100%)	18,318	(100%)	12,283	(100%)	25	(100%)	39,946	(100%)
B. Sales, Consumption and	Loss c	f Livestoc	k in 1996											
1. Sale	29		140	(3%)	282	(7%)	2,952	(15%)	432	(4%)	•	-	3,835	(9%)
2. Gift	9	(2%)	157	(4%)	185	(4%)	895	(4%)	304	(3%)			1,550	(4%)
3. Consumption	12	(2%)	119	(3%)	291	(7%)	2,436	(12%)	938	(8%)	6	(19%)	3,802	(9%)
4. Disease	20	(4%)	107	(3%)	134	(3%)	600	(3%)	9 251	(2%)	- 11	(34%)	1,123	(3%)
5. Disaster	-	. •	78	(2%)	- 31	(1%)	507	(3%)	182	(2%)			798	(2%)
6. Wolves Damag-	5	(1%)	47	(1%)	. 22	(1%)	211	(1%)	35	(0%)			320	(1%)
7. Total	75	(14%)	618	(15%)	945	(22%)	7,601	(38%)	2,142	(19%)	17	(53%)	11,429	(28%)
C. Livestock Population in	1995										:			
(A.6)-(A.4)+(B.7)	524		4.266		4.311		20,002		11.368	. ,	32		40.503	
D. Change in 1996														
(A.4)-(B.7)	-17	(-3.2%)	74	1.7%	157	3.6%	-1,684	(-8.4%)	915	8 0%	-7	(-22%)	-562	(-1.4%)
E. Female/Beeding	15.2		6.3		12.0		. 33.4		35.0		7.0		22.5	
F. Parturition Rate	42%		67%		79%	· · .	83%		63%		• ; .		75%	

Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October and November, 1996.

Table V-3.10 Sales Status of Livestock Product: Live Animal

Item	Carnel	Horse	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Total
1. Sales Destination (household)		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the section			
(I) Makh Impex		1 2%	17 19%	2 2%	•	17 12%
(2) Railway Company	• •	•	2 2%	-	• . •	2 1%
(3) Army		• • •	1 1%	1 1%	•	1 1%
(4) Coal Mining			1 1%	1 1%	•	2 1%
(5) Private Company	·	5 9%	5 6%	2 2%	· 1 2%	7 5%
(6) Agricultural Cooperative		1 2%	2 2%		. •	3 2%
(7) Naimaachin	7 50%	28 52%	38 43%	85 68%	35 61%	99 67%
(8) Others		1 2%	2 2%	1 1%	1 2%	4 3%
(9) Unknown	7 50%	18 33%	20 23%	33 26%	21 36%	12 8%
Total	14 100%	54 100%	88 100%	125 100%	59 100%	147 100%
					egil jalan dia kalenda	
Livestock sold (head per household) (1) Maxmum	6 head	10 head	80 head	300 head	46 head	316 bead
	l head	l bead	l head	l head	1 head	1 head
(2) Minimum	nead 2.1 head	2.6 bead	4.6 head	22.3 head	7.0 head	25.7 head
(3) Average	2.1 nead	2.0 head	2.0 head	10.0 head	5.0 head	11.5 head
(4) Median	1.5 nead	2.0 ikaq	2.O nead	10.0 1.00	3.0 (2.00	11.5 1,1039
3. Price (Tg per head)	•					and the second
(1) Highest Price	120,000 Tg/head	100,000 Tg/head	140,000 Tg/head	18,000 Tg/head	15,000 Tg/head	•
(2) Lowest Price	30,000 Tg/head	20,000 Tg/head	5,000 Tg/head	1,000 Tg/head	2,000 Tg/head	•
(3) Average Price	68,400 Tg/head	38.800 Tg/head	50,600 Tg/head	10,100 Tg/head	7,300 Tg/head	
(4) Median	63,400 Tg/head	40,000 Tg/head	47,250 Tg/head	10,000 Tg/head	7,000 Tg/head	-
4. Sales Amount (Tg per household)						
(I) Largest	420,000 Tg	500,000 Tg	880.000 Tg	2,600,000 Tg	450,000 Tg	3,265,000 Tg
(2) Smallest	50,000 Tg	20,000 Tg	5,000 Tg	4.000 Tg	2,000 Tg	4,000 Tg
(3) Average	131,300 Tg	97,300 Tg	149.300 Tg	203,100 Tg	52,000 Tg	331,300 Tg
(4) Median	92,500 Tg	80,000 Tg	120,000 Tg	99,000 Tg	28,000 Tg	206,000 Tg

Source: Household survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November 1996.

Table V-3.11 Sales Status of Livestock Product: Animal Hair

ltem	Came!	Horse	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Tota!
	Soft & Hard Hair					
1. Sales Destination (household)	i.			•		
(I) Makh Impex		- • .		- •		I 1%
(2) Army				2 1%	2 1%	2 1%
(3) Coal Mining	1 2%	· 1 •		2 1%	2 1%	3 2%
(4) Private Company			1 6%	1 1%	I 1%	2 1%
(5) Agricultural Cooperative	8 14%	5	4 22%	22 16%	11 7%	27 15%
(6) Naimaachin	28 50%	14 -	11 61%	82 61%	106 64%	117 67%
(7) Gobi				1 1%	4 2%	4 2%
(8) Others		1 .			1 1%	2 1%
(9) Unknown	19 34%	0 0%	2 11%	24 18%	39 23%	17 10%
Total	56 100%	21 100%	18 100%	134 100%	165 100%	175 100%
2. Livestock sold (kg per household)	,				
(1) Maxmum	260 kg	60 kg	100 kg	800 kg	200 kg	850 kg
(2) Minimum	2 kg	4 kg	l kg	7 kg	l kg	i kg
(3) Average	24.8 kg	14.6 kg	23.6 kg	105.9 kg	17.5 kg	114.5 kg
(4) Median	15.0 kg	12.0 kg	20.0 kg	60.0 kg	10.0 kg	64.0 kg
3. Price (Tg per kg)	4		•	•	÷	
(1) Highest Price	700 Tg/kg	200 Tg/kg	400 Tg/kg	350 Tg/kg	11,500 Tg/kg	-
(2) Lowest Price	50 Te/kg	30 Tg/kg	40 Tg/kg	40 Tg∕kg	1,200 Tg/kg	_
(3) Average Price	300 Tg/kg	100 Tg/kg	200 Tg/kg	200 Tg/kg	6,000 Te/kg	
(4) Median	325 Tg/kg	80 Tg/kg	133 Tg/kg	193 Tg/kg	6,000 Tg/kg	-
4. Sales Amount (Tg per household)	•			*	
(1) Largest	130,000 Tg	3,090 Tg	16,000 Tg	146,300 Tg	1,600,000 Tg	1,600,000 Tg
(2) Smallest	600 Tg	360 Tg	50 Tg	720 Tg	4,500 Tg	600 Tg
(3) Average	8,800 Tg	1,000 Tg	3,600 Tg	20,900 Tg	104,800 Tg	118,800 Tg
(4) Median	4,500 Tg	900 Tg	2,400 Tg	120,000 Tg	54,500 Tg	61,380 Tg

Source: Household survey conducted by the IICA Study Team in October to November 1996.

Table V-3.12 Sales Status of Livestock Product: Hide and Skin

1 		. , :				
Item	Camel	Horse	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Total
I. Sales Destination (household)						
(1) Railway Company			14 L		~	
(2) Army					1 1%	1 1%
(3) Private Company		I 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%
(4) Agricultural Cooperative		2 3%			• •	1 1%
(5) Naimaachin			4 5%	7 4%	4 3%	9 5%
	1 1000	44 63%	53 62%	110 66%	78 62%	122 69%
(6) Unknown	2 100%	23 33%	28 33%	48 29%	41 33%	42 24%
Total	2 100%	70 100%	86 100%	166 100%	125 100%	176 100%
2. Livestock sold (pcs. per household)					4.4	
(1) Maxmum					4.1	
(2) Minimum	l pes.	12 pcs.	II res.	95 pcs.	31 pcs.	119 pcs.
(3) Average	1 pcs.	I pes	I pes	I pes.	l pes	1 pcs.
(4) Median	LO pcs.	1.5 pcs	1.9 pcs.	13.6 ocs.	7.1 pcs.	19.6 pcs.
(4) Miculan	1.0 pcs.	1.0 pcs.	1.0 ecs.	10.0 pcs.	5.0 pcs.	160 pcs.
3. Price (Tg per pcs.)						
(I) Highest Price	1,000 Tg/pc.	8,000 Tg/pc.	30,000 Tg/pc.	7,000 Tg/pc.	5,000 Tg/pc.	
(2) Lowest Price	150 Tg/pc.	200 Tg/pc.	900 Tg/cc.	600 Tg/pc.	200 Tg/pc.	
(3) Average Price	600 Tg/cc.	2,400 Tg/pc.	5,700 Tg/pc.	3,100 Tg/pc.	1,600 Tg/pc.	-
(4) Median	575 Tg/pc.	2,000 Tg/pc.	5,650 Tg/pc.	3,000 Tg/pc.	1.500 Tg/pc.	:
				.,	THE VERY	
4. Sales Amount (Tg per household)						
(1) Largest	1,000 Tg	16,000 Tg	89,100 Tg	261,250 Tg	93,000 Tg	282,450 Tg
(2) Smallest	150 Tg	200 Tg	1,500 Tg	2,500 Tg	300 Tg	1,300 Tg
(3) Average	600 Tg	3,200 Tg	10,200 Tg	40,900 Tg	12,000 Tg	54,200 Tg
(4) Median	575 Tg	2,000 Tg	7,000 Tg	31,500 Tg	6.700 Tg	40,000 Tg

Source: Household survey conducted by the IICA Study Team in October to November 1996.

Table V-3.13 Sales Status of Livestock Product: Dairy Products

ftem	Camel	Horse	Caute	Sheep	Goat	Total
1. Sales Destination (household)						
(1) Private Company			1 6%			1 5%
(2) Agricultural Cooperative			- 2 11%			2 11%
(3) Naimaachin		1 25%	8 44%		· • •	9 47%
(4) Others	- •		1 6%			
(5) Unknown		3 75%	6 33%			1 5%
Total	0 -	4 100%	18 100%	0 -	0 -	19 100%
2. Livestock sold (lit. per bousehold)					÷	•
(1) Maxmum	- Lit.	1,500 lit.	3,000 tit.	- tit.	- lit	3,000 lit.
(2) Minimum	- t it.	200 lit.	/ 2 lit.	• tit.	- lit.	2 lit.
(3) Average	- lit.	650 lit.	1,653 lit.	- t it	- lit	1,703 lit.
(4) Median	- lit.	- 450 lit.	2,000 lit.	- tit.	- bt	2,000 lit.
3. Price (Tg per kg)			. · ·	•		
(1) Highest Price	- Tg/lit.	250 Tg/lit.	800 Tg/lit.	- Tg/lit.	- Tg/lit.	1, 2
(2) Lowest Price	- Tg∕lit.	150 Tg/lit.	40 Tg/lit.	- Tg/lit.	- Tg/ht.	* . -
(3) Average Price	- Tg/lit.	200 Tg/lit.	100 Tg/lit.	- Tg/lit.	- Tg∕lit.	•
(4) Median	- Tg/lit.	175 Tg/lit.	70 Tg/lit.	- Tg/hit.	- Tg/lit.	-
4. Sales Amount (Tg per household)	**	324 000 T	400 000 W-	T.	- -	510,000 Tg
(I) Largest	- Tg	375,000 Tg	500,000 Tg	· Tg	- Tg	
(2) Smallest	- Tg	30,000 Tg	1,600 Tg	• Tg	• Tg	1,600 Tg
(3) Average	- Tg	138,800 Tg	140,200 Tg	Tg	- Tg	170,300 Tg
(4) Median	- Tg	75,000 Tg	137,500 Tg	- Tg	- Tg	140,000 Tg

Source: Household survey conducted by the IICA Study Team in October to November 1996.

