



Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains in Mongolia

Project Inception Workshop

Date: 9 April 2026
Time: 9.00 am -13.00 am
Location: Novotel Hotel, Event Hall 4th floor, Sukhbaatar district,
Ulaanbaatar

April 09, 2026

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Project background.....	3
3. Inception workshop.....	4
Annexes	10
Annex 1: Inception Workshop Agenda.....	10
Annex 2: Annual Work Plan	12
Annex 3: List of participants	13
Annex 4: Communication documents.....	16

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to summarize the key findings and milestones identified during the Inception Workshop of the “Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from the Supply Chain in Mongolia” project (hereinafter referred to as the Project). The Project is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mongolia and executed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Light Industry (MOFALI) funding provided by the Green Environment Facility (GEF).

The overall objective of the Inception Workshop, conducted on 9th of April 2026 June 2025 for stakeholders, was to inform key stakeholders about the Project’s launch, objectives, expected results, and governance arrangements, thereby facilitating the successful implementation of Project activities. The workshop aimed to gather suggestions and general input from internal and external stakeholders to support the effective implementation of planned activities.

The inception workshop agenda was approved during the Project Board Meeting on 9 December 2025 and outlined the roles and responsibilities of each board member, including the two sectoral associations.

2. Project background

On behalf of the Government of Mongolia, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI) and the UNDP Country Office signed the Project Document and Letter of Agreement on 14 August 2025. Subsequently, the Project Board was established through Resolution No. 414, issued by Enkhbayar Jadambaa, Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, on 27 August 2025. The Project Board provides strategic guidance, supports implementation, and oversees progress towards achieving project objectives.

The project is executed by MOFALI under the National Implementation Modality (NIM), with technical and operational support from UNDP. It will be implemented over the period from June 2025 to June 2031, with a total budget comprising a GEF grant of USD 3.27 million and co-financing of USD 40.07 million.

The project’s main objective is to eliminate hazardous chemical pollution from Mongolia’s cashmere and leather supply chains by promoting circular economy principles, cleaner production practices, and sustainable consumption. This full-sized project (FSP) is structured around six components and corresponding substantive outcomes: (i) regenerative design and circular business models; (ii) innovative materials; (iii) cleaner production; (iv) sustainable consumption; (v) post-use 9Rs and reverse logistics; and (vi) monitoring and evaluation.

The project is expected to deliver significant Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), including improved management practices across 85,800 hectares of landscapes, avoidance of 573,875 MTCO₂ emissions, reduction of 1,500 tons of POPs-containing products, and a reduction of 2.66 g TEQ of persistent organic pollutants released into the air. In addition, the project will directly benefit at least 1,970 women and 1,179 men, totaling 3,149 beneficiaries.

3. Inception workshop

The inception workshop for the project "Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains in Mongolia" was held on April 9, 2026. The event brought together high-level representatives from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry (MOFALI), the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the General Authority for Veterinary Services, the SME Agency, industry associations, representatives of the high-level private companies, research institutions, development partners, and private sector stakeholders from the wool, cashmere, and leather industries.

The workshop presented the project's objectives and its six-year implementation plan, which was introduced by the Project Manager. Representatives from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI) and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change presented relevant government policies, as well as current action plans and implementation results.

The Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Association, the Leather Industry Association, and the Wool Industry Association shared overviews of their respective sectors, highlighting the current situation and key challenges related to the elimination of hazardous chemicals and the acceleration of circular economy practices.

An open discussion session followed, focusing on aligning the project initiative with Mongolia's environmental and chemical substance policies, while also exploring opportunities to strengthen circular economy approaches across relevant industries and research sectors.

Opening Session:

1. Ms. Matilda Dimovska, UNDP Resident Representative in Mongolia, opened the session by reaffirming UNDP's commitment to supporting Mongolia in building cleaner, safer, and globally competitive supply chains. She emphasized the project's importance for the cashmere and leather sectors, which are closely linked to herders, livestock, and rangelands, and highlighted how reducing hazardous chemicals and promoting cleaner production will strengthen light industry and support sustainable

agricultural development. Ms. Dimovska noted that the project brings together government institutions, industry associations, the private sector, technical agencies, and international experts to develop practical solutions, strengthen regulatory frameworks, improve monitoring and reporting systems, and introduce safer alternatives to hazardous substances. She further stressed that supporting Mongolian enterprises to adopt these standards will enhance their competitiveness in international value chains. Marking UNDP's 50 years of partnership with Mongolia, she concluded by underscoring that eliminating hazardous chemicals is not only a technical challenge, but a shared responsibility.

