
The Republic of Korea' s Country Partnership Strategy for Mongolia

The Government of the Republic of Korea

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I. Assistance Plan

Mongolia's Long-Term Development Policy Vision 2050

To achieve the total GDP of USD 77.7 billion and USD 15,000 per capita
 To expand the ratio of the middle class from 16.2% to 80%
 To improve the image of the national brand and develop cultural content
 To promote green development plans to protect the environment and improve the quality of life for the population

Action Program of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024

(Key agendas) Medium-term policies to address socio-economic challenges in the six development sectors, consisting of COVID-19, society, economy, environment, governance, and urban and regional development
 (Basic principles) △ Economic diversification △ Policy support for the growth of priority areas △ Export growth △ Strategy to foster high-added-value industries with long-term sustainability
 (Policy areas) △ COVID-19 △ Social policies △ Economic policies △ Environment development △ Governance △ Urban and regional developments

Korea's Assistance Objectives

- ♦ Assist educational systems, policies, curriculums, and facilities that correspond to industrial demands to increase employment prospects upon graduating from vocational education and training institutions
- ♦ Assist the prevention of non-communicable diseases and reduce regional disparities in drinking water sanitation
- ♦ Assist the enhancement of transparency and efficiency in public administration through continuous support to establish an e-government system
- ♦ Provide comprehensive assistance for transport infrastructure, policies, facilities and worker training
- ♦ **Provide assistance to Mongolia's comprehensive national development and implementation of the SDGs** through the introduction of an environmental management system capable of comprehensive air quality monitoring and analysis

Direction of Assistance in Each Priority Area

Education

- Improve the environment for higher education and secondary and higher vocational training, and promote fair access to educational opportunities

Water Management and Health/Hygiene

- Expand the control and prevention regime for non-communicable diseases and addictive substances
- Enhance access and management capacity with regard to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities

Public Administration

- Enhance the transparency and efficiency of public administration through the expansion of the e-government system
- Increase administrative efficiency through the improvement of public official employment and training systems

Transportation

- Strengthen the capacity to expand and manage infrastructure for transport and logistics

Climate and the Environment

- Improve the comprehensive management capacity for water and air quality and other environmental pollution

II. Proposed Assistance in Each Area

[1] Education

□ Educational Program

- Review the potential for loan assistance to support facilities such as large-scale higher education institutions or vocational education and training institutions, while providing grant assistance with a focus on establishing and improving policies, systems, and curriculums required for improving educational environments.
- Provide competitive models and methods to provide incentives necessary to establish medium-to-long-term assistance plans to develop higher education and improve the excellence in higher educational institutions.
- Improve fiscal soundness and create quality educational environments through university-industry cooperation models and school business models for natural science and engineering universities and job training institutions.
- Strengthen the local capacity for development planning and research by promoting plans to support core cooperation universities in partnership with other donor organizations such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and jointly utilize the outcomes of the research.
- Facilitate key projects of Mongolia's national development plans by supporting the training of skilled human resources, strengthening vocational education and training systems to foster highly skilled human resources and build their capacity, developing leading models, and seeking cooperative projects with other donor organizations.

[2] Water Management and Health/Hygiene

□ **Health Program**

- Seek to resolve the problem of non-communicable diseases by providing support (through relevant systems and education) from a long-term perspective to raise awareness and change the behavior of citizens, while improving their dietary life, food management, exercise and general health.
- Establish measures for the medium-to-long-term prevention and treatment of major diseases and medium-to-long-term strategies and action plans to reduce drinking and smoking rates in Mongolia.
- Expand cooperative projects with NGOs targeting populations in local and *ger* districts that are vulnerable in terms of access to health and medical services, including dietary improvement projects and installation of experience venues for the health damage of drinking and smoking.
- Expand projects for selecting, diagnosing, treating and preventing infectious diseases, e.g. tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, COVID-19, etc.

□ **Water Management Program**

- Considering the concentration of areas requiring improved access to drinking water and sanitation facilities in *ger* districts in Ulaanbaatar and other provinces, review the effectiveness of cooperating with international organizations or other donor organizations that are already conducting relevant projects in such areas in order to ensure aid coordination and project effectiveness.
- Support water management programs based on regions that have been marginalized from development in consideration of the concentration of drinking water and sanitation facility supply to certain regions and other regional variations.

