

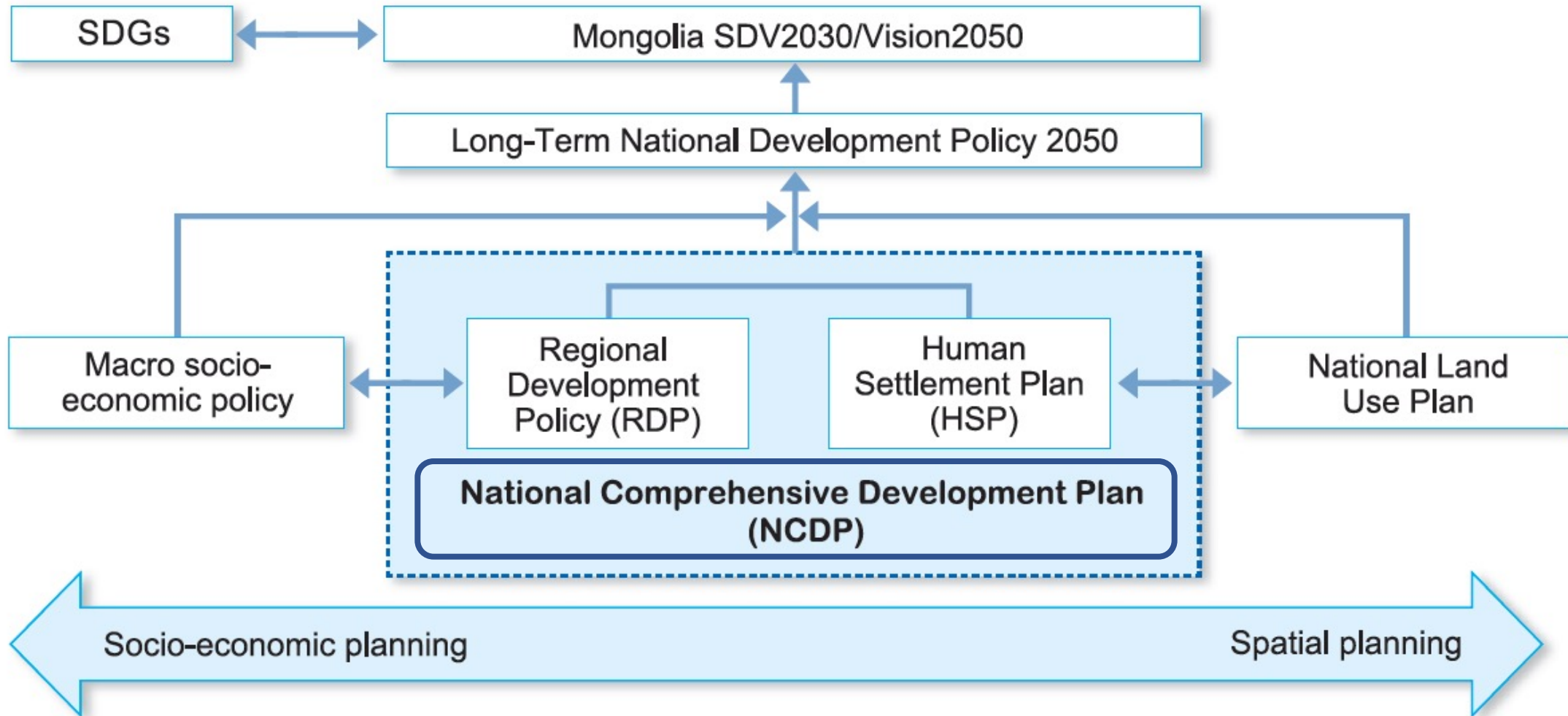
Application of Alternative socio-economy model and appropriate technologies in National Comprehensive Development Plan in Mongolia

モンゴルの国家総合開発計画における代替社会経済モデルと
適正技術の適用

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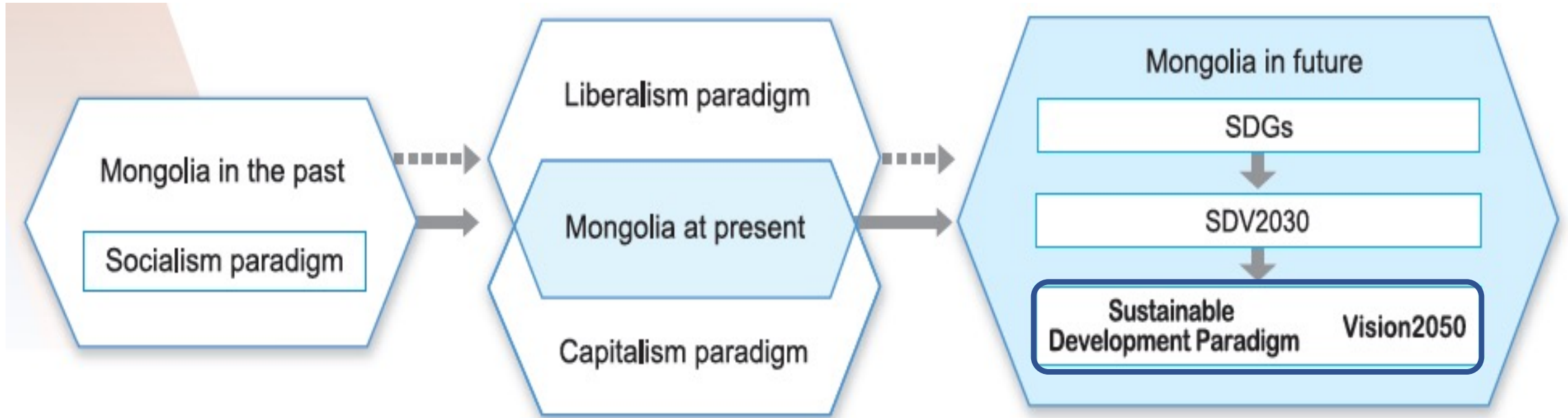
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1. What is National Comprehensive Development Plan (NCDP) ?



