

Proposal # 1*Mongolia to become host of the Dairy Asia Secretariat Office*

Goal	Establish livestock model centers to create capacity for storing, processing and selling of livestock products
Location	4 soums
Timeframe	12-24 months
Expected effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock model centers established in accordance with relevant standards • Value addition to raw livestock products (i.e. Manufacturing Value Added, MVA) • Supply of livestock-based products stabilized • Increased income for herders and livestock related stakeholders
Estimate budget	200,000 USD
MASL reference	MASL objective 2.2 and 2.5
Background	<p>As of 2019, the number of livestock reached a record of over 66 million heads. However, the increase in quantity came largely at the cost of natural resources and productivity per animal. Additionally, there are lacks in infrastructure, especially in rural areas, to further process, store and sell livestock products . This insufficiency of infrastructure comes at a double cost: On the one hand, it hinders economic growth since the livestock sector cannot fully seize market opportunities. On the other hand, it is a tragic example of unsustainability given to waste of valuable resources, particularly livestock byproducts .</p> <p>In 2018, estimates indicate that 18 million heads of livestock were required to cover domestic demand – a number that will likely increase in the future given raising consumption of animal-sourced foods as well as increasing demand and export of livestock products. Besides, the value addition downstream the value chain is all the more important in times of increasingly limited and deteriorating natural resources.</p>
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish livestock model centers in 4 selected soums (first phase) with potential upscale depending on financial resources 2. Build a critical mass of trainers that can capacitate the centers through a ToT approach 3. Maintain centers in close collaboration with local authorities to ensure viability beyond project timeframe
Implementing agencies	MoFALI with local authorities and potential partners; especially from private sector.

¹ Munkhnasan et al., 2019; Sustainability 2019, 11(20)

² In 2018 for example, only a quarter of all produced hides and skins were subject to value addition for further processing; the rest was dumped as waste according to MOFALI officials



Proposal #2

Tackling AMR in the animal sector

Goal	Provide evidence on the burden of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in animals to enable risk-based surveillance and evidence-based policy decisions that can ultimately strengthen the health and agricultural sector in Mongolia
Location	Production sites and slaughterhouses in selected soums, Mongolia
Timeframe	6-12 months
Expected effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swab samples collected from guts and surfaces of carcasses in selected slaughterhouses • Pathogens & their related AMR patterns identified • Risk assessment undertaken to allow for risk-based surveillance • Data collected to assess the use of antimicrobials at production level • Report published on burden of AMR in the animal sector including recommendations for targeted interventions
Estimate budget	150,000 USD
MASL reference	Objective 3.2 and 3.7
Background	<p>AMR is among the top global challenges of the 21st century, especially in ensuring sustainability in health systems. Without control of AMR, all basic pillars of sustainability are at risk, i.e. environmental, social and economic. AMR has already started to jeopardize health services in both rich and poor countries, causing alone in the European Union ca. 25,000 deaths and cost of 1.65 billion USD each year. In the case of Mongolia, the burden of AMR is largely unknown but a recent WHO study found that people in Mongolia are among the world's most prolific users of antibiotics with an average of 64.4 people per 1,000 on antibiotics on any given day. The threat has been recognized and a national action plan on AMR has been developed in 2017 along with a more specific national program of controlling residues of veterinary drugs. However, evidence about the actual burden of AMR is still lacking, particularly from the animal side. There is a huge potential to tackle the challenge by looking specifically into the animal sector given that it is a main driver for emergence of AMR. As of now, the only source of data is on antimicrobial usage, which is largely based on distribution and import data. This proposal aims at going beyond that into production and processing in the animal sector. This will ultimately allow for responding early to this challenge in Mongolia, i.e. by better selecting antimicrobial drugs, providing training to herders and related stakeholders in the use of antimicrobials as well as the recording of distribution and use through a unified database on veterinary pharmacy and drug sales.</p>