2. Mr. Dondogdorj M., Director of the Light Industry Policy Implementation and Coordination Department (MOFALI), added: "The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry reaffirms its commitment to ensuring the effective and sustainable implementation of this project. We are confident that this initiative will make a tangible contribution to advancing Mongolia's wool, cashmere, and leather sectors toward environmentally friendly, high-value-added, and globally competitive industries." He further noted that this marks MOFALI's first GEF-funded project and expressed hope for its future expansion following a successful first phase.

PRESENTATIONS

Presentation №1:

Project Manager B. Oyuntuya delivered the first technical presentation, introducing the project's objectives, framework, components, and immediate next steps. As one of the eight country projects under a broader GEF-funded Integrated Program on Supply Chains, which focuses specifically on environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste in key supply chains of the fashion and construction sectors. The Supply Chains Integrated Program is implemented through a Global Coordination Project led by UNEP.

Key highlights of the presentation included:

- **Scope:** The project will work closely across all stages of the cashmere and leather supply chains—from herders to processing plants and final markets.
- **Implementation Level:** Activities will be executed at both national and local levels.
- **Target Locations:** Ulaanbaatar (Emeelt), Darkhan-Uul Province, and six selected soums within Khovsgol and Uvurkhangai Provinces.

Presentation №2:

Mr. M. Dondogdorj, Director of the Light Industry Policy Implementation and Coordination Department at MOFALI, delivered a presentation on government policies supporting the processing industry for livestock-based raw materials. He focused on the objectives and action plan of the "White Gold" national movement, explaining how it aligns with and supports strategic national goals such as Vision 2050 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). His presentation also included a comprehensive overview of global wool, cashmere, and leather markets. Having served as the project director and national coordinator throughout the two-year design phase, Mr. Dondogdorj expressed satisfaction that the project's goals directly support Mongolia's long-term commitment to improving product quality while fostering environmental sustainability and a circular economy.

Presentation № 3:

Mr. L. Batzorig, Analyst of Chemical Substances Policy and Planning at the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC), delivered a presentation on the Ministry's policy regarding chemical substances. He detailed the historical development of Mongolian chemical management, noting the nation's alignment with four international conventions and the subsequent integration of these standards into domestic law. He explained that current regulations prohibit the use of 144 types of chemicals and restrict 31 others, with official permissions granted through the MECC website for a five-year period. Furthermore, Mr. Batzorig highlighted that the project scope includes specific plans to modernize the national web-based tracking system to improve monitoring and transparency of chemical substance use.

Presentation № 4:

Ms. T. Anudari, Foreign Relations Specialist at the Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Association, delivered a presentation titled "Status of Chemical Use in Mongolia's Cashmere Sector: Opportunities and Challenges in Transitioning to a Circular Economy Model." She addressed the critical issues of resource reuse and the circular economy within the textile industry, noting that the sector is characterized by high water consumption, averaging 10 to 20 cubic meters per meter of fabric and significant waste generation, reaching 92 million tons annually. She emphasized that waste separation, washing, and material recycling require advanced technological solutions. To address these challenges, Ms. Anudari recommended developing policy guidelines and a legal framework for waste classification and recycling to foster a circular economy. She urged the government to prioritize the development of a dedicated textile hub focused

on circular economy principles through targeted policy and financial support. Furthermore, she proposed the establishment of a unified chemical information database, the institutionalization of regular training and consultancy services regarding the safe handling and storage of chemicals, and the creation of standardized benchmarks for chemical warehouses specifically tailored to the textile industry.

Presentation № 5:

Mr. A. Davaasuren, President of the Mongolian Leather Industry Association, delivered a presentation on "Chemical Use in Leather-Processing Factories and a Sustainable Production Model Aligned with International Standards." He reported that the leather industry utilizes between 100 and 250 different chemicals, including 420 restricted substances that require strict regulation, with formaldehyde, APEOs, azo dyes, and Chromium VI identified as the most hazardous.

Mr. Davaasuren emphasized that global buyer requirements are shifting rapidly toward eco-friendly products and maintained that Mongolia has the full potential to meet these evolving standards. He concluded by stating that if the industry successfully implements its strategic roadmap in coordination with the relocation to the Emeelt Light Industrial Park, Mongolia could achieve world-class competitiveness by 2028–2030, potentially outpacing its regional competitors.

