



**Mongolia Proposal for Global Agriculture and Food Security
Programme**

Integrated Livestock-based Livelihoods Support Programme

Ulaanbaatar, 21 September 2010

1 Overall Agriculture and Food Security Strategy and Associated Investment Plan

1.1 Objectives and Indicators

Mongolia has recorded remarkable achievements in its transition from a centrally planned economy to an open market. The agricultural sector is very significant for the Mongolian economy, accounting for 20 % of GDP (of which 86% is derived from livestock production), 20% of export goods and 40% of total workforce. Mongolia faces persistent challenges including poverty, climate change, winter disaster conditions (*dzud*), unemployment and volatile food prices. The Government of Mongolia, therefore, considers food security central to the country's economic development. Twenty-nine percent of the 2.7 million population (2010 census) suffer from food deficiency and 36.1% live below the poverty line.¹

In 1999, the Government requested the support of the United Nations to address food insecurity. As a consequence, the *National Plan of Action for Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition* or 'First Programme' was developed for the period 2001 to 2010. The 'Lessons Learned' from a rapid assessment of the First Programme² concluded for the livestock sector that "while numbers have recovered spectacularly of late, the need now is to focus on raising productivity and off-take, and, in so-doing, to reduce overall numbers for more sustainable steppe and pasture management."³

Current priorities, policies and actions of the Government to address agricultural development and improve national food security are reflected in the following three key programmes:

- (i) Mongolian National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) 2009-2016;
- (ii) Mongolian National Livestock Programme (NLP); 2010 and
- (iii) National Millennium Development Goals targets.

The overall goal of the current **National Programme for Food Security** (NPFS) is:

- *To provide the entire nation with secure supplies of accessible nutritious and safe food to enable healthy livelihoods and high labour productivity founded on the participation of the people, government, the public and private sectors.*

Investment requirements for agriculture and food security in Mongolia are defined primarily through the **National Programme for Food Security** (2008), while the **Mongolia National Livestock Programme** (2010) further details the sector specific programmes and requirements.

Under this over-arching goal, four pillars with the following strategic objectives were defined:

1. *Enabling Environment - to promote institutions and policies critical to enhancing productivity and competitiveness;*

¹ United Nations Human Development Report, 2009.

² Rapid Assessment of National Plan of Action for Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition: 2001-2007, Field Document 2, Formulation of a National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) in Mongolia Project SPFM/MON/8801, MoFALI and FAO, April 2008.

³ For further details of Lessons Learned, see section 3.3 of the NPFS *Brief for High Level Donors' Consultative Meeting* (2009), annexed.

2. *Food Security - to achieve self-reliance in those food staples that can be produced competitively and efficiently;*
3. *Food Safety - to rationalise the food management and safety system, and*
4. *Nutrition - with special focus on children and vulnerable groups, to achieve the national MDG nutrition target to “Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from malnutrition”.*

Monitorable indicators for 37 outcomes relating to the NFSP are specified in Government Resolution 32/2009.⁴

The **National Livestock Programme** (2010) defines its purpose (without specifying indicators) as:

- *to develop a livestock sector that is adaptable to changing climatic and social conditions and create an environment where the sector is economically viable and competitive in the market economy;*
- *to provide a safe and healthy food supply to the population;*
- *to deliver quality raw materials to processing industries; and*
- *to increase exports.*

From the global Millennium Development Goals (MDG) developed by the United Nations, the Government prepared **National MDG targets**, revised by Government Decree on 31 December 2007. Under *Goal 1 Reduce Poverty and Hunger*, the following two targets relate directly to poverty and nutrition:

- *Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is below the national poverty line.*
- *Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from malnutrition.*

Indicators are implicit in the national MDG targets.

1.2 Key elements of the policy environment

The NPFS (2009-2016)⁵ was developed through the 2007 Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI) / FAO Review and was endorsed by a high-level meeting, at which national and international stakeholders were comprehensively represented.⁶

The National Livestock Programme was approved on 20 May 2010 as per resolution No 23 by the Mongolian Parliament. The Government’s MDG-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy was prepared in 2007 and approved by Resolution no. 12 of Parliament on 31 January 2008.

1.3 Plan components to achieve the objectives

Background and components

Mongolia is a vast country with an area of 1 569 000 km² and has a continental climate characterised by long, extremely cold winters. Sixty-one percent of the population live in the capital city or *aimag* (province) centres; in rural areas people earn their livelihood through agriculture, almost entirely nomadic pastoralism. The national herd was around 44 million head of livestock in 2009⁷.

⁴ NPFS *Brief for High Level Donors’ Consultative Meeting* (2009), section 4.7.

⁵ Adopted under Government (*State Ikh Hural*) Resolution No. 242, 24 October 2009.

⁶ High-level Donor’s Consultative Meeting on 08-09 October 2009

⁷ State Statistical Office.

The components of the National Plan consist of in the ‘Four Pillars’ of the National Programme for Food Security and the five priority areas of the National Livestock Programme. The four pillars of the **NPFS** are: Enhancing the Enabling Environment; Commercial and Household Food Security; Restructuring Food Safety; and Promoting Nutrition and Public Health. Amongst these four categories, 27 strategic priority components are specified: these are summarised in Table 2 in section ‘1.4 Planned composition and level of spending’, below. Programme implementation is planned in two phases, 2009 -2012 and 2013 -2016.

The Government of Mongolia (GoM) identified the following priority areas for achieving the goal of the **National Livestock Programme**:

1. Drawing special attention from the State to the livestock sector as the main traditional economic activity of the country, to assist in the formulation of a favourable legal, economic and institutional environment for sustainable development, and to develop a good governance in the livestock sector;
2. Improving animal breeding services based on social need/demand, increasing the productivity and production of high quality, bio-clean livestock products and raw materials and increasing market competitiveness;
3. Raising the veterinary service standard to international levels and protecting public health through securing Mongolian livestock health;
4. Developing livestock production that is adaptable to climatic, environmental, and ecological changes with strengthened risk management capacity; and
5. Developing targeted markets for livestock and livestock products; establishing proper processing and marketing structures and accelerating economic turnover through an incentive system.

Key constraints

In recent years, despite livestock population increase, Mongolia has experienced a range of challenges that need immediate interventions, including overgrazing and the imbalance of the livestock species structure. Transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases have resulted in increasing rates of illness for both human (e.g. brucellosis) and animal populations (e.g. foot and mouth disease). Objective 3 of the NLP addresses this animal disease constraint.

