



COUNTY REPORT ON LIVESTOCK FEEDING MANAGEMENT

Mongolian livestock sector

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Event:

Animal production and Health commission for Asia and the
Pacific (APHCA) session, 4-7 Nov 2019, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

One Look is Worth A Thousand Words (Mongolian Proverb)



Rangeland based livestock is practiced in a variety of ecosystems ranging from the desert zone to more fertile steppe zones.

Livestock of Mongolia

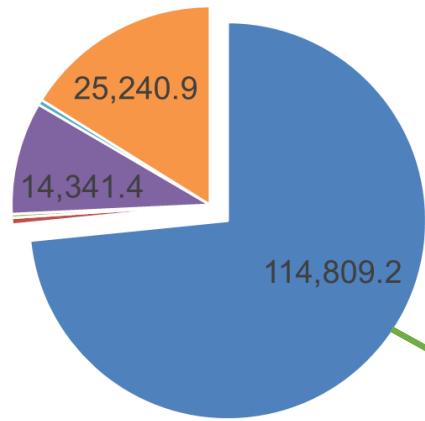
- ❑ Agriculture, particularly livestock husbandry, is one of the most important economic sectors of Mongolia, which comprises 84.2 % of country's Gross Agricultural Products and is the only source of income for 18.5% of all household (National Statistical Office of Mongolia, 2018).



Type of livestock	1990	2018	Change (+,-) 1990/2018
Horses	2,262,000	3,940,092	+1.7 times
Cattle	2,848,700	4,380,879	+1.5 times
Camels	537,500	459,702	-0.9
Sheeps	15,083,000	30,554,804	+2.0 times
Goats	5,127,700	27,124,703	+5.3 times
Total	25,858,900	66,460,180	+2.6 times

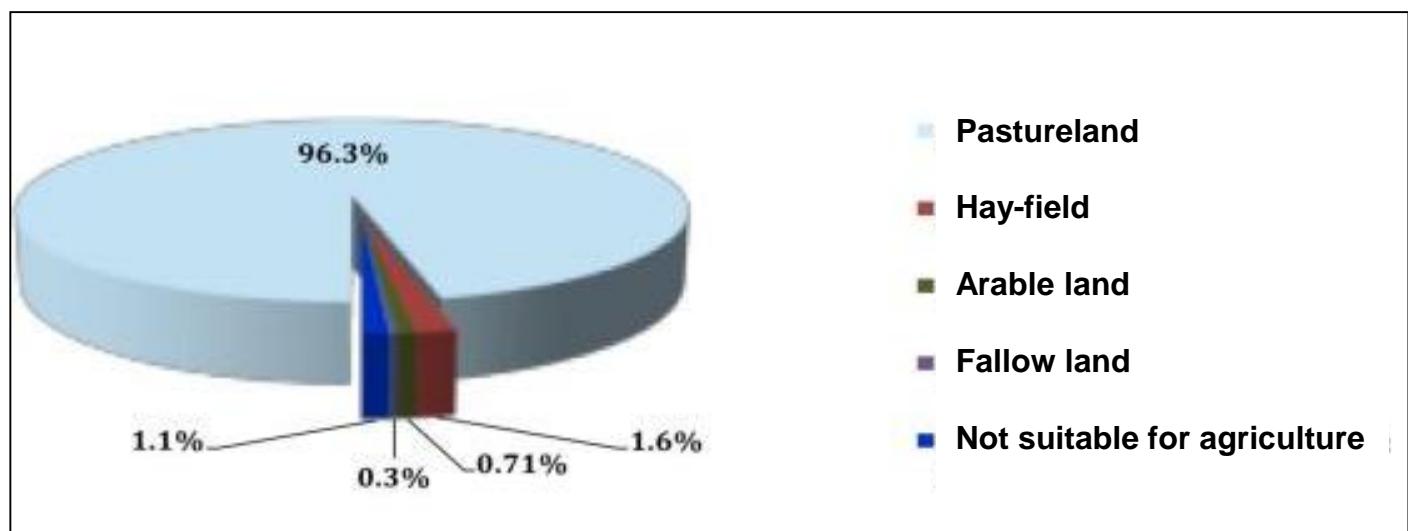
- ❑ In 2018, Mongolia recorded its highest number of livestock at 66.5 million, of which 3.9 million were horses, 4.3 million cattle, 0.4 million were camels, 27.1 million were sheep, and 30.5 million were goats.

