

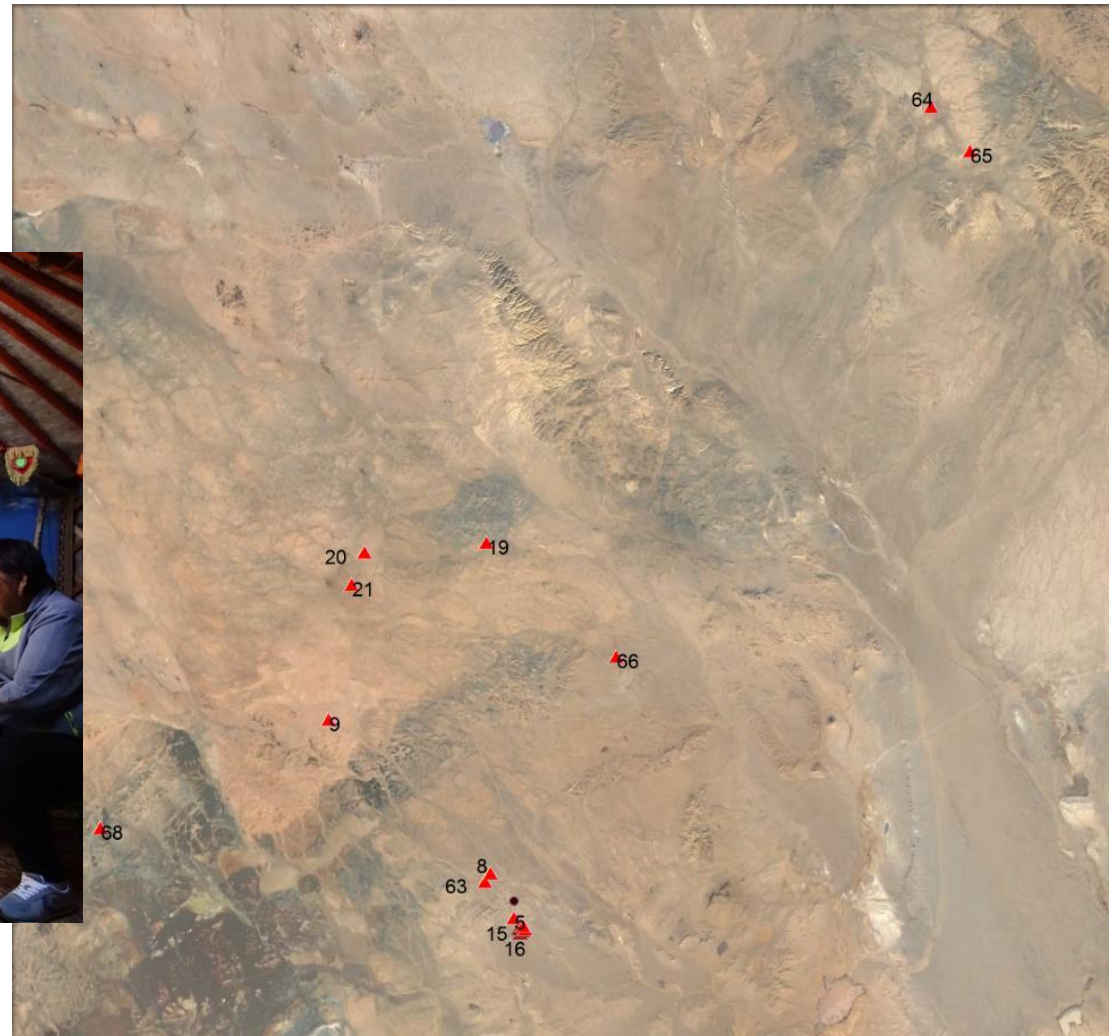
# Restitution to National Association of Rangeland Users, 03/09/2019.