[3] Public Administration

□ **Public Administration Program**

- Strengthen the connection of public-sector loan assistance projects such as the establishment of intelligent transport systems and emergency rescue centers to the grant assistance projects for e-government systems.
- Establish medium-to-long-term development strategies and action plans for the training and management of Mongolia's public administration officials.
- Promote joint cooperative projects with international organizations and policy consultation on Korea's public official and personnel management (employment/management) systems with the aim to improve the public official system in Mongolia.
- Identify NGO projects and survey the presence of corruption in order to eliminate corruption in the public sector and spread the culture of integrity.

[4] Transportation

□ **Transport Program**

- Strengthen linkages between loan and grant projects by conducting research on building and developing the transport infrastructure for Ulaanbaatar and across Mongolia through grants while practically promoting construction projects for transport infrastructure through loans.
- Establish medium-to-long-term strategies and action plans to build and utilize transport and logistics infrastructure such as control centers for railway transport safety and strengthen relevant capabilities.
- Present methods to facilitate private investments into the establishment of transport and logistics infrastructure and review the introduction of financing models based on Korean case studies.

- Introduce innovative public transportation promotion models that are consistent with the urban environment of Ulaanbaatar and create investment environments for private companies.
- Seek plans for joint research with international organizations, including the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB), with regard to the construction of transport lines in connection with the Eurasia Initiative.

[5] Climate and Environment

□ Climate and Environment Improvement Program

- Seek environment-related projects connected to multilateral organizations such as the WD and ADB and opportunities for co-financing, with a focus on lending support for programs to be conducted prior to the environmental improvement projects conducted by the Mongolian government.
- Establish medium-to-long-term strategies and action plans to reduce traditional housing (*ger*) districts, which have become a major cause of environmental pollution in the capital and other major cities.
- Continue to conduct public housing projects for residents of *ger* districts with the aim to improve the residential environment of *ger* residents and reduce air pollution caused by using coal stoves.
- Introduce an environment management system to conduct comprehensive monitoring and accurate analysis on air and water quality, and foster experts in related fields.
- Seek joint measures to reduce environment pollution generated by Mongolia's mining industry and abandoned mines and to support reconstruction projects with assistance such as the expertise of Korea's Mine Reclamation Corporation and grant assistance from KOICA.

III Implementation Monitoring Guidelines

Mongolia's Long-term Development Goal: To realize a diversified, knowledge-based economy, grow as a cultural powerhouse, and promote green development plans to protect the environment and improve the quality of life for the population

CPS Goal: To cover the goals under each priority area

Priority Areas	Goal(s)	Limitation(s)	Outcome(s)	Performance Indicator(s)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop internationally competitive human resources by enhancing the educational capabilities of higher education institutions and vocational education and training institutions – (SDG 4.3) Ensure equal access to quality technical, vocational training and tertiary education for all women and men – (SDG 4.4) Increase the number of youths and adults with the relevant skills for employment and decent jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Large-scale fiscal resources required to improve the environment of educational institutions – Limited demand for highly educated and skilled workers in Mongolia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Established development plans for higher education and vocational education and training – Applied international quality certification system to higher education institutions and vocational education and training institutions – Expanded enrollment in natural science and engineering majors at higher educational institutions – Strengthened capacities of vocational education and training institutions – Introduced the national qualification system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased number of institutions providing internationally certified job training – Increased ratio of graduates majoring in natural science and engineering of higher educational institutions – Increased number of recipients of quality higher education and job training
Water Management and Health/Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To control non-communicable diseases and improve the management environment, reduce the number of drinkers and smokers in the early stage and raise awareness of the damages of drinking and smoking, and improve access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities – (SDG 3.4) Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by a third 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Insufficient capacities of medical and health policy personnel – Low access to drinking water in many regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Established a disease monitoring center – Trained medical staff and reorganized education courses – Expanded access to clean drinking water in outlying regions – Expanded access to sanitation facilities in outlying regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of medical staff receiving education and training support – Improved drinking water sanitation index – Increased number of local public-financed hospitals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (SDG 6.1) Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 			
Public Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase public sector efficiency by strengthening e-government systems, and establish a competitive public administration operational framework by employing more public officials and improving public official management systems – (SDG 16.6) Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continuous occurrence of budgetary needs for upgrading facilities and equipment after receiving e-government assistance – Lack of professional ICT personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved public financing management and capacity for regional governance – Employed public officials for public financing management and social development sectors, and improved educational training systems – Expanded functions of the government integrated data center and improved its facilities – Trained workers in information security for public institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented e-government information system services – Improved data processing rates of the government integrated data center - Increased number of professionals trained in information security
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish feasible policies and systems required for expanding transport infrastructure, including roads, railways and aviation, and strengthen the capacity of maintenance and management of transport facilities – (SDG 11.2) Provide access to accessible and sustainable transport systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Poor infrastructure for roads and railways (single-track railroads) and enormous finances required for expansion and improvement of infrastructure – Frequent personnel replacements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Trained researchers in the transport sector – Researched and provided innovative public transport facilities, including BRT – Established a monitoring center for repairing, operating and managing roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening of transport departments in higher education institutions - Degree of the expansion and improvement of transport facilities - Alleviation of traffic congestions
Climate and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce an environment management system that conducts inclusive monitoring and accurate analysis on air and water quality, and strengthen relevant capacities – (SDG 11.3) Enhance integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enormous finance required for redevelopment of <i>ger</i> regions that are fundamental causes of air pollution – Lack of professional workers and relevant facilities for environment assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduced emissions of contaminants – Modernized the facilities and expanded the roles of the national environment research center – Enhanced capacities of environmental specialists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households with improved heating systems - Expansion of air pollution measuring stations - Increase in the number of environment specialists at the national environment research center