	Mongolian	Khangai- Khevsgul		and	Cobi Poset	3 a	Total	귬	:	:
				Steppe		İ		Ì		:
Total Household	46 100%	42 100%		28 100%	*	38 100%	184 100%	2600	:	
(1) Health and Samiary Serveices									1.:	. :
Constraint								:		
Damage by Discase	13 28%	\$ 17 6 \$ 114	٥.	ģ	0	8	33	12%		
Requirement					٠		٠.	-:		
Improved Sanitary Condition	1 2%				7	17%	9	37%		÷
Veteribiary Services	42 91%	17 40%		-	뚔	84%	9	68%		٠.
Supply of Medicine	6.13%	15 36%	20	ž,	Ħ	28%	8	44		
(2) Improvement of Variety	*			•	:					
Requirement	:									•
Artificial Insemination	8	8		33	-	3,3	6	25%		
Quality of Products	91.10	2 5%	٠-	Ļ,	-	36	0	2%		
Improvement of Productivity	%0 0	-	0	80	-	3%	~	<u>6</u>	:	-
						1:		3		
(3) Fodder						:		:		
Constraint					:	- 1		;	:	
Hugh Price	21 46%	. 7%			0	60	77	13%	:	
Short Supply	13 28%	7 17%			o ·	, 0	ន			٠,
Short Storage	4 %	3 7%		ć	0	ર્દ્ર	7	4 የረ		
Requirement	- 1			٠.		1	i	1		
Lower Price	- 7	3 7%			1	45%	3	¥ %		
Stable Price		3 74	20		32	X4%	*	37%		
Supply Quantity	13 28%	861 X		%0%	33	87%	2	4. F.		
(4) Drinking Water for Livestock										
Constraints	*								:	
Short Source	8		۰ د		Φ.	Ś	0	\$		
Small Quantity	\$ 11%	2 5%	0			ķ.	∞ .	4%		
Low Quality	8		0	ర్ట		33	7	ž.		٠
Requirement					. :					
Improvement of Source	(1 84	1. 29	.,		Ξ	29%	×	5		
Enough Quantity	\$. *	1. 2%		 	**	**	Š	ě		
Desire One line	(A)	5			-	Ş	4			

71 39% 101 55% 23 13%

84% 76% 24%

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24 41% 30 52% 6 10%

> 12 14 14 14

6 13% 37 80% 2 4%

Production Adjustment

(6) Nomadic Mobilization

Requirement

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Competition with Others Payment by Buyer

Over-production

Stable Price

Requirement

Cash Sales

Destination to Sell

(5) Sales of Products

Constraints

Total Household

184 100%

38 100%

\$8 100%

42 100%

46 100%

Total

Gobi Desert

Central & Eastern

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Better Transportation Means

Lower Transportation Cost

(7) Damage by Animals Constraints

By Wolves

Requirement

Hunting Others

Source: Rousehold survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to December 1996.

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Low Grazing Capacity High Herding Density

Constraints

(K) Pasture

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62%

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39%

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6 14%

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Improvement by Reulation

Requirement

Table V-3.15 Average Household Income of Total Sample Households

Heart Number of Maximum Number of Number					Š	(Unit: Tg per houehold)	choid)		
Care Households Case Case Average Total		Number of	Maximum	Minimum		Average	ë.		
(i) Live Came (i) Live Came (ii) Live Came (iii) Came (iii) Came (iiii) Came (iiii) Came (iiiii) Came (iiiiii) Came (iiiiiiii) Came (iiiiiiiii) Came (iiiiiiiii) Came (iiiiiiiiii) Came (iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	item	Households	Case	Case	Average	Fousehol	્ટ કુ		
(1) Live Camel (2) Live Camel (3) Live Camel (4) Sep (5) Live Camel (5) Live Camel (6) Live Camel (7) Live Camel (8) Christope (9) Live Camel (9) 4996 (9) Sep (10) Camel Block Meal (10) Sep (10) Camel Block Meal (10) Camel Block (10) Camel Block (11) Word (12) Camel Block Meal (13) Camel Block Meal (14) Camel Block (15) Caute Block (16) Camel Block (17) Caute Block (18) Caute Block (19) Caute Block (10) Caute Block (11) Caute Block (12) Caute Block (13) Caute Block (14) Caute Block (15) Caute Block (16) Repeable Camel (17) Caute Block (18) Caute Block (19) Caute Block (10) Caute Bloc	1. Livetock Income	•				;	٠.	• .	
(3) Live Horse	(1) Live Cames		420,000	20,000	131,400	10.100	138		
(3) Live Canite 99 49% 880,000 5,000 150,100 74,200 150,1ve Canite Sheep 128 70% 2,000.000 2,000 212,900 193,700 21,ve Coar Eliotek Meas 3 27% 2,000.000 3,000 129,400 129,700 2,000 2,000 12,0	(2) Live Horse	-1	200,000	20.000	97,400	28,900			:
(i) Live Sheep 123 70% 2,600,000 4,000 512,900 149,700 2,000 5,01,ve Gate Sheep 123 70% 2,000 10,000 12,000 15,000 10,000	(3) Live Cartle	•	880,000	5,000	150,100	74,200			٠
(i) Suezy Block Meat 3 22% 450,000 2,000 33,000 150,00	(4) Live Sheep	•	2,600,000	7,000	212,900	149,700	23%		
(c) Carrie Block Mear 5 278 200000 42000 239400 279200 45000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 8000000	(5) Live Goat		450,000	2,000	52,700	008'91	3.5		
(ii) Sheep Block Meat 5 2% 200,000 13,000 103,200 40,000 163,200 4,000 163,200 4,000 163,200 4,000 163,200 4,000 163,200 4,000 163,200 4,000 163,200 4,000 163,200 4,000 163,200 1,000 1	Live Animal Total		3.265.000	4,000	339,400	279,700	425		
(i) Sheep Block Meat 5. 3% 510,000 40,000 169,200 4,600 (ii) Block Meat 75. 3% 25. 20,0000 40,000 123,000 123,000 100 (iii) Block Meat Tajal 21 12% 200,000 40,000 123,000 100 100 (iv) More Hair 21 12% 3,000 360 123,000 100 100 (iv) More Hair 21 12% 3,000 360 120,000 100 100 (iv) More Hair 21 12% 3,000 360 120,000 100 100 100 (iv) More Hair 20 11% 36% 146,000 450 104,000 115,000 1	(6) Cartie Block Mea	٠.	200,000	12,000	90,700	005	80		
Sical-Mear Total 5 2% 510,000 600 12,300 3,800 3,800 10,000 3,800 10,000 3,800 10,000 3,800 10,000	(7) Sheep Block Meat	× 3%	510,000	40,000	169,200	4,600	261	: -	
(8) Camel Hand Hair 57, 31% 200,000 600 12,300 3,800 (1) Carter Hair 21, 12% 3,090 360 10,000 100 (1) Carter Hair 21, 12% 16,000 360 10,000 100 (1) Carter Hair 21, 12% 16,000 450 10,000 15,600 (1) Caster Hair 21, 12% 16,000 450 10,04,800 95,600 1,000 10,000 1,000	Block Meat Total		\$10,000	40.000	002, 581	81.9	8		
(19) Castle Hair 21 12% 3,090 360 1,000 100 100 (19) Castle Hair 20 11% 1,6000 360 1,000 100 500 (11) Cashmerte 160 11% 1,6000 20 720 20,600 115.600 1 (11) Cashmerte 160 11% 1,600000 60 104,000 55,600 115.600 (13) Cashmert Hide 2 1% 45% 1,6000 20 200 21,100 1,000 (14) Howe Hide 2 1% 45% 80,100 800 104,000 1,100 1,100 1,100 (15) Sheep Skin 167 92% 261,250 2,500 1,100 4,800 (15) Sheep Skin 167 92% 261,250 1,250 41,700 1,100 1,100 (15) Sheep Skin 167 92% 261,250 1,250 1,200 1,200 1,10			200,000	009	12,300	3.800	15		
(19) Castle Hair (10) Castle Hair (11) Wood (12) Cantel Hair (12) Castle Hair (13) Formere (14) Wood (15) Carrel Hide (14) Hore Hide (15) Carrel Hide (16) Sivey Skin (16) Carrel Hide (17) Sivey Skin (18) Hore Wild (19) Cattle Hide (19) Cattle Hilk (20) Cattle Hide (20) Sheep Milk (20) Cattle Hide (20) Cattle Hilk (20) Cattle Hide (20) Cattle Hide (20) Cattle Hide (20) Cattle Hilk (20) Cattle Hi		٠.	000	Ş	80	2	ğ		:
(11) Wool (12) Cashmere 166 91% 1600.000 4500 104,800 95,600 105,000 (12) Cashmere 166 91% 1600.000 4500 104,800 95,600 105,000 (14) Horse Hide 27 15% 16,000 200 3,200 1,200 1,200 (14) Horse Hide 87 48% 16,000 200 3,200 1,200 1,200 2,000 1,	(10) Carle Hair		16,000	\$ 5	4 100	\$	Š		
(12) Cashmere 166 91% 1,600,000 4,500 104,800 95,600 1 Aminal Hair Total 172 96% 1,600,000 600 120,300 115,600 1 (14) Hore Hide 7 9 38% 16,000 200 3,200 1,100 4,800 (15) Cautic Hide 87 48% 89,100 800 10,100 4,800 (15) Cautic Hide 167 92% 261,250 2,500 41,700 8,300 (15) Cautic Hide 167 92% 261,250 2,500 10,100 4,800 (15) Cautic Milk 22 13% 95,000 1,600 1,500 1,500 1,000 (10) Cautic Milk 22 1,3% 95,000 1,600 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 (10) Cautic Milk 22 1,3% 95,000 1,600 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 (10) Cautic Milk 22 1,3% 95,000 1,600 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 (10) Cautic Milk 22 1,3% 95,000 1,600 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 (2) Sheep Milk 1 1% 20,000 1,600 1,500 1,500 1,000	(1) Wool		146 300	720	30,00	15,600	75		
Aminal Bair Total 172 9956 1600,000 900 120,300 115,600 (13) Carrel Hide 2 155 1600,000 200 3,200 1,200 (14) Carrel Hide 2 155 1600,000 200 3,200 1,200 (15) Cattle Hide 87 48% 86,100 20 300 1,200 1,200 (15) Cattle Hide 10 25 92% 26,1250 2,500 1,200 8,300 (15) Cattle Hide 10 25 92% 26,1250 2,500 1,200 8,300 3,000 (17) Cattle Milk 2 22,13% 375,000 30,000 1,800 1,500	(12) Cashmere	Ī	1,600,000	4.500	104,800	95.600	20%		
(14) Fornet Hide	Ħ		1.600,000	9	120,300	115,600	8%		:
(14) Honce Hide 70 38% 16,000 200 3,200 1,200 (15) Cautic Hide 87 48% 89,100 800 10,100 4,800 (15) Sheep Skin 167 92% 261,1250 2,500 41,700 8,300 (15) Sheep Skin 167 92% 261,1250 2,500 41,700 8,300 (15) Sheep Skin 120 92% 261,1200 30,000 12,000 8,300 (15) Sheep Milk 23-13% 950,000 1,600 156,500 19,800 (10) Cautic Milk 23-13% 950,000 1,600 156,500 19,800 (10) Cautic Milk 23-13% 950,000 1,600 156,500 19,800 (10) Cautic Milk 23-13% 950,000 1,600 156,500 100 (20) Sheep Milk 1 1% 20,000 1,600 156,500 100 (20) Sheep Milk 23-12% 920,000 1,600 156,500 100 (20) Sheep Milk 23-12% 950,000 1,600 100,000 100 (20) Sheep Milk 23-12% 950,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 1,700 (20) Sheep Milk 23-12% 950,000 100,000 100,000 1,700 1,700 100,000 1,70	Camel Hide		42,400	3,000	21,100	٥	ğ		
(15) Cautic Hide 87 48% 89,100 800 10,100 4,800 (15) Sheep Skin 167 92% 261,250 2,500 11,700 38,300 8,300 Sim & Lide Total Total To 69% 91,000 30,000 12,000 8,300 30,000 138,800 30,000 138,800 30,000 138,800 30,000 100,000 138,800 30,000 100,000 100 100,000 100 100 100 10	(14) Horse Hide		16,000	200	3,200	1,200	ģ		
(16) Sheep Skin 167 92% 261.250 2,500 41,700 38,300 (17) Goat Skin 126 95% 93,000 30,000 12,000 8,300 (18) Horre Milk 4 2% 252,000 1,300 138,800 3,000 (19) Cautle Milk 2 1.15% 95%,000 1,500 138,800 19,800 (20) Sheep Milk 1 1.5% 95,000 1,600 156,500 19,800 (20) Sheep Milk 1 1.5% 95,000 1,600 156,500 19,800 70 and or Average 180 99% 3,614,500 14,800 482,400 476,900 7 2,000 (20) Sheep Milk 1 1.5% 250,000 1,600 181,500 17,000 (20) Potatoes 3 2% 25%,000 100,000 183,300 1,700 (20) Potatoes 3 2% 25%,000 100,000 183,300 1,700 (20) Potatoes 3 2% 25%,000 100,000 183,300 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Beat) 3 2% 200,000 100,000 183,300 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 100,000 126,700 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Beat) 3 2% 200,000 100,000 126,700 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 25,000 102,000 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 25,000 102,000 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 25,000 102,000 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 25% 200,000 100,000 126,700 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 2,500,000 25,000 102,000 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 2,500,000 25,000 102,000 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 2,500,000 25,000 102,000 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 2,500,000 2,000 25,000 1,700 32,300 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 2,500,000 2,000 25,000 1,700 32,300 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 3 2% 2,500,000 2,000 25,000 1,700 32,300 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 14 8% 200,000 1,000 20,000 24,000 1,700 (20) Vegetable (Carross) 14 8% 7,700,000 1,000 24,000 24,000 1,700	(15) Caute Hide	•	89,100	00 %	10,100	4,800	8		
(17) Goad Skin 126 69% 93,000 300 (2,000 8,300 (18) More Milk 4 2% 375,000 1,500 13,890 3,000 (18) More Milk 4 2% 950,000 1,500 156,500 19,800 (20) Sheep Milk 1 1 1% 20,000 1,600 156,500 19,800 (20) Sheep Milk 2,13% 95% 3,614,500 1,600 1,600 156,500 19,800 (20) Sheep Milk 2,13% 250,000 1,600 1,600 1,500 1,000 1,000 (2) Sheep Milk 2,13% 25,650,000 1,600 1,600 1,600 1,700 (2) Potation Average 180 99% 3,614,500 1,4,800 482,400 4,76,900 7, 20,000 (2) Potation Carrotte Sheet Sheep Milk 2,2% 250,000 1,000 1,20,000 1,200 (3) Vegetable (Carrotte) 3 2% 200,000 6,000 1,20,000 1,200 (4) Vegetable (Carrotte) 3 2% 200,000 2,000 1,20,000 1,20,000 1,300 1,000 (5) Vegetable (Carrotte) 3 2% 2,000 0 1,000 1,100 32,300 (4) Vegetable (Carrotte) 3 2% 2,000 0 1,100 32,300 (5) Pension and Insurance 64 35% 2,00,000 2,000 2,100 34,100 32,300 (5) Pension and Insurance 64 35% 2,00,000 1,000 0 6,400 1,100 0 6,400 1,000 1	~	-	261,250	2,500	41,700	38,300	26.9	1	
Skin.&. Elide, Total 126 92% 282,500 1,300 134,800 3,000 3,000 134,800 3,000 134,800 3,000 134,800 3,000 136,800 1,500 156,500 15,8	_		93,000	8	12,000	8,300	17.	:	
(18) Honse Milk, 4 276, 375,000 1,34,300 1,34,300 3,000 (19) Sheep Milk, 23-1376, 950,000 1,600 1,500 156,500 19,800 (20) Sheep Milk & 23-1376, 20,000 1,600 156,500 19,800 20,000 1		7	287.500	1300	27,400	52,600	잹	: .	
(19) Cartie Milk 23 13% 950,000 1,600 156,500 19,800 100 Milk & D.0000 1.600 156,500 19,800 100 Milk & D.0000 1.600 1.600 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	(38)		375,000	30,000	138,800	3,000	Š		
flitk 1 1% 20,000 . 20,000 100 Daity_Total 23 13% 250,000 1,600 181,500 22,200 Average 180 99% 3,614,500 14,800 482,400 476,500 Average 180 99% 3,614,500 1,600 482,400 476,500 Average 180 256,000 100,000 183,300 48,000 1c (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 6,000 102,000 1,700 1c (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 6,000 102,000 1,700 1c (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 1,700 1,800 Average 182 100% 1,989,700 78,450 1,800 1,700 1ses 2 356,000 2,000 25,100 35,700 1ses 3 1,240,000 2,000 27,100 33,100 1ses 3 356,000 1,000	8		000'056	1,600	156,500	19,800	3%		
Average 180 99% 3,614,500 1,600 181,500 22,920 Average 180 99% 3,614,500 14,200 482,400 476,500 7 3 2% 5,650,000 24,000 2,911,300 48,000 18,200 3 2% 250,000 100,000 181,300 3,000 1,700 1e (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 6,000 102,000 1,700 1,700 1e (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 126,700 2,100 1e (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 126,700 2,100 1e (Carross) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 126,700 1,700 1,300 Average 182 100% 1,999,700 78,450 .	(20) Sheep Milk	8 <u>5</u>	20,000		20,000	2	ģ		:
Average 180 99% 3.614,500 14,800 482,400 476,900 7 3 2% 5,650,000 24,000 2,911,300 48,000 1,700 16 (Carroux) 3 2% 200,000 100,000 183,300 1,700 1,700 16 (Carroux) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 102,000 1,700 16 (Carroux) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 102,000 1,700 1,800 Average 182 100% 1,989,700 78,450 1,174,000 32,300 1,300 and Insurance 38 21% 350,000 2,000 20,000 82,800 17,300 and Insurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 94,200 33,100 and Insurance 64 35% 7,003,000 1,000 94,200 124,700 1 1,82 100% 13,677,500 1,000 656,500 658,200 10,800 656,500 658,200 10	Milk & Dairy Total	•	250,000	0091	181.500	22,900	벍		
1 2% 5,650,000 24,000 12,911,300 48,000 16 (Carrots) 2 2% 250,000 100,000 183,300 3,000 1,700 16 (Carrots) 3 2% 200,000 100,000 102,000 1,700 16 (Cacumber) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 126,700 1,700 16 (Cacumber) 3 2% 200,000 25,000 108,300 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,989,700 78,450 - 56,600 1,700 1,700 1,800 1,800 1,700 1,800 1,700 1,800 1,700 1,800 1,700 1,800 1,700	Total or Average	•	3,614,500	14,800	482,400	476,900	72%		
1 2% 5,650,000 24,000 12,911,300 48,000 16 (Carrots) 3 2% 250,000 100,000 183,300 5,000 1,700 16 (Carrots) 3 2% 200,000 100,000 102,000 1,700 16 (Cacumber) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 126,700 1,700 16 (Cacumber) 3 2% 200,000 25,000 108,300 1,800 1,									
1 2% 5,000,000 12,000 183,300 48,000 16 (Carrots) 3 2% 200,000 100,000 183,300 5,000 1,000 183,300 1,000 182,300 1,000 182,300 1,000	2. Crop Income	1	300				. 1		
te (Carrots) 3 2% 250,000 100,000 102,000 1,700 166 (Carrots) 3 2% 250,000 100,000 102,000 1,700 166 (Carrots) 3 2% 250,000 25,000 102,000 1,700	(1) Wheat	2	000'059'5	24,000	2,911,300	48,000	× .		
te (Carrotes) 3 2% 200,000 6,0000 102,000 1,700 te (Bank) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 102,000 1,700 1,700 te (Bank) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 106,000 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,174,000 3,2,300 1,800 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,800 1,700 1,000 68,400 1,240 1,247,000 1,000 2,14,000 1,24,700 1,247,000 1,000 2,14,000 1,24,700 1,24,700 1,247,000 1,000 2,14,000 1,24,700 1,24,700 1,000 656,500 658,200 1,000 1,000 656,500 658,200 1,000	(Z) Polatoes	27.	250,000	000'001	183,300	000	Š		
le (Seat) 3 2% 200,000 80,000 125,000 1,300 Average 182 100% 1,989,700 78,450 . 56,600 ites 5 3% 5,600,000 20,000 1,174,000 32,300 ites 25 14% 1,240,000 2,000 267,100 36,700 d Chedit 0 0% 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 and Insurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 94,200 33,100 Average 106 58% 7,035,000 1,000 214,000 124,700 1	(3) Vegetable (Carrots)	K. 1	200,000	000	102,000	1,700	8		
let Cucumber) 3 2% 200,000 25,000 108,300 1,800 Average 182 100% 1,989,700 78,450 56,600 sies 5 3% 5,600,000 20,000 1,174,000 32,300 tance 38 21% 350,000 5,000 82,800 17,300 d Credit 0 0% 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 and Insurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 84,200 33,100 Average 106 58% 7,035,000 1,000 24,200 124,700 1 182 100% 13,677,500 1,000 656,500 658,200 10	(4) Vegetable (Beat)	3 2%	200,000	80.000	126,700	2,100	ર્જ		
Average 182 100% 1,989,700 78,450 - 56,600 ales 5 3% 5,600,000 20,000 1,174,000 32,300 and Insurance 38 21% 350,000 5,000 82,800 17,300 d Credit 0 0% 0 0,000 1,000 94,200 33,100 and Insurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 94,200 33,100 Average 106 58% 7,035,000 1,000 214,000 124,700 10	(5) Vegetable (Cucumber)		200,000	25,000	108,300	1.800	Š		
ales 5 3% 5,600,000 20,000 1,174,000 32,300 and 25 14% 1,240,000 2,000 2,000 26,7100 36,700 and 10,800 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Total or Average		1,989,700	78,450	•	26,600	\$		
ales 5 3% 5,600,000 20,000 1,174,000 32,300 and 25 14% 1,240,000 2,000 267,100 36,700 36,700 and losurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 94,200 33,100 and losurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 94,200 33,100 and losurance 14 8% 300,000 1,000 24,000 5,300 Average 106 58% 7,035,000 1,000 214,000 124,700 10 182 100% 13,677,500 1,000 656,500 658,200 10									
sies 5 3% 5,600,000 20,000 1,174,000 32,300 and control 25 14% 1,240,000 2,000 267,100 36,700 and linsurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 94,200 17,300 dud insurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 94,200 33,100 Average 106 58% 7,035,000 1,000 214,000 124,700 182 100% 13,677,500 1,000 656,500 658,200 10	3. Other Income								
25 14% 1,240,000 2,000 267,100 36,700 d.Credit 0 0% 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(1) Other Sales		2,600,000	20,000	1,174,000	32,300	3,6		
lance 38 21% 350,000 5,000 82,800 17,300 d Credit 0 0% 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(2) Wago		1,240,000	7,000	267,100	36,700	8		
d Credit 0 0% 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(3) Remmistance	• •	350,000	2,000	82,800	17,300	36		
and Insurance 64 35% 200,000 1,000 94,200 33,100 14 8% 300,000 10,000 68,400 5,300 Average 106 58% 7,035,000 1,000 214,000 124,700 10 182 100% 13,677,500 1,000 656,500 658,200 10	(4) Loan and Credit		0	Ö	0	0	Š		
Average 106 58% 7,035,000 10,000 68,400 5,300 124,700 1 1 182 100% 13,677,500 1,000 656,500 658,200 10	(5) Pension and Insurance		200,000	000.	94,200	33,100	\$		
Average 106 58% 7,035,000 1,000 214,000 182 100% 13,677,500 1,000 656,500	(6) Others		300,000	0000	68,400	8,300	200	:	
182 100% 13,677,500 1,000 656,500	Total or Average	*	7,035,000	00.	214,000	124,700	% 61		
	4, Total Income		13,677,500	000'1	656,500	658,200	300%		

Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November, 1996.

Table V-3.16 Average Household Income of Herder's Households

•			l			G	(Unit: 1g per houehold)		
:	frame	Ę	Number of	Maximum	Minimum		Test	2 T	
	T(C)II	Hous	Households	Chise	Case	Age: DAY	Households		
	I. Livetock Income								
	(1) Live Carrel	4	8¢	420,000	\$0,000	131,400	10,600	ķ.1	
	(2) Live Horse	X	30	500,000	20,000	97,400	30,200	%	
	(3) Live Cattle	\$	48%	880,000	2,000	151,400	76,600	14%	
	(4) Live Sheep	Ž,	67%	2,600,000	4,000	212,500	149,000	36%	
	(5) Live Goat	%	32%	450,000	2,000	52,700	17,600	75 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15	
1	Live Apimal Total	4	Š	3.265.000	400	414.100	283.900	ş	
:	(6) Cattle Block Meat	L.	٠, ب	200,000	32,000	90,700	1,600	Š	
	(7) Sheep Block Mean	'n	ě.	510,000	40,000	169,200	4,900	¥	
:	Block Meat Total	Ø	38	210,000	40,000	186.300	00.9	81	
	(8) Camel Hard Hair	57	3.3	200,000	99	12,300	3,900	7	
	(9) Horse Hair	. 2	178	3,090	3 8.	000'1	<u>8</u>	%	
	(10) Cattle Hair	8	1%	16,000	8	4,100	800	ž	
:	(11) Wool	133	73%	146,300	720	20,700	15,800	36	
	(12) Cashmere	92	×83	1,600,000	4,500	106,500	98,500	17%	
	Anima! Hair Total	69.	23%	1,600,000	8	122.500	118,800	218	
	(13) Camel Hide	63	5.	42,400	3,000	21,100	φ	ક્ર	
	(14) Horse Hide	69	38%	16,000	200	3,100	1,200	86	
	(15) Cattle Hide	50	45%	89,100	800	9,400	4,400	ě	
	(16) Sheep Skin	8	88.7	261,250	2,500	39,400	36.300	*	
	(17) Goat Skin	12	%	93,000	8	11,900	8,300	*	
	Skin & Hide Total	3	939	282 500	21.700	\$400	50.200	8	
	(18) Horse Milk	4	2%	375,000	30,000	138,800	3,200	<u></u>	
	(19) Cattle Milk	2	13%	950,000	1.600	156,500	20,700	8,4	
	(20) Sheep Milk	-	<u>.</u>	20,000	20,000	20,000	8	8	
		13	73%	950,000	1,600	181.500	24,000	80	
	Total or Average	5	95%	3,614,500	14,800	486,300	483,400	85%	
	2. Crop Income						*:		
:	(I) Wheat	m ·	£2	24,000	24,000	24,000	8	\$	
	(2) Potatoes	7	<u>-</u>	200,000	100,000	20,000	1,700	Š	
	(3) Vegetable (Carrots)	64	<u>.</u>	200,000	100,000	150,000	1,700	Š	
	(4) Vegetable (Beat)	2	<u>-</u>	200,000	100,000	150,000	1,700	Š	
-	(5) Vegetable (Cucumber)	H	6 5	200,000	100,000	150,000	1,700	É	
	Total or Average	m	38	900,000	24,000	308,000	6,900	8	
					*.			:	
	3. Other Income		; ; ;					:	
	(1) Other Sales	₹	, 14	150,000	20,000	67,500	1.600	\$	
	(2) Wage	2	<u>\$</u>	919,500	2,000	180,400	19,700	86	
	(3) Remmittance	¥	861	350,000	2,000	79,300	15,500	ķ	
	(4) Loan and Credit	0	Š	٥	0	0	•	\$	
	(5) Pension and Insurance	65	7.	200,000	000'1	95,500	7,000	\$	
	(6) Others	7	86 30	300,000	10,000	68,400	5,500	₩.	
:	Total or Average	8	55%	1.074.500	000	132,700	76,300	13%	
					•				
-	4. Total Income	282	8	2,730,100	82,400	592,600	266,600	86	
i			:						

Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November, 1996.

