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“Coping with Climate shocks in Mongolia” household panel survey

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Улсын Статистик
Төв



Basis for conducting the Panel Survey:

National Statistical Office of
Mongolia (NSOM)



German Institute for Economic
Research (DIW Berlin)

Implemented: 2012 – 2015

Funding:

The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (GFMES)



Propose of survey

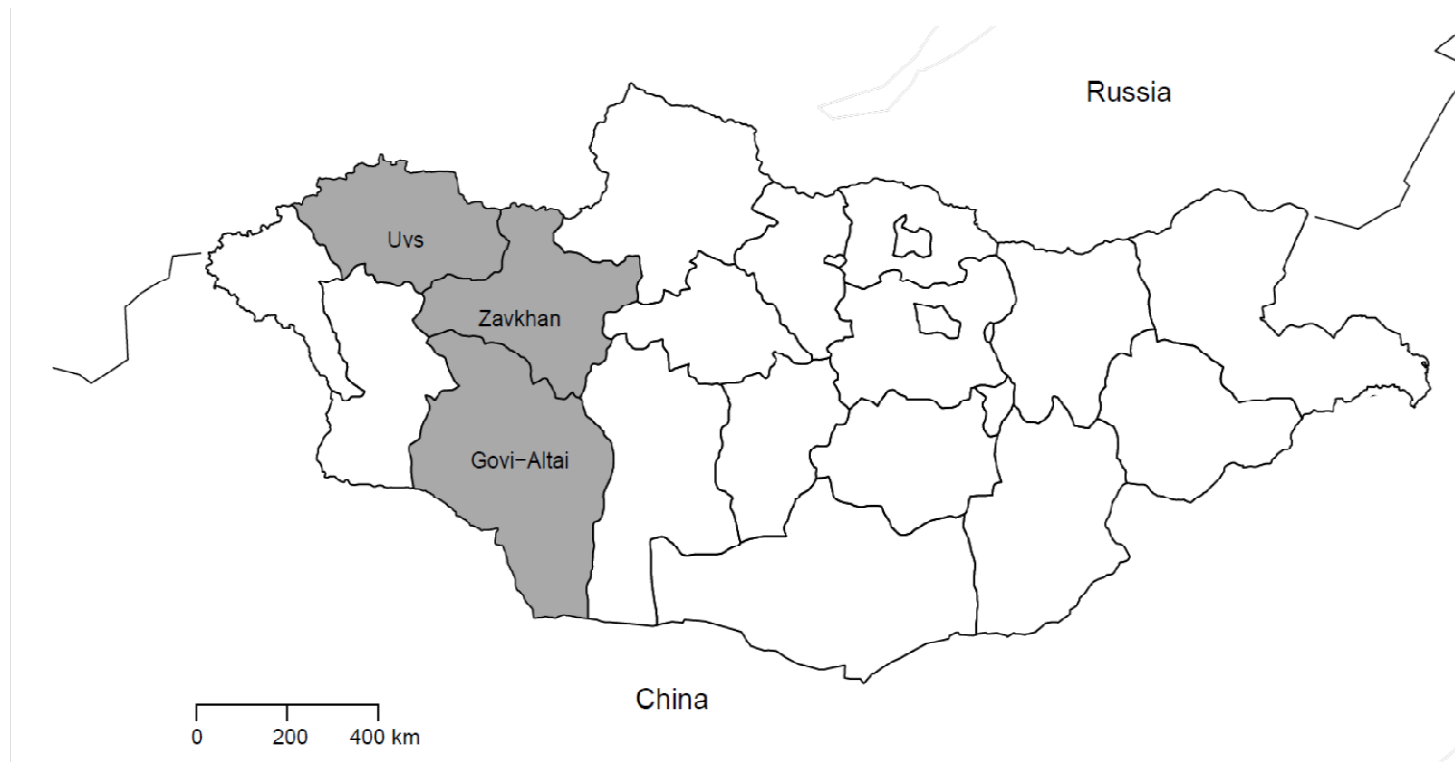
The aim of this project is analyzes the impacts of climate shocks - extreme weather events, locally called dzud disasters- and summer drought followed by harsh onsets of cold and snow that cause escalating livestock mortality- livelihoods and welfare of households in Mongolia. Weather risk and shocks are an inherent part of the pastoral livelihood.

A dzud is a Mongolian term for a severe winter in which large number of livestock die, primarily due to starvation due to being unable to graze, in other cases directly from the cold.