Presentation № 6:

The last speech was delivered by Ms. B. Chantsaldulam, Founder and CEO of Urgana Industry LLC, on the topic of the status of the wool products sector and the use of chemicals. She noted that the wool sector possesses rich resources, including a total of 30,000 tons of sheep wool, 9,000 tons of cashmere, 1,800 tons of camel wool, and 400 tons of yak down. However, an average of 5,400 tons of chemicals are used annually within the sector. She emphasized that high chemical usage poses a risk of hazardous residues remaining in the final products, which is not only an environmental concern but also a cause of significant economic loss.

To address these issues, she suggested optimizing the dosage of chemicals used in processing animal-based fibers and implementing mandatory monthly reporting on chemical consumption for every factory. She also recommended establishing regular laboratory monitoring, including domestic testing for water, waste, and chemical residues. Finally, she highlighted that current oversight is insufficient and stressed by the need to formalize and regularize the monitoring of chemical residues.

3. Summary and Recommendations

Summary

The inception workshop was successfully organized through collaboration between the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, three industry associations, UNDP Mongolia Country Office, and was led by the Project Management Unit. The inception workshop was concluding a collaborative framework between government ministries, international organizations, and private sector stakeholders to address the environmental footprint of Mongolia's livestock-based supply chains.

Among the 92 participants (50 men and 42 women), a consensus was reached while the wool, cashmere, and leather industries remain vital to the national economy, transitioning to a circular economy model is essential for long-term global competitiveness.

By aligning this six-year, GEF-funded project with "Vision 2050" and the "White Gold" national movement, Mongolia aims to modernize its production standards, mitigate the risks of hazardous chemical residues, and position itself as a leader in sustainable, high-value-added textile and leather exports.

Private sector actors have expressed willingness to reduce the use of hazardous materials; however, there are significant concerns that production costs may increase due to the higher price of safer alternative chemicals. In practical business terms, replacing certain hazardous substances at the factory level remains challenging, particularly processes such as chromium tanning in the leather industry. This highlights the need for the project to actively involve industry level actors at every stage of implementation to ensure the sustainability and dissemination of demonstration activities and to effectively address real, on-the-ground challenges.

Government institutions expressed their willingness to actively participate in project implementation, share existing programmes, and support the dissemination of green development practices within Mongolia's light industry. At the same time, they highlighted that certain alternatives and approaches may not be fully scalable within the Mongolian context at the current stage.

Recommendations

Based on the expert presentations and stakeholder discussions, the following actions are recommended for the project's implementation phase:

- **Policy and Legal Framework:** Strengthen and accelerate the modernization of the national chemical substance tracking system and develop industry specific standards for the storage, transport, and disposal of chemicals used in the textile and leather sectors. In parallel, greater emphasis should be placed on reviewing and updating existing policies, action plans, and standards rather than developing

entirely new regulations. Efforts should focus on accelerating the nationwide implementation of existing standards while enhancing transparency and collaboration through a multi-stakeholder approach.

- **Technical Capacity Building:** Establish a unified chemical information database and institutionalize regular training programmes and consultancy services for factory workers and managers on chemical safety and eco-friendly processing. Significant capacity building efforts are still required, particularly for government officials and private sector actors operating in rural areas. In addition, institutional coordination remains weak, as chemical management falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, while light industry enterprises are overseen by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry. Given that the elimination of hazardous chemicals from the cashmere and leather sectors is a cross-cutting issue, relevant regulations and standards need to be better integrated across sectors, with stronger multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms.
- **Monitoring and Quality Control:** Implement mandatory annual chemical-use reporting for processing plants and investing in domestic laboratory infrastructure to enable regular testing of water, waste, and chemical residues in final products. As the project addresses cross-sectoral issues, close consultation is required among the two relevant ministries, industry actors, SMEs, local government authorities, and other stakeholders. Stakeholders have expressed strong expectations for clearer and more practical chemical regulations for the light industry sector from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In parallel, the Ministry anticipates that the project will support Mongolia's implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including through strengthened administrative systems, capacity-building, and awareness raising activities.
- **Infrastructure and Innovation:** Prioritize the development of a specialized textile and leather hub (e.g., Emeelt Light Industrial Park) that incorporates advanced wastewater treatment and waste recycling technologies to support a circular economy. Stakeholders were willing to participate in the demonstration/ pilot activities of the project.
- **Market Alignment:** Support the private sector's transition toward international eco-standards to meet growing global demand for sustainable products and ensure Mongolia remains competitive with regional peers by 2030. At the same time, private sector actors have expressed concerns about the cost-effectiveness of pilot and demonstration activities and how the project will practically accelerate the circular economy amid on-the-ground challenges. In this context, stakeholders also expect the project to support private companies in increasing exports by enabling compliance with international environmental and quality standards.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Inception Workshop Agenda