At irregular intervals, Mongolia experiences severe winter disaster conditions or *dzud* which is associated with restricted livestock access to grazing, very low temperatures and high livestock mortality. The *dzud* of the 2009-10 winter is estimated to have resulted in the death of 9.7 million animals at an estimated cost of MNT 460 billion (USD 340 million) as well as the loss of livelihood for thousands of households. Livestock mortality was exacerbated by a combination of factors, including: unsustainably high livestock population (and consequent competition for grazing); lack of fodder conservation in some areas; and change in the species structure of the national herd, with goats now the most numerous species. Apparent climate change, associated with erratic rainfall during the summer season when pasture land regenerates and winter fodder is conserved, is another constraining factor. High livestock population is associated with environmental problems, such as, increasing evidence of soil erosion and desertification. Objective 4 of the National Livestock Programme addresses environmental sustainability constraints.

The livestock sector is based primarily on household activities, herders are scattered, the herders' productivity is decreasing, efficiency is lost, and the herders' ability to withstand market competition and weather-associated risks is weakened. Objective 5 of the NLP and pillar 2 and 3 of the NPFS addresses this.

1.4 Planned composition and level of spending to implement components

As a country in transition, Mongolia has not had access to sufficient funds to allow stability of investment in its development activities until recent years. In 2010, 4.3% of the total government budget was designated for the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Light Industry (MoFALI). Table 1, below, shows Government's public spending commitment in the agriculture and food sector, which has gradually increased over the years. The data in Table 1 indicate that budget and actual government expenditure have generally been in close agreement.

Table 1. Government investment (USD thousand) in agricultural sectors, 2005 -2009.

Agriculture sector		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Livestock	Budget	7,135	9,626	22,606	26,302	13,142
	Actual	7,111	9,385	21,106	26,302	9,821
Agriculture	Budget	920	990	8,200	42,063	42,824
	Actual	838	997	8,144	41,471	40,326
Food Sector	Budget	40	725	1,528	694	502
	Actual	40	725	1,536	694	502
Light industry, Trade, SME	Budget	-	-	-	3,646	30,943
	Actual	-	-	-	1,913	30,939
Total	Budget	8,095	11,341	32,334	73,206	87,411
	Actual	7,989	11,107	30,786	70,379	81,587

Note: The Ministry of Food and Agriculture became the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry in 2008. Hence, figures for 'Light industry, Trade, SME' start from 2008.

The budget allocation for the priority areas identified in the **National Food Security Programme** is shown in Table 2, which reflects the most recent available budget summary and shows the components of a total budget (combining Government commitment and funds required from other sources) of approximately USD 1.3 billion. The budget of the National Programme for Food Security is the basis for description of gaps in financing sources in section 1.5, below.

Table 2. Indicative budget of National Programme for Food Security, 2009-2016.

Components and subcomponents		Total Costs (USD million)	Government commitment (USD million)	Required from other sources (USD mill.)
Pillar 1: Enabling environment				
1.1	Capacity building: vocational training	14.0	7.00	7.00
1.2	Capacity building: food policy & institutional framework	14.0	7.00	7.00
1.3	Promotion of food research, information and M&E	8.50	3.50	5.00
1.4	Agricultural Investment Fund	500.0	150.00	350.00
Sub-total		536.5	167.5	369.00
Pillar 2: Commercial and household food security				
2.1	Meat production	16.4	6.80	9.60
2.2	Milk production	40.1	15.30	24.80
2.3	Poultry production	1.96	0.33	1.63
2.4	Fish production	1.2	0.40	0.80
2.5	Crop diversification, including potatoes	15.0	2.84	12.16
2.6	Irrigated crop production	187.48	90.90	96.58
2.7	Crop mechanisation / equipment renovation	178.82	89.41	89.41
2.8	Fertiliser	3.75	1.50	2.25
2.9	Plant protection	4.30	1.00	3.30
2.10	Vegetable production	12.0	5.40	6.60
Sub-total		461.01	213.88	247.13
Pillar 3: Food safety				
3.1	Modernise food inspection, monitoring & control systems	3.0	0.50	2.50
3.2	Modernise and expand food processing	188.0	10.40	177.60
3.3	Prevention of food contamination	2.0	1.00	1.00
3.4	Food reserve	19.83	17.63	2.20
3.5	Prevention of food-borne disease	1.5	0.80	0.70
3.6	Establish quality brand for natural foods	1.8	0.50	1.30
Sub-total		216.13	30.83	185.30
Pillar 4: Nutrition				
4.1	Nutrition education and public awareness	12.6	7.00	5.60
4.2	Nutrition research and information	6.5	2.43	4.07
4.3	Prevention of micro-nutrient deficiency	4.8	2.65	2.15
4.4	Food fortification for the under-nourished	4.9	2.31	2.59
4.5	Reducing non-communicable food disease risks	0.55	0.40	0.15
4.6	Improving food access for vulnerable groups	0.55	0.18	0.37
4.7	Clean water supply	43.9	39.00	4.90
Sub-total		73.8	53.97	19.83
Total		1 287.44	466.18	821.26

1.5 Financing sources and gaps

The National Programme for Food Security budget (Table 2) identifies both the funds committed by the Government and the projected funds required from additional sources, amounting to a total of USD 1 287.44 million, as per current forecasts. The funds are projected to come from five sources: government, donors, NGOs, private sector and civil society. These sources can be grouped according to the following three categories, shown in Table 3, which also shows the level of Government commitment. The financing gap required from non-Government sources, is an estimated USD 821.26 million.

The Government is strongly committed to provide 36.2% of the funds for the National Programme of Food Security (Table 3). There is significant difference in the level of committed funds by the Government and projected funds that have been requested from other sources across the different components.

Table 3. Funding sources and commitment level for the NPFS.

Sector(s)	USD (million)	Committed/projected
Government	466.18	Forecasted
Donors and NGOs	267.70	Projected
Private sector and Civil Society	553.56	Projected

Table 2 clearly indicates large gaps in four NPFS subcomponents, which together require USD 713.59 million or 87% of the total gap. These four subcomponents are:

- a) Development of the Agricultural Investment Fund (component 1.4) is the single largest gap (USD 350 million).
- b) Modernisation and Expansion of Food Processing (component 3.2 - USD 177.60 million).
- c) Irrigated Crop Production (component 2.6 - USD 96.58 million).
- d) Crop Mechanisation / Equipment Renovation (component 2.7- USD 89.41 million).

