

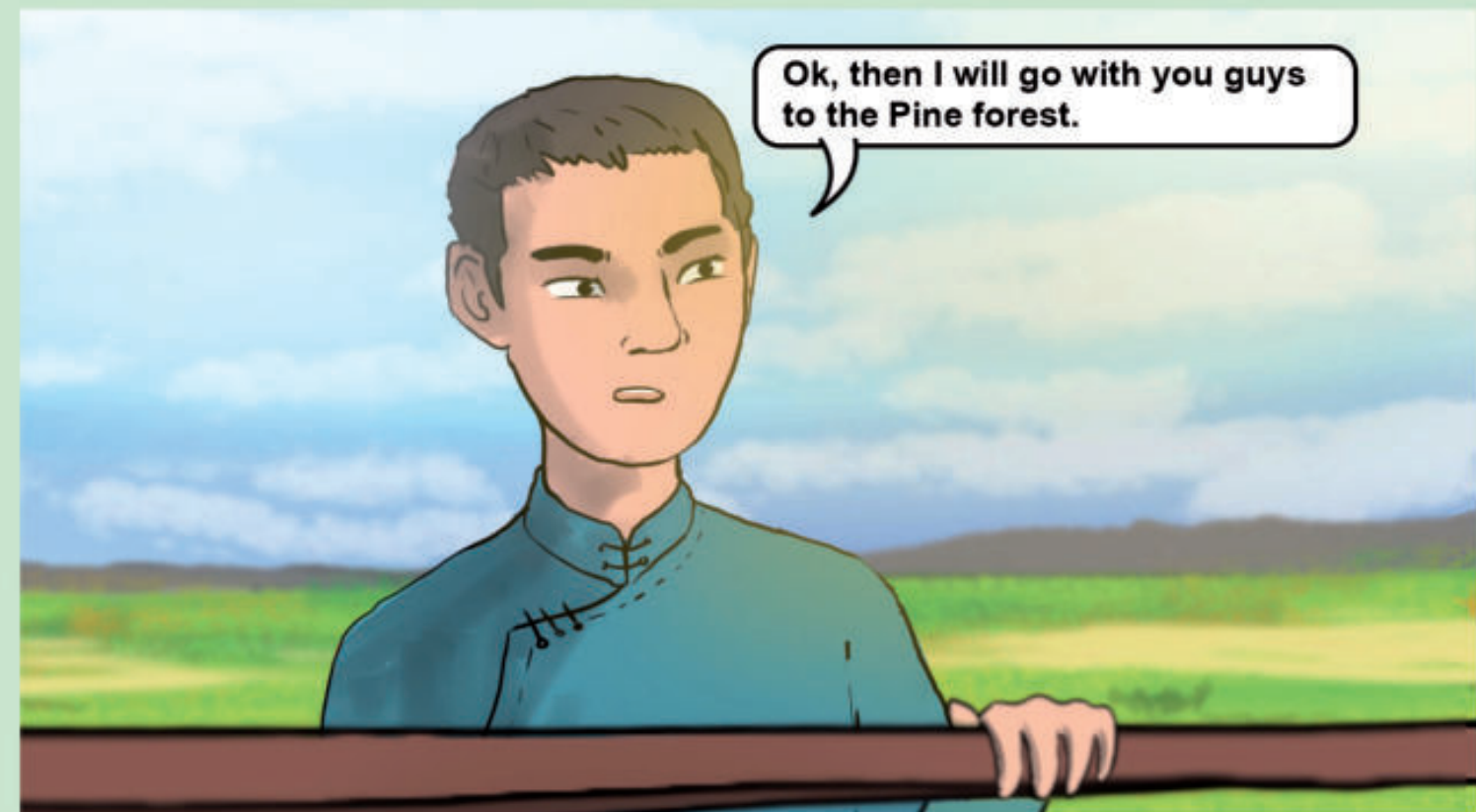