“ELIMINATING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS FROM SUPPLY CHAINS IN MONGOLIA”

PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

Date: April 9, 2026; 9:00 – 2:0pm

Location: Conference Hall, Novotel Hotel

Background

The project "Eliminating hazardous chemicals from supply chains in Mongolia" is funded by the Global Environment Facility and is being jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry. This project aims to reduce and phase out the use of hazardous and toxic chemicals in the cashmere and leather supply chains by introducing a circular economy model in these sectors. It will be implemented over five years through the following six main components.

- Component 1: Introducing innovative, regenerative products to the market based on a circular economy model.
- Component 2: Moving away from non-renewable raw materials and introducing sustainable, recyclable, natural, and innovative materials into production.
- Component 3: Transitioning manufacturing and processing toward resource-efficient, hazardous-chemical-free, and "Zero Waste" clean production models.
- Component 4: Developing new markets for innovative products by limiting unnecessary consumption and fostering a culture of sustainable consumption.
- Component 5: Implementing reverse logistics to return products and materials to manufacturers for reuse and recycling.
- Component 6: Establishing a responsible and flexible management system to improve project monitoring and maximize impact.

Objectives

The objective of the inception seminar is to present the project's goals, expected results, activities, and an overview of the work plan to key stakeholders, gather their feedback and recommendations, and strengthen collaboration for effective implementation

Participants

MOFALI, MECC, UNDP, GAVS, SME Agency, Mongolian wool and cashmere association, Mongolian wool products manufacturers association, Mongolian leather industry association, academic institutions, development partners, private sector (wool, cashmere, and leather), professionals, and stakeholders.

Time	Topic	Speaker(s)
09:00 – 9:30	Registration	
09:30 – 09:40	Opening Remarks: • MOFALI • UNDP	- T.Jambaltseren, State Secretary of MOFALI. - Matilda Dimovska, UNDP Resident Representative
Group Photo		
09:40 – 10:00	Project introduction, objectives, expected results, and requirements	B.Oyuntuya, Project Manager
10:00 - 10:20	Government policy on supporting the processing industry of livestock-based raw materials.	M.Dondogdorj, Director of Light Industry Policy Implementation and Coordination Department, MOFALI
10:20 - 10:40	The policy of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change regarding chemical substances.	L.Batzorig, Analyst of Chemical Substances Policy and Planning, MECC
10:40 - 10:55	The Global Environment Facility's activities in Mongolia	National Focal Point for the Global Environment Facility
11:00-11:20	Tea Break	
11:20-11:35	Status of chemical use in Mongolia's cashmere sector: Opportunities and challenges in transitioning to a circular economy model.	T.Anudari, Foreign Relations Specialist, Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Association
11:35-11:50	Chemical use in leather-processing factories and a sustainable production model aligned with international standards	A.Davaasuren, President, Mongolian Leather Industry Association
11:50-12:05	Status of the wool products sector and the use of chemicals.	B.Chantsaldulam, Founder & CEO, Urgana Industry LLC
12:05 - 12:40	Open discussion, Q&A, and feedback	Moderator: B.Oyuntuya, Project Manager
12:40 - 13:00	Concluding summary and closing remarks.	M.Dondogdorj, Project Director
13:00	Lunch	

ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2026

GEF-8 "Eliminating hazardous chemicals from supply chains in Mongolia" child project



Annex 3: List of participants of external inception workshop

..\Downloads\ATTENDANCE SHEET Confirmed.pdf



ХҮНС, ХӨДӨӨ АЖ АХУЙ,
ХӨНГӨН ҮЙЛДЭЭРИЙН ЯАМ



БАЙГАЛЬ ОРЧИН,
УУР АМЬСГАЛЫН
ӨӨРЧӨЛТӨЙН ЯАМ



global
environment
facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



ATTENDANCE SHEET / БҮРТГЭЛИЙН ХУУДАС

Төслийн нэр / Project name: "МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН НООЛУУР, АРСЫ ШИРЭВЧИЙН НИЙЛҮҮЛЭЛТИЙН СҮЛЖЭЭНЭЭС
ХӨНГИЙН ХӨРТ БОЛСОН АЖУУЛАЙ БОДИСЫН ХӨРӨГДӨГ ХАЛАХ НЬ"

Төслийн дугаар / Project code:

Үйл ажиллагаа / Type of activity: Төслийн нээлтийн семинар / Inception workshop

Хаяв / Location: Улаанбаатар хот, Novotel hotel

Огноо / Date: 2025 оны 4 дүгээр сарын 9

№	Салбар	Байгууллага Organization	Оролцогчийн нэрName	Албан тушаал Job position	Хүнс M/F	Mail name Email address	Утасны дугаар Contact number	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	Президентын тамгын газар	Монгол Улсын Ерөнхийлөгчийн тамгын газар	Б. Жавахан	Төслийн зохицуулагч болон Иргэний нийгмийн бодлогын зөвлөх		javkhan@president.mn	8883628	
2		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Т.Жамбалсүрэн	Төрийн нарийн бичгийн дарга		jambalsuren@mofa.gov.mn	51-261803	
3		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Ц.Болорчулуун	Бодлого, төлөвлөлтийн газрын дарга	M	bolorchuluun@mofa.gov.mn	99105090	
4		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	М.Дондогдорж	Хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийг зохицуулах газрын дарга	M	dondogdorj@mofa.gov.mn	99072113	
5		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Д.Хүрэлбаатар	Мал аж ахуй, тосгон, нөөцийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийг зохицуулах газрын даргын хуурай гүйцэтгэгч	M	khurelbaatar@mofa.gov.mn	51-263247	
6		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Ч.Раднаабазар	Хуулийн хэлтсийн дарга	M	radnaabazar.ch@mofa.gov.mn	263393	
7		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Ч.Болдбаатар	Хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийг зохицуулах газрын ахлах шинжээч	M	erkhembaatar@mofa.gov.mn	99011728	
8	ХХААХҮЯ	Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Б.Эрдэнэбаяр	Хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийг зохицуулах газрын Илээ, ноолуурын бүтээгдэхүүний үйлдвэрлэл хариуцсан шинжээч	M	erkhembaatar@mofa.gov.mn	92083588	
9		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Д.Батхуяг	Хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийг зохицуулах газрын шинжээч	M	tsendavush@mofa.gov.mn	99015010	
10		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Ш.Цэнд-Аюуш	Хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийг зохицуулах газрын Арс ширэн бүтээгдэхүүний үйлдвэрлэл хариуцсан ахлах мэргэжилтэн	F	tsendavush@mofa.gov.mn	80071314	
11		Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам	Н.Эрдэнэсүрэн	Хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийг зохицуулах газрын Овоол бүтээгдэхүүн, хувиас үйлдвэрлэлийн асуудал хариуцсан мэргэжилтэн	F	erdeneasuren@mofa.gov.mn	88068228	