However, the estimated gaps for other important NPFS subcomponents, which are the focus of Part 2, are also significant. For example, under Pillar One, for the three subcomponents that cover capacity building and research, there is an estimated gap of USD 19 million. Under Pillar Two, for commercial and household food security, the estimated gap is USD 53 million. Under Pillar Three, for modernisation and expanding food processing, there is an estimated gap of USD 177 million. Pillar Four, nutrition, has an estimated gap of USD 20 million.

Bearing in mind that not all the subcomponents of the four Pillars will be addressed under this proposal, the estimated gap that needs to be financed, based on NPFS is USD 270 million. In addition, MoFALI is currently revising the budget for the National Livestock Programme for the coming years. Based on preliminary projections of public expenditures to the livestock sector, it has been estimated that for a period of five years there is a gap of at least USD 98.66 million. Although some NLP and NPFS components overlap, combining these would increase the total estimated financing gap to USD 369 million.

GAFSP would fill critical parts of this gap. In order that GAFSP funds have a major impact a sum amounting to some 5 % of the total estimated shortfall is requested. As presented in Part 2, it is proposed to focus on activities that scale-up, build upon and fill gaps in past and

ongoing projects in the livestock sector and household food security. The funding for current and recent donor projects that MoFALI has been implementing is shown in Annex 3.

1.6 Process by which the strategy & investment plan was developed

Consultation is a prominent part of the development process of programmes and policies in Mongolia and includes all levels of the community. Herder groups and representatives communicate with *bag* (sub-district) and *soum* (district) Governors who relay to *aimag* (province) Governors. Citizens' committees and provincial MoFALI officials are in close contact with elected local officials and the central Ministry officials in Ulaanbaatar. Annex 4 summarises relevant consultation meetings for strategy formulation.

Development of the NPFS was a Government-led initiative, formulated by an eight-member national multi-disciplinary team. The team was guided by the MoFALI Minister's Council and the Strategy, Policy and Planning Department and supported by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). The basic proposals for the NPFS were reviewed on 08 May 2008 at a validation workshop held at MoFALI, Ulaanbaatar, attended by producers and processors, consumers, *aimag* Deputy Governors, NGOs, civil society, international development partners and donors. The draft was circulated to all line Ministries for review and comment. The proposed components of the NPFS were discussed and prioritised; feedback from delegates was incorporated in the Programme. This was submitted to the MoFALI Council on 19 May 2008.

On 03 June 2008, the President of Mongolia held an Open Forum in Parliament on *Burning Issues for Food Security and Safety in Mongolia*. A cross-sectoral Working Group, chaired by the Minister of Food and Agriculture and including members of the NPFS team, harmonised content relating to food security and safety. The NPFS was approved by Cabinet under Government of Mongolia Resolution No.32 on 04 February 2009.

A series of five consultative forums for developing the National Livestock Programme took place between November 2009 and May 2010. Detailed information on consultative meeting for the NPFS and NLP are provided in the box below.

Overview of consultation meetings for strategy formulation

Event	Participants	Agenda	Date and Venue
High-level consultative meeting for Planning of NFSP	170 participants representing donors, NGO's, CSO's and international communities	Launching of National Programme for Food Security	8 October 2009, Ulaanbaatar
Five forums for the Draft of Mongolian Livestock National Programme organized by MoFALI, World Bank and others	255 participants, including high level parliament members, representatives from ministries, donors communities, NGOs	Presentation of draft text of the Mongolian Livestock National Programme	02 Nov.2009, 04 Dec.2009, 19 Jan.2010, Feb.2010, May 2010. Government House
Government meetings, Parliament and Standing Committee sessions,	400 participants, including Cabinet Members, line Ministries, <i>aimaigs</i> , <i>soums</i>	Open discussions on State Policy for Herders.	Nov. 2008-July 2009
Annual meeting of Food and Agriculture sector Managers organized by MoFALI	Around 500 professionals and managers of public and private organizations and entities	Review of previous year reports Prioritization of 2010 activities for food and agriculture sector.	02 March 2010, Government House, Ulaanbaatar
Dairy farming near urban centres consultative meeting organized by MoFALI and other	100 participants: dairy farmers, members of Parliament, representatives of NGOs, private entities	Issues discussed about dairy farming, milk demand, markets, pasture and fodder supply etc.	22 April 2010, Ulaanbaatar, Nukht Compound
Best Herders meeting in Dundgobi province initiated by Provincial Governor	20 herders from 16 <i>soums</i> around 300 participants	Dundgobi <i>aimag</i> was severely affected by 2009-2010 <i>dzud</i> and lost 35.6% of animals, 68.1% of herders households (4857) lost more than 50% of stock, 234 herders lost all animals.	25-28 May 2010 Mandalgobi, Dundgobi province
Open discussion with farmers, processors and importers of vegetables from Ulaanbaatar capital	100 participants: farmers and processors, importers, representatives of public and NGOs, MoFALI, Trade and Industry Chamber	Current situation of crop and vegetable sub-sectors, seed standards, how to support micro-producers, recommendation to government and private entities.	07 April 2010 Ulaanbaatar

2 Specific Proposal for GAFSP Financing

2.1 Objectives and indicators

2.1.1 Specific objectives & the fit with the overall strategy

Programme development objective

The overall programme development objective (PDO) of the ‘Integrated Livestock-based Livelihoods Support Programme’ is:

To reduce rural poverty and household food insecurity on a sustainable basis in livestock-based farming systems.

Component objectives

The programme encompasses four inter-related components, which together are designed to achieve the PDO, through coherence and complementarities. The four programme components have the specific objectives shown below.

Component	Objective
1. Linking Farmers to Markets	To increase access to domestic and international markets on a sustainable basis
2. Raising Livestock Productivity and Quality	To improve livestock productivity and quality in order to enhance access to domestic and regional markets
3. Diversification and Processing to Enhance Household Food Security	To improve household food security and resilience through diversification of on-farm and off-farm activities and processing
4. Technical Assistance: Strengthening Donor Coordination	To increase capacity and effective decision-making by the actors involved in programme implementation and management

Fit with the overall strategy

The PDO is consistent with the objectives of the Government’s National Programme for Food Security, National Livestock Programme (NLP) and the National Millennium Development Goal One. In the NLP (2010) specific emphasis is given to the livestock sector, the main traditional economic activity in the country. Strategic importance is given to the reform of that sector, as well as to the improvement of animal breeding and the increase of productivity and quality of livestock products for improving competitiveness.

