



Dairy Asia
for health and prosperity

Country
Mongolia

National Focal Point and Steering Committee Meeting
Bangkok, 9-10 March 2017



Outcomes of the multi-stakeholder meeting

- National multi-stakeholder meeting was held on 06 March at UN House, Ulaanbaatar
- The theme of round table: “Sustainable Development Directions for Dairy Sector of Mongolia”
- Presenter: Government-8 persons, Private-6 persons, Research-2, International Organisations-6, NGO-5
- **Prioritized pillars for Mongolia:**
 1. SO1: Improving milk productivity and farm profitability
 2. Combination of SO3: Protect and enhance human health by improving dairy food quality and safety and by enabling consumers to make informed choices on the benefits and risks of dairy products as part of the diet & SO7: Enhance levels of education through school milk programmes and transfer of knowledge and best practices to all actors involved in the dairy chain.
 3. Combination of SO4: Enhance resilience and adaptability of dairy systems by strengthening stakeholder capacity to cope with production (which would include climate risks) and market risks and enhancing innovation & SO2: Integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain through promotion of fair and efficient markets.

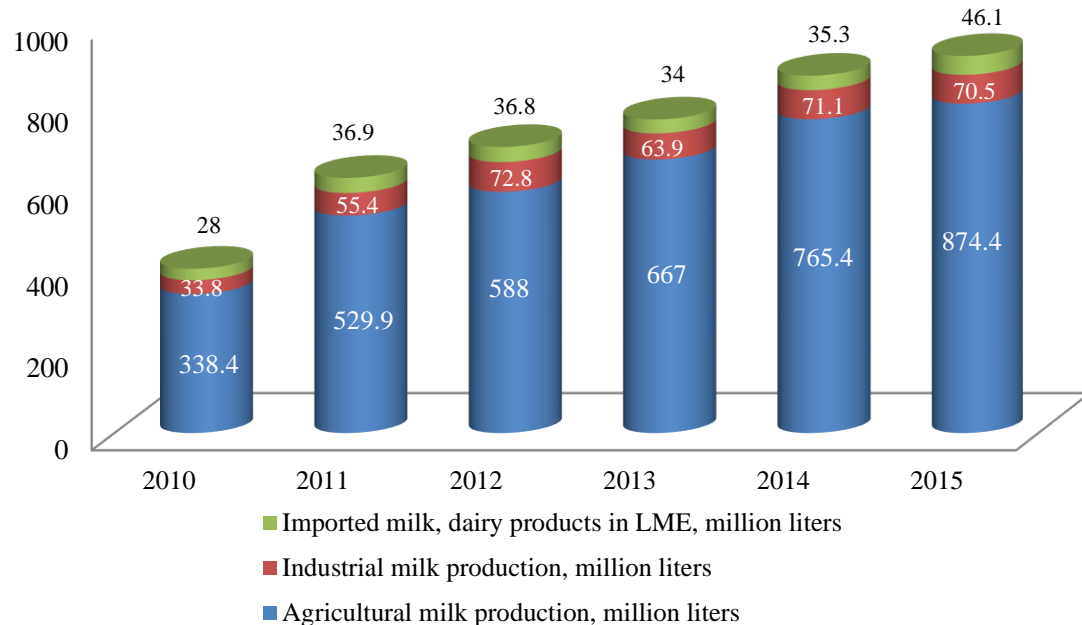
Other outcomes:

Reliable data on milk production, consumption

Country specific modern modes of training for milk producers: herders/farmers (mobilise projects: SECiM, Global Communities, IFAD, ERBD to this issue)



List of activities planned under the DA framework



SO1:

- Continuation of Milk Performance Recording Scheme by Livestock Gene Bank and MoFALI-20% coverage
- Support of establishment of 25 New Dairy Farms nearby big 3 cities
- Support for training activities for herders/farmers
- Since 2013, milk is a stable food by Amended Food Law (wheat, flour, water, salt, meat)
- VAT exemption

SO3 & SO7:

- Under **Meat and Milk Campaign**, launched in Jan.2017 60 milk powder and butter & casein plants will be supported to increase rural milk production and processing based on cow, goat, yak milk
- Promote inclusion of school milk-200 ml in school lunch scheme in primary and secondary schools (105.0 thous children and 2.6 million litres)

SO4 & SO2:

- Fodder production
- Import Quota (milk powder, UHT liquid milk)
- Model dairy farms with winter shelters
- Winter preparedness at all level
- Soft loans for rural cooperatives and food processors in countryside

Allocated Government Budget-USD 10.0 millions
Donors, IOs-USD 5.0 millions

Total number of livestock: **61.0 millions**
Number of cattle: **3.7 million**

Estimated milk production: **874.4 mln litres**
Actual milk processing: **446.5 mln litres:**

Cows from pastoral husbandry: **989.7 thous.**

By traditional way: **376.0 mlnl 85%**

Cows from intensive dairies: **61.9 thous.**

Number of dairy farms: **1156**

Milk received by plants **70.5 mln litres or 15%**

Annual milk yield 1800 l in 2008; 2900 l in 2016

90% of all milk processing plants located in Ulaanbaatar

Number of rural households-140.0 thous

Population demand for milk: **495.9 mln litre**

Installed capacities-**700.0 mln.litres**

Coverage: **90%**

Utilization of capacities-**10%**

Consumption per person 160 kg

Data available and monitoring mechanisms

- Annual Livestock Census by National Statistic Office (Number of animals by species, female animals)
- Annual Statistical Bulletin (rural inhabitants, citizen, migration by age, sex)
 - Production of main food commodities, export, import, consumption of main food staff, value of production and etc.,)
- Milk Performance Recording Scheme by Gene Bank and MoFALI (milk yield, number of farms, cows, heifers)
- Data from main Milk Processors on received raw milk from herders/farmers

Data from Statistical Office collected at bag, soum, aimag level-main administrative units in Mongolia

Special request from stakeholders meeting: *improve data collection system, work with reliable data*

Targets for dairy sector:

- Industrial milk processing from 70.5 million litres in 2015 to 200.0 million liters in 2020
- Record keeping for all livestock – 60% in 2015, 80% in 2020, priority for cattle, gene stock, male animals for breeding
- Creation of working places, target by 2020, from 2500 in 2016 to 8500
- 2.6 million litres of milk will be provided annually to 105,000 schoolchildren
- Continue to use import quota to support domestic production and creation of favorable legal environment
- Institutional support for PPPs (collaboration with main stakeholders, projects, NGOs, including Dairy Development Board)