Land classification of Mongolia



- Agricultural area
- Land of cities, villages and other settlements
- Land under roads and networks
- Land with forest resources
- Land with water resources
- Land for special needs

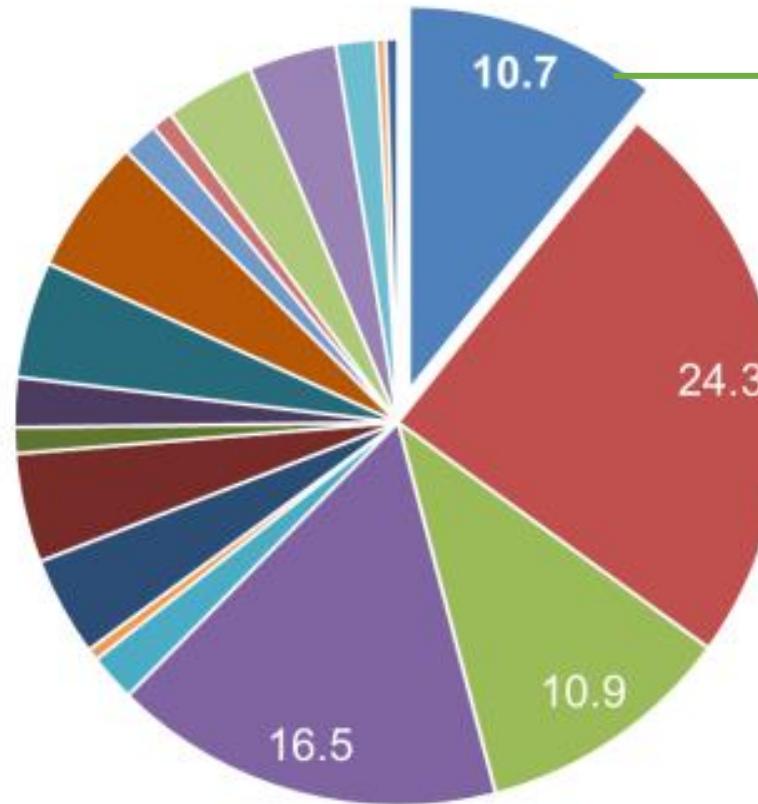
Mongolia is a landlocked country in Central Asia covering 150.0 million hectares of area and hosting 3.2 million people.



Role of agricultural sector in the national economy

GDP by economic activies, 2018

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Processing factories
- Trading and services



Agricultural product /2.0 billion USD/
■ Livestock husbandry - 84.6 %
■ Crop sector - 15.4 %

Source: National statistical office., 2018

Livestock husbandry forms in Mongolia

□ Pastoral livestock system:

Nomadic

Semi-nomadic

▪ Intensive farming

Truly intensive

Semi-intensive

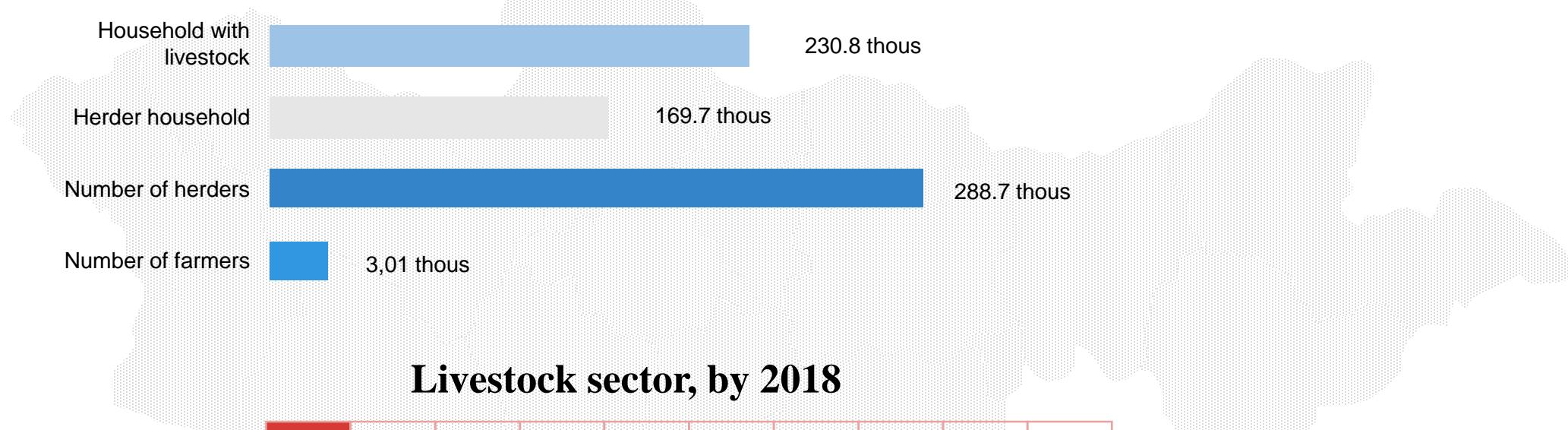
▪ Industrialized livestock

Hardly exist

- Mongolia is one of most livestock-dependent developing countries in the world (Suttie et al., 2005),
- almost half of its population directly depending on transhumant livestock husbandry (NSOM, 2018).

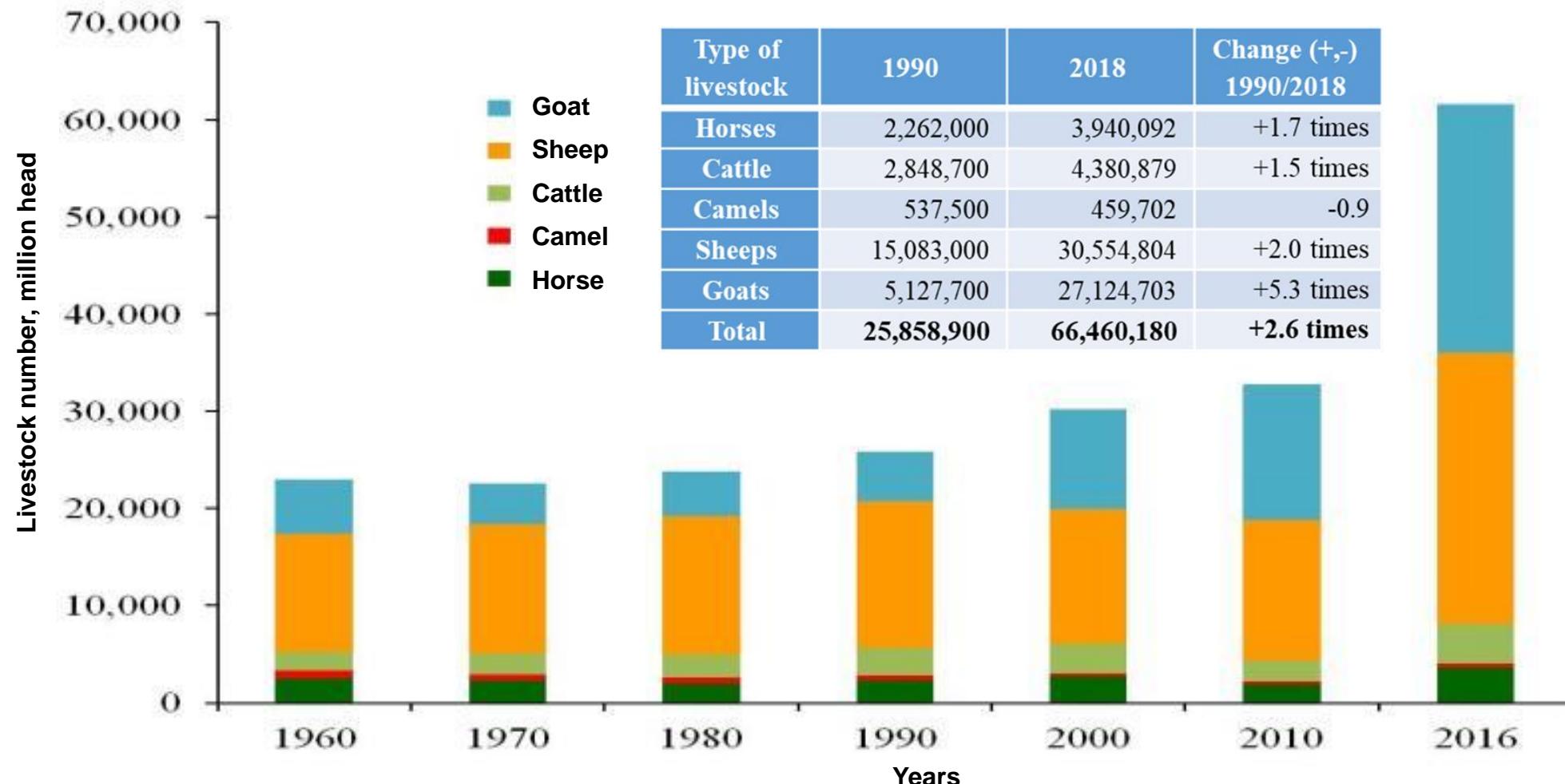
Situation of Livestock Sector in Mongolia