Work done during **Annaël Barnes** (SupAgro/AgroParisTech) internship,  
With Mongolian National Federation of Pasture users groups,  
And support from **Régis Peltier** (CIRAD) and  
**Gerlee Puntsag** (Dpt. of Land Management)  
23/08-03/09/2019



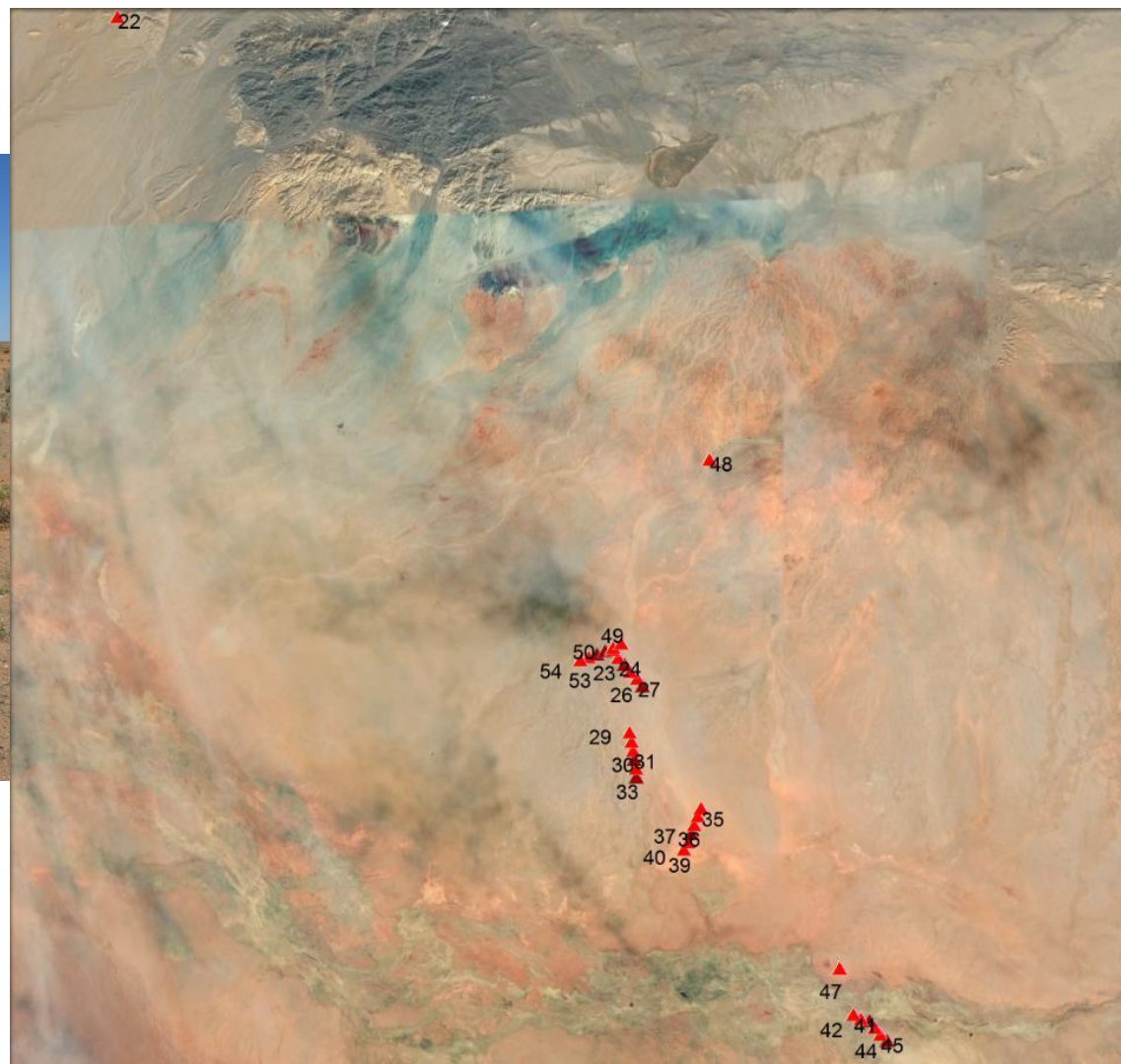
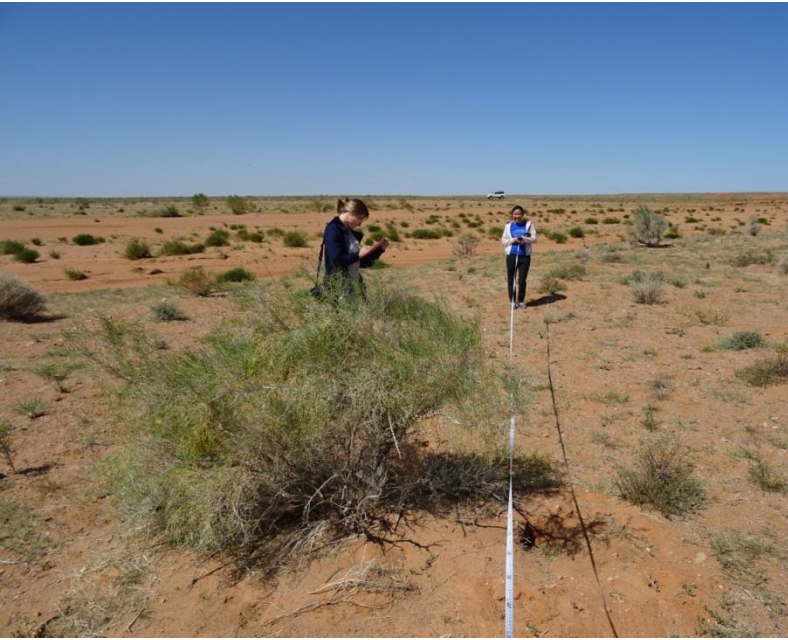
# Methods (1)



