



# KOPIA-Mongolian Agricultural Technology Cooperation

## **KOPIA Mongolia Center**

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### **General Overview**

- Ranked 15th in the world for land area and 1st for per capita area.
- Cultivated land area: approximately 1.2 million ha (400,000 ha for wheat, 2.6 for fodder, 1.5 for potatoes, 0.8 for vegetables, and 0.8 for annual crops)
  - ✓ Less than 1% of total land area is utilized for cultivation, 98% of livestock are natural grazing
- > 85% of the economy is based on agriculture, with 31.2% of GDP in agriculture.
- > Annual rainfall is about 350 mm (South Korea 1,245 mm) \* 55th in water scarcity

## **Agriculture Policy**

- Setting the 3 Sustainable Development Goals for 2030: Adopting advanced agricultural technologies such as improving soil fertility
- > "National Policy on Food and Agriculture": Reducing fallow by expanding crop rotation, etc.
- Establishment of the Food Safety Department in the Office of the President : Agriculture growth target of 20% by 2025
- > Proactive agricultural policy of the Mongolian government: Increasing wheat and vegetable cultivation area about 400,000 ha



#### SDGs 1(End poverty in all its forms everywhere):

Vegetable (onion & tomato) cultivation technologies, Increase Livestock Productivity

#### SDGs 2(Food Security):

Wheat, forage crop productivity improvement, Livestock specification technology, etc.

 $\sqrt{10}$  Farm Demonstration, Pilot Farm, Dissemination through technical training



#### **X** Projects timeline in short

- ✓ (2014 ~ 2016) Developing wheat seeds, increasing forage crop productivity, etc.,
- ✓ (2017 ~ 2019) Vegetable cultivation technology, improving beef cattle productivity, etc.
- ✓ (2019 ~ 2022) Expanding the distribution of perennial forage crops, high quality seed of wheat.

#### MONGOLIAN AGRICULTURAL CHALLENGES AND GOALS



## Problems

- Livestock Industry
- ✓ Over-grazing, pasture degradation
- ✓ Low forage value with natural hay
- High mortality of livestock due to lack of feed
- Food (wheat) problems
- Lack of quality wheat varieties and low seed production capacity Soil nutrient deficiency, low

productivity

## Solution

- Cultivating forage crops, Improve feed efficiency
  - Production and distribution of forage seeds
    - Feed Utilization Management (FTMR)
    - Research on fermented feed and
    - fodder distribution
- Crop Seed Production and Distribution
- Breeding and distribution of quality varieties
- ✓ Improving soil fertility

✓

## Achievement

- Farmers' income & productivity
  - Increasing farm income and productivity by 25%
  - Reaching 80% self-production
     in seeds of foodstuffs
    - Increasing soil fertility by 20%

15 LIFE ON LAND

2 ZERO HUNGER



#### **DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT IN 2023**



2 ZERO HUNGER

1 NO POVERTY

15 LIFE ON LAND



#### Pilot farm village project implementing FTMR technology adaptable to Mongolia







#### < 2023 Outcomes >

- **Feed crop seed:** 60 tons each of barley and oat seed (for distribution), 80 tons of barley, oats, and 300kg of corn (for production)
- Cultivating and producing fodder: 400 ha each of barley and oats, total 800 tons of fodder
- Establishment of FTMR feed base: selection of 3 fermentation microorganisms, diversification of FTMR and dissemination to farmers (16 tons)

#### < Plan for 2024 >

*	Hay Production : 3,600tn (45 tons per farmer)	Farmers
*	Distribution of FTMR feed : 160tn (2tons per farmers) Meat production by 30% 1	<b>25%</b> ↑

#### < Strategy >

- Technical approach: grazing specifications + intensive livestock
  - March-November (traditional technology, natural grazing) + December-February (hay, FTMR)
  - X Cultivation of fodder crops: May: sowing ~ September: haymaking, August silage making, etc.
- Policy approach: (MOFA) Expansion of fermented feed, (MEDS) Dissemination of fodder seed

#### research and development

✓ Supporting fermented feed (small and medium-sized) factories, enacting utilization laws, and establishing a feed seed production distribution system

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#### **DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT IN 2023**



1 NO POVERTY 15 LIFE ON LAND

2 ZERO HUNGER

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## Distribution of quality wheat seed and manure crop utilization to improve wheat productivity



Distribution rate of quality seed of wheat varieties in Mongolia is less than 3%("prior to 2014"), with low soil organic content



#### Distribution of quality wheat seed and manure crop utilization to improve wheat productivity

#### < Outcomes by 2023 >

- Development of wheat varieties suitable for Mongolia: Darkhan-144, total 6 varieties
   \* Drought-resistant, high quality and high yield (about 18% increase)
- Seed production and distribution of high quality wheat varieties (2018-2022): 600 tons of standard seeds and 6,000 tons of certified seeds
   Achieved about 18% of Mongolia's self seed distribution in wheat cultivation sector

#### < Plan for 2023 to 2025 >

*	Distribution of quality wheat varieties: SD seed1,050 tons,Cer. Seed 14,000 tons	80% of Wheat se	ed
*	Green Manure Cultivation Technologies: Green Manure, fermentation Wheat Productivity Increased by 25	self-production Ratio	)

#### <Strategy>

- Technical approach: Developing 3 of quality superior varieties, expand distribution of certified seed
  - ✓ Developing new varieties(IPAS), local demonstration test, producing certified seed at seed companies
  - **X** Inviting genetic resources and experts from Korea Rural Development Agency (RDA)
- Policy approach: Establishment of "National Seed and Variety Service", government participation in selection and dissemination of the quality seed

\* The South Korean government produces and distributes seeds of 5 main crops including rice, barley, wheat, etc

## **5** EXPECTED OUTCOMES AFTER ACHIEVING GOALS

1.Improve livestock meat productivity and increase in exports to lay the foundation for a leap forward as a livestock powerhouse

- - \* Meat production improves by 30%, livestock mortality decreases by 20-30%
- Other Livestock Products Exports: Meat Processed Products, Cashmere Productivity Improvement Expected to Increase Export Volume
- 2. Potential to reach beyond wheat self-sufficiency and become a food exporter country
- - \* Mongolian government's food and agro-livestock policy
- > Wheat production : 410,000 tons \_\_\_\_ 510,000 tons, 25% increase
  - **※** Projected wheat production in 15 years: 1.28 million tons
  - \* Self-consumption of about 400,000 tons and export of about 880,000 tons

From a country that received aid in the past, South Korea A SMALL REPAYMENT, **A SEED OF CHANGE** 



We love to share what we have !