Table V-3.18 Average Household Income of Khangai Khövsgul

(Unit: Tg per houchold)

Average in Total Sample Households

	:			(Uni	(Unit: Tg per houehold)	ם			.			(G
Yem	Number of Households	Maximum Case	Minimum	Average	Average in Total Sample			Item	Number of Households	Maximum Case	Minimum Case	Average
				-	STORY PROPERTY				-			
1, Livetock Income	: 1.			1.				I. Livetock Income				
(1) Live Camel	8 17%	:	000 09	129,300	22,500	4%		(1) Live Camel	% 0	0	•	ç
(2) Live Horse	8 17%	,	40,000	81.900	,	%		(2) Live Horse	•	160,000	30,000	72,000
(3) Live Cattle	, i	,	44 ×00	183,600		12%	:	(3) Live Cattle		300,000	20,000	107,000
(4) Live Sheep		~	10,000	378,800	•	20%		(4) Live Sheep	_	480,000	10,000	101,700
(5) Live Goat	١,	:	14,000	58,200	i.	3%		(5) Live Coat	7 18%	120,000	000,	29,700
Live Animal Total	319 XZ	<u> </u>	16,000	480.800	•	20%		Live Animal Total	13 20%	\$47,000	00011	190,800
(6) Cattle Block Meat	3, 78		72,000	90,700		1%	:	(6) Carrie Block Mear	Š O	0	0	0
(7) Sheep Block Meat	4 8%		40,000	84,000	7.300	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(7) Sheep Block Meat	1 3%	210,000	\$10,000	210,000
Block Meat Total	۰ ۱۱%	~	40.000	121,600		- M		Block Mear Total	新 T	210,000	210,000	210.000
(8) Camel Hard Hair	17 37%	14,000	2,000	7,800	-			(8) Carnel Hard Hair	8	0	•	٥
(9) Horse Hair	7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7		8	00% 800		Š		(9) Horse Hair	850	1,600	<u>8</u>	008 -
(10) Cattle Hair	7 15%		210	2,000		ජ්		(10) Cattle Hair	% 20% ∞	5,330	Ş	7400
(11) Woo!			720	006.61		28	, r , r , r	(11) Wool	29 73%	146,300	360	21,700
(12) Cashmere			7,200	00.200	• *	28%		(12) Cashmere	\$ C	220,000	2,000	41.600
Animal Hair Total	4500T 64	9	20.970	182.900		318		Animal Hair Total	स्त्र स्टब्स	114.200	2500	53 100
(15) Canel Alco	× 7 .		8 8	2 6		£ 8		(15) Canel Arde	5 6	0 6	9	0
(14) Horse Ride	4.47		9	7700		£6		(14) Horse Hide	33%	8,000	8	3.400
(15) Cattle Hige	\$ 57 C		96,	8,		\$!		(15) Cattle Hide	13 33%	30,000	8	008.6
		135,000	4,200	380	ŧ.	£.		(10) Sheep Skin	388	100,000	0000	30,900
(1/) Coat Skin		2,000	002.	18,100		38	٠.	(17) Goat Skin	17 43%	12,800	8	4,500
SKID & FUGE LOSE		700007	300	8	000	គ្នី ៖			다. 다.	000 801	8	35.900
(10) mass mark	\$ 8 0 0	> 0	0	5 c	- C	\$ 5		(10) Good Wilk	- I.	30,000	0000	30,000
Alloward (CC)		> <	>			\$ 8		(20) Change Milk	% C C	360,000	90.	132,300
Mile & Daile Total	5 6	,	, c	9 6		: E		Milk & Daint Total	5 6		. 65	0
Total or Average	=	3,614,500	42 500	× 200 ×	548.300 V	200	:	Total or Average	12	210,800	38	25.5
9		2		À 1						200	3	200
2. Crop Income				. *				2. Crop Income				
(I) Wheat	1 2%	24,000	24,000	24.000		9%		(1) Wheat	% 0	0	٥	٥
(2) Potatoes	11 15	200,000	100,000	150,000	_	· 8		(2) Poratoes		٥	0	0
(3) Vegetable (Carrots)	2 4%	200,000	100,000	150,000	_	*		(3) Vegetable (Carrots)	8	٥	0	0
(4) Vegetable (Boat)	۲. را چې ا	200,000	100,000	20,000		&	٠	(4) Vegetable (Beat)	\$ O	0	0	٥
(2) Vegetable (Cucumber)	* 1	200,000	300,000	0000		8		(5) Vegetable (Cucumber)	6 0	0	0	0
loai of Average	4	900'009	28,000	000,800	80.02	3%		lotal or Average	%0 0	0	٥	•
3. Other Income			:					1 Other Imme				
(1) Other Sales	1 2%	200,000	200,000	200,000	400	š		(1) Other Sales	3%	20.000	20.000	30,000
(2) Wage	2 49	200,000	%0000 %0000	140,000		*		(2) Wage	4 10%	130,000	2,000	70.000
(3) Remmittance		0	0	0	0	%		(3) Remmittance	Š	0	0	٥
(4) Loan and Credit		0	0	0	0	8		(4) Loan and Credit	% 0	0	0	٥
(5) Pension and Insurance	8 17%	120,000	42,000	76.500	13,300	2%		(5) Pension and Insurance	16 40%	192,000	1,000	98,800
(6) Others	Š	0	0	0	0 0	**0		(6) Others	5 13%	300,000	24,000	104,400
Total or Average	:				19,800	3%		Total or Average	24 60%	300,000	10,000	100,100
4. Total Income	46 100%	3.814.500	200	488,700	\$88 200 10092	k		4 Total Income	40 100%	008 012 1	900	767
	2				Antonia :					20000171	33.	26/200
						1						

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19-800 61.500 61.500 61.500 12.800 12.800 12.800 15.700 15.700 15.700 15.700 16.7000 16.700 16.700 16.700 16.700 16.700 16.700 16.700 16.700 16.7000 16.7 **888888**

8 4 8 8 7 2 8

500 7,000 0 39,500 13,100 60,100 367,600 100%

Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November, 1996.

Table V-3.19 Average Household Income of Central & Eastern

(Unit: Tg per houehold)
Average in
Total Sample
Households

Average

Ainimum Case

Table V-3.20 Average Household Income of Gobi Desert

8,800 51,800 67,800 195,100 44,100

83,800 178,900 171,900 247,100 88,300

70,000 30,000 20,000 4,000 4,000

				(Uni	(Unit: Tg per houehold)	হ্রা		. 1			•	
lea	Number of	Σ	Minimum	Average	Average in Total Sample				Item	Number of	Maximum	Ž
	Households	Case	Case	79.50	Households	1				Households	Care	١
		:				:		•				
i. Livetock Income				-				_	i. Livetock income			
(1) Live Camei		420,000	20,000	235,000					(I) Live Camel	4 :	000'00	
(2) Live Horse		175,000	20,000	76,800		9.50			(2) Live Horse	2,67	200,000	
(3) Live Carrie			\$,000	28,600		7.8			(3) Live Caule	15 39%	260,000	
(4) Live Sheep	45 90%		20,000	175,800	• •	2997			(4) Live Sheep	30 79%	1 400,000	:
(5) Live Goat	20 40%	000'09	8,000	23,700	٠	2%			(5) Live Goat	10 50%	450,000	
Live Animal Total	49 98%	1.553,000	94,000	323 700	317.400 S	52%		. :	Live Animal Total	33 22%	2,300,000	
(6) Cattle Block Meat	800	0	6	0	•	0%			(6) Cattle Block Meat	80 0	•	
(7) Sheep Block Meat	0 0%	6	0	0	0	0%	:		(7) Sheep Block Mean	80	•	
Block Meat Total	S O	ø	or	a	O	8			Block Meat Total	S O	OI :	
(8) Camel Hard Hair	21. 42%	130,000	009	9,500	4,000	1.8			(8) Camel Hard Hair	19 50%	200,000	
(9) Horse Hair	3 6%	3,090	750	200	100	8			(9) Horse Hair	6 16%	1,800	
(10) Cattle Hair	4 8%	8,250	S	4,200	300	850	٠	٠	(10) Cartle Hair	1 3%	11,700	
(11) Wool	35 70%	90,000	1,440	16,600	11.600	2%			(11) Wool	35 92%	105,000	
(12) Cashmere	4. 88%	390,000	4,500	57,900	21,000	8%		•	(12) Cashmere	37 97%	455,000	
Animal Rair Total	46 92%	\$44,000	8	72.900	7 00079	U.₹.			Animal Hair Total	38 100%	566,200	
(13) Camel Hide	- -	000'1	000	8		9%		-	(13) Camel Hide	960	0	
(14) Horse Hide	31 62%	16,000	200	3,300	2,000		:		(14) Horse Hide	14 37%	10,000	
(15) Cattle Hide	36 72%	36,000	2,000	8,500	6,100	18			(15) Cattle Hide	21 55%	89,100	
(16) Sheep Skin	44 88%	261,300	2,500	41.100		. %9			(16) Sheep Skin	38 100%	84,000	
(17) Goat Skin	34 68%	93,000	300	7,600	8,200	1%			(17) Coat Skin	31. 82%	75,000	
Skin & Hide Total	2001 03	282,500	4.500	49.500	49.520	358 358			Skin & Hide Total	38 100%	220,200	
(18) Horse Milk	3. 6%	7	000'09	175,000	10,500	296		:	(18) Horse Milk	% 0	0	
(19) Cartle Milk	9521 9	•	20,000	224,500	26,900	49%			(19) Cattle Milk	* 0	•	
(20) Sheep Milk	£ 7	20,000	20,000	20,000		\$			(20) Sheep Milk	60		٠.
Milk & Daio Total	क १८%	0000036	20,000	315.300		ä			Milk & Dairy Total	S O	а :	1.5
Total or Average	50 100%	2,769,400	26.200	471.600	471.720 7	77%			Total or Average	38 100%	3,067,400	
Carre Tanna	•								Const Language			
A STANDARD	1		<	•		· \$		•	Section 19	6		:
(A) Personal		•	> <) (> <	8 8	:		(c)		•	
(a) Young's		> <	> c	0	- ·	S 8	*.		(4) rodinos	\$ 8 > 0		
(a) Verenado (Caros)			> <			5 8	•		(3) Vegetable (Larrors)	\$ 8 5 c		
(4) regement (real)			> <		> c	5 8			(%) Vegetalific (Deat)	8 8	,	
Total or Australe		• C		> ,		8 8			Total or Automat		:	
		• : 	:			ŧ			29712.11		•	
3. Other Income	:	.;					: :	e i	3. Other Income			
(1) Other Sales	2 4%	150,000	80,000	115,000	4,600	100		:	(1) Other Sales	%		
(2) Wage	8 16%	: * `	72,000	259,100	,	7.7			(2) Wage	5 13%	444,000	
(3) Remmittance	25 50%	350,000	2,000	77,400		26%			(3) Remmittance	9 24%		
(4) Loan and Credit	8		0	0		*			(4) Loan and Credit	800	0	
(5) Pension and Insurance	23 46%	200,000	1,800	104,100	47,900	8%			(5) Pension and Insurance	15 39%	1.2	_
(6) Others	7 14%	168,000	10,000	47,300		. %1			(6) Others	2 5%		
Total or Average	42 84%	1.074,511	2,000	165.800	139,200 2	23%			Total or Average	23 61%	494,000	
	. !							*				
4. Total Income	20 100%	2,730,100	82,400	592,600	610,920 100%	૪		•	4. Total income	38 100%	3.194.600	_
	: :	:				:						

 $\vec{\epsilon}$: \vec

19,600 1,100 11,700 24,800 151,800 0

1,100 700 2,000 6,000 9,200

0 20 20 20 20 30 147.80 1.200 6.500 6.500 10.700 20.7000 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.7000 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.7000 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.7000 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.700 20.7000 20.700 20.70

> 3,300 11,800 39,300 13,100 52,700

0 1,200 2,000 6,000 800 10,300

Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in Octuber to November, 1996.

Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November, 1996.

684,600 100%

684,600

64,500

20,900 20,900 20,000 0 35,000 78,700

> 88,700 52,500 130,000

38,000 25,000 25,000

159,000 84,300

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805,900

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30,800

Table V-3.21 Average Household Income of Crop Households

				Ď	(Unit: Tg per houehold)	<u></u>						1	
	Number of	Maximum	Minman		Average in								COR. NUMBER OF
Item	Households		Sg.	Average	Total Sample Households		:	Income Size	Mongolian	Khangai	Eastern	Ē	O O
								3	Altai	Khuvsgul	Steppe	Desert	Household
i. Livetock income							:	A A	* *				
(1) Live Camel	800	0	0	Ö	\$			Sample Household	\$	3	ጽ	88	э¢
(2) Live Horse	%O O	0	•	0	8		:						
(3) Live Carte	2 25%	140,000	40,000	90,000	22,500 1%			1. Total Income (Tg. per household)		٠			
(4) Live Sheep	6 75%	800,000	40,000	221,300	166,000 6%					4 10%	1, 8,	- 38	•
(5) Live Goat	800		0	0 :	800			9	7 15%	6 15%	\$ 10%	13%	•
Live Animal Total	6 75%	800.000	40,000	251,300	188,500 7%			9	6 13%	\$ 13%	7 14%	5 13%	•
(6) Cattle Block Meat	8			0				300,001 to 400,000	8 17%	8 20%	11 22%	4 11%	3. XXF.
(7) Sheep Block Meat	8	0	•	0	500	,		400,001 to 500,000	8 17%	7 1%%	481 6	4 4	•
Block Ment Total	4 75%	\$10,000	(W) (S)	002 981	2			500,001 to 600,000	\$ 11.8	*01 *	2 4%	2 5%	•
(S) Carrel Hard Hair	8 C		o c		3 6	SI .		2	28	401 · 4	8 16%	7 18%	3 38%
(9) Morre Hair	. e		•		, e			2	(1) \$2		7 48	2.00	
(10) Carle Hair		> C	> 0	9 9	S 8	· ·		_	1 2%	3%	2.3	13.8	13%
(1)	**************************************		2	্	0 00 1			•	2 4%		3 6%	3%	
(12) Cachman	5. 67%		20.05	0000		e .•		2	4	**	· •	2.58	1
Animal Hair Total	200		QU QC	58.200	٠.			Total	46 100%	40 100%	\$0 100%	38 100%	× 100%
(13) Came! Hide	8		C	C		ع. ك							
(14) Horse Hide	13%	8	8.000	8,000	. 1			2. Livestock Income (Tg. per	household)				
(15) Caule Hide	6 75%		2000	18.800				0 to 100,000	8 17%	8 20%	4 8	%8 ₽	13%
(16) Sheep Skin	7 88%	. 	18,000	93.700	82,000 3%			100,001 to 200,000	7 15%	7 18%	7 14%	7 18%	134
Ī	5 63%		2,000	13,400	8,400 0%	ia		2	10 22%	7 18%	8 16%	× 21%	•
Skin & Hide Total	7 88%		23,000	120,500	105.400	. 64		ġ	6 13%	10 25%	9 18%	\$ 13%	
	\$0		0	0			:	2	5 :1%	38	10 20%	2 5%	2 25%
(19) Cattle Milk	<u>к</u> о 0	0	0	0	800		:	9	7 4 4 8		5 TOF	4	134
(20) Sheep-Milk	6 0		0	0	800			9	1 2%	% €	8 5	<u>*</u>	13%
Milk & Dairy Total	2021		0097	192,100					1 2.4	# -	***	3%	
Total or Average	7 88%	992,500	45,000	385,800	337,500 13%				74	1.34	• •	4	•
!	٠					1		200,001 16 2,000,000			ž S	3.5	• ;
2. Crop income				:			'	Section and more				× 0	- 13A
(1) Wheat	2 25%	vi.	3,060,000	4,355,000				Total	46 100%	40 100%	% % %	86 88 88	% 00 %
(2) Potatoes	13%	21	250,000	250,000					4				
(3) Vegetable (Carrots)	9681		0000	9.000				-	enoid)	. 60			
(4) Vegelanie (Beat)	857 ·		0000	80,000			•	000,000		8.7. Y	R 27 0	4.00 47 6.00 6.	7
(5) Vegetable (Cucumber)	10%		000,52	000			:			8 8	407 0	9,0°	£87.
10/21 or Average	\$.84 1	0000000	356,000	3,015,300	1,134,000 43%				-	2 4	£ 0	• ;	
										ė .	•	9. F	•
s. Cher meome		000 000		900 000		:		2 5	£ 2	•		ج م	•
	8.5° - 1	2,000,000	000,000,000	000,000,0				2 9	£ .	•	•		
(Z) Permittees	86.0	00000	00000	8,6	8.CT 00C 000			-	, ,		• •		RC:
(4) I one and Credit	200	2000	2000	34.				2	•	•	•		•
(5) Pension and Insurance	, v	COPAY	200	\ \{\bar{\chi}{\chi}\}				2			•		
(6) Others) C	0	200	3				2	•	36	•	*	•
Total or Average	6 75%	7,035,000	290,000	1,568,900	4			Total	400 24	40 100%	\$00 100%	38 100%	\$ 100%
4. Total Income	2001	005 779 51	173 000	2 645 (70)	2 648 300 1008		:	Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team during October to December 1008	ducted by the II	CA Study Tes	an during Oct	there to Decor	. 300 300 300 300
	2		Amaio	non-to-on-or-									
							:						

(Unit: number of household)

Table V-3.22 Income Distribution of Sample Households

Total

182

40 100%

Table V-3.23 Average Household Expenditure and Food Consumption of Total Sample Households

						1	
	P.L. makes of	Maximum	Minimum		Average in	•	
Item	Households	Case	Case	Average	Total Sample Households		٠.
					:		
1. Livetock Production Cost		*					
(1) Hired labor	3 2%	120,000	40,000	73,300	1,200	6%	
(2) Shade Repairing	43 24%	370,000	006.1	37,200	8,800	*	
(3) Moving	68 37%	110,000	3,500	38,400	14,300 2	25%	
(4) Freezed semen	•	•	•	i	•		
(S) Artificial Insemination	•	•	•		•		
(6) Food & Podder	80 33%	156,000	2,000	26,700	8,800	261	
(7) Water surrolly		34.020	2.100	13,500		80	
(S) Elect	•	630,000	1.400	55,200		17.5	1
(9) Rope & strings		45,000	8	2,000		*	
(10) Transportation		85,000	8	12,800		2.5%	
(11) Vereninary		25,400	45	4,000		8 ⁴	
(12) Animal tax		230,000	1,350	26,700		850	
(13) Animal Insurance		42,400	3,000	21,100			
Total of Average	182 100%	1,989,700	•	٠	64,300	*	
	•	:					
2. Living Expense							
(1) Food	182 100%	767,700	37,800	229,100	229,100 39	PE	
(2) Daily goods		139,040	1.440	30,500	30,300	5%	1
(3) Books & press		30,240	98	8,500	0. 004.1	250	
(4) Furniture	113 73%	747,000	1.200	60.400	44,100	7%	
(5) Clothes & Shes	Ĭ.	1,039,000	2,000	138,100		7.3% 13.4%	
(6) Health & Medical	141 77%	300.000	300	16,200	12,500 2	2%	
(7) Education	69 38%	800,000	99	57,000	21,600 4	4%	
(8) Transport	37. 20%	30,000	\$50	16,300		-84 -84	
(9) Communication	51. 28%	000 09	200	15,100	٠.	<u>₹</u>	
(10) Remmittance to Others		183,000	000	35,800		3%	:
(11) Repayment of credit	٠.	260,000	8	76,900	1	2%	٠
Total or Average	182 100%	1.989,700	78,450	•	98 000'605	%9% **	
3. Other Expense	105 58%	1,500,000	200	33,300	19,200	3%	
4. Total Expenditure	182 100%	2,730,100	82,400	592,600	592,500 100%	ıξ	:
		:					4
Consumption of Foods (kg/household)	ousehold)						
(1) Wheat Flour	-	Š	22	538	538		
(2) Rice			?	\$6	Ş		
(3) Willet	50 27%		(1	37	2		
(4) Potatoes	\$16 31		rr,	2	73	:	
(5) Vegetables		1 1 2	-	33	5		
(6) Saits	170 93%		•	4.	45		

Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November, 1996.

Table V.3.24 Average Household Expenditure and Food Consumption of Herder's Households
(Unit: Tg per household)

Item	Households	Householde	Ş	Š	0		
						Households	اچ
1 Usuador Production Cort							
(1) Hind labor	~	Ę.	000009	0000	\$0.000	9	Š
(2) Shade Renairing	. 	25%	370,000	1.900	37,200	9,200	¥.
(3) Moving	*	38%	110,000	3,500	39,000	14,800	38
(4) Freezed semen	•	•	٠	•	ì	•	,
(5) Artificial Insemination	٠	•	1	1	4	•	•
(6) Feed & Fodder	55	32%	156,000	2,000	28,500	000'6	, 1,
(7) Water supply	د	73	34,000	2,100	13,500	200	Ś
(8) Fuel	4	23%	630,000	1,400	48,700	12,000	۶,
(9) Rope & strings	ጵ	8 7	45,000	\$00	7,000	1,400	Š
(10) Transportation	4	S S	85,000	200	12,400	10,100	ž
(11) Veterinary	Ä	%6X	25,400	45	4,100	3,600	5
(12) Animal tax	2	85	230,000	1,350	2,900	1,700	Š
(13) Animal Insurance	ب	ď.	42,400	3,000	21,100	8	Ş
Total or Average	<u>%</u>	97%	729,400	300	65,200	63,200	2
2. LIVING EXPERSE	5	1040	767 7.75	27 800	230,100	50	200
1	70	3	30,000	97	20,50	92.02	8
(2) Daily goods	<u> </u>	5	139,040	750	865	8	
(3) Books & press	?	-	04706	œ.	3000	3	> :
(4) Furniture	33	76%	747,000	200	60,400	2 2 2	er er
(5) Clothes & Shes	200	02%	1,039,000	2,000	138,100	135,100	23%
(6) Health & Medical	4	× ×	300,000	200	16,200	12,500	28
(7) Education	જ	404	800,000	8	57,000	21,600	4
(8) Transport	33	21%	130,000	. 550	16,300	3,300	<u>-</u> 2
(9) Communication	5	8	90,000	800	15.100	4,200	4
(10) Remmittance to Others	8	51%	183,000	000	35,800	17,300	38
(11) Repayment of credit	\$	14%	560,000	200	76,900	10,100	3,8
Total or Average	174	88	1,989,700	78,500	501,300	501.100	8
3. Other Expense	ē	588	1,500,000	5 00	34,000	19,700	86
*	1		:			-	
4. Total Expenditure	174	174 100%	2,730,100	82,400	584,300	584,000	8
5. Consumption of Foods (kg/household)	schold						
	174	2001	9'00'9	130	3	¾	
(2) Rice	<u>3</u>	86%	÷05		\$	ŝ	
(3) Miller	4	27%	900	63	6 £	=======================================	
(4) Potatoes	∽	39%	430	E.	\$	5	
(5) Vegetables	H	13%	8		8	50	
sites (6)	162	9,50	230	•	44		
			***		?	;	

Table V-3.25 Average Housebold Expenditure and Food Consumption in Mongolian Altai

Item	Number of Households	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Average in Total Sample	e o		
					Households	<u>.</u>		
1. Livetock Production Cost		118					1	
(1) Hired labor	- 2%	000'09	•	000'09	1,300	8	. :	
(2) Shade Repairing	26 57%	370,000	3,500	40,600	22,900	, *1		
(3) Moving	34 74%	110,000	10,000	50,000	37,000	4 69		:
(4) Freezed semen		•	٠	•	i	•		
(5) Artificial Insemination	. 1)	•.	ı.	•	•	-	
(6) Feed & Fodder	23 50%	150,000	3,500	38,900	005.61	3%		
(7) Water supply	•	•	•	•	:	} :		
(8) Fuel	6 13%	000'09	009.6	32,400	4,200	£8	:	4
(9) Rope & strings	2.35	4,000	•	4,000	8	ક		
(10) Transportation	37 80%	80,000	9	15,100	12,100	200		-
(1i) Veterinary	37 80%	16,000	0011	4,500	3.600	%		
(12) Animal tax	4	7,350	1,350	3,700	8	ર્ટ		
(13) Animal Insurance	1 . 2%	3,000	•	3,000	8	Š		
Total or Average	4	729,400	•	•	101,100	200	- :	
	: .							
2 Living Expense								
(1) Food	46 100%	470,200	001.99	254,800	254,800	40%		:
(2) Daily goods	46 100%	69.800	\$,000	26,900	26,900	4%		-
(3) Books & press		30,240	2,500	13.700	2,400	Ś		
(4) Furniture	38 83%	295,000	2,500	48,000	39,600	6%	\$	
(5) Clothes & Shes	7	1,039,000	2,000	166,900	166,900	26%		
(6) Health & Medical		300,000	200	28,300	22,100	336		
(7) Education	8 17%	150,000	000'9	73,300	12,700	2%		
(8) Transport	7 15%	130,000	2.000	45,300	906'9	<u>.</u>		٠.
(9) Сотпинисации	% :: 	20,000	28	15,800	.78	8		
(10) Remmittance to Others	4	000'08	00000	22,000	4.800	1%		
(11) Repayment of credit	٠ د چ	4,200	2,500	3,400	8	કુ		
Total or Average	.	1.867.425	134,000	•	538,900	848		
3. Other Expense	34 74%	36,000	1,200	5,300	3,900	. 28		٠.
4. Total Expenditure	46 100%	1,943,200	15.200	84.18	643,900 100%	1004 1400		
•		:						
Consumption of Foods (kg/household)	sehold)	i i						
(1) Wheat Flour	46 100%	8	145	578	578			
(2) Rice		8	v)	<u>.</u>	7			
(3) Miller		8	14	7	14		•	
(4) Potatoes		430	m	8	51			٠
(5) Vegetables		150	2	\$	9			
(6) Salts	200.	200	9	ç	ę		1	
				,	•			

Source: Household Survey conducted by the JICA Study Team in October to November, 1996.