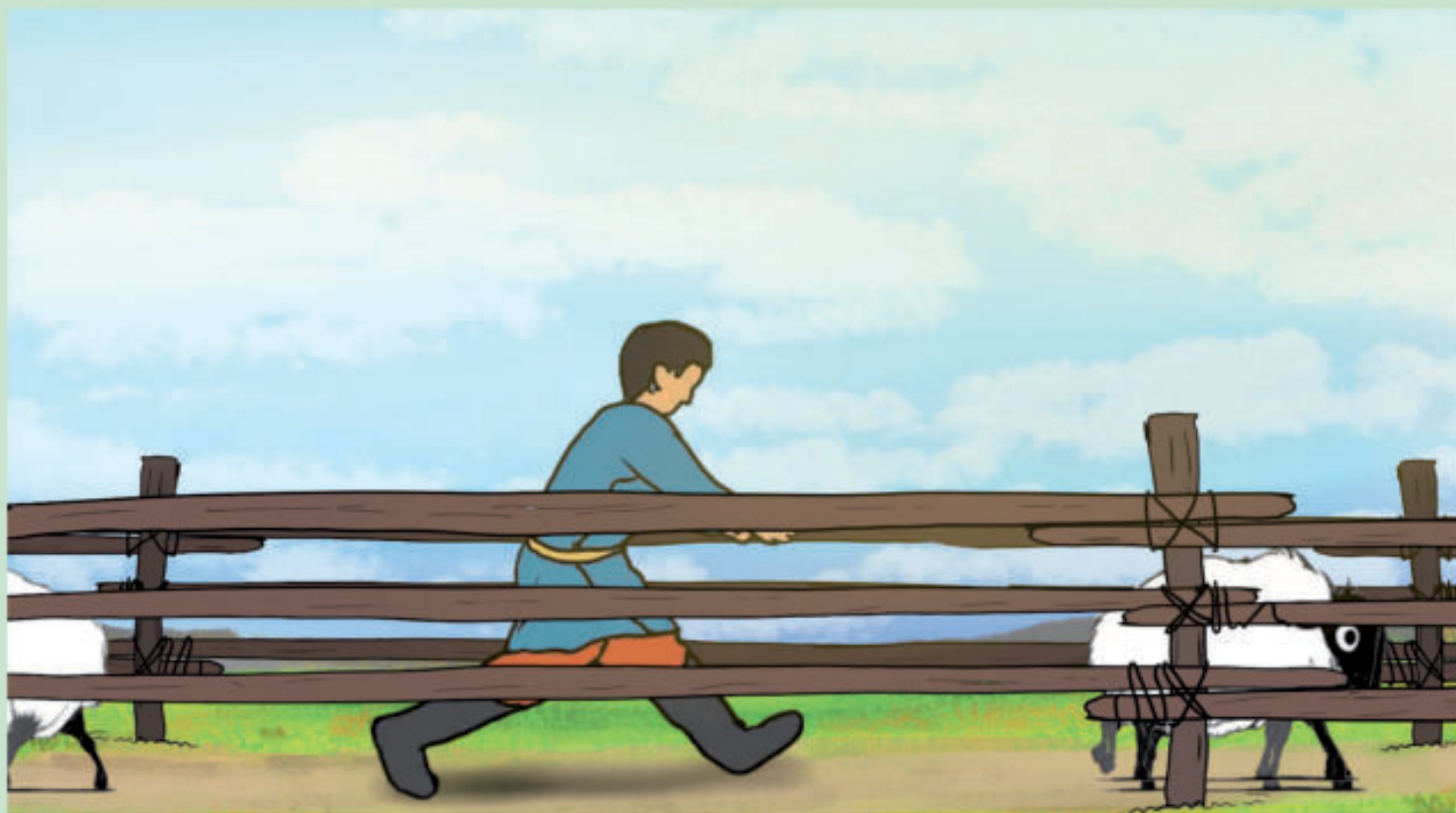