Surveys of 12 breeders, (supplement the previous surveys in South-Gobi by A. Barnes)

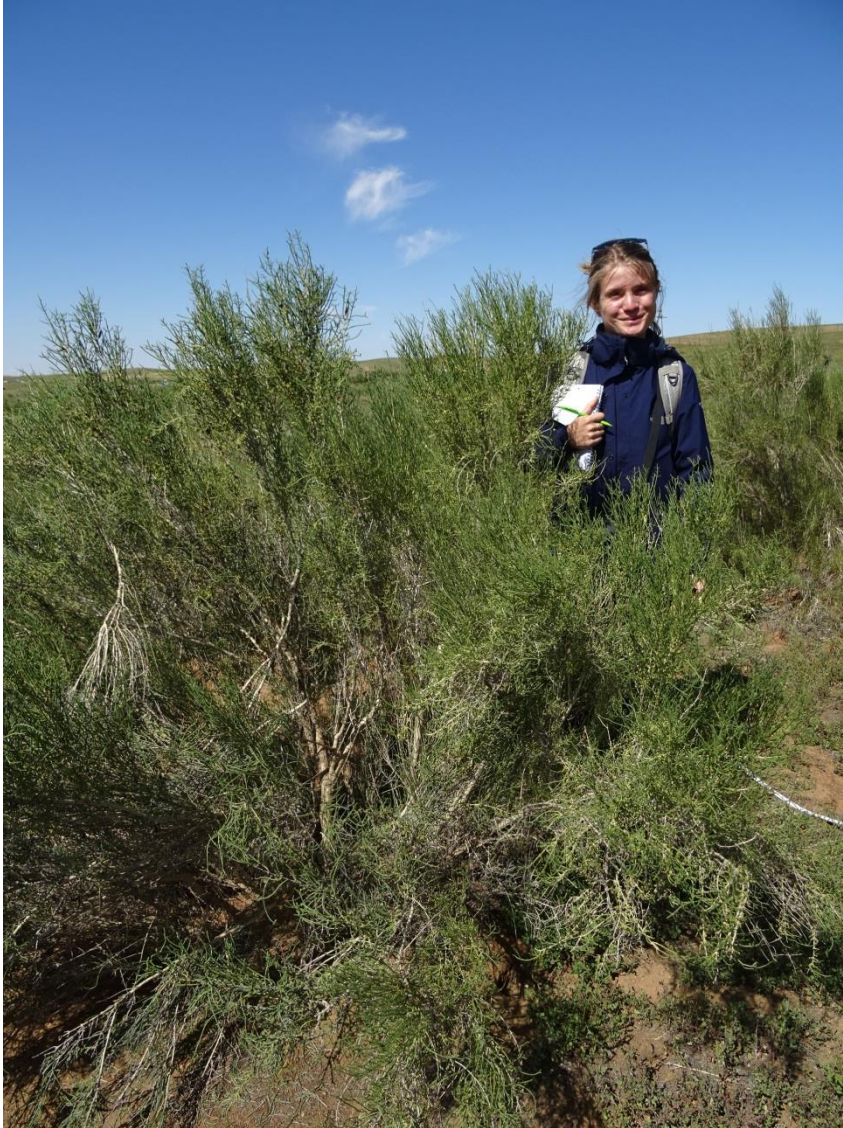


# Methods (2)



Inventories of a natural population of Saxauls in the Red Lake Valley (30 plots)

# Methods (3)



Inventories of old  
(before 1990)  
plantations of  
Saxauls and  
Tamarix, carried  
out by the State (3  
inventory points)



# Methods (4)

Inventory of young plantations of Saxauls, Elms and Poplar, carried out by private, with irrigation (less than twenty years) (7 plots of inventory).



# First results (data not analyzed) (1)



Livestock relatively profitable, beyond 500 head of livestock (approximately), with very few inputs (hay, concentrated feed for livestock & oak, for winter) and the only work force of the couple and young children (during the vacation).



## Results (2)



Small livestock (often around 200 head of cattle) mainly intended to supplement the retirement of the elderly, with a small pension (600 000 Tg / month, for a couple).

## Results (3)



Food products for the whole family (meat, milk, yogurt, cream, Aïrag, Aaruul, etc.), but,  
Few processed products for sale ( Aïrag, Aaruul, felt, etc.)



# Results (4)



**Capital that can be mobilized at any time, in the form of live animals**

(for example, the sale of 30 small ruminants, has allowed a farmer to find 6,000,000 Tg, to complete the purchase of a new house). Children's school fees, the purchase of a motorcycle or a car, etc., are often covered by the sale of live cattle. Same for hospitalization expenses of a family member.

**But this capital can be destroyed by a period of extreme cold or exceptional drought;** Because number of animals is increasing, there is **over-grazing.**

# Results (5)



- Pastures considered degraded by farmers (disappearance of certain species) but still able to produce sufficient forage, when the rainfall is good (case of 2018);
- Little interest of farmers for reforestation, considered impossible to achieve by them without help, except on a very small scale;
- Not irrigated plantations have no future.



## Results (6)



There are large areas of natural Saxauls, but in the process of degradation.

Management trials should be undertaken.



## Results (7)



Irrigated and fenced plantations of a small number of species are possible, but are very expensive and must be continued in time, at least five years for the Elm, the Poplar and the Tamarix.



## Results (end)

### Farmers are particularly concerns about:

- **Lack of manpower** (children left in the city or abroad, few hired labor available during the peaks of work: shearing sheep or goats);
- **Future of farms uncertain**, if children do not return;
- **Fear of rangelands spoliation** by mining companies;
- Scarcity of **watering points**;
- Risk concerning exceptional climatic years, Züd (**no insurance**);
- **Rangelands over-grazing** (number of animals is increasing);
- **Low sale price of animal products.**

## **Some tracks, with regard to the government or companies seeking to compensate for ecological damage (1):**

- **Limit** as far as possible the influence of the **mines on rangelands**;
- Create **water points**;
- Support **agricultural prices** or invest in the **agri-food sector to raise prices** (dairies, Aïrag cannery or camel milk (as in North-Western China), slaughterhouses, cold chain, etc.) or wool or cashmere spinning mills;



# Some tracks,with regard to the government or companies seeking to compensate for ecological damage (2):



- Create forage reserves for late winter or spring for young animals (**paddocks by fencing subsidy**);
- Encourage the intensification of breeding (continue **breeding actions of cashmere goats**, etc.).