27 % of total labor force of Mongolia is in livestock sector



Source: National statistical office., 2018

Dynamic of livestock numbers and species ratio

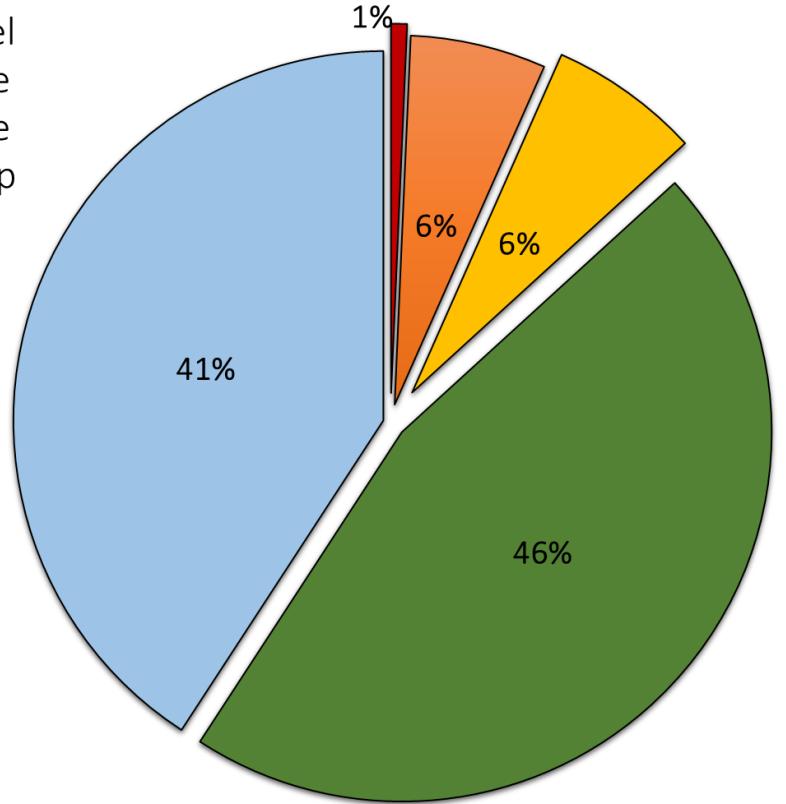


Source: National statistical office., 2017

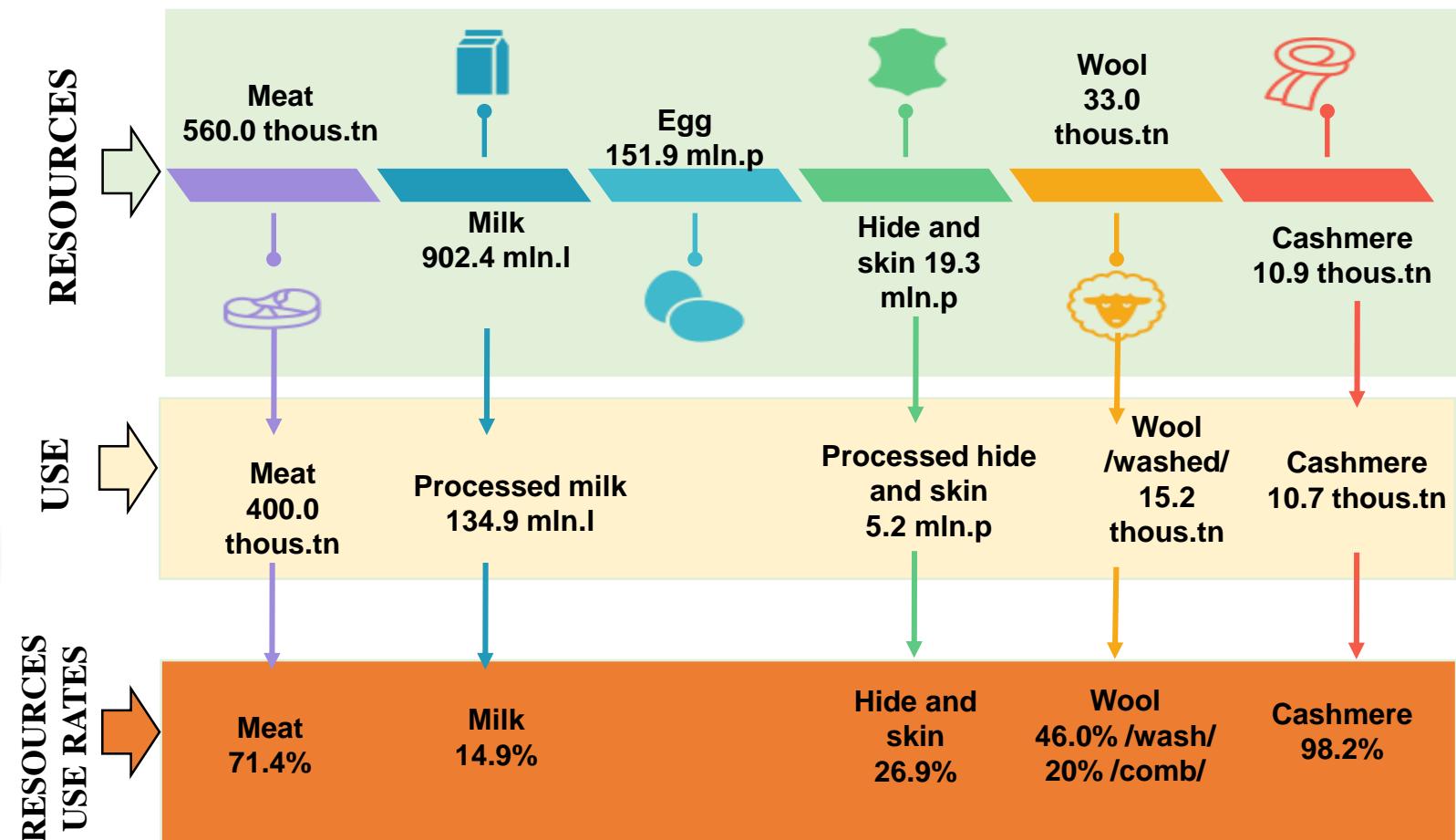
Potential resources for Livestock Sector in Mongolia

Total number of livestock is 66.46 million heads (2018)

