



**REPORT**  
**GAFSP CSO-Asia Work in Mongolia**  
**September -December, 2015**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), which is the support organization of the CSO Asia representative in GAFSP Steering Committee, has asked the National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives (NAMAC), focal FO for GAFSP related concerns in Mongolia, to get status report from implementors of the GAFSP-funded Livestock and Agriculture Marketing Project (LAMP), as well as get feedback from project beneficiaries, and co - technical service providers.

From the months of September-December 2015, NAMAC administered questionnaires to 697 respondents (with 43% female respondents) <sup>1</sup> to five covered provinces of LAMP (Arkhanghai, Bayankhongor, Zavkhan, Gobi-Altai and Khuvsgul), in conjunction with the training courses it held with project beneficiaries as part of its job as LAMP technical assistant providers. Then on December 17, 2015, NAMAC organized a consultation meeting in Ulanbaatar, the country's capital. Officials and representatives of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and country offices of FAO and WB attended this consultation. In this meeting, all technical service providers as well as Mrs. Enkhjargal, head of technical service provider from UN-FAO in Mongolia, and Mr. Temuulen, LAMP Grant Manager, presented project implementation reports.

**Main Findings.** The project implementation was officially launched only in the beginning of 2015, which was two years behind planned schedule. Nevertheless, project implementation accelerated with the help of five technical assistant providers, including NAMAC. A total of 82 sub-projects on vegetable production, fodder, veterinary and animal breeding were approved. Fifty-seven or 70% of them have received funding and were being implemented already, and first outcomes have already appeared. Out of these 82 sub projects, 75 (91%) were based on proposals from people- centered organizations such as cooperatives and groups; thus the implementation, monitoring and stakeholder ship were enhanced. Micro projects on animal health and breeding were also approved already. Already 34 training activities were held, 14 manuals and guides published. Almost all respondents to the questionnaire survey (97%) rate the project as "good" because it helped increase their production and incomes, as well as their knowledge and capacities on vegetable and animal rising. The main feature of LAMP is the development and implementation of sub-projects proposals by grass roots; and this is well appreciated.

**Main Recommendations.** Even if LAMP has been implemented only in a short time of one year, there is much appreciation from the project beneficiaries for the activities that has been implemented so far. Nevertheless, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. Project implementation to be extended since there was a three-year delay in project implementation. This is to ensure achievement of project deliverables. While outcomes of micro projects in agriculture have become visible, outcomes of micro projects on livestock health and breeding may need a longer time to become visible.
2. With regards to funding, the micro-projects on vegetables and fruits require storage and processing facilities. Project funds in the past year have been spent on rental payments for agriculture equipment and tractors.
3. There must be more active participation of the Head of Veterinary and Breeding Department in leading the micro projects and in informing grassroots beneficiaries, as he/she is the project coordinator at the soum level. He can also be a signatory to project documents, along with the Project Implementation Unit, the consulting service providers

---

<sup>1</sup> LAMP total beneficiaries is 12, 655 people



and the beneficiaries. This hopes to make the project more sustainable.

4. For the micro projects, there must be quicker and timely response for submitted proposals such that funds come in at the time when it is most needed

## MAIN REPORT

### A. Background:

During a regional workshop on farmers in forested landscapes last August 2015, organized by the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), also the support organization for CSO-Asia representative to the GAFSP Steering Committee, it was learned that the National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives (NAMAC), AFA member in Mongolia and focal FO contact for GAFSP matters in the country, was selected one of the technical service providers of Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP), the GAFSP project in Mongolia. AFA then asked NAMAC to organize meetings, interviews and consultations among beneficiaries, project implementors and technical service providers of LAMP and get their feedback about the implementation of LAMP.

To get the feedback, NAMAC did two things. One was to distribute questionnaires to target beneficiaries. As one of LAMPs technical service provider, NAMAC organized training courses in assigned 15 soums covering 5 provinces. During these training courses, NAMAC administered questionnaires to the participants (697 people, 43% females), composed of the project beneficiaries, local authorities as well as staff of veterinary and animal breeding department to gather their comments and feedback about the project. Second, NAMAC organized a consultation meeting last December 17, 2015 in Ulanbaatar. Officials and representatives of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and country offices of FAO and WB attended this consultation. In this meeting, all technical service providers as well as Mrs. Enkhjargal, head of technical service provider from UN-FAO in Mongolia, and Mr. Temuulen, LAMP Grant Manager, presented project implementation reports.