IV. Implementation Strategy

□ Aid Coordination with Other Donor Organizations

- **(Aid coordination)** Share information and identify joint projects through donor country meetings and technical working group meetings for each priority cooperation area, and the participation in the development forums held by the recipient country.
- **(Enhancement of linkages to improve assistance effectiveness)** Enhance the ripple effects of development cooperation projects conducted within the same country by encouraging linkages among different types of projects, including linkages between loan and grant projects, collaboration between joint projects of each agency, application of elements from diverse sectors to projects, deployment of volunteer groups, and invitation of trainees.

□ Enhancement of Linkages between Loan and Grant Projects

- In addition to linkages between projects, enhance the linkage between the different components of a project, including development research, projects, technical cooperation, training and deployment of volunteer groups, in an effort to maximize synergy effects.
- Identify linkable projects through meetings with ODA-affiliated organizations in Korea and continue discussions among responsible departments and agencies during the project implementation stage.
- Facilitate the clear division of roles between grant and loan projects and between sectors and functions in the construction of infrastructure.

□ Vitalization of Public-Private Partnership

- Maximize the use of local and field expertise unique to private

organizations.

- Create a virtuous cycle that allows local residents to benefit from the outcomes of development, which then is reflected upon the policies of the Mongolian government.
- Enhance networking between private organizations.
- Enhance solidarity for international development through cooperation between various development cooperation actors, including overseas diplomatic missions, NGOs, and enterprises.

□ **Aid Consistency**

- Connect Korea's ODA policies to the Mongolian government's action plans and long-term development policies.
- Establish medium-to-long-term assistance plans based on Mongolia's medium-term budget for key assistance programs and policy consultation with Mongolia's Ministry of Treasury.
- Set a specific target for consistency in assistance by utilizing Mongolian systems such as the Mongolian government's financial management and public procurement systems, and phase in the target in consideration of the administrative capacity of the Mongolian government.

□ **Contribution to the SDGs**

- Korea has established its ODA policies with a mainstream focus on the SDGs, which represent the shared goals of the international community.
- Korea is making strategic contributions to the achievement of the SDGs by reflecting them across the various target areas, methods and systems of ongoing projects, as well as implementing new joint development projects initiated by the Korean government in accordance with each beneficiary nation's circumstances following the UN SDG Summit.

- Based on the overarching principle of “Leave no one behind” in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Korea is working towards reducing inequality by incorporating considerations of gender equality in all proposed ODA programs.

<Recommendations for the Application of a Gender-Sensitive Perspective>

1. At the project identification stage, conduct a gender analysis* as a rule.
 - * Survey and analyze gender-based labor activity patterns, and gender relationships and women’s participation in decision-making, etc. in families and the society.
2. At the project designing stage, consider and reflect gender analysis outcomes as specifically as possible in performance indicators and project plans.*
 - * For example, include targets reflecting women’s needs and set gender-based target values.
3. At the project implementation stage, ensure the faithful implementation of planned gender equality measures and share them with the diverse range of stakeholders.
 - * In addition to the planned measures, continue to explore and utilize the available means for the participation of women.
4. At the evaluation and monitoring stage, assess the gender-based impacts on outcomes and performances.
 - * Describe the beneficiaries and achievements of a project by separating them by gender up to a reasonable degree.