12		ХХААХҮЯ-ны Нэгдсэн төсөл хэрэгжүүлэх нэгж	Б.Эрдэнэбаяр	Нэгдсэн төсөл хэрэгжүүлэх нэгжийн зохицуулагч	M	erdeneeb0328@gmail.com erdenebaya	91916406	
13		Байгаль орчин, уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн яам	Г.Энхмөнх	Хүрэлэн буй орчны бодлого, үнэлгээний газрын дарга	M	enkhmunkh@mec.gov.mn	51-263385	
14		Байгаль орчин, уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн яам	Бат-Базар	Гадаад хамтын ажиллагааны хэлтсийн дарга, GEF Operational focal point	M	batbasar	51-266426	
15		Байгаль орчин, уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн яам	Ч.Мөнхжаргал	Сайдын зөвлөх, GEF Political focal point	M	munkhjargal.ch@mec.gov.mn	51-266171	
16		Байгаль орчин, уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн яам	Л.Батзориг	Химийн бодисын нөлөөллийн бодлого хариуцсан шинжээч	M	batzorig.lkh@mec.gov.mn	51-263385	
17	БОУАӨЯ		Солонго	байгаль орчны үнэлгээ хариуцсан хүнийг оруулах	F			
18		Байгаль орчин, уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн яам	Г.Оюунул	Гадаад хамтын ажиллагааны хэлтсийн мэргэжилтэн байсан, өөр газар руу шилжсэн	F	oyunzul@mec.gov.mn	51-266197	
19			Б.Бат-Өлзий	БО-длого төлөвлөлтийн газрын дарга	M			
20			Ц.Ялгуун		F			
21		Байгаль орчин, уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн яамын Нэгдсэн төсөл хэрэгжүүлэх нэгж	Б.Эрдэнэбат	Нэгдсэн төсөл хэрэгжүүлэх нэгжийн зохицуулагч	F	erdenebat@mec.gov.mn	7014-0166	
22		НҮБ-ын Хөгжлийн Хөтөлбөр	Матилда Димовска	Суурин төлөөлөгч	F			
23		НҮБ-ын Хөгжлийн Хөтөлбөр	Д.Хулан	Хөтөлбөрийн шинжээч	F			
24		НҮБ-ын Хөгжлийн Хөтөлбөр	Б.Отгонсүрэн	Төслийн зохицуулагч	F			
25		НҮБ-ын Хөгжлийн Хөтөлбөр	Б.Хулан	Харилцаа, холбооны мэргэжилтэн	F			
26		Хил хязгааргүй малын эмч нар ба агрономичид" AVSF ОУБ	Крис Бартел / Сарангоо	Суурин төлөөлөгч	F	c.bartels@avsf.org	80841486	
27		АДАПТ төсөл	Б.Эрдэнэбилэг	Төслийн зохицуулагч	M	erdenebileg.batmunkh@undp.org	7014-0166	
28		Шинжлэх ухаан, технологийн их сургууль	Н.Ганзориг	Хүнс, хөнгөн үйлдвэрлэл, дизайны сургуулийн захирал	M	sitech@must.edu.mn	11-311907	
29		UNFAO	Ганбат Ганхөлөг		M	Gankhulug.Ganbat@fao.org		
30		UNFAO	Сүргэлэн			Sergelen.munkhuu@fao.org		
31	ОУБ, ТӨСӨЛ ХӨТӨЛБӨР	UNFAO	Ганбаатар			Enkhbaatar.Ganbaatar@fao.org		
32		Embassy of France	MOREL LLUIS Erwan		M			
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35		Consultant	Алтангэвс					
36		Consultant	Бааржаргал					

37	IFC country representative	Mathieu Le Blau		M			
38	SPA	Klaartje Genbrugge					
39	Дэлхийн зөн Монгол ОУБ	Д.Мягмарсүрmaa	Хоронго бүтээгдэхүүний захирал		myagmarsurmaa@wvi.org	99055041	
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41	Шинжлэх ухаан, технологийн их сургууль, Хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн судалгаа хөгжлийн хүрээлэн	Ц.Ганболд	Ноос, ноолуур судлалын салбарын эрхлэгч		Ganboldnana@gmail.com	88041913	
42	Хөдөө аж ахуйн их сургууль	С.Отгоншүрвэ	Хэрэглээний шинжлэх ухааны сургуулийн Химийн тэнхимийн эрхлэгч	M	otgonpurev@nuls.edu.mn	99775208	
43	Хөдөө аж ахуйн их сургууль	Б.Итгэл		M		99094933	
44	Хөдөө аж ахуйн их сургууль	Я.Эрдэнэсайхан	Дарга		info@seme.gov.mn	99110815	
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46	Стандарт, хэмжээ зүйн газар	С.Батбаатар	Дарга		info@masn.gov.mn	99056281	
47	Стандарт, хэмжээ зүйн газар	Ч.Пүрэвчулам	Мэргэжилтэн	F	Purevchulam45@gmail.com	11-480858	
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49	Мал аж ахуйн эрдэм шинжилгээний хүрээлэн	Н.Нарантуяа	Ноос, ноолуур судлалын лабораторийн эрхлэгч	F	narantuya.n@riah.mn	89003822	
50	Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн судалгаа хөгжлийн төв	Б.Батхүү	Захирал		batkhuy@rdc.gov.mn	99108505	
51	Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн судалгаа хөгжлийн төв	М.Мөнхбат	Эрдэм шинжилгээ судалгаа, туршилтын хэлтсийн дарга	M	munkhbat@rdc.gov.mn	99058156	
52	Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн судалгаа хөгжлийн төв	С.Нандинцэцэг	Инноваци нэвтрүүлэхийн хэлтсийн дарга	F	nandintsetseg@rdc.gov.mn	99104208	
53	Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн судалгаа хөгжлийн төв	З.Энхжаргал	Арьс ширний сорилтын төв лабораторийн эрхлэгч	M	enkhjargal@rdc.gov.mn	99024746	
54	Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн судалгаа хөгжлийн төв	Б.Отгонбулаг	Хөнгөн үйлдвэрлэлийн инноваци, нэвтрүүлэх харуусан мэргэжилтэн	F	otgonbulag@rdc.gov.mn	88022515	
55	Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн судалгаа хөгжлийн төв	Э.Бат-Эрдэнэ	Хөнгөн үйлдвэрлэлийн эрдэм шинжилгээний ажилтан	M	baterdene@rdc.gov.mn	85116822	
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65	Монголын ноосон бүтээгдэхүүн үйлдвэрлэгчдийн холбоо	Ч.Эрдэнэбат	Гүйцэтгэх захирал	M	woolassociation.mn@gmail.com	9911-4473	
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70	Цагаан алт хөтөлбөрийн дэргэдэх Эрдэмтдийн зөвлөл	Ж.Энхтуяа	Зөвлөлийн ахлагч	F	d_enkhutuya@must.edu.mn	99298837	
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М. Чинсүх

