Livestock farming is important to the Asia and Pacific region, both for food production and as a source of income for farmers. In Mongolia, the livestock industry drives the rural economy and contributes significantly to food security. Livestock farming in Mongolia is nomadic in nature, and the incidence of transboundary diseases, such as foot and mouth disease, is quite high.

IAEA technical cooperation projects have supplied Mongolian laboratories with equipment and training to carry out studies in animal production and health. This has enabled the Mongolian government to improve animal nutrition and implement appropriate and timely response measures to deal with disease outbreaks.

The improved research and diagnostic capacities of Mongolian laboratories and veterinarians have reduced animal losses across the country’s vast expanse of pastures, thus improving the economy as a whole.

To read more about the IAEA technical cooperation programme, visit www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation.