IMPLEMENTING APPROACH FOR RESPONSIBILITY MANAGEMENT OF PASTURE USE IN MONGOLIA

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INTRODUCTION

As human society progresses, land administration has changed and land has been used for their own needs. It could not imagine without herd-pasture-livestock in Mongolia. The unique culture of pastoralism is likely to remain in the critical stages of human civilization, especially in globalized ecosystems. In our country, 98 percent of the fodder demand for livestock is derived from pasture. It can be seen as the basis for the survival of livestock.

Farmers are around 500 million in the world, most of the developing countries, and they often face problems with developmental and poverty issues.

Mongolia is a landlocked country with an area of 1.564 million km2, accounting for 73.9% agricultural land of the country's total territory and 96.3% of pastures, and 41.6% of the total population is herders. Land administration is entirely defined by pastureland and pastureland in socio-economic and ecological conditions is a main role in Mongolia. Compared to the period of less than 20 land uses in the 1990s, it has increased over 100 land uses and degraded because of utilization. As a result, there are many social, economic and ecological consequences such as poverty, unemployment and land degradation.

A total of 7 million hectares of land was damaged such as 51240 hectares of cropland, 6415221 hectares of pastureland, 5413 hectares of urban land and other settled areas, 513214 hectares of forest area, 214 hectares of water area, and 6782.17 hectares in 2016.

It is advisable that to implement sustainable pasture land management to improve management, organization, policy and legal framework for planning of grazing land. It is considerable that there are some risks such as looming failure for system, disappearing recovery system unless Ecological capacity assessment, monitoring, and land suitability analysis of pasture will be used to do pastureland planning and it can implement a responsible way for pasture uses.

MATERIALS/METHODS

It is necessary to study the problems and factors that affect to implement the responsibility management of pastureland in Mongolia. It is assumed that factors affecting the implementation of policies and management of sustainable pastoralism in Mongolia. Consequently, we analyzed and compared the results of the survey conducted between 2006 and 2017. We conducted a sociological survey, oral interview, and group meeting to identify current situation of pasture use and analyzed data by SPSS.

RESULTS

In the last 40 years, agricultural land has decreased by 28.3 million hectares (18.1%) and pasture land by 9.0 million ha. It causes a factor of degradation and desertification because of decreasing water area (figure 1).

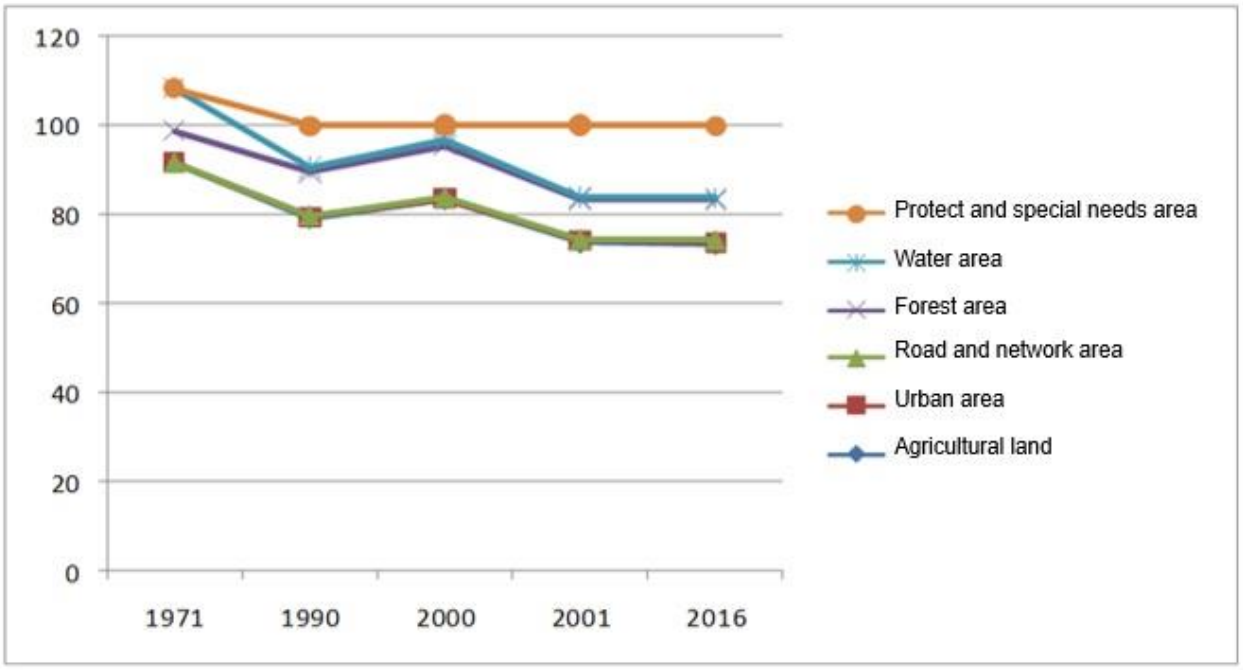

Figure1. Land unified classification

As seen in Figure 2, the number of livestock and animal species composition remained relatively constant until the 1980s. Since 1990, the number of livestock has increased dramatically because of a democratic society in Mongolia.