Table V-3.26 Average Household Expenditure and Food Consumption of Khangai Khövsgul

(Unit: Tg per houehold)

	X Ses	Households	Case	ğ	2	Howehold	Ś
		l					
1. Livetock Production Cost							
(1) Hired labor	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•
(2) Shade Repairing	00	20%	100,000	1,900	19,000	3,800	8
(3) Moving	7	88	36,000	6,300	18,300	3,200	8
(4) Freezod semen	•	•		•	•	•	•
(5) Artificial Insemination	•	•		•	•		•
(6) Feed & Fodder	90	20%	25,000	2,000	12,100	2,400	Ę
(7) Water supply	-	30	4.500	•	4,500	180	Š
(X) Fuel	oc :	20%	90,000	1,400	21,700	4,300	
(9) Rope & strings	•		. 1			•	•
(10) Transportation	æ	286	000'09	230	8.700	8,500	ķ
(11) Veterinary	8	586	16,000	450	3,900	3,800	<u>~</u>
(12) Animal tax	-	£	4,000	•	4,000	8	8
(13) Animal Insurance	M	% 8	42,400	9.050	21,500	1,600	Ś
Total or Average	4	•	153,700	200		27.800	969
Z. Living Expense	1	1		1	;		
(1) Food	4	Š	65X,700	37,800	175,400	175,400	38%
(2) Daily goods	\$	100%	66,850	% 300	28,200	28,200	8
(3) Books & press	∞	6 6 7	16,000	480	6,300	1,300	Ś
(4) Furniture	23	% %	282,000	3,000	\$ 500	38,200	8
(5) Clothes & Shes	33	95%	428,000	20,000	112,900	107,200	234
(6) Health & Medical	Ħ,	85%	257,000	8	18,900	16,100	Š
(7) Education	2	30%	800,000	2000	85,500	25,600	99
(8) Transport	13	33%	10,000	550	3,300	1.18	Š
(9) Communication	23	58%	90,000	000.1	19,000	10,900	8
(10) Remmittance to Others	'n	£.	50,000	\$,000	15,400	1,900	Š
(11) Repayment of credit	13	24	12,000	10,000	11,000	900	Š
Total or Average	4	•	:,876,550	78,450	406,500	406,500	88
3. Other Expense	8	200	153,700	8	27,900	26,400	8
4. Total Expenditure	4	100%	1,944,900	82,400	453,900	460,700	2600
5. Consumption of Foods (kg/household)	podes	~					
(1) Wheat Flour	3	800	4,000	120	539	513	
(2) Rice	32	80%	8	٣	45	×	
(3) Miller	0 0	20%	ያ	6	9	3	
(4) Potatoes	7	88	8	2	35	•	
(5) Vegetables	-	3%	12	•	12	0	
(6) Salts	ŝ	286	90 70 70 70	٠	\$2	48	
						2	

Table V-3.27 Average Kousehold Expenditure and Food Consumption in Central & Eastern

•	Number of	Ser of	Maximum	Minimum				
ltem	Households	holds	Case	Case	Average	Total Sample Households	.	
							. : :	
I. Livetock Production Cost	•	į			4	. 6	:	
(I) Hired tabor		4	40,000	•	40,000	908	ŝ	1
(2) Shade Repairing	•	3	165,000	2.500	37,100	4500	Ę	
(3) Moving	2	103 103	105,000	3,500	28,400	5,700	<u>2</u> 5	٠
(4) Freezed semen		1	•	•	•.	•		
(5) Artificial Insemination	•	•	•			•		
(6) Feed & Fodder	7	28.3	78,600	3,000	20,900	5,900	- % 1	
(7) Water supply	-	64	2,100	•	2,100			
(8) Fuel	17	7	114,000	1.400	37,600	12,800	2.0	
(9) Rope & strings	23	75	45,000	200	90,100	3,400	<u>ب</u>	
(10) Transportation	4	X675	85,000	38	13,400	11,500	2%	
(11) Veterinary	8	200	25.400	45	3,900	3 900	ě	٠.
(12) Animal tax	6	4	230,000	21,000	125,500	5,000	50	1
(13) Animal Insurance		·		•		•	•	
Total or Average	8		386,300	300		53,500	8	
•							: :	
2. Living Expence								
(1) Food	ጸ	2001 2003	767,700	60,140	249,200	249,200	43%	
(2) Daily goods	<u>\$</u>	888	90,975	1,440	35,900	35,100	. 59	
(3) Books & press	Ŋ	20%	15,600	2,000	6,200	99	Š	
(4) Furniture	38	76%	496,900	1,200	63,000	47,900	%%	
(5) Clothes & Shes	49	%86	524,710	20,000	116,500		50%	:
(6) Health & Medical	3	%O%	35,000	000'1	8,200	6.500	£.	
(7) Education	ม	Š	150,000	8	41,300	20,600	4%	
(8) Transport		14%	20,000	000.	\$,300	82	8	:
(9) Communication	6	20 <i>%</i>	40,000	00%*1	12,700	2,500	%	
(10) Remanitiance to Others	7	5.7 5.7	100,000	000	29,800	24,400	4%	
(11) Repayment of credit	9	12.5	\$60,000	8	124,100		38	:
Total or Average	8	•	1,640,060	138,090	•	\$16,600	%0%	
3. Other Expense	11	*	20,000	300	9,400	3.200	ş.	
4. Total Expenditure	8	100%	1,791,900	142,600	573,400	577,300 10	100%	
5. Consumption of Foods (kg/household)	poupso							
(1) Wheat Flour	8	80	000'9	83	562	295	:	
(2) Rice	45	80	360		\$	3		
(3) Miller	3	46%	900	6	\$	27		
(4) Potatoes	2	20%	8	iń.	20	OE.		
(5) Vegetables	•	39	\$	-	4	7		
(6) Salts	4	887%	*	0	8			

Source: Household Survey conducted by the IICA Study Team in October to November, 1996.

Table V-3.28 Average Household Expenditure and Food Consumption in Gobi Desert
(Unit: Tg per household)

i Kem	Number of Households	er of .	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Average in Total Sample	E & 2
1. Liverock Production Cost							•
(1) Hired labor	•	•	•:	•	1	•	٠
(2) Shade Repairing	IL.	% 8	112,800	2,000	26.900	4,500	<u>8</u>
(3) Moving	2	36%	72,000	7,560	30,800	12,200	13.3g
(4) Freezed semen			٠		•	•	٠
(5) Artificial Insemination	٠	,	٠	•	•	•	•
(6) Feed & Fodder	2	26%	156,000	5,400	28,500	7,500	*
	-	ķ	34,020	34,020	7,000 7,000	8	8
(8) Fuel	ü	32%	630,000	3,000	90,700	38,600	4
(9) Rone & strings	5 0	21%	32,450	057	9,800	2,100	Š
(10) Transportation	22	587	60,000	200	12,500	7,200	<u>*</u>
(11) Veterinary	38	74%	18,000	250	4,200	3,100	Ę
(12) Animal tax	m	898	8,350	4,200	6,400	\$	έ
(13) Animal Insurance		× ×	37,800	37,800	37,800	1,000	Š
Total or Average	%	•	729,400		•	67,600	26
	١			٠			
2. Living Expence		: :			:		
(I) Food		200	576,300	79.850	229,600	229,600	35.8
(2) Daily goods		8	139,040	6,750	33,000	33,000	ď.
(3) Books & press	ø	16%	1,000	98	7,300	1,200	Ś
(4) Furniture	ผ	\$ 0	747,000	1.500	81,100	49,100	¥
(5) Clothes & Shes	٣	974	884,000	9,300	144,200	140,400	
(6) Health & Medical	ĸ	%99	30,000	1,200	7,700	\$,100	ķ
(7) Education	90	47%	180,000	4,000	46,700	22,130	36
(8) Transport	٥	24%	40,000	3,000	20,800	900	8
(9) Communication	œ	13	30,000	3,000	11.400	2,400	ž
(10) Remmittance to Others	33	87%	183,000	90.	38,900	33,800	ς.
(11) Repayment of credit		32%	170,000	200	42,300	13,400	8
Total or Average	38	.•	1,989,700	135,450	•	235,000	<u>%</u>
3. Other Expense	×.	39%	1,500,000	8	153,800	60,700	8
4. Total Expenditure	85	8	2,730,100	135,500	663,300	663,300	860
Consumman of Foods (Nothweshold)	9000						
(1) Wheat Flour	38	38 1000	900	921	466	466	
(2) Rice	33.	92%	350	4	72	67	
(3) Millet	=	20%	5	01	58	. *	
(4) Potatoes	<u>م</u>	24.8	200	01	43	0	
(5) Vegetables	٥	24%	8		28	7	
(6) Salts	33	87%	98	9	4	39	
(7) Sugar	33	879	081	-	ដ	22	:

Table V-3.29 Average Household Expenditure and Food Consumption of Crop Households

(Unit: Tg per household)

	Households	- 1	ď	Care	Average	Total Sample Households	nple Mds	
1. Livetock Production Cost								
(1) Hired labor		13%	120,000	•	120,000	15,000	£ %	- '
(2) Shade Repairing	•	٠	•		•	•	•	
(3) Moving	14	25%	30,000	6.000	18,000	4,500	<u>*</u>	
(4) Freezed semen	•	•	•		•	•	•	
(5) Artificial Insemination	•	٠.,	•	•		•	•	
(6) Feed & Fodder	5	63%	12,000	2,000	6,100	3,800	Ś	
(7) Water supply	•	٠.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	•			
(8) Fuel	(4 (4	58	350,000	37,500	193,800	48,400	£\$	
(9) Rope & strings	•	. •	•		•		•	
(10) Transportation	.4	8	51,500	8	25,200	12,600	2,4%	
(11) Veterinary	٠,	88%	5,800	059	2,600	2,300		
(12) Animal tax		13%	1,500	1,500	1,500	82		
(13) Animal Insurance		t	•	•	•	•		:
Total or Average	DC	•	399,000	3,500	٠.,	86,800	* :	
A Links Depart		:					:	
The state of the s	3	È	80	9	000	900		
10001(1)	5 } • •	8 1 8 8	200,50	005,501	00% 177	00.127	4	
(2) Datiy goods	<u> </u>	8	32.5	93.7	005,7	7.500		
(3) Books & press		9	2,000	2,400	0000	2,500	•	
(4) Furniture	۰ د	3,5	142,500	7.500	006.69	\$2,400		
(5) Clothes & Shes	∞ ŏ	8	355,000	00 00 00 00	196,900	196,900	Ŋ	
(6) Health & Medical	9	75.7	40,000	700	15,800	8		
(7) Education	6	7.4	180,000	10,000	75,000	8,30		
(8) Transport	-	13%	20,000	20,000	•	2,500		
(9) Communication	89 89	88	20,000	000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	7,300	4.500		
(10) Remmittance to Others	8	63%	120,000	30,000	70,000	43,800		
(11) Repayment of credit	7	25%	450,000	113,400	281,700	70.400	Š.	
Total or Average	3 0	•	032340	291.350	1	980,000	% %	
3. Other Expense	4 X	\$0%	36.800	4,800	14,500	7,300	8	- 10 m
4. Total Expenditure	% 001 %	奖	1,153,100	305,300	774,100	774,100	500	
5. Consumption of Foods (kg/household)	schold)	1	: .:				,	
(1) Wheat Flour	×	\$00 <u>+</u>	800	250	488	488		
(2) Rice	. 7	88.76	9	· •	31.	27	1	
(3) Miller	ب ج	38%	8	S	12	4		
(4) Potatoes	5. 6.	63%	8	8	110	\$. :	
(5) Vegetables	33	38%	ጸ	Y)	77	∞	: :	
(6) Salts	<u>≈</u>	80	ጽ	8	¥	r .		
		2000	•	•	£			