The objectives of the four PDO components stated above are coherent with the Government’s priority areas stated in the NLP. Linking farmers to markets (component 1) fits with the SLP priority area 5, stated in section 1.3, above. Raising livestock productivity (component 2), is entirely consistent with the NLP priority areas 2, 3 and 4. Diversification and processing to enhance household food security (component 3) fits with the NPFS Pillar 2, *Commercial and household food security*. Processing is also covered in NLP priority area 4. Strengthening donor coordination (component 4) is encompassed by the NLP priority area 1.

Fit with GAFSP Framework

The four components of the Mongolia Programme fit, respectively, with the GAFSP framework components as follows:

Mongolia programme component	GAFSP framework component
1. Linking Farmers to Markets	Component 2: Linking Farmers to Markets

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Raising Livestock Productivity and Quality | Component 1: Raising Agricultural Productivity |
| 3. Diversification and Processing to Enhance Household Food Security | Component 4: Improving Non-Farm Rural Livelihoods |
| 4. Strengthening Donor Coordination | Component 5: Technical Assistance, Institution-Building, Capacity Development |

2.1.2 Expected results

An increase in agricultural productivity in selected *aimags*, inhabited by poor herder communities, will impact positively on household food security in a number of ways. First, it will increase the income of herders through increased sales of animal products. Second, by creating opportunities for herder communities through diversifying their activities (e.g. linking farmers to markets and processing of products such as wool and horticulture products) it is envisaged that employment, income, household food security and nutrition will be enhanced. Women, in particular, would benefit from employment opportunities associated with processing activities and enhanced nutrition.

Access to other foods and goods and services would, therefore, also increase. The development of competitive markets for animals and off-take products will be of utmost importance. This will stimulate herders to improve the quality of animal products to meet the changing demand, will encourage off-take (with resultant environmental benefits) and will support livelihoods of the producers. The programme strategy is to increase food security through a set of complementary interventions (programme components) that are holistic and integrated in order to maximise outcomes and return on investment (ref 2.1.4).

2.1.3 GoM and other entities responsible for delivery

The programme will work through existing structures and entities relevant to specific interventions with priority on government and non-government entities. The programme will be implemented by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industries (MoFALI) in cooperation with other ministries and institutions, such as Mongolian State University of Agriculture.

The programme would be implemented through a Programme Coordination Unit (PCU), to be established through this programme, under MoFALI. The PCU would manage implementation and monitoring of programme activities, monitor financial resources and reporting. The programme would follow PCU financial and results reporting requirements, procedures of the supervising entities and those articulated by GAFSP. A Programme Steering Committee would be established to review, on a bi-annual basis, work plans and budgets, the progress and quality of programme implementation and results. The Steering Committee will consist of representatives of all stakeholders involved.

The programme will complement and build synergies and partnerships with ongoing international projects, scale-up in the component areas described in this proposal and build on lessons learned from the past. These projects include (for comprehensive list see annex 3):

- World Bank Sustainable Livestock Project,
- EU Animal Health and Livestock Marketing,
- IFAD Rural Poverty Reduction Programme [assuming next phase],
- Peri-Urban Rangeland Project,
- Sustainable Land Management for Combating Desertification in Mongolia,
- Enhancing the Extension System for Comprehensive Crop-Livestock Management Project (JICA), Agricultural Extension.

2.1.4 Targeted beneficiaries

The programme will be implemented in a selected number of *aimags* and *soums* especially in the country's Central and Western *aimags*. The Government has selected six central and western *aimags* as priority intervention areas. These are (i) Gobi-Altai, (ii) Zavkhan, (iii) Bulgan, (iv) Arhangai, (v) Tov and (vi) Huvsgul.

The programme's approach would be community-driven, holistic and integrated in order to maximise outcomes achievements and return on investment. The programme would be guided by principles of inclusiveness, participation and it will maintain flexibility to address needs when possible. It would build institutional capacity of stakeholders during programme implementation and embody appropriate targeting to ensure women, in particular, access programme resources and benefits. The objectives will be achieved by enhancing production, increased off-take, locally adapted technologies and linking farmers to markets. The projected target beneficiaries for the specific programme components and subcomponents in each of the six targeted *aimags* are shown in Table 4. Indirect beneficiaries are vast, considering, for example, components intended to open the export market or to better coordinate all national agricultural projects.

Table 4. Number of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender.

Component/subcomponent	Direct beneficiaries	Of whom, women
1 Markets	15,000	7,500
2 Livestock productivity and quality	90,000	45,000
2a Extension	30,000	20,000
2b Vet	25,000	10,000
2c Animal breeding	25,000	10,000
2d Land rights and land use	10,000	5,000
3 Diversification and processing	25,000	15,000
4 Donor coordination	500	250
Total direct beneficiaries	130,500	67,750

2.2 Activities to be financed

2.2.1 Market linkages

Purpose

The purpose of the market component is to increase access to domestic and international markets on a sustainable basis. The outcomes of the component would be (i) market channels for livestock commodities further identified and accessed; (ii) incomes of farmers increased (iii) capacity of cooperatives increased to operate as small agri-businesses units.

The component comprises three sub-components:

- Increasing domestic and regional market access;
- Improved market information systems;
- Strengthening capacity of producer groups and/or cooperatives.

Reason for choice

Government priority: The sector is a government priority. The long term goals for the sector are to increase the quality and value of processed and unprocessed livestock products and increasingly to access export markets.

Development and investment need: Although in Mongolia different categories of herders exist (herd size, skills, access to inputs and markets) it is generally acknowledged that the sector as a whole can still be regarded as a low-input/low-output system. The mentality of herders is still geared towards increasing livestock numbers rather than intensification and focusing on quality. This approach has likely reached its environmental limits, and many would argue that it has already surpassed these limits, pointing to the now widespread degradation of grasslands. Traditional systems of tenure and livestock management appear to be breaking down in places, with more trespassing, conflict and livestock theft reported.

