Considering the critical role of Food Security and sustainable food systems for strengthening Mongolia’s independence, sovereignty, and economic security; and consistent with operative paragraph 7 of the resolution, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has continued to work closely with the Government of Mongolia in promoting food security, sustainable agriculture practices, biodiversity conservation and overall ecological balance. In particular, FAO has supported the Government towards (i) improving policy and institutional capacities in the agricultural sector to facilitate transition to greener, resource-efficient, low carbon, climate responsive and market-oriented agrifood systems deploying digital solutions and innovative technologies to enhance market opportunities, (ii) supporting the Mongolian food and agriculture sector towards more diversified, innovative, productive, inclusive, green and geographically balanced structure enabling decent livelihoods, especially for women and youth and (iii) strengthening the capacities of stakeholders and eco-systems for sustainable management of natural resources and for reversing biodiversity loss for improved ecosystem services and climate change adaptation.

**Agricultural Sector Capacity Building**

Institutional capacities in the agricultural sector were developed to offer increased opportunities for training and skills development, particularly for rural women, youth, small-scale vegetable farmers, and marginalized individuals. FAO introduced various toolkits, developed vocational training curricula, and implemented the AGRIPRENEURS program to promote youth engagement in agriculture. FAO also provided support to women herders to establish a food processing, resulting in the introduction of new food products. Agriculture support services were provided to enhance safety and quality of food products in Mongolia. These interventions positively impacted herder households, students, and local economies. In addition, FAO supported the integration and approval of Codex Standards on Food Safety as national standards, enhancement of laboratory capacities, developing the National Action Plan on AMR, and conducting awareness training for school children.

**Natural Resource Management and Conservation**

Decentralized natural resource governance, enhanced capacities of local government institutions, and mobilization of climate finance contributed to the promotion of conservation and sustainable use of forest, rangeland, and freshwater ecosystems. Rehabilitation efforts resulted in the restoration of degraded rangelands and forest patches.
Digital Agriculture and Remote Sensing

FAO supported the implementation of the E-Agriculture strategy through the development of a Digital Agriculture Action plan. Pilot projects included blockchain-based certification, animal identification and registration systems, plant origin and agrochemical registration systems, a vegetable grower registration system, a smart analytic dashboard, and agriculture drones. Remote sensing technology was utilized to identify and map national agricultural land reserves and abandoned agricultural land.

Building resilient food systems

Mongolia is prone to recurring extreme weather events which can lead to large-scale disruptions of agriculture and rural livelihoods. Early warning systems in Mongolia are nascent and response activities continue to rely mainly on rapid assessments for identifying needs and assessing disaster impact. Recognizing these challenges and the role of resilient food and agriculture systems as vital to economic sovereignty, FAO has supported the Government and other stakeholders to strengthen the required capacities to reduce the risks and impacts of extreme weather events, promote climate-smart agriculture production, assistance for emergency preparedness and closing the social protection gaps for herders and the vulnerable groups. In partnership with other UN agencies and development partners, FAO supported Mongolia in building capacity in land use and agriculture sectors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience to climate change. Training guidelines were developed to enhance knowledge and skills for national plan implementation, focusing on agriculture, energy, and stakeholder engagement.

Partnerships

Addressing global challenges requires collective action. FAO, both at global and local levels, works with a vast array of partners, ranging from FAO’s traditional partners such as the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry of Mongolia to non-traditional partners such as private sector, academic and research institutions, civil societies, family farmers, and parliamentarians. FAO’s multifaceted interventions in Mongolia have significantly contributed to the strengthening of various sectors, ranging from agriculture and livestock to social protection and climate resilience. The emphasis on inclusivity, sustainability, and innovation underscores the organization's commitment to fostering a resilient and prosperous future for Mongolia's agricultural communities. As the multiple global crises and its impacts on global food security demonstrated, building resilient food systems through peacebuilding efforts is critical for food security and nutrition. In Mongolia, FAO has continued to work with national and international partners on issues of critical importance towards achieving food security, nutrition and ecological balance.