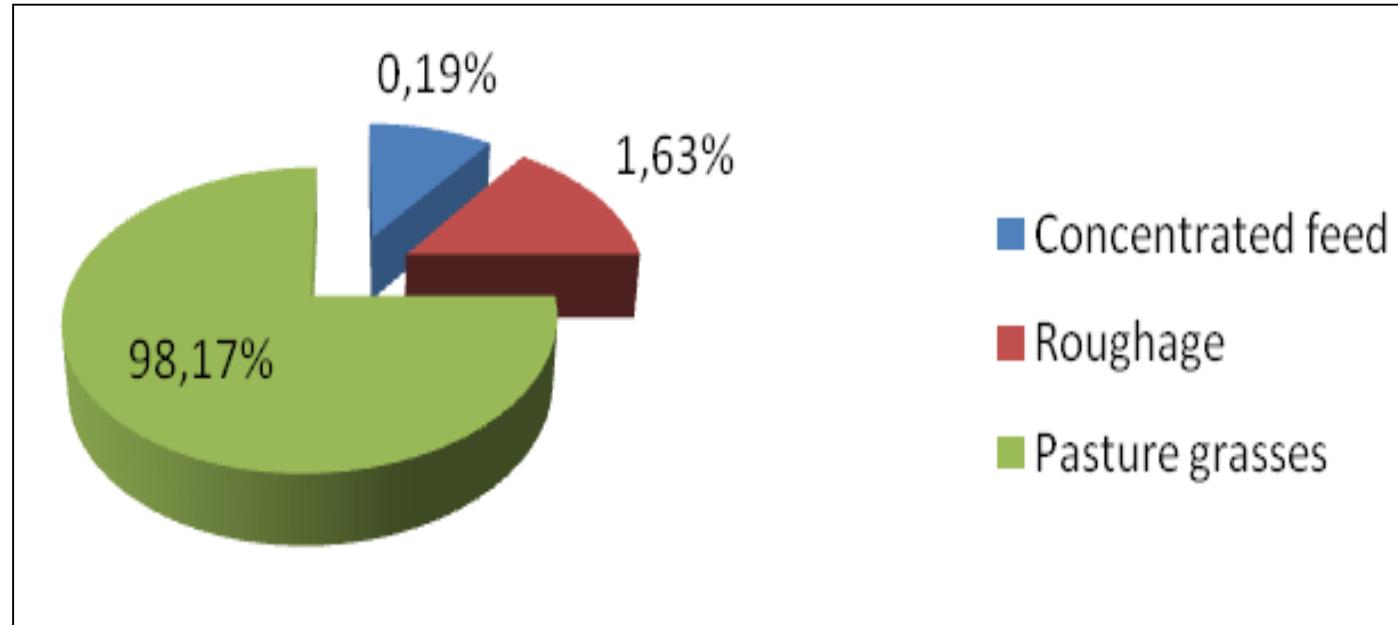
camel
horse
cattle
sheep
goat



Potential resources of livestock sector