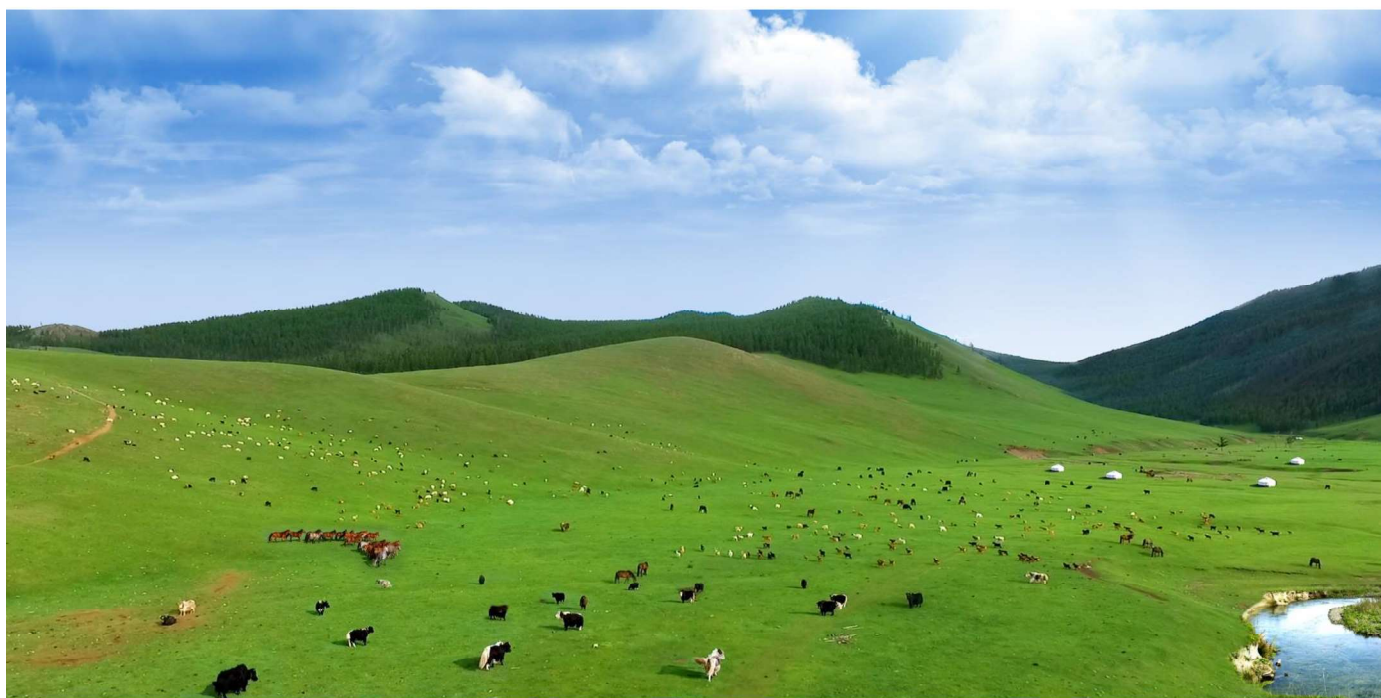


Proposal #2

Tackling AMR in the animal sector

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify an institution to collaborate for scientific support (expression of interest by Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, Germany). b) Identify production sites and slaughterhouses, define sampling procedures and analyze results at laboratory level c) Publish a report on the burden of AMR in the animal sector including recommendations for evidence-based policy decisions and targeted interventions
Implementing agencies	MoFALI leads the implementation in collaboration with technical institutes and other partners.

https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/rational_use/who-amr-amc-report-20181109.pdf