There is no secure tenure for herders for pastureland and, therefore, little incentive to invest in improved management. Input markets are not well developed especially for the feed and fodder necessary to intensify production, protect from environmental shocks and increase productivity. On the output side, herders do not see any benefit from increasing the quality of their production. Currently, apart from some niche products, food exports from the sector (meat, dairy etc) are restricted mainly due to quality concerns (including import bans due to recent outbreaks of transboundary livestock diseases such as foot and mouth disease (FMD) and to marketing challenges.

There are no cohesive supply chains in the livestock industries. It is possible that the domestic market can help to drive the needed developments in the sector. With a rapidly urbanizing population and growth in the number of wealthier and more discerning, customers, demand is likely to increase for quality requirements.

Organisation of herders into extended producers groups may have a considerable potential to improve management, reduce marketing costs and facilitate access to inputs. Producer groups can provide members, with opportunities to build market linkages between livestock producers and meat companies. It would also provide a basis to link the different components of the livestock production system in production, value-added processing and marketing. Herders and farmers often sell their production through middlemen (who take a large part of the profit) because they lack the opportunity to sell their products to markets directly, often also, because they lack market information

Activities

1. Conduct market access feasibility studies to determine obstacles and coherent strategies (“how to”) to access to markets: economic cost benefit analysis, domestic and sector studies on accessing regional markets, specifically Russia. Conduct market base-line studies and develop marketing information data-base. Additional analytical work would be required to develop alternative solutions on how to enhance the milk procurement system.
2. Train Government personnel (e.g. assisting the existing Agricultural Marketing Committee) in marketing and in policy development
3. Facilitate high-level meetings with trading partners.
4. Assist in developing systems to improve collection and dissemination of market information, and build on cell phone and other technologies in order to spread access (activities developed by Mercy Corps and EU Livestock and Marketing Project).
5. Provide marketing -related support and development of local markets.
6. Train extended producers groups in small scale agribusiness: for example, establish contracts, reduce transaction costs (transport to markets), and obtain fair product prices.

Expected results

- Increased information and understanding of market access issues and identified market opportunities (this is seriously lacking in Mongolia) and strategy on how to access regional markets.
- Improved functioning of producer groups, increased access to domestic markets and increased incomes of involved beneficiaries
- Government policy officers' capacities are developed through training.

GoM Ministries and entities responsible for delivery

MoFALI's Department of Food Production, Trade and Service Policy Implementation and Coordination; private sector.

2.2.2 Raising livestock productivity and quality

Purpose

The purpose of this component is to improve livestock productivity and quality in order to enhance access to domestic and regional markets, to protect the environment and to raise herder income. This component consists of four subcomponents: (i) Extension Services, (ii) Veterinary Services, (iii) Animal Breeding and (iv) Land Rights and Land Use.

Subcomponent 1. Extension services

Reasons for choice:

Development and investment need: An important issue to be addressed is the limited capacity of both the public and private sector, including herder communities and women and This lack of capacity including the lack of sufficiently educated and professional government and non-governmental service delivery actors in the agricultural sector. The lack of capacity seriously hampers to develop the livestock sector and achieve food security. Extension services can contribute in upgrading skills and provide much needed qualifications for the development of the agricultural sector (including commercialisation and small agribusiness).

The Mongolian State Agricultural University is the main actor in the field of research and education of young people in livestock, agriculture, horticulture, and enterprise development. There is an urgent need to improve agricultural research and systems in order to disseminate appropriate new technologies (on-station/on-farm), design refresher courses (farmers field schools), target tailored courses (e.g. range management) suited to address the most urgent needs of the country and the farming community and involving international and national NGOs.

Outreach training is very important as it enables more herders, farmers and their families, especially women, to participate in development activities. In addition, it seems there are ample opportunities to develop web-based agricultural extension and education programmes thereby reducing costs and increasing access to information by a large number of beneficiaries.

Government priority: Extension and (vocational) training have been identified as a national priority as expressed in the NFSP. The National Agricultural Extension Centre (NAEC) emphasizes sustainable development of food production and light industries based on human resource development, improved technology implementation and dissemination of knowledge and information. The centre primarily focuses on developing a sustainable agricultural sector

through the provision of training, information and generation of new knowledge and transfer technology to herders, producers and small and medium enterprises.

Activities

1. Design extension training material (booklets, leaflets, media, web-based) on selected issues, such as, animal husbandry, markets, product quality for livestock-based livelihoods and so forth;
2. Train extension workers in state-of-the-art extension methodologies and methods, such as, participatory approaches (Farmer Field School Approach/ Methodologies), farming systems analysis, communication;
3. Conduct on-farm research in selected *aimags*;
4. Experiment with setting up mobile farmers fields schools or training units and train farmers/ herders in new but adapted technologies including farm management and small agribusiness;
5. Organise workshops and seminars at *soum* and *aimag* levels.
6. Develop, in close cooperation with the Livestock Development Project (World Bank) a distance learning programme.

Expected results

- Better informed extension agents able to provide technical assistance to herders and farmers leading to better practices.
- Improved knowledge and skills of programme beneficiaries who are trained at *aimag*, *soum* and capital level.
- Increased availability of training materials and sound extension messages, disseminated through radio, TV, internet and local newspapers.
- Created training units, based on farmer field schools approaches.
- Improved, adapted livestock systems and adapted agricultural research.

GoM Ministries and entities responsible for delivery
MoFALI, National Agricultural Extension Centre.

Subcomponent 2. Veterinary services

Reasons for choice

Development/investment and environmental need: Since transition, loss of alternative State employment and the need for household food (and financial) security has resulted in the progressive increase in national herd size. Prices do not provide sufficient incentive for herders to sell. There has been a change of herd structure in favour of cashmere goats, as cashmere is a 'cash crop'. However, the result of a huge increase in goats and overall livestock numbers has resulted in an intense pressure on the grazing lands, exploitation of traditional winter grazing areas in other seasons, and social upheaval with urban migration and associated problems following winter disasters (*dzud*), for example, following the winters of 2000-01 and 2009-10.