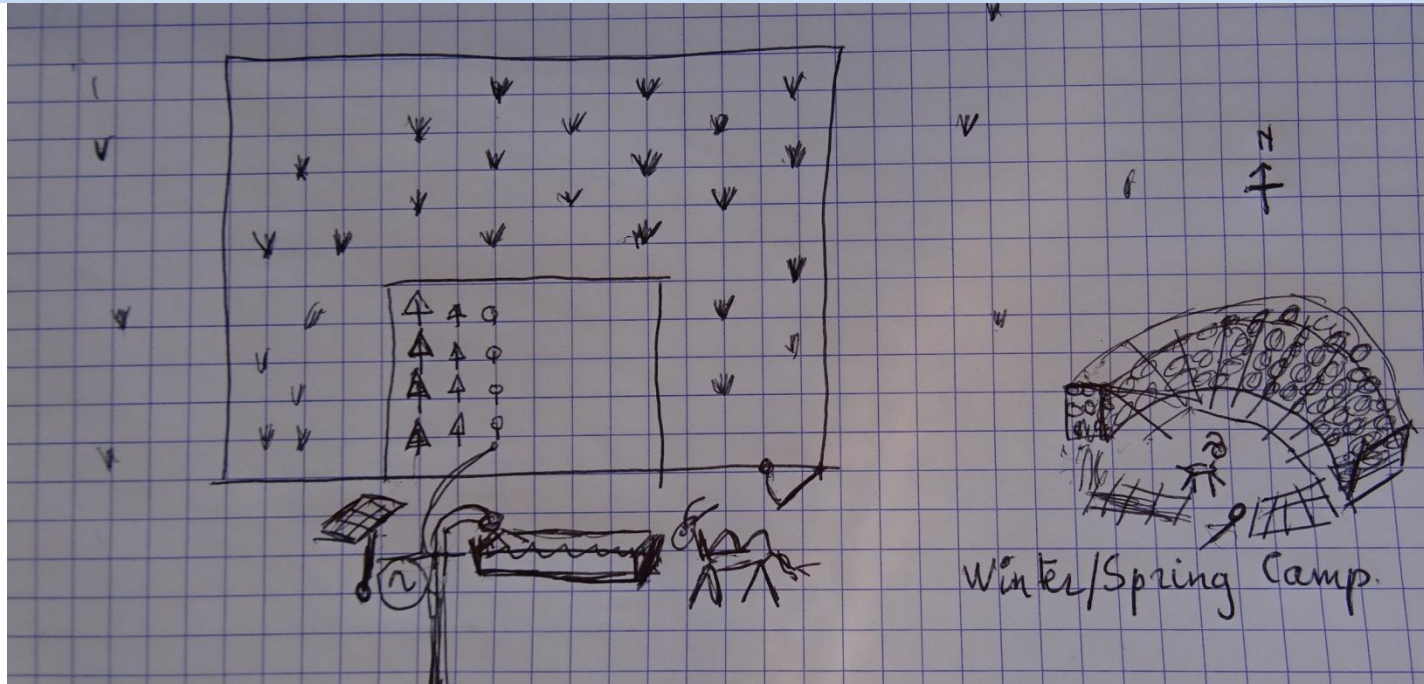
**Some tracks,with regard to the government or companies seeking to compensate for ecological damage (end):**



It should be noted that the creation of **5-10ha paddocks** with **hydraulic drilling point** allowing to **water tree plantations** on a part of the enclosure and to **water livestock**, seems to interest a certain number of breeders, **only if there are any subsidies.**



# Some tracks, with regard to the government or companies seeking to compensate for ecological damage (1):



For that, an organization would have to pay each volunteer farmer a grant to create a private plantation.

This can include:

- a sum per planted tree, then per live tree watered and maintained for 5 years;

- Supply of equipment and services (drilling, electric pump, solar panels or micro-wind turbines, metal stakes, wire mesh, pipes, watering troughs).

The reforested part would be totally forbidden to livestock for 5 years, then eventually opened to young animals, in spring (to reduce herb competition on trees and save small livestock) The unreforested part would be put in defense of adult animals for as long as possible (duration to be seen) and would be open only to grazing young animals, than in the spring.



# Thank you very much to all