Proposal #3*Rural Educational Hubs for Young Herder Families*

Goal	Encourage the youth to pursue herding as a means of decent employment and help preserve the nomadic tradition of Mongolia
Location	3-5 pilots soums to be determined
Timeframe	12-24 months
Expected effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of young herding families in rural areas • Showcased that herding can be a modern and profitable way of life • Rural development and income increased • Exchange among youth in rural areas enhanced • Herders' health improved and entrepreneurial skills strengthened
Estimate budget	200,000 USD
MASL reference	MASL objective 4.2 and 4.4
Background	<p>The pursuit of education is one of the most crucial aspect of life. Yet, it often comes with the side effect of 'brain drain', i.e. an emigration of highly trained people, especially women, away from the countryside into cities or even other countries. This is a huge challenge in Mongolia that faces rapid urbanization mostly because of migration, primarily from the rural areas into the cities. There lies however also a huge opportunity in the rural areas given their role as social, environmental and economic backbone of the Mongolian nomadic herding. Another country-specific opportunity is the rather young population of Mongolia in which nearly one in three is between 15 and 34 years. Further opportunities lie in the country-specific 'production unit' Ger that calls for tailored solutions to produce and process at household level. A challenge that can, and has partly been, addressed by various projects to help enabling herder families in mastering basic entrepreneurial skills. However, there are also challenges: Rural population faces an increasing imbalance of male and female ratio making it difficult for herders to find and build families. Furthermore educational opportunities, especially for women, are lacking and further increase the migration away from the countryside into urban areas. Additionally, herders' health status is at stake due to accidents on motorcycles and horses, disputes and fights as well as chronic diseases related to various health concerns (food hygiene, brucellosis, plastic tools for cooking, tumors, alcoholism, etc.).</p> <p>While there is increasingly access to education in urban areas, the current proposal focuses on advancing education for young herder families in rural area.</p>



Proposal #3

Rural Educational Hubs for Young Herder Families

Activities

1. Undertake research to better understand why youth is less interested in pursuing herding practices
2. In line with findings, establish educational hubs in pilot provinces to run trainings and on-site demonstrations on the below topics for at least 10 years in close collaboration with local authorities:
 - Animal health, breeding and pastureland management
 - Livestock production, processing, packaging as well as labelling, certification and marketing
 - Entrepreneurship skills, business development, innovation, etc.
 - Communication skills and collaboration (e.g. herder groups, cooperatives, bridges to similar initiatives)
 - Healthy lifestyles from herders' perspectives
3. Document the development process and turn the results into a documentary movie to encourage the youth and advocate for upscaling the approach

Activities

MoFALI will be the lead agency and with potential support from other agencies.



Proposal # 4

A Dairy Asia Secretariat Office in Mongolia

Goal	Strengthening the dairy sector in Mongolia and the Asian region by establishing the Dairy Asia secretariat office in Mongolia
Location	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Timeframe	12 months
Expected effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced bilateral and multilateral cooperation within Asia dairy sector • Increased participation in Dairy Asia from additional countries including specifically public and private sector • Formulated recommendations for targeted interventions to advance dairy sector development
Estimate budget	150,000 USD
MASL reference	Objective 5.1, 5.5 and 2.3, 2.5
Background	<p>The Asian dairy sector faces both, huge challenges as well as huge opportunities. While there is an increasing pressure on natural resources such as water and feed, Asian countries comprise a diverse plethora of livestock systems, species and breeds as well as ecological zones, dairy products and processing techniques. It is paramount to increase the efficiency in the region by generating, sharing and promoting sustainable developments of the sector. Mongolia has a lot to offer in that regard: Not only grass-based livestock productions systems but a huge diversity in livestock species and related dairy products originating from cow, sheep, goat, camel, yak and meres. Dairy Asia aims at strengthening a socially and environmentally responsible Asian dairy sector that enhances rural livelihoods, improves nutrition, and contributes to economic prosperity. The Dairy Asia Sustainability Framework (annex 1) serves as basis to ensure the network delivers on its aim. In September 2019, Mongolia has submitted an official proposal to the Dairy Asia Steering Committee that has been positively received.</p>
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up the secretariat office and ensure operational and financial sustainability (legal requirements, infrastructure, financial and human resources in place) 2. Enlarge membership and involvement of private sector 3. Develop technical reviews and project proposals to strategically promote relevant developments in the Asian dairy sector 4. Maintain Dairy Asia core functions including knowledge exchange, institutional development, policy and strategy, advocacy for broker investment and partnerships.