Coverage

- Household panel survey with three yearly waves, implemented 2012-2015
- Data collected in three neighboring provinces of Western Mongolia





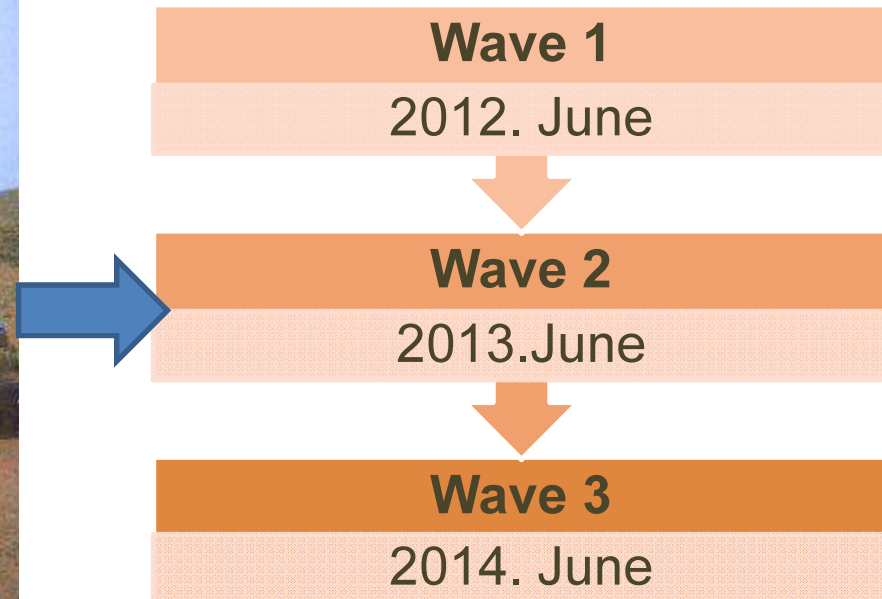
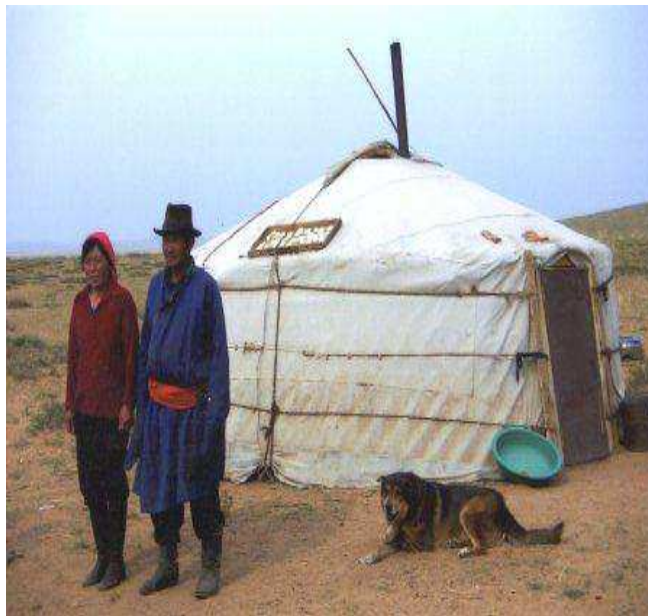
Survey design

- Sample
 - 1,768 households (amongst them 1,100 herders)
 - Rural: x
 - District center: x
 - Provincial center: x

The “Population and housing census 2010” was used to define the sampling frame.

- Information on households location (that is, longitude and latitude coordinated), using GPS devices. GPS data on households location combined with the socio-economic information recorded in the household panel survey.

Collecting household panel data:



- Household panel survey with three yearly waves, implemented 2012-2015
- Continuous data collection, with interviews for each wave collected over 12 months-period (June until May of following year)
 - 1/12 of sample was interviewed every month
 - Sample is representative of survey region in every month



Topics to study on survey

- Questionnaire: some “standard” and some new modules
 - Household demographics
 - Welfare outcomes (income, consumption, assets, subjective well-being, happiness)
 - Migration history
 - Retrospective questions on shock exposure in the past
 - Risk management & coping strategies
 - Herding activities
 - Personality of head (risk attitude, time preference, big 5 personality traits)



Output of survey:

The results survey to prepare 9 research papers and disseminate to the public.

1. Children, shocks and health
2. The impact of extreme weather events on education
3. Food intake and the role of food self-provisions
4. Subjective risk perception and risk management
5. Social capital and risk management
6. Economic mobility and inequality in a risky environment
7. Shocks and poverty traps
8. Climate shocks and migration
9. Policy implications to curtail the costs of climate shocks



Summary of research results

- Dzud reduces the human capital of individuals.
 - Dzud reduces the height of children from herding households → malnutrition.
 - Dzud reduces the education of children from herding households.
 - Dzud-affected herding households consume less food from animal sources (animal fat).
- What individuals are most vulnerable to dzud?
 - Unborn babies are more strongly affected than 3-year children
 - Children of pre-school age during dzud are more strongly affected than children of school age.
 - Herding households in remote areas more strongly affected than households in district and aimag centers.

Emergency aid policies (after a dzud occurred)

- Pregnant women
- Small infants
- Pre-school children
- School children



Access to the Coping with Shocks panel data

- The NSO and DIW will make the Coping with Shocks household panel dataset available to other researchers from March 2017 onwards.
 - An anonymized version of the data will be made available in compliance with the Mongolian Rule on Dissemination and Confidentiality of Census and Survey Micro Data.
 - The data can only be used for research purposes.
 - Interested applicants shall submit a research proposal of 600 words to apply for data access.
 - The data will be provided free of charge to successful applicants.
 - Detailed information on the procedure will be published by the NSO as well as on the project website in March 2017.



УНДСХИЙ СТАТИСТИК

Thank you for your attention

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