and their use rates



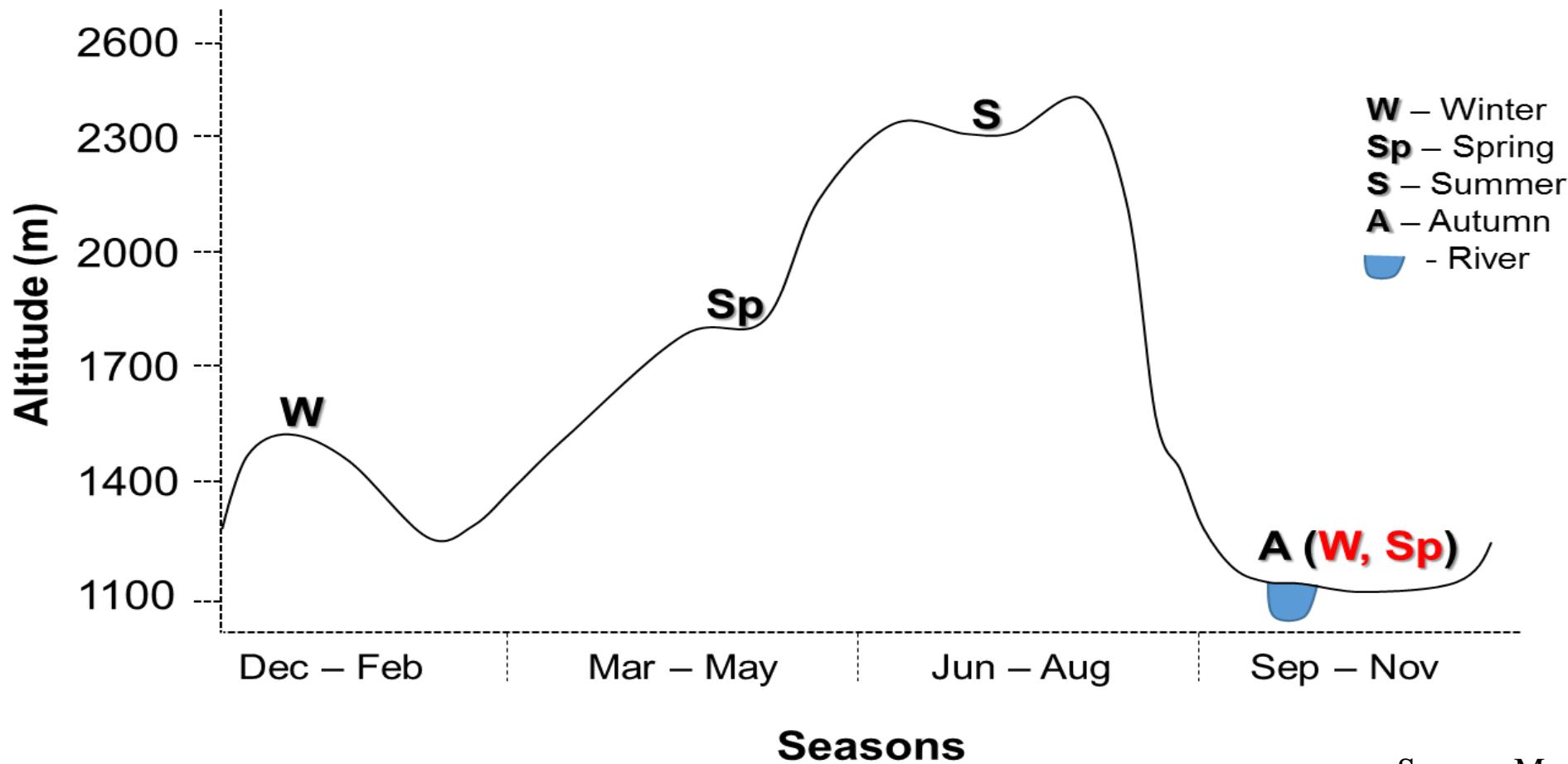
Animal feed resources and feeding management