The need to access export markets for Mongolian meat is well-recognised: success in recommencing substantial export has the potential to provide income to herders (which related potential positive impact on the local rural economy) and encourage 'off-take', that is, reduction in national herd size, with consequent benefits for the serious issue of pasture degradation. A recent analysis of the veterinary service⁸ highlighted inadequacies that need

⁸ Performance of Veterinary Services, 'PVS Report'. (OIE, 2007)

to be addressed if other countries will be persuaded to import Mongolian meat. When internationally recognised disease-free zones are established, importing countries would require assurance that veterinary services have sufficient ability and outreach to report and control disease. Further, importing countries may require a traceability system to identify the origin of export animals.

For a national herd of around 40 million, there are approximately 2 000 veterinarians and only one veterinary school. Ideally, more veterinary graduates would be produced and salaried. However, this is a costly process that takes a long time to deliver. There is a strong case for developing a paraprofessional cadre of community-based animal health workers, who can extend the outreach of the veterinary services for disease surveillance and service delivery. Poor quality veterinary drugs have entered the Mongolian market. There is a need to screen out inferior products and protect the public from products with low efficacy.

Government priority: The Government has responded to the PVS report by establishing *soum* Service Centres to include a veterinarian in each *soum* (District). This cadre of staff needs to be trained and resourced to maximise the impact of its action.

Programme synergy: This input complements and scales up work carried out by, for example, the EU veterinary project and the veterinary component of the Millennium Challenge Account peri-urban project.

Activities

1. Determine the obstacles to export (under international sanitary and phytosanitary arrangements) from Mongolia and develop a time-bound pathway to overcome them.
2. Train Government and private sector negotiators in order to agree reasonable terms with trading partners.
3. Train veterinarians and para-veterinarians;
4. Facilitate high-level meetings with trading partners.
5. For specific diseases that are of concern to specific importing countries, establish disease-free zone (western region of the country) and/or a disease-free compartment in peri-urban areas.
6. Establish, through a community-based animal health care training programme, a network of herder CBAH workers who could recognise and report outbreaks of diseases and provide locally accessible, affordable veterinary service delivery.
7. Establish a veterinary drug testing and regulation unit to internationally accepted standards and amend relevant legislation.
8. Pilot an animal identification and tracing system to provide assurances of traceability.

Expected results

- A clear, achievable pathway to secure meat export has been identified.
- Disease surveillance system and database to satisfy international reporting requirements are in place.
- Community-based animal health service established.
- Licensed veterinary drugs of acceptable, international quality are registered.
- Disease-free zone accepted by importing countries and export is established.

GoM Ministries and entities responsible for delivery

MoFALI Veterinary and Animal Breeding Department (Government Implementing Agency); Veterinary Research Institute; State Central Veterinary Laboratory; General Agency for Specialised Inspection; Mongolia Veterinary Medical Association; NGOs (e.g. Mercy Corps).

Subcomponent 3. Improved animal breeding

Reason for choice

Government priority: A key component of the National Livestock Programme (see Annex), which will be implemented through staff members currently being recruited to be stationed at newly established *Soum* Service Centres.

Development and investment need: The tendency to keep more (quantity) rather than better (quality) animals needs to be reversed. For example, indiscriminate breeding has resulted in a noticeable deterioration of the quality of cashmere with an increased fibre diameter.

Development need: Herders keep the same male breeding animals, such as rams and billy goats, with their flocks for around six years. In this period there is a high likelihood of inbreeding as daughter stock becomes sexually mature and joins the breeding flock after around two years. There is currently little selection of the best animals for breeding through a system of performance recording.

Activities

1. Male sheep and goats will be selected, bred and reared under the local supervision of the animal husbandry specialist at the *Soum* Service Centre.
2. Male sheep and goats will be separated from their flocks and looked after for herders, for a fee.
3. Breeding male animals will be tagged.
4. Herders will be trained to keep performance records to identify stock with desirable, heritable characteristics.
5. Breeding will be controlled to avoid in-breeding and improve livestock quality.

Expected results

- Improved quality of livestock, particularly sheep and cashmere goats.
- Enhanced income.

GoM Ministries and entities responsible for delivery

MoFALI Veterinary and Animal Breeding Department (Government Implementing Agency); *Soum* Service Centres; Animal Husbandry Research Institute; National Animal Genebank and Breeding Centre, NGOs (e.g. Rural Investment and Support Centre, RISC).

Subcomponent 4. Land rights and land use

Reason for choice

Development need: The increase in the national livestock population has created unprecedented pressure on natural pasture lands, resulting in soil erosion, change of plant species structure away from palatable and nutritious species, lack of winter fodder preparation and disputes of rights to graze in particular areas. There are currently several projects addressing this issue, but there is a need to learn lessons and build on best practice.

Government priority: A key component of the NLP (see Annex), which sets out policy to improve pasture management. The newly enacted Pasture Law enables citizens to enclose an

area of land, by agreement with the *soum* authorities, which can be used for winter fodder conservation.

Activities

1. Convene a forum to discuss lessons learned and to agree on best practice.
2. Build the conflict-resolution capacity of Civil Society Organisations and other stakeholders.
3. Develop fodder conservation plots, complementing the newly enacted Pasture Law: training, provision of fence materials and education of poorer herder groups about their rights under the new legislation.

Expected results

- Consensus on best practice for land registration and utilisation.
- Enhanced capacity for conflict resolution.
- Better provision of fodder for winter.

GoM Ministries and entities responsible for delivery

MoFALI Livestock Policy Implementation and Coordination Department; Animal Husbandry Research Institute; NGO (Mongolian Society for Rangeland Management)

2.2.3 Diversification and processing to enhance household food security

Purpose

The purpose of this component is to improve household food security and resilience through diversification of farm and off-farm activities and processing. The main outcomes of this component would be (i) improved food security and resilience through increased household income, and (ii) upgraded processing facilities and improved management of small business operating in meat processing, dairy, horticulture production, handicrafts and other off-farm activities in a variety of locations.

The component would comprise two sub-components:

- Diversification of on-farm and off-farm production.
- Improved small-scale processing and marketing.

Reason for choice:

Government priority: Lack of adequate technical knowledge, information and resources, in agro-processing, preservation and market retail, severely limits growth in the sector. Small agribusiness has potential to provide income and employment for people in both rural and urban areas, and has been identified as a national priority as expressed in the NPFS.

Development and investment need: Many herders lost a major portion of their livestock during the 2009-2010 *dzud*; some lost their livelihood. There is an urgent need to create employment/ income and enhance resilience of these communities through spreading risks and diversifying production. Moreover, modern food production and processing technologies require more development, as well as the skills needed to establish and run successful small- and medium -scale farm and food enterprises.