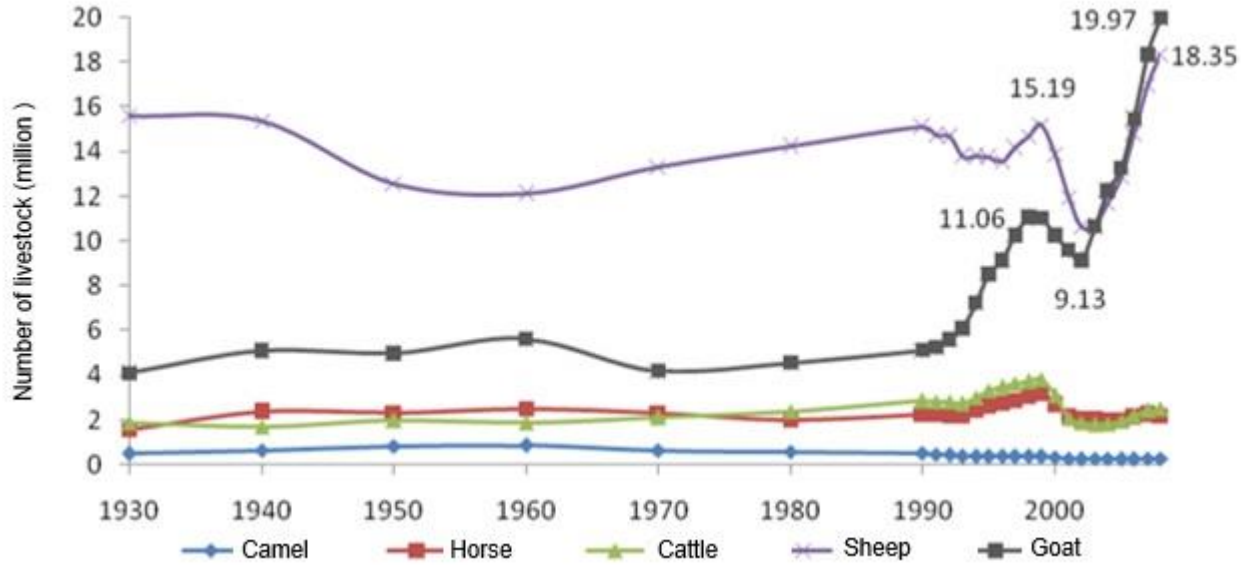

Figure 2. Trends in livestock numbers

Depending on ecological zones and climatic conditions, pasture productivity is different, so it is necessary to use pastureland based on capacity and resources for the region.

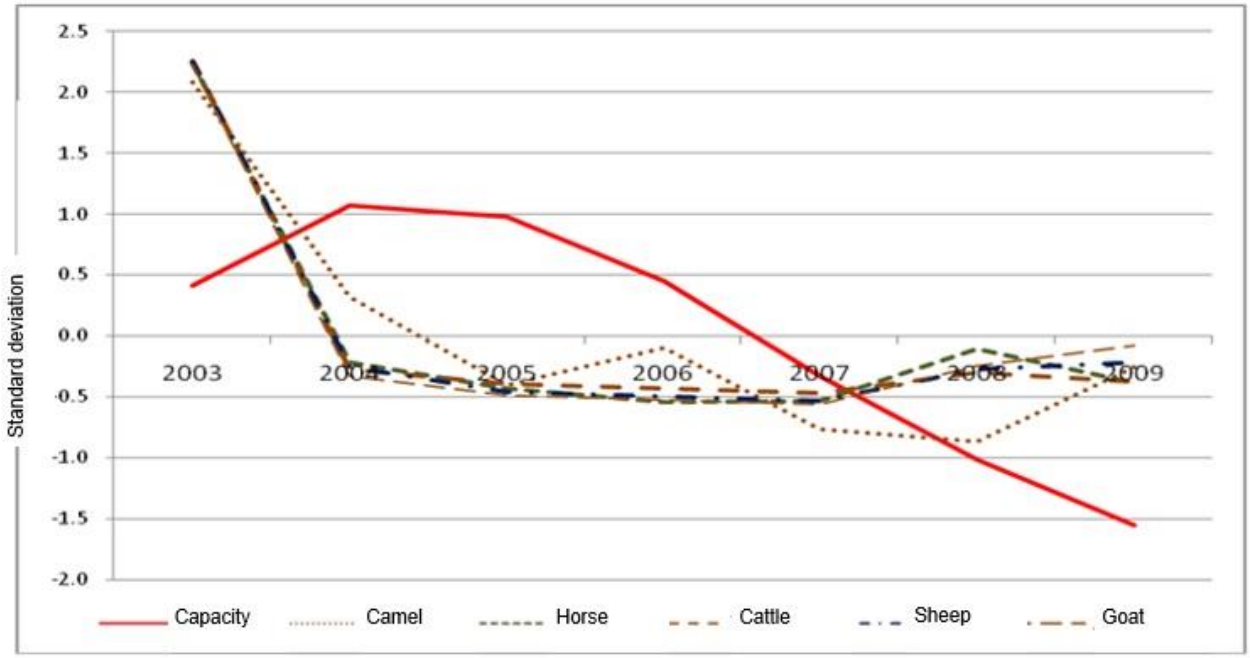

Figure 3. Livestock depletion and pasture carrying capacity

CONCLUTIONS

1. Considering the factors affecting pastureland in Mongolia, pasture degradation is caused by mismanagement. Therefore, it is necessary to develop responsible systems for sustainable pasture use.
2. In order to clarify the causes of climate change and human impact on pasture degradation, it can use to analyze data using modern spatial technology based on scientific knowledge.
3. Based on the traditional pasture use, it is a good idea to move herders into groups to learn, and co-operate in pastureland management, protection, and improvement.
4. It is crucial to implement pasture planning based on pastoral ecological restoration capacity and to develop into the grasslands of innovation.

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