Table V-4.1 Results of Herders & Farmers Interview: 1&2 General Information (1/2)

Se a		Sample		Location		Prevous	N.	. ol Lives	ock	Vamber		Mala	Fa	ney Men	ice s Fema		Total	No. of Khot
No.		Code	Aimag	Sum	Agro-Ecological	Occupation	Own	En-	Total	ship	315	15.60	। हाड	<u>\$15</u>		1 56€	FOLD	Ai
		NOT !	Oundgribi	Erdene da'ay	Region Gobi Desert	Kardar	333	1°.61	333	member	3.3	,,,,,	 -4,3 -	 " "	1,0,00	1	3	-:- -
ż		N-02	Gundgobi	Erdeneda'ay	Gobi Desert	Brigade Oriel	525	l ē	525	member	2	2	l à	3	5	1	9	
3		N-03	Oundaybi	Erdenedalay	Gobi Desert	Orlyar	95	0	95		3	1	1	1	1	1	6	
i		N-M	Dundgobi	Erdeneda!ay	Gobi Desert	Herder	\$15	0	515	• •	5	2	1	1	3			,
5		N-05	Oundgobi	Salkhari-Ovoo	Gobi Desert	Harder	630	230	860	member	2	. 3		2	1 1	1 1		5
8		N/6	Overshangai	Sant	Steppe	Accountant	343	370	713	n:ember	-3		1 1		1		5	•
7		N-07	Ovčrkhancai	Sant	Steope	Nerder form 1989	213	162	375	ายตัวเล	1	1	1		1 1	1	1 1	•
6		N-08	Ovõruhangai	Bayangol	Stepça	Construction worker	: 17	0	77	member	1	1	1	5	! 1	1 .:		1
9		N-09	Ově Ahangai	Zuunbayan-Ulaan,	Steppe	Harder	129	0	129	member		1		2	!	1	5	•
10		N-10	Ovčrkhangai	Oʻzit	Steppe	Harder	121	121	242	member				- 2	1-1-	4.1.11		
111		K-1(Overchangei	Ölzirt Bavan-Öndör	Steppe	Brigade Chief	230	79	309	member member	ì	2	1	2		1	10	
12		N-12	Ovõdhangai	Bayan-Ondor	Stappe	Herder Hundler/Herder	113	Ó	113	member	i	2	l i	۱ '	2	1 : 17	6	
13		K-13	Ovodhannai Ovodhannai	Bayan-Ondor	Steppe Steppe	Driver	195	Ĭ	195	HEATING	'	3	1 '	3	2		8	
15		N-14 N-15	Övörkhangal Övörkhangai	Zul	Steppe	Herder	179	ľ	179	member	1	1 5	1	2	1 2	1	l ě	-
-(3		N-16	- Ovarthangai -	20	Steppe	Eractor operator		ŏ	···	member	ž -	-		- ž	1-1-	1	! है	
17		N-17	Ovorkhangai	Khojiri	Khangai	Harder	386	Ō	385	member	7.	3	1	l -			. 4	
18		N-15	Övörkhangai	Khojifi	Khangai	Herder	123	Ò	123	member	100	1	l	1	1		2	-
19		N-19	Bayankhongor	85 mb3g6r	Gobi Desert	review hocks	82	237	319	•		: 1	l	3	1		5	
20		N-20	Bayanthonger	85/00/05/	: Gobi Desert	Heroer	89	0	69		21	_ 1	I	L_:	1_1	1	3 .	
- 21		N-21	Bayankhongor	861136g3r	Gobi Desart	Tractor operator	161	28	7.752	-	Ž	7.7		[-1-	1-1-		1 - 2	
22		N-22	Bayankhongor	8ámbögör	Gobi Desart	Herder	12	0	12		1	1	1	1	2	1	6	-
23		N-23	Bayankhongor	8ombögör	Gobi Desert	Construction worker	58	0	58		2	1	1		1 1		4 ;	
24		N-24	Bayanchongor	86mbögör	Gobi Desert	Herder	58	0	58		,	1	1	, 1	1	1	3	Ι''
25		N-25	Bayankhongor	Bayan-Ovco	Gobi Desert	Harder	319	153	472		_,_	3	ļ		1	+		∤
- 26	_	N-26	Bayanthongur	Bayan Ovoc	Gobi Deseri	Harder	209	126	60 344		3	2			1 2	1 1	10	1 :
27		N-27	Bayar khongor	Bayan-Ovoo	Gobi Desert Gobi Desert	Harder Herder	209 340	135	344 340		2	1	1 '	1	1	1	8	1 .
58		N-28	Bayankhongor Bayankhongor	Baatsagasa	Gooi Desart Gobi Desart	Herder Construction worker	340 60	0	60		2	1	i		;		5	1 .
29 30		N-29 N-30	Bayankhongor Bayankhongor	Baatsagaan Orze	Gabi Desert	Harder	270	"	270	.	4	i	i	Ι'	3	1	i	1 .
31		N-3C	Bayankhongor	023	Gab Desert	Skin processing			26			3	1	!r-	··•	1	j <u>ē</u>	1
32		N-32	Bayankhongor	Özü	Gobi Desert	Harder	50ì	0	501	member		3	1	l i	i	1 1	6	l ·
33		N-33	Bayankhongor	0/2/4	Gobi Desert	He der	119	13	132	member		: 1	1	4	1.1	1	6	. 1
34		N-34	Bayankhongor	inst	Gobi Desert	Horder	762		762		1	2	1 .	3	[j	1	1.	1 : :
35		N-35	Bayankleongor	.Frst	Gobi Desert	Brigade Chief	279		279	<u> </u>	1	1	1	5	1			
36		N XF	Bayankhongor	Jinst	Gob Oese⊲	Herder	369	- 0	369		1	7	1	!	[[1	3	
37		N-37	Bayankhongor	Jinst	Gobi Desert	Accumiant	367	0	367	member.	2	1	1.	! !	3			1.
38		N-38	Bayankhongor	8ogd	Gobi Desert	Harder	83	0	83	•	1	1		2	1	1,	6.	2
39		N-39	Bayankhongor	Bogd	Gobi Desert	Herder	686	7	893	•	5	4	١,	3	1		.10	•
43	-1	N-40	Bayankhongor	8ogd	Gobi Desert	Harder	236 317	11 10	- 277 387				3	- 2	f-i-		-3-	
41		N 43 N 42	Bayankhongor Ovorkhangai	Bogd Natioleel	Gobi Desert Steppe	Herder Herder	350	0	350			2		ا ا	9	1	6	
43	٠.	N 42 N 43	Ovorvna voai Ovorvna voai	Naniolesi	Steppe	Harder	381		381	member	1	1			1	1	j	1
44		N 44	(Chôysgo)	Fsagaannour	Khangai	Tsealan	31	iŏ	31		i	2		1	1 1	1	5	- 1
45		tk 01	Skhobaatar	Erdenetsagaan	Steppe	Herder	177	11	188	member	3	2		2	1 1	1 .		t
-75		ii cz	Khenby	Ga shar	Steppe	Herder	- 66	8	- 56	member	-i	-1	1	77	7-7	1	1_1	- 7-
17		£k 63	Corned	Tsagasn-Ovoc	Steppe	Herder	29	37	- 56		- 1	2	i	1	1	1.	4	
48		£1.04	Khenby	Gaishar	Steppe	Herder	67	0	67	٠. ا	1	1	1	1	1	1	[4:	1
43		LE 05	Khenty	8ayan-Ovco	Steppe	Herder	33	0	33		2	1.1		1 .	1	1	1 1	1 :
_ 50		Lk 06	Khenfy	8ayan Ovoo	Steppe	Brigade Chief bl 87	290	20	310	member	- 1		1 1		2			ļ <u>.</u>
-51		IK 17	Khenliy	Haden	Stepce	Driver 50 1990	500	241	508 413	- 1	1	;		2	1	Į.	7	
52		LK 68	P. Perify	Darkhan	Steppe	Accountant Nagdel Herder	172 300	241	367	1		;		1 3		1		;
53		Lt 09	Chanty Chanty	Darkhan Darkhan	Steppe Steppe	Herder Herder	35	0	35		2	2	!	•	2		8	1
54 55		Lt-10	Khaniy	Darkhan	Steppe	Harder	56	ő	56		5	ĺ	1	2	;	1	ž	i
- 56		ŭij	- Khaniy	8aloorov	Steppe	Harder	-zii	i č	213	-	i	- j-	1	1	1	1		2
57		LL 13	Suitbear	Danganga	Steppe	Herder	405	i ŏ	+05			2			t	1	4	1
58		14:14	Sukhbatar	Turnentsogi	Steppe	Animai Breeder	159	0	159			1	}	3	1	1	5	1.1
59		LL 15	Sult-batar	Furnéntsogi	Steppe	Herder	34	37	71	1 .	1	Į į	1.1	1	3	1		2
60		Lk-16	Sukhtalar	Tumentsogl	\$teppa	Herter	78	35	513		1	l	1 1	1	1.1	. !	4	\$
61		CE 17	Suk-ba'ar	Furnantsogl	Steppe .	Re∂er	85	0	85	l	1	2		1	1: !	١,	1 1	1 ;
62		LK-18	Su baa	Turnentsogl	Steppa	He der	25	115	140			2	1 '	1		1 '	5	;
63		£k 19	Sukhbafar	Ergebetsagaan	Steppe	Herder	293	179	472 326	member	3	1	1	2		1	3	;
54		14.20	Sukhbatar Domocrat	Erdebetsagaan Artanebisea	Stappe Gobi Desart	Herder Electricia: bil 1994	128 293	198	326	l :	,		1	۱'	1:4	1 .	1	1 6
-65 66		14-21 [4-22	Domograf Domograf	Atanshiree — Delgerekh —	Gobi Desert	Herder	-273	- 150	7753	menter.	-		1-:	1	t:-i-			4 -
67		11.23	Domegovi Domegovi	Delgereich	Gobi Desert	Harder	101	100	108	member	li	;		2	2	1	6	l i
68		Lt-24	Domogovi	Deige extr	Gobi Desert	Driver	223	120	343		2	1	1	2	1 1	1	6	1
63		LN 25	Domogovi	lich Khei	Gobi Desert	727 ET 1975	25	63	85		l	1	- 6	1	1:	i	1	1.
70	1 1	Lk-26	Domogovi	Ikh Khat	Gob Deset	Herder	126	45	17)	nember	1.1	1	I	1	1.1	1	4	1.1
71	٠	Lk-27	Domagovi	Ikh Khai	G5b Desert	Herder	- 24	93	7 117		[····	1.1.	177	1	1	1 1	5	
72	ŀ	Lk-26	Sukhbalar	Erdebelsagaan	Steppe	Herder	1,511	264	1,775	area เรื่อง	l	1	1	!	١.	11	3	5
73		Lt-29	Sukhbalar	Erdebelsagaan	Steppe	Her fer	92	768	850	1	١.	5	1000	1 1	5	}	5	;
74		(1-30	Долю	Bayantumen	Steppe	Farm operator	19	472	491		!!		1.5	2	1:	1	1 3	
75		£1:31	Dornod	Bayantumen	Steppe	Well Technician	15	- 317	- 53 - 312	member	1	- 1	ļ	-			1.3	· i ·
76		1632	Domegod	Artanshiree Delgarekh	Gob Deset Gob Deset	Herder Herder	445	. 42	487	energia etr	2	1	1	Ìi	1 1		5	li
77		Lt. 33	Domogovi Domod	Deigerekn Ratas	Stappe	Herder :	62	0	62	'	l'	3	Į	5		1 : 1	i.	l i
78 79		Lk-34 Lk-35	Domed	Hóiði buli	Steppe Steppe	Herder	40	2	42	l	1	i	1	1 .	l i	1.	3	1
80		LI 35	Domod	Hodebuir	Steppe	Agent	387	71	458		l ·	2	1	1	l i	1.	. 5	1 1
<u>8</u> 1		(1.37	Domod	135660	Steppe	Traixlor Operator	58	16	115	member	11	-i-	1	† i ∵	Ť	17-		
82		Ct-38	Domod	Halánbuir	Stappe -	Construction Worker	193	. 0	. 193		i	2	1	1	1 1		5	1
83		(1-39	Domogovi	Ikh Khel	Gobi Desert	Herder	630	32	722	•	I:	3	1	2	5	11.	. 9	1 1
64	ı	(k 40	Domos	Ma'ad	Steppe	Harder	46	29	75		L) ż.		2	1 1		5	1 !
85	5	0.41	Dornod	Va'ad	Steppe	Bligade worker	252	210	452	member	2_	3	1	2	!	.	1.	11
₹5		{} i}	Dorrod	Valed	Steppe	Accountant	- 17	0	47		_ ا	1-1	3.7	2	3	17.	5	1 !
67		[14]	Domos	Ma'ad	Steppe	Harder	12	31	. 43		1	!	1	1	1	11.	10	1 !
68		[1,44	Domod	Mated	Steppe	Herder	33		33	1	!	3	1	1 4	5	1 .	1 7	1 1
93		Lt 45	Domod	Na'ad	Stappe	Harder	132		422		3	!	1	1	2		6	
90		Lk 48	Domod	Matad	S1eppe	Herder	49	- 0	1 49	1	- 5	- 1 -	1	1.	i	11		
- 11		601	Khovd	Most	Mongulan Alay	Herder	1,151 315		1,151 615	member	2			4	1 7			1
92		G-02	Khovi	Möst Möst	Mongolian Altay Mongolian Altay	Herder Accountant	315		365	member	;	3		2	1 2	1	ľ	
		G-03	Khovd Khovd	Möst Möst	Mongoran Atay	Accountain Herder	417		413		;	3	1	1	1 2	1	i ii	
93 94		G 04								meader	Ιà							