Various national programmes helped to create new jobs for the rural poor. They increased the income of beneficiaries by providing inputs ranging from seeds, hand tools and greenhouse development, horticultural production, handicrafts and off-farm processing. such as meat

processing, tomato processing, small-scale dairy processing, felt-making, tannery and wool-processing. This component would emphasize the importance of nutritional diversity to increase wellbeing of herder communities.

Improvements in the value chain will benefit both small -scale processors and all others involved including women, herders, farmers, slaughter houses and others. Suppliers and intermediaries will benefit from improved prices and volumes, better incomes for households, improved quality and possibly more regular sales. Purchasing power would be increased.

Activities

1. Support initiatives and public investments in public goods to establish meat, milk and horticultural production and processing small-scale and medium enterprises and collection centres.
2. Support and promote processing to add value through advanced technology and export livestock products.
3. Develop business investment plans for added value business.
4. Improve reliability of supply through awareness and training.

Results

- Expected results from this component would include increased processing skills in producers groups and increased access, through improved quality, to domestic markets.
- Increased income, especially through women employment-generation, for beneficiaries in the programme.
- Increased number of cooperatives and producer groups in rural areas.

This component would build on projects and lessons learned from, for example, Rural agrobusiness Support Programme, Value Chain Development for Textile Products and the FAO Dairy Security Programme.

GoM Ministries and entities responsible for delivery

MoFALI Food Production, Trade and Service Policy Implementation Coordination Department; City and *aimag* Food, Agriculture and Enterprises Departments; NGO sector (Food Producers Association).

2.2.4 TA: strengthening donor coordination

Purpose

The purpose of this component is to increase capacity and effective decision-making by the actors involved in programme implementation and management. It aims at improving institutional capacity and coordination of the GAFSP programme and numerous donor programmes in Mongolia. It would comprise two sub-components:

- TA and capacity building for livestock sectoral planning and coordination; and
- Programme management.

Reasons for selection

Agriculture and livestock development is of crucial importance to the country. Programme implementation capacity is a key factor in achieving set objectives and this is generally perceived as an important constraint. The donor community is strongly involved in Mongolia, implementing through MoFALI, numerous projects in the field of livestock development or in the livestock sector. Through better sectoral planning and coordination,

scarce financial resources could be utilised more effectively and lessons learned could be shared between projects and programmes.

Activities

1. Training of government staff (abroad) in management, human resources development and project management support.
2. Organisation of workshop and meetings to induce change in management approaches and sharing of information between the various actors involved in the development process including the internationally-funded donor projects.

Results

The main result of this component would be increased coordination and more effective allocation of human and financial resources.

GoM Ministries and entities responsible for delivery

MoFALI, External Cooperation Department.

2.2.5 Monitoring and evaluation framework

The programme will establish effective programme management and monitoring mechanisms, integrated in the existing structures at MoFALI, in particular, the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation Department. Monitoring of the programme would be the overall responsibility of the NPC in collaboration with the PCU. Beneficiaries will be fully involved in an external evaluation of programme outcomes.

Knowledge-sharing with relevant government and donor-funded interventions, as well as with the private sector, will be a key programme activity in order to identify potential synergies and complementarities, and to disseminate programme results and experiences. This would enable scaling-up of successful components. Tables 5 and 6 present an outline of the monitoring framework.

Table 5. Indicative PDO monitoring and evaluation framework

Programme Development Objective	Outcome Indicator	Target end-programme increase
To sustain livestock-based livelihood systems to reduce rural poverty and household food insecurity on a sustainable basis	Percentage increase in productivity/ income and percentage of beneficiaries' poverty reduction.	10%
	Percentage increase of food secure households.	10%
	Increased share in commercialized products in programme areas and increase of share of retail price going to herders.	30%
Outcome: Sustainable and strengthened livestock-based livelihood systems are in place and contribute to rural poverty and food insecurity reduction.		
Baseline: Human Development report, NPFS, NLP		

Table 6. Indicative M & E framework by activity component/subcomponent

Programme component / subcomponent	Outcome Indicators	Target end-programme value
1 Linking farmers to markets	Increased income by herders/ cooperatives in programme areas (Increased share in commercialized products in programme areas)	20-40%
Market channels for livestock commodities accessed:	Percentage of herders and cooperatives using new market information systems (disaggregated by gender)	40- 60%
Improved market information systems	Market access research documents, economic analysis available	10
Strengthened producer groups	Percentage of herder groups in programme areas aware of improved agro business methods (disaggregated by gender)	60%
	Percentage of total producers groups in the programme able to negotiate contracts/ prices etc.	40- 60%
	No of model agricultural products exchange network	6
	No of programme participating beneficiaries access (new) domestic or international markets through improved product quality	3600
2 Raising livestock productivity and quality		
Extension service	Training of extension personnel	300 participants
	Training of farmers and herder communities	3600 participants
	Training materials developed, tested and disseminated	20 kinds of training materials
Veterinary service	Define time-bound pathway to secure meat export; disease-free zone	Pathway drafted; steps made to progress disease-free zone
	Train community-based paraprofessional personnel and establish CBAH system	300 CBAH workers trained and working in 6 <i>aimags</i>
	Animal registration database	Established in 6 <i>aimags</i> , linked to breeding
Breeding	Male animals selected, identified	45 000 quality rams and male goats, 90 <i>soum</i>
Land rights & land use	Convene forum to agree best practices	Proceedings of meeting, Government policy developed
	Fodder conservation plots	30% more fodder conservation, 6 <i>aimags</i>
3 Diversification and processing to enhance household food security	No of vulnerable groups (female led families) diversify on –farm production and increase income	600 households
	Increased share of consumption of nutritional foods in households in programme areas (%)	10-30%
	Increased share in processed products in programme areas (%)	60%

	Established small processing units	14
4. Strengthening donor coordination	Enhanced coordination and sharing of information	as needed
	Effective and efficient programme implementation	training as needed

2.3 Budget: GAFSP and co-financing arrangements

Amount of funding requested

Budget activities required for programme implementation are coordinated with the annual investment plan dedicated for livestock production development and improvement of its productivity in the food, agriculture and light industry sectors, as stated in the Law on State Budget. GAFSP funds would be aligned to the State budget which supports food, agriculture and light industry. The Government of Mongolia will commit USD 344.1 million for the whole National Livestock Programme for the six-year period 2010 to 2015. To support the activities elaborated under this programme, an amount of USD 18 million is requested from GAFSP funding, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Programme costs by component/subcomponent