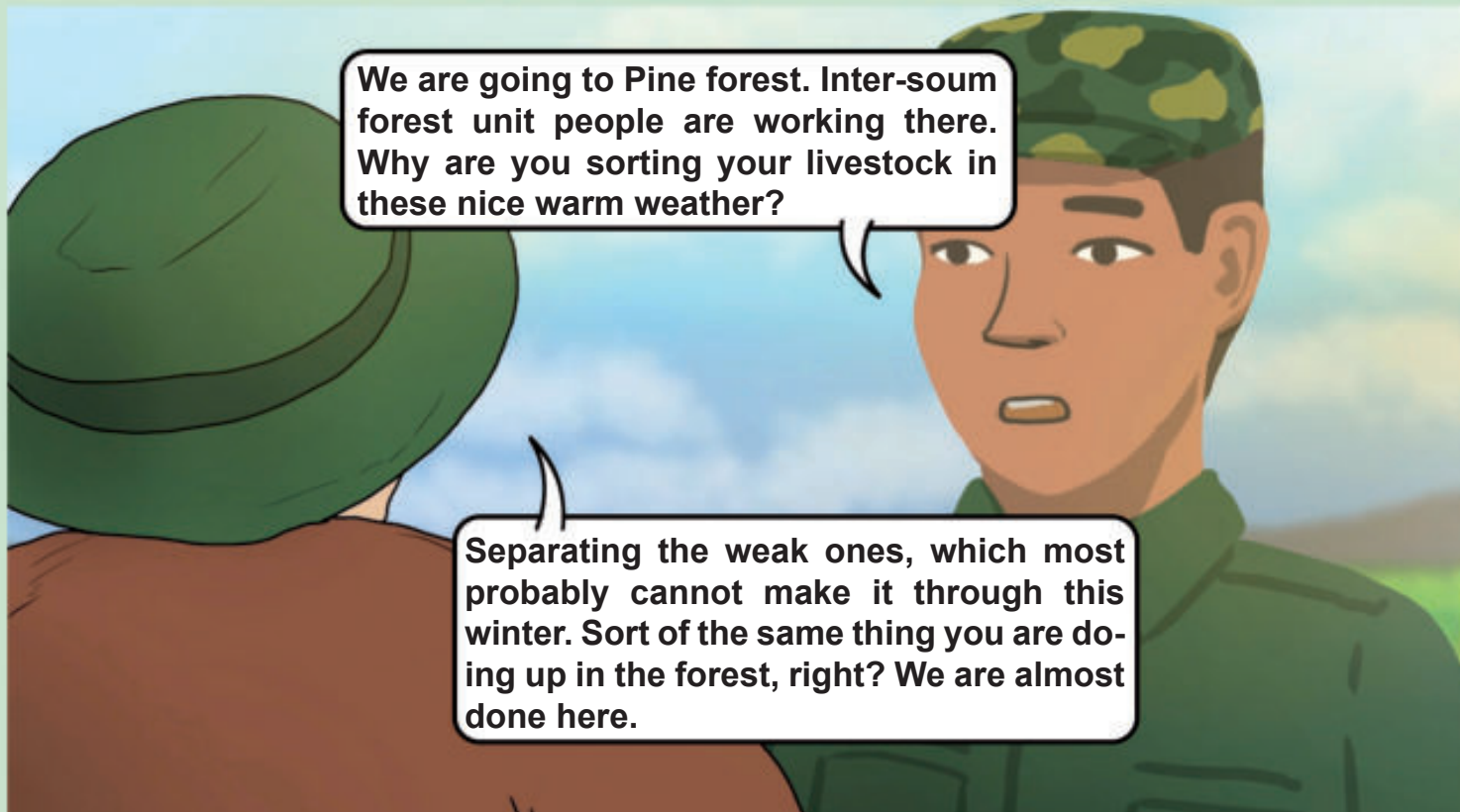