Table V-4.1 Results of Herders & Farmers Interview: 1&2 General Information (2/2)

9 4	Sample		Location		Pievious	No	oflikes	ock	Member		Vale	F 20	יפוא קיור	rcers Female		Total	No. Kh
No.	Code	Amag	Sum	Agra Ecological	Occupation	Own	En- trust	Total	ship	≤1 3 i		613	S (5	16-55		4 plat	, Ai
76	G-06	Khev4	Waskhan	Region Mangekan Allay	Veternary Officer	iii	138	246	mampar		-3-		1	1		8	-
97 97	G-07	Khevd	Myangad	Mongofian Altay	Herder	124	0	124	member	3 !	1		1	1	1	5	٠ ا
99	G-08	Khová	Myangad	Mongofian Allay	Herder	461	0	461		1	1		1	1		4	٠
79	6.09	Khov4	k vánnad	Mongofian Altay	Herder	557	0	557	member		1	İ	1	1	1	3	
00	G-10	Khová	Myangad	MongoSan Altay	Herder	142	0	142		2	1		1	1		.4	
<u> 5</u> -	- Ğii l	i0ov1	KNov1	Mongolian Altay	He/der	923	₫	923	18501978		17.		1	1	1	3	-
02	G-12	Khová	Kheva	Mongolian Allay	Herder	105	0	105		1	1		•	1	ł	5	•
03	G-13	KNOV4	Khovd	Mongolian Altay	Harder	761	. 0	761	member		2		i .	2	l	4	-
34	G-14	Khovđ	Khevd	Mongofian Altay	Herder	245	0	245	тепфег	2	1		4	. 2	Į.	9	٠
js	G-15	KNovd	Khavd	Mongofan Allay	Farner	52		52	member	1	4		<u> </u>	1		. 5	_:
Ď6	G-16	Khovi	10-ovd	Mongolan Allay	Herder	309	- 0	309	member				1			5	-
)7	G-17	10 or d	Khovd	Mangalan Aflay	Herder	1,469	e	1,469	a ember	1	3		1	2		6	
28	G-18	Khovd	Khová	Monoclan Allay	Agriculturist	66	0	66	ar amber	1	5		1	1.	1	5	
9	G-19	Khovd	Khovd	Mongor an Altey	Onver .	420	0	420	тепте	<u> </u>	\$	1	4	1		9	١. ١
ió	G-20	Khovd	Buyant	Mongolian Allay	Accountant/Brigad Chie	153	0	153	areamber.	5	2	i	11	. 1 . 1	1 . 1	10_	
ñΞ	G21	Khov4	Dust	Vongo-an May	He/der	485	[T	486	mambar		3		1	2	ļ	3	
12	G-22	IOxov d	Erdene Bûren	Mongolian Allay		133	0	133	-	1 1	ì	ł	1	1	l	. 2	
13	G-23	Khovd	Erdene Büren	Monoclian Altay	Agent	369	. 0	369	•	2	5			3	1	7	١,
14	Ğ-24	ICvord	Erdena Büren	Monoolian Allay	Herder	262		282	-	1	. 1		1	1 1	1))	١.
15	G-25	Khovd	Erdene Buran	Monoran Allay	Herder	4\$4	. 0	454	. •	3	1		2	1 2	1	6	
18-	626	Uvs	Flovs	Do golan Alay	Foresi Worker	_ 9f	140	231		-3-	1		2	1-1-	1	5	
17	G-27	Bayan-Olovy	Allantsögts	Mongol an Allay	Herder	: 176	0	176	-	1 !	1		!	1		2	1
18	G-20	Us	Omônogobi	Mongofan Allay	Herder	815	. 0	815	member	5	3	•	1		1	9	1 1
19	G 29	8ayan-Ölgiy	Вауал-пои	Mangolian Allay	Herder	49	Ò	49		2	1	l	ì	1 1		4	1 1
20	G-30	Bayan-Olay	Atlantsons	Mongofian Altay	Herder	165	209	395	-	l I	5		1	2	l	_ e_	1_3
21-	G3T	Bayan Oloy	Alants ods	Mongorian Artey	Acountant	166	5	198		1.3	1	11	i	2	1	- 6	, 1
22	G-32	Bayan-Okyy	Allanisögis	Mangalian Altay	Factory Worker by 95	140	٥	143		I	1	Ι ΄	1	1 !	I .	3	t '
123	6-33	ins	Ömnégobi	Mongolian Altay	He/der	105	22	. 127		2	1	l	2	1	ŀ	6	
124	G 34	Uvs	Ômnôgobì	Mongolian Altay	He:der	35	0	32	-	ı	1	ļ	į	1	Į.	5	•
125	G-35	Uvs	O mnogo b i	Mongolian Altay	Fractor operator	358	0	358	•		5	L		2	I		
×	~ Ğ3Ğ		Ömnögöbi	Morgotian Allay	Herser	- 59	15	100		2	1		2	1.1	1	1	
27	G-37	Uvs	Omné sovi	MungoFan Altay	Herder	84	. 0	e	-	1 4	1	1	ì	1	i	- 6	1
125	G 38	Uvs	Trialan	Mango Tan Allay		52		52		2	1	1	3	1	1.	7	
129	G-39	Uvs	Traian	Mongofan Ahay	Brigad worker	150	. 0	150		1 1	1	1	1	1	1:	3	
130	G 40	Uvs	Khovd	MongoFan Altay	Harder	249	0	249			1	i	3	1 1		5] :
31	641		Khova -	Mongol an Arlay	Tractor operator	70	87	157	member	1	1		2	11-	T	3-	_
32	G-12	Uvs	Khovd	Mongolian Altay	Herder	120	1 0	120			1		- 1	1		5	1 :
33	G-43	Uvs	Tria an	Monocian Alay	Agent bit 1992	158	50	268	member	·		1	i	3	1	5	1
34	6-44	Uvs	Olgiy	Mongolian Altay	Harder	195		195	member	1	1	į	1	5	1: 1	7	
135	G-45	Uvs	O av	Nongolian May	Harder	155	96	251	member	l i	*	1	1	. 1		4	
138	- 646	Uvs	(O/2/	Nongelian May	Harder	313.	53	372		7 2	5		1-1-	2	1	"10 "	1-3
137	Lv 01	AAhangai	Bal Tsergel	Khangai	Herder	290	82	372	member	1	3	ì	5	2	1	11	
138	50 v.)	Athaopai	Bat-Tsengel	Khangai	Tractor Operator	275	. 0	: 275	member] 9	2	i .	1 1	1 : 1	1 .	7	1
139	Cv C3	Advançal	Bat Tsange	Khangai		245	125	370	4 -	1 1	2	- %	1	3	1	8	1 2
140	Lv 64	A4.nancal	Bat-Tsengel	Khangai	Harder	95	- 68	163	member	' !	5 1	<u>.</u>	1 1	<u> </u>		3_	13
141	— Čv 05	Bulgan	SayVan	Stepçe	Herder	465	0	750		1-1-	{	T			-	- 6	1
142	Lv 06	8 √gan	Bayan Agi	K hangai	Herder :	266	64	330	member		ł ·	1	1 .	1 1	1 1] 3	1
143	Lv-07	Buigan	Bayan Apl	Khangai	Harder	73	. 0	73		3	1	1	1	1	1	5	1 1
144	Lv 68	Khovspol	Ras agot	Khangai	Herder		0			1	1	į	5	1 2 1	1 :	. 8] :
145	Lv-09	Khovsgot	Rashaant	K?:ar•gal	Herder	101	1 0	101		1 1	11	1	1 1	1.		3	13
iπ	-1116	KNA-SON	Rashaan	Khargai	He dar	73	1 0	73	member	l	1-1-	T		2	7.7.	3 -	1 -
147	Lv 11	(Occasion	Pashaani	Khangai	Brigade Chief	247	257	504	member	l .	5	١ ١	ì		1	1 4	1 :
148	tv-12	A:A langai	Bulgari .	Khangai	Harder	712	62	. 774	•	1	; 1	ii –	100	. 5	1 .	7	1 1
149	Lv 13	Athangai	Butgan	Khangai	Other	156	23	- 191	ലർനാണ	1	1 4	1.	· 1	1		7	1 4
150	Lv 14	Ark Nerspair	Bulcan	Khangai	Neggel worker	. 129	. 43	159	member	I	1_1_	1:	. i	3	.1	1.24.	1 - 3
151	Lv 15	A tanger	8Jgan	(Changai	Herder	2:4	100		สาขาน้อก	3	1-1-		100	1-1-	1 1		
152	Lv-16	Arkhengai	Tse's a leg	Khangai	Agent	45	a	45	*	2	1		1 :	1		4	
153	Lv-17	Ark harroai	Tselseries	Khangai	Brigade Chief	371	157	528	au e inglet] 1	!!	1 1	1 1	3	1 .	1.7.	1
154	Lv 16	Arthançai	Tsetserieg	(Crangai	Curpenter	97	j o	97	member	1	į 1		1	1.1		4	1:
155	L v 19	A trangai	Tsetsaries	Khangal	Herdar	126	0		member		l	1	۔ نہ ۔ اِ		1_1_	2	ļ
156	Lv 20	A-khangai	Tse'se'eg	Khangai	Herder	85	9		,		3		١.		1 .	5	
157	Lv 21	Ahhangai	Tse:khar	Khangai	He der	- 88	9		weiger	1	!	ĺ] 2	3	1	. 6	
158	Lv 22	Athangai	ser Aber	Khangai	Herder	114	0		wedpar	1	2	Ι	!!	. 5	1 4	5	
159	Lv 23	Anthangai	Tsenkber	Khangai	He der	r 65	0			1		'	1 !	1 4	1 1 1	2 7	
160	Lv-24	Attangai	Tsenkher .	Khangai	Herder	202	87			3	1	Į	- 2	-		1	
161	~ [v &	Andrança	Tsenkhar	Khangai	Perder	35	0		1	17	1	i	1			1 :	
162	Lv 26	Athancai	Khangei	Khangai	Herder	126	0		member	!!	1		1 1	1 1	1 .	;	1
163	Lv-27	Arkhangai	Khangai	Khangai	Herder	201	70		medmen	3	2		3		1	1 3	ļ
154	Lv-58	Arkangei	Khangai	iΩrangai	Fierder	123	110	239	member	.1	!	1	1 1	;	1 : 1	3	1
165	Lv-29	Arichangai	Khangai	X2 angai	Herder	29	- 0	29	member		;	Į		- -			1 -
156		Ankhangai	Ta/af	Khangai	Herder	205			กอดเรีย	١,	3	1 .	1	lí	1 5	1 ;	-
167	Lv-31	Arkhangai	Ta at	Danjai	Others .	24	1 0		member		1	1	2	2	1 '	6	
168	Lv 32	Athangai	Tariat	(Changai	Herder	108	20		uneuroet	1 '		1	1 '	11	١,	3	
169		Attrançai	Ta at	Khangar	Herder	245			1 :	1		1	1 .	1 3	1		1:
170		Afthangai	ikn Tarre	Khange	Herder	123	6			11	11-	1	-}				
171			ikh Tame	Khancai	Harder	12 42			1	,		1	2	2	1	6	1.
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Table V-4.2 Results of Herders & Farmers Interview: 3.1 Number of Livestock Owned (1/2)

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Table V-4.2 Results of Herders & Farmers Interview: 3.1 Number of Livestock Owned (2/2)

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Table V-4.3 Results of Herders & Farmers Interview: 3.2 Number of Livestock Entrusted (1/2)

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Table V-4.3 Results of Herders & Farmers Interview: 3.2 Number of Livestock Entrusted (2/2)

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Table V-4.4 Results of Herders & Farmers Interview: 3.3 Livestock Sales & Loss (1/2)

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