### B. Results of Questionnaire Survey

A total of 697 respondents from 5 provinces (Arkhanghai, Bayankhongor, Zavkhan, Gobi-Altai and Khuvsgul) responded to the questionnaire.

#### **Question 1: Your evaluation about project implementation:**

Response	Frequency	Why:
Good	97%	- project activities according to timeframe - Household income increased - Trainings and information delivered - Production is increased
Average	3%	- Sometimes funding is delayed
Poor	None	

#### **Question 2: What are achievements after joining of the project?**

##### ➤ **Advancement:**

- ✓ Receiving financial, capacity building and technical supports
- ✓ Increasing livelihoods by creating jobs



- ✓ Received greenhouses and provided technology trainings
  - ✓ Cooperatives' capacity has been built through the training
  - ✓ Started planting and harvesting animal fodders
  - ✓ Started keeping the normative of animal breeding standard
  - ✓ Having knowledge of planting vegetables, preserving and pickling
  - ✓ Possibility of supplying members' demand, even able to sell in the market
  - ✓ Cooperatives' activities are being sustained
  - ✓ Production is increased which means the income of household is increased as well.
- **Lessons learned:**
- ✓ Members' participation is important
  - ✓ Technology training
  - ✓ Keep normative of animal breeding
  - ✓ Importance of agro-technology graphic
  - ✓ Suitable preparation beforehand in order to reduce natural disaster
  - ✓ Right distribution of investment and its spending
  - ✓ Time keeping
  - ✓ Ensuring of preparation before cultivation
  - ✓ Choosing right seed
  - ✓ More training needed for members in order to increase their knowledge on marketing, technology and being part of cooperatives

**Question 3. Are you able to receive the supporting fund on time?**

- Yes-61, 2%
- No – 38,8%

**Question 4. Any problems?**

- Lack of knowledge on management, finance technology – 14,3%
- Delayed funding – 18,4%
- Natural disaster – 12, 2%
- Shortage of equipments – 24,5%
- Non – 30,6%

**Question 5. Is there equitable access to information about the project?**

- Yes – 77,5%
- No – 2 %
- No answer – 20,5%

**Question 6. Your recommendations about improvement of implementation efficiency of project**

- No delay in the release of project funds
- Quicker response on submitted sub-projects
- Full funding
- More Technology training
- Support from local governments to the cooperatives' activities which included in project
- Team work
- Supply equipments including greenhouses
- Monitoring

**C. Highlights of the Consultation Workshop**

1. The LAMP was supposed to be implemented 2012-2017, however, actual project implementation was much delayed because of rapid changes and movements in the national government. The project was launched only in the beginning of 2015. With the help of technical service providers, project implementation accelerated during the year.
2. A total of 82 sub-projects were approved and 57 (70%) of them have been funded and were being implemented already, and first outcomes have already appeared. Out of these



82 micro projects, 75 (91%) were based on proposals from people-centered organizations such as cooperatives and groups; thus the implementation, monitoring and stakeholder ship were enhanced. Also, micro projects on animal health and breeding were also approved already. The main feature of LAMP is the development and implementation of sub-projects proposals by grass roots; and this is well appreciated.