FOREST THINNING

"SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT ECOSYSTEM AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT IN MONGOLIA (STREAM)" PROJECT'S FORESTRY COMPONENT PRESENTS

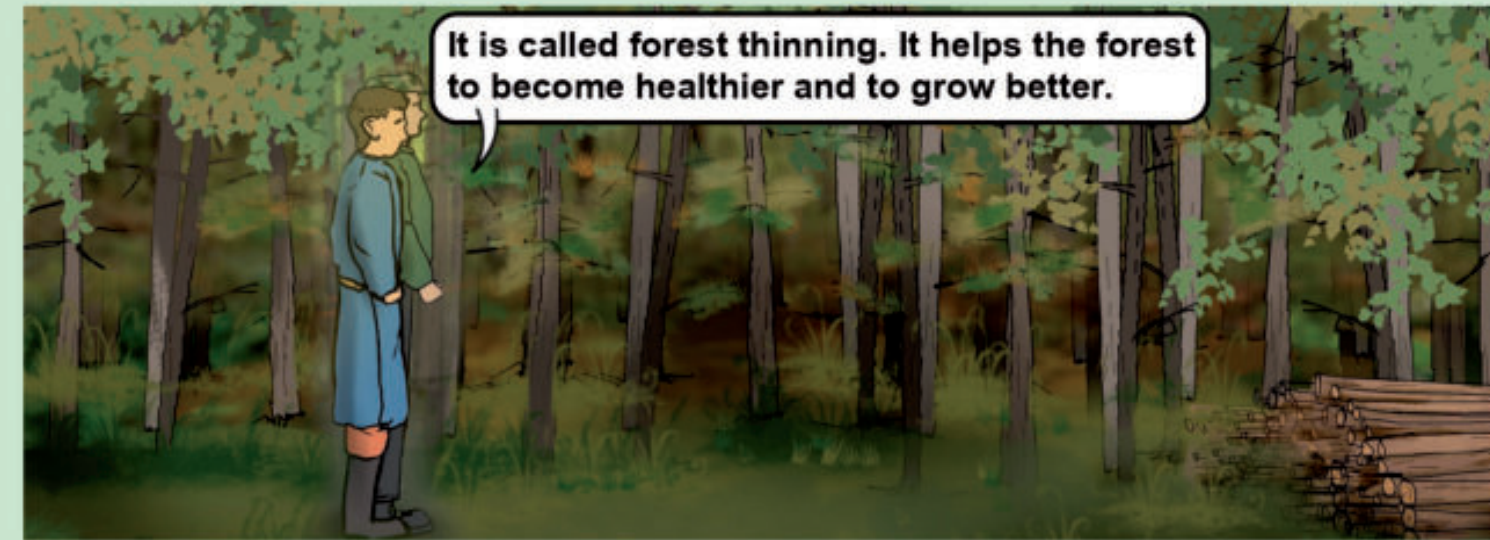






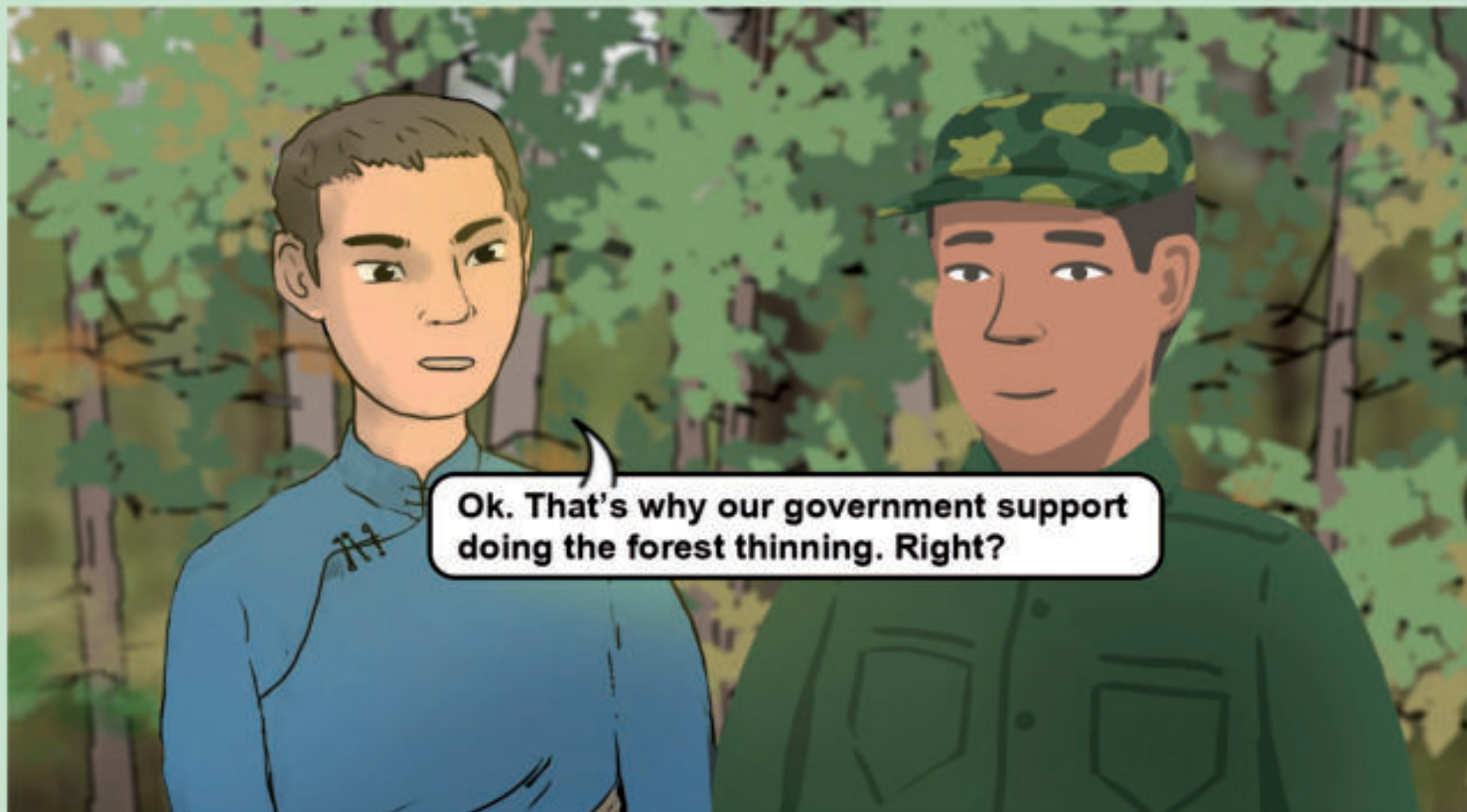












1st and 2nd level Forest Thinning

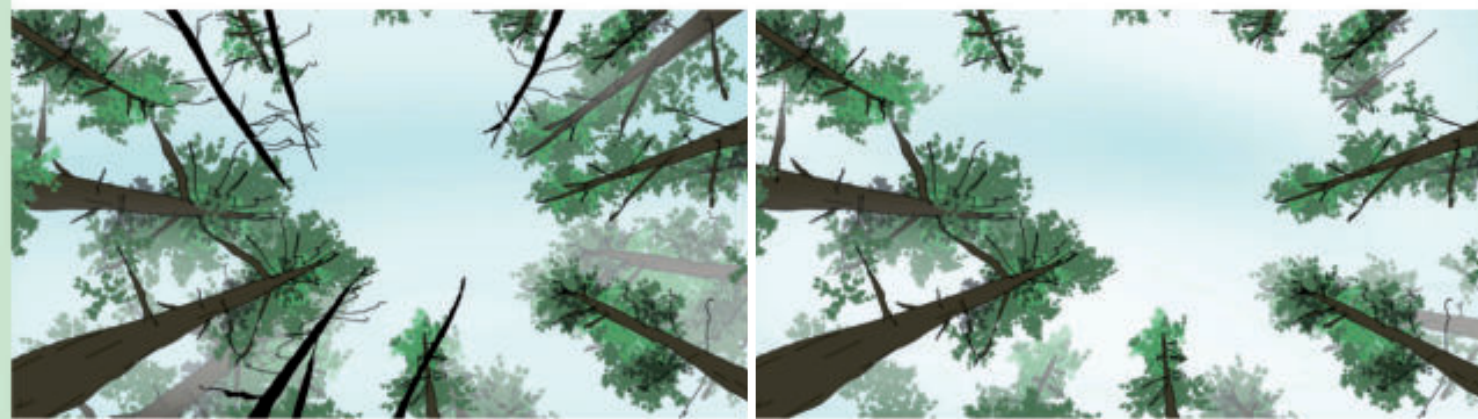


Before

After



3rd and 4th level Forest Thinning



Before

After



In young forests FUGs are also allowed to do thinning, under the supervision of inter-soum forest units.

The locals will get firewood, logs they can use for fencing and construction, and other carpentry materials from the thinning.



It seems like a lot of hard work for such a small benefit. Doesn't it?



The logs provided through thinning have high value. They can be made into poles, planks, or other construction material, or eventually become firewood, charcoal, biofuel etc.





Government role on forest thinning?