Programme components & subcomponents	Estimated cost by component (USD million)	Estimated cost by subcomponent (USD million)	Priority
1 Linking farmers to market	3		
1.1 Increase domestic and regional market access		1	High
1.2 Improved market information systems		1	Medium
1.3 Strengthening capacity of producer groups / cooperatives		1	High
2 Raising livestock productivity & quality	9		
2.1 Extension services		2	Med/high
2.2 Veterinary services		3	High
2.3 Improved animal breeding		3	Medium
2.4 Land rights and land use		1	High
3 Diversification and processing to enhance food security	5		
3.1 Diversification of on-farm and off-farm production		1	Med/high
3.2 Improving small-scale processing		4	High
4 Strengthening donor coordination	0.5	0.5	High
Technical Assistance Programme Implementation	0.5	0.5	High
Total	18.0	18.0	

Mode of financing

The programme is an investment programme with technical assistance. If successful, further discussion will be held on co-financing arrangements with, for example, the World Bank and Swiss Development Cooperation, both of which informally have expressed interest.

2.4 Preferred supervising entity/entities

The World Bank is the preferred supervising entity. FAO will provide technical assistance to the Government of Mongolia for project implementation in close cooperation with the World Bank. This has been discussed with the World Bank through the Senior Agricultural Economist in Beijing. Both the World Bank and FAO have considerable in-country experience, qualified experts and strong and lasting working relations with the MoFALI, ensuring effective programme implementation. MoFALI will be responsible for the implementation of the programme in close cooperation with FAO and the World Bank and building on existing and ongoing projects.

2.5 Timeframe

The duration of the programme is suggested to be five years (2011 - 2016) depending on possible co-financing scenarios.

2.6 Risk and sustainability

Risk

The main assumptions and risks likely to affect achievement of expected results are: (i) climate change or occurrence of winter disaster or *dzud*; (ii) outbreak of transboundary animal diseases; (iii) low absorption capacity of MoFALI; (iv) lack of coordination; (v) capacity of national entities, such as, extension and veterinary services, (vi) veterinary manpower shortage, and (vii) market data collection. Proposed mitigating measures, inherent in programme design, for identified major risks are presented in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Risk matrix

Risk	Impact	Risk mitigating measures	Risk with mitigation
<i>Dzud</i> or climate change effects	Catastrophic livestock losses, reduced crop/ fodder production	Fodder conservation, reduced herd size	low
Transboundary animal disease	Economic costs of control, export ban, livestock mortality	Vaccination, animal movement control, enhanced veterinary services	medium
Low absorption capacity of MoFALI.	Expected programme outcomes will not be achieved	Capacity building of MoFALI staff under Component 4.	medium
Lack of coordination	Duplication of efforts, lack of effectiveness and efficiency	Programme Management Unit / Steering Committee	low
Lack of capacity of national training institutes to implement capacity building activities (extension and veterinary services)	Herder communities, cooperatives and other beneficiaries receive poor quality training and consequently will not be effective and sustainable	Develop a training-of-trainers programme and train staff of the national institutes implementing Components 1, 2 and 3, with international experts	medium

Lack of skilled veterinary staff	Poor outreach of veterinary advice, disease report/control	Establish community-based animal health care system	medium
Delays in collection of market access research data	Delays in decision-making processes at various levels	Engage international technical assistance to coordinate and supervise data collection	low
Overall Risk Rating			medium

Sustainability

The main issues relate to financial sustainability and a potential lack of absorption capacity by the MoFALI. It is anticipated that these issues would be clarified with MoFALI representatives during project design, when concrete milestones and deliverables for the programme would be defined, in line with government capacity. It should be re-emphasised that the programme, under the different components, gives ample attention to developing national capacity to programme implementation and management. The Parliament has endorsed the NPFS in 2008 and the NLP in 2010. At field-level, coordinated capacity-building and participatory processes will strengthen the involvement of communities in the planning, design and implementation of interventions. This is vital to ensure local ownership and that interventions are inclusive, with the participation of poor and marginalized groups and women.

The programme's contributions in terms of asset creation, increased local capacities, access to new markets, and established linkages and partnerships will provide incentives to the stakeholders and create a strong foundation for sustaining benefits of interventions in the long term as well as the potential for replication throughout the country.

2.7 Consultation process with existing stakeholders

This programme proposal is the product of extensive consultation with key stakeholders. MoFALI initiated its own process, which fed into a draft plan. The consultation process included meetings with representatives of; (i) key projects ongoing in the sector. In-depth individual consultations were held with representatives of the World Bank Sustainable Livestock Development Programme, the EU Animal Health and Livestock Marketing Project and Enhancing the Extension System for Comprehensive Crop-Livestock Management Project (Japanese International Cooperation Agency) to discuss programme priorities, strategies and linkages with ongoing projects ; (ii) private sector representatives were consulted during a meeting at Just Agro LLC, Just Group Co. Ltd. in which issues were addressed with respect to market development, meat processing, marketing and involving herder families into the value chain, and opportunities for public-private partnership development; (iii) NGOs were intensively consulted (Mercy Corps, Mongolian Society for Range Management, ADRA, Mongolian Women's Federation, Mongolian Food Processors Association) with respect to a broad range of key issues including beneficiary and women participation and ownership, linkages to their on-going activities in the field of animal feed, fodder, small-scale agribusiness and processing, (iv) technical specialists; (v) FAO specialists who had undertaken participatory livelihood analysis with herder groups earlier in 2010. (vi)

Extensive field visits were conducted in rural areas to discuss with farmer groups and individual farmers various issues related to their food security situation. All information was fed back to MoFALI officials and other stakeholders.

A Business Meeting was held in which a broad range of stakeholders participated including NGO's, Asian Development Bank, U.S. Government, EU representative, Swiss Development Cooperation, Japanese Development Cooperation, Mongolian Government and others to discuss strategic and programme implementation issues.

There was strong general consensus that the plan reflects the needs and priorities of the sector.

Annexes

Annex 1 National Programme for Food Security

Annex 2 National Livestock Programme

Annex 3 List of key projects in the agriculture sector