Table 1. Arkhangai province: Number of implemented project and its total funding

Selected Soms	Number of project		Total funding /MNG/
	Vegetable	Fodder	
Tsetserleg	11	3	387,315,194
Tsakhir	2	1	220,207,500
Chuluut	1	1	176,074,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>783,597,544</b>

Table 2. Bayankhongor province: Number of implemented projects and its total funding<sup>2</sup>

Selected Soms	Number of project			
	Vegetable	Fodder	Veterinary	Animal Breeding
Bayantsagaan	3	1	2	1
Galuut	7	1	3	1
Jargalant	3	2	4	2
Total Project	13	4	9	4
<b>Total funding /MNG/</b>	<b>225,4 million</b>	<b>440,4 million</b>	<b>311,9 million</b>	<b>655 million</b>

Table 3. Khuvsgul province: Number of implemented projects and its total funding<sup>3</sup>

Selected Soms	Number of project		Total funding /MNG/
	Vegetable	Fodder	
Tosontsengel	1	4	236 800 000
Tunel	6	1	263 605 500
Burentogtokh	5	2	425 885 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>928 170 500</b>

Table 4. Zavkhan province: Number of implemented projects and its total funding<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Please see Annex 2 for more information

<sup>3</sup>Please see Annex 4 for more information

<sup>4</sup>Please see Annex 5 for more information



Selected Soms	Number of project			
	Vegetable	Nuclear flock	Veterinary	Animal Breeding
Yaruu	5	3	3	1
Otgon	3	4	3	1
Tsetsen-Uul	4	4	3	1
Total	12	11	9	3
<b>Total funding /MNG/</b>	<b>222,635,00</b>	<b>547,832,000</b>	<b>212,300,000</b>	<b>51,575,800</b>

Table 5. Gobi-Altai province: Number of implemented projects and its total funding

Selected Soms	Number of project		
	Vegetable& fodder	Animal breeding & nuclear flock	Veterinary /there 2 more sub-project has been implementing on province laboratory/
Tsogt	2	1	8
Tseel	8	3	4
Bugat	5	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total funding /MNG/</b>	<b>324 million</b>	<b>207,9 million</b>	<b>350 million</b>

3. A total of 34 efficiency trainings and activities were held, aimed to improve the capacity building of farmers and herders such as animal health, animal breeding, animal nutrition, technology training of planting vegetables and fruits and capacity building of cooperatives, project coordinators in soum level as well as teams of technical service providers. 4238 people attended the trainings.
4. For information dissemination, 14 manuals and guides for the herders and farmers such as livestock health (3), livestock breeding and preparation of green fodder (6), vegetable and fruit farming (3), cooperative (2) were published, as well as quarterly newspapers for beneficiaries. Also, the PIU cooperated closely with national broadcast agencies, public FM radios and "Green search" magazine.
5. The outcome of the micro-projects is becoming visible. There was an increase in this year's harvests: there were 1 280 tons of green fodder, 121 tons of natural hays, 110.7 tons of oats, 49. 6 tons of potatoes and 52.6 tons of vegetables were harvested.
6. The technical service providers appreciated that there is a 7-member Soum steering committee headed by the Soum Governor. The Soum Governor can use his/her power in solving some implementation problems and can play a key role in choosing the right project for his/her area.



7. The following comments were given by the technical service providers to the LAMP officials: there is shortage of agricultural lands for planting vegetables, there is not enough storage for the produce, there is no management of seeds, and there is a need to have a technology plan/card.

#### **D. Recommendations**

Even if LAMP has been implemented only in a short time of one year, there is much appreciation from the project beneficiaries for the activities that has been implemented so far. Nevertheless, the following recommendations are suggested:

5. Project implementation to be extended since there was a three-year delay in project implementation. This is to ensure achievement of project deliverables. While outcomes of micro projects in agriculture have become visible, outcomes of micro projects on livestock health and breeding may need a longer time to become visible.
6. With regards to funding, the micro-projects on vegetables and fruits require storage and processing facilities. Project funds in the past year have been spent on rental payments for agriculture equipment and tractors.
7. There must be more active participation of the Head of Veterinary and Breeding Department in leading the micro projects and in informing grassroots beneficiaries, as he/she is the project coordinator at the soum level. He can also be a signatory to project documents, along with the Project Implementation Unit, the consulting service providers and the beneficiaries. This hopes to make the project more sustainable.
8. For the micro projects, there must be quicker and timely response for submitted proposals such that funds come in at the time when it is most needed.

#### **ANNEXES**

- 1 Questionnaire Tool
- 2 Attendance Sheet
- 3 Pictures with Captions

*Submitted:*

*April 7, 2016*

*Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)*