

SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT ECOSYSTEM AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT IN MONGOLIA (STREAM)

CONTEXT:

In Mongolia, the average air-temperature increased by 2.2 degrees °C over the last 70 years. While precipitation has decreased and become more irregular, and extreme weather events have increased in frequency and severity. Between 1990 and 2000, an average of about 30 disastrous phenomena occurred per year, but between 2001 and 2016, this number doubled. The effects of climate change are very prevalent in Mongolia. At the same time, sectoral policies, governance jurisdictions and mandates, planning frameworks, and stewardship responsibilities are not sufficiently aligned for Mongolia's pursuit of green development. Consequently, numerous environmental, social and economic challenges have arisen, including road congestion, pasture and forest degradation, desertification, land disputes and poverty.

OBJECTIVE:

The project aims to increase capacity of Mongolian communities to implement innovative and sustainable long-term landscape management to address food system challenges and climate stresses. The project has two components.

- I. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the agricultural landscape management to increase agricultural productivity, sustainability, and value addition (with the support of the agricultural component);
- II. Improving capacity for sustainable landscape management of forest resources and conservation of biodiversity in target soums (with the support of the forestry component).



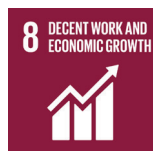
PROJECT REGION

Co-financed by	European Union:
	4,150,000€ under the Global Climate Change Alliance plus/Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture (GCCA+/DeSIRA)
Co-implemented by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ): 400,000€
	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Project region	Selenge aimag (Yeruu, Mandal, Javkhlant soums)
	Khentii aimag (Binder, Bayan-Adarga, Umnudelger soums)
Duration	2021 – 2024



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

We contribute to...



WHAT WE ACHIEVED SO FAR...



AGRICULTURE COMPONENT



The General Land Management Plan for Selenge aimag, and the Soum Territorial Development Plans of 17 soums of Selenge aimag and Binder soum of Khentii aimag, have obtained approval from the respective aimag and soum Citizens Representative Khurals.



National-level cropland mapping identified 226 thousand hectares of croplands for conversion to agricultural land. It has been developed by the project and handed over to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry.



Artificial insemination was successfully implemented on 1,080 cows and 668 sheep from over 100 households to increase live weight and meat production, facilitating the sale of animals at a younger age. The average conception rate reached 77%.



Herders sold approximately 400 calves and over 250 lambs, generating increased income. This effort also contributed to reducing grazing pressure on pastureland.



Over 51,000 sheep and goats from 90 herder households underwent a parasite prevention dipping process to improve weight gain and enhance the overall health of the animals.



A total number of 80 tons of salt mineral blocks were supplied to the market by a factory established in collaboration with "Khangai Mills" LLC, to enhance and ensure local protein and mineral fodder resources for livestock.



Various feed types created with the project support resulted in producing and delivering over 50 tons of concentrated feed in two varieties to the local market.



Two marketing cooperatives, established by herders, generated temporary employment opportunities for 9 members selling 14 tons of livestock by-products and processed items.



Over 11,600 trees planted as a shelterbelt protect 71 hectares of farming field in 5 agroforestry demonstration plots, countering sand migration, soil erosion and land degradation.



The warehouse in Mandal soum of Selenge aimag, has improved its capacity by 10%, allowing the storage of 350-400 tons of vegetables to ensure a better supply of fresh and safe vegetables and subsequently increase farmers' income from vegetable sales.



The capacity and skills of 4,300 farmers, herders, and relevant local government officials were strengthened through training and workshops on livestock breeding, agroforestry, land management, agroecology, and cooperative development, etc.



Over 320 teachers and students participated in the "Agroecology Day" awareness raising event to enhance their knowledge through insights from international experiences in agroecology.

FORESTRY COMPONENT



Under the leadership of the National Forest Agency and with support of STREAM a revision process for the Forest Law has started. The revised draft will be submitted to the Government of Mongolia in April 2024.



A delegation of Mongolian forest specialists visited the Czech Republic and obtained expertise in modern wood-processing technologies and tree nursery operations.



The "One Billion Tree" National Movement was supported through training of trainers in the area of tree planting and the development of tree planting guidelines and handbooks.



A preliminary assessment of forest product value chains resulted in the identification of selected value chains with potential for further development.



Policy briefs on the topics of forest policy and TVET sector along forest value-chains were developed and provided as decision making aids to the National Forest Agency and other actors in the forestry sector.



On 87 demonstration plots best practices for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) are piloted in collaboration with a University Consortium led by the Czech Mendel University.



Over 150 international and Mongolian forest specialists convened for an "International Conference on Research and Policy Development towards SFM" to exchange information on applied forestry research findings.



A Shelterbelt was established to restore part of the riparian forest and thus improve water quality in Javkhlant soum's degraded riverbank area, Selenge aimag.



16,000 trees are being nurtured in a tree nursery in Javkhlant soum, Selenge aimag established to serve as a source of seedlings and saplings and to enable local beneficiaries to attend practical tree planting training.



The skills of 614 forest technicians of inter-soum forest units, forest-user groups and professional forest organizations in Selenge and Khentii aimags were strengthened through SFM training sessions on a variety of topics.



Through upscaling of forest thinning on 160 hectares in pilot areas forest-user groups improved their thinning capacities.



A Model Forest concept was established to maintain model forests in one or more of the target areas to showcase comprehensive best practices of SFM.



Awareness-raising events reached more than 24,500 people and promoted the importance of forests, especially their role in climate change adaptation and mitigation.



Over 250 children and youth were educated about the significance of forests during interactive on-site "A Day with Foresters" events.

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