

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:

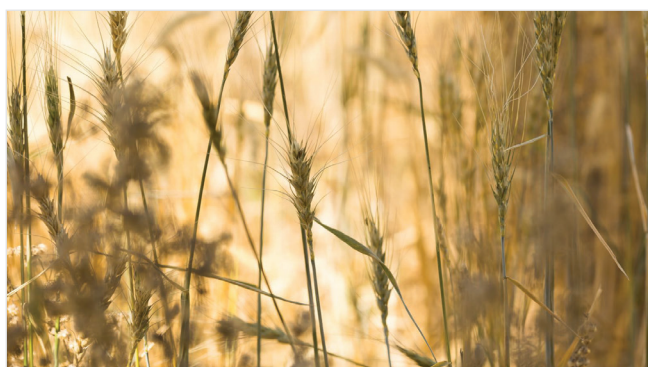
The project aims to increase capacity of Mongolian communities to implement innovative and sustainable long-term landscape management to address food system challenges and climate stresses. The project has two components.

- 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

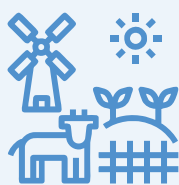
Co-financed by	European Union:
	4,150,000€ under the Global Climate Change Alliance plus/Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture (GCCA+/DeSIRA)
Co-implemented by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ): 400,000€
	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale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



We contribute to...



WHAT WE ACHIEVED SO FAR...



The General Land Management Plan for Selenge aimag, and soum territorial development plans for four target soums are being developed based on internationally recognized approaches LADA-WOCAT and focus on land degradation, biodiversity and climate change.

- As part of the development of agroecological value chains, the meat value chains of cattle and sheep are being developed through livestock breeding improvement. As many as 452 cows are expected to deliver offsprings of elite Angus bull in Khentii aimag. The rams of local elite breed were also used for the breeding of 558 ewes in Yeruu soum, Selenge aimag.
- In cooperation with the School of Agroecology of the Agricultural University, the course "Agroecology" has been approved as a compulsory course in two professional classes and as an elective course in other 11 professional classes, and has been included in the curriculum for the 2022 - 2023 academic year.
- An agroforestry site of 4.34 hectares is being established to combat sand migration, reduce soil erosion and land degradation in Javkhlant soum, Selenge aimag. Also, the establishment of a shelter belt to protect 60 hectares of farming field in the same soum has started and 6000 trees have been planted so far.
- In cooperation with the Intellectual Property Office in Mongolia and other relevant stakeholders, the project is working to support the development of new geographical indications (GI) and the improvement of the existing GI system in Mongolia.



More than 80 demonstration plots were established in the project's six target soums to showcase best practices in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in collaboration with a University Consortium led by the Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic.

- A tree nursery was established in Javkhlant soum, Selenge aimag to serve as a source of seedlings and saplings and to enable local beneficiaries to attend practical tree planting training.
- 300 forest technicians of Inter-Soum Forest Units, Forest User Groups, and professional forest organizations were capacitated through SFM trainings on seven different topics.
- Potential value chains of timber and non-timber forest products were assessed in the project target aimags. In addition, policy briefs for the forestry sector of Mongolia were developed.
- The development of a research paper compendium "DONSATI" on technology and innovation to restore, protect and use degraded forests was supported and disseminated to target audience.
- The "One Billion Tree" National Movement of the Government of Mongolia was supported through tree planting training of trainers and the development of tree planting guidelines and handbooks.
- Awareness raising events (e.g. *Advocating International Day of Forests, SFM practices, and School Day in Forest*) were organized for youth to highlight the importance of forests, especially their role in climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- An upscaling of forest thinning of 160 hectares is being supported in pilot areas.

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