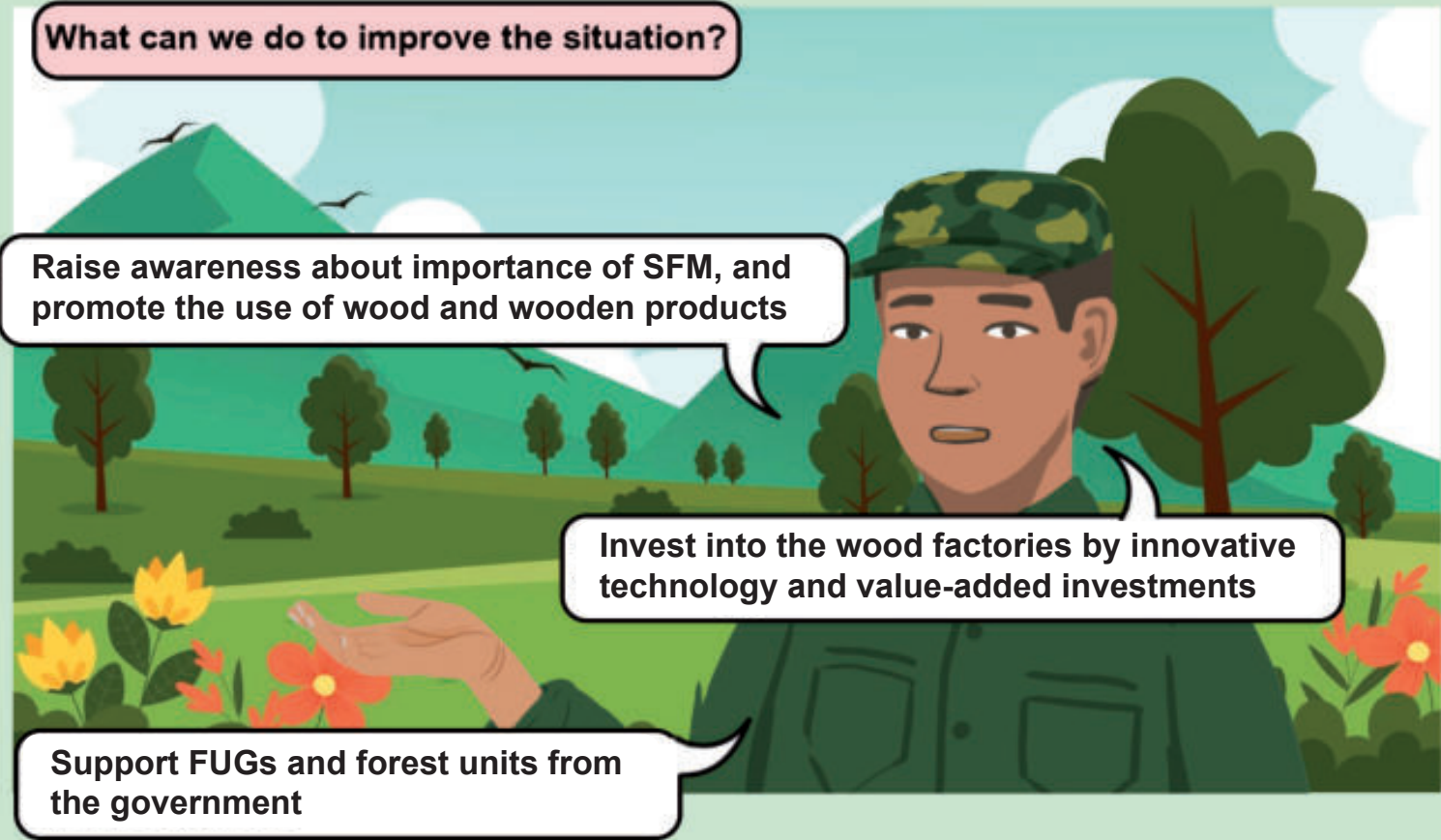


The government provides budget to FUGs to carry out forest thinning supervised by forest units, but due to a very limited budget forest thinning has so far only been done in very limited forest areas.

In the forest industry, briquettes and other processed products can be produced, etc.



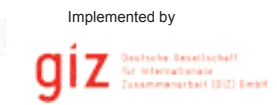
What can we do to improve the situation?



Raise awareness about importance of SFM, and promote the use of wood and wooden products

Invest into the wood factories by innovative technology and value-added investments

Support FUGs and forest units from the government



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