Б.Бадрах

Дондогсүрэн Х.Сон

Total 92 participants / M-1

Registered by: Б.Бадрах

Confirmed by: Б.Бадрах

9 April 2026,



Annex 4: Communication

Press release:

English:

1. [MOFALI, UNDP, and GEF Launch Project to Eliminate Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains in Mongolia | United Nations Development Programme](#)

Mongolian:

1. [ХХААХҮЯ, НҮБХХ болон ДДБОС-гийн хамтарсан “Монгол улсын ноолуур, арьс ширний нийлүүлэлтийн сүлжээнээс химийн хорт болон аюултай бодисын хэрэглээг халах нь” төслийн нээлт боллоо](#)
2. [ХХААХҮЯ, НҮБХХ болон ДДБОС-гийн хамтарсан “Монгол улсын ноолуур, арьс ширний нийлүүлэлтийн сүлжээнээс химийн хорт болон аюултай бодисын хэрэглээг халах нь” төслийн нээлт боллоо | United Nations Development Programme](#)

Social media post:

1. [\(5\) \[English below\] 🌐 ... - UNDP in Mongolia - НҮБ-ын Хөгжлийн хөтөлбөр | Facebook](#)
2. [🌐 НҮБХХ нь... - Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн яам | Facebook](#)

Photos:



All participants from government, SMEs, research institutions and sector experts.



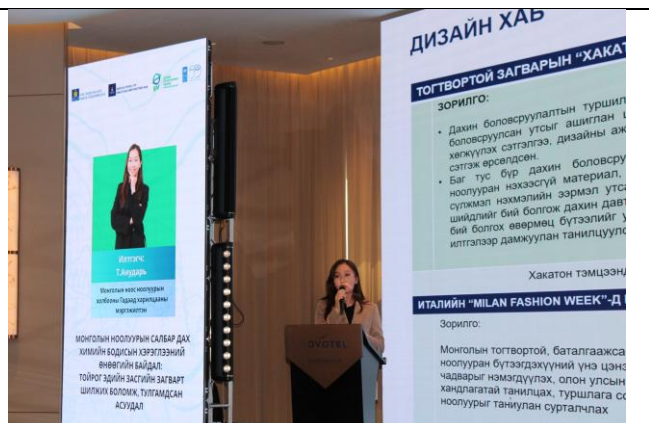
Opening speech: Matilda Dimovska, Resident Representative, UNDP Mongolia



M. Dondogdorj, Project Manager, MOFALI



Speaker L. Batzorig, Analyst of Chemical Substances Policy and Planning, MECC



Speaker T. Anudari from Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Association



Speaker A.Davaasuren, President, Mongolian Leather Industry Association



Speaker B.Chantsaldulam from Urgana Industry LLC, represents the wool association



Speaker B.Oyuntuya, Project Manager UNDP Mongolia



Speaker M.Dondogdorj, Project Director, Director of Light Industry, Policy Implementation and Coordination Department, MOFALI



Other participants from SMEs and research institutions