- The livestock husbandry itself relies on native pasture vegetation as the basic source of feed for all types of herbivores throughout the year
- The growing season ranging from 60 to 180 days
- Rest of time, animals rely on dry grasses
- In a normal year pasture dry matter (DM) yield reaches maxima during the last months of summer season (June to August), from when it reduces by 27-35%, 60-63% and 65-70% in autumn (September to November), winter (December to February) and spring (March to May)

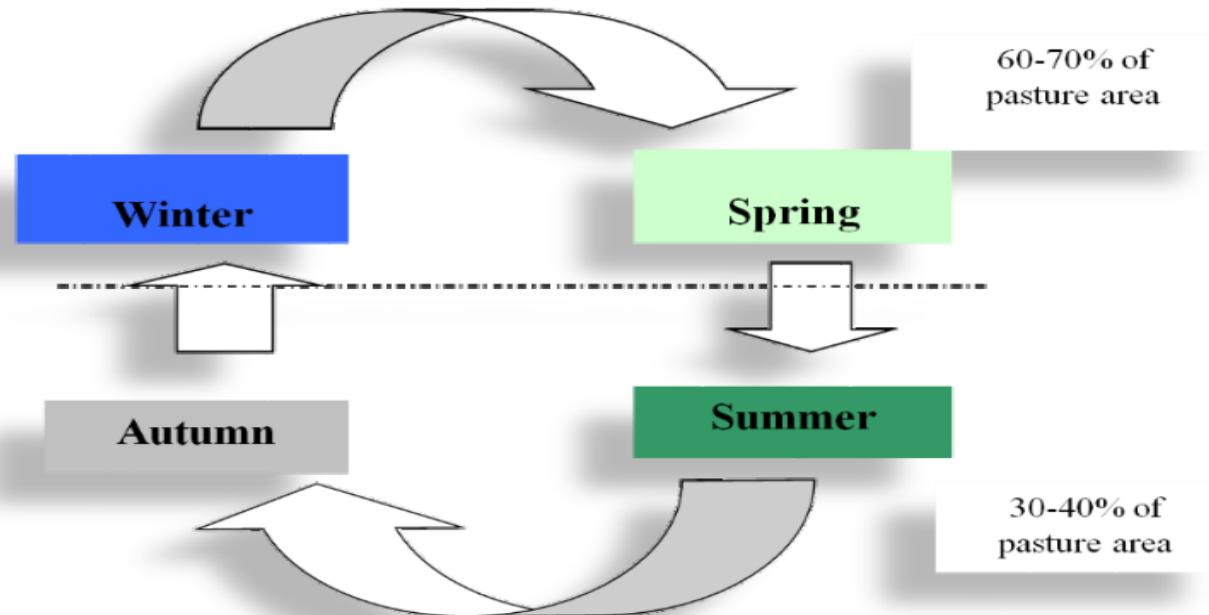
Livestock grazing management

Seasonal grazing pattern



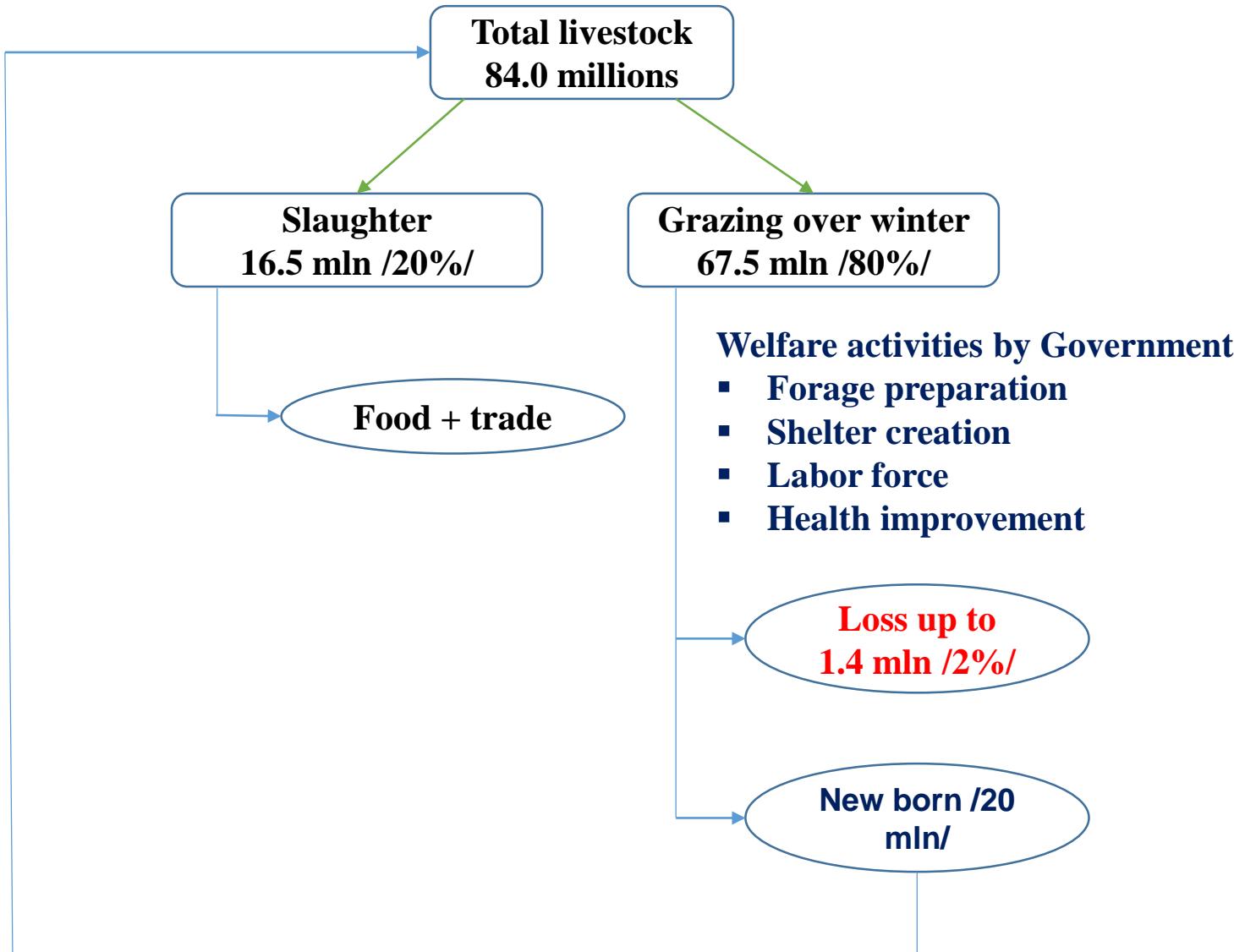
Source: Munkhnasan et al., 2019

Herder movement



Customary grazing patterns currently in use are diagrammatically presented in Figure

Livestock management



Feed balance in Mongolia, thousand tons

Parameters	Dry matter content	Crude protein	Metabolizable energy, MJ
Feed availability	66360.2	5030.58	488005.5
Feed requirement	77587.9	7740.3	611581.4
Feed balance	-11227.7	-2709.72	-123575.9
Balance in %	-14.47	-35.01	-20.21

Source: Togtokhbayar et al., 2019

Conclusions

- **Feed availability is limited for all grazing animal /winter and spring seasons/**
 - Developing feed producing activities and investing to use resources efficiently
- **Livestock raw material processing is inadequate**
 - Establishing small processing factories at local areas and introducing innovated technologies
- **Pastureland conservation and restoration activities are poor.**
 - The protection of rangeland ecosystems of Mongolia is the most critical issue today. There is need for large-scale rangeland research.
 - Strengthening international cooperation /International year on rangeland and pastoralists/



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