2. Development Paradigms (1)

- ❑ Mongolia has experienced a shift in development paradigm recently and now is in the process of another shift to sustainable development paradigm.





- + Equitable social services
- Excessive social welfare
- Dependence on government

- + High economic growth
- Increasing disparities
- Political instability & policy inconsistency

- + Inclusive development
- + Participatory & transparent governance

3. Development Paradigms (2)

□ 20th century development model vs. alternative socio-economy

	20th century development model	Alternative socio-economy
History	Pursued by most developed countries	Sporadic attempts started recently in developing and developed countries
Resources	Income → Abuse	Capital → Conservation
Criterion	Economic efficiency	Social & environmental considerations
Effects	Highest income possible	Largest employment opportunities
Technology	Advanced technology	Appropriate or intermediate technology
Fundamental difference	Resources as "Income" 	Resources as "Capital" 

Something to realize immediate gains. This view tends to encourage abusive use of resources as currently undertaken in Mongolia with fossil fuel and other underground resources

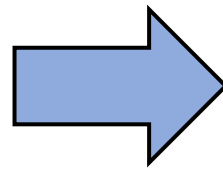
Capital to be conserved as much as possible to support continuous socio-economic activities. This alternative takes social and environmental considerations more seriously into account

4. Alternative socio-economy model for Mongolia

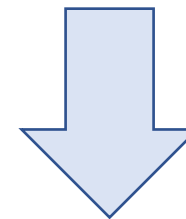
- Pays more serious attention to generating the largest employment opportunities possible, but not sacrificing economic growth
- Utilizes indigenous resources to diversify economy and export products

“Chinggis’ admonition” and other traditional wisdoms

- When slaughtering animals, traditional wisdom says not to waste even a drop of blood
- Traditional wisdom preventing digging out pasture and polluting river water



These traditional ideas are substantiated/supported by applying advanced technology



Appropriate/Intermediate technology

5. Comparison between NCDP and Vision2050

❑ Common features of Vision2050 and NCDP

- 1) Vision and basic concept of human-centered development
- 2) Regional development and green development as two pillars

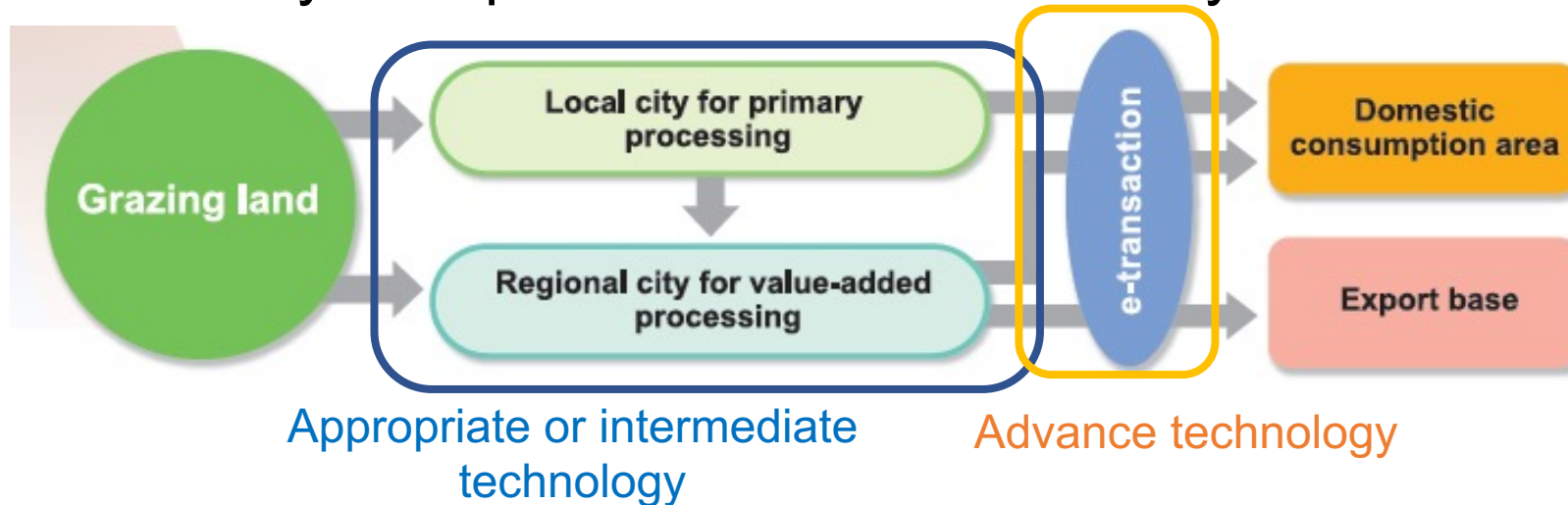
❑ Difference between Vision2050 and NCDP

	Vision2050	NCDP
Development paradigm	Mega projects driven development	Shift to alternative socio-economy model
Development alternatives examined	Narrow range of alternatives based mainly on mining	Wide range of alternatives based on manufacturing, trade and services
New development funding	Sovereign wealth fund (applied to mega projects)	Community development fund (applied to community infrastructure)
Development administration	Continued centralization	Stage-wise localization under Central Government initiative
Projects	Mining and mineral processing and other private investment projects included	Public sector development projects

6. Development Strategy

❑ Livestock industrial cluster

NCDP development strategy emphasizes industrial cluster development, spatial structure strengthening and ICT application. It is represented typically by the livestock industrial cluster linked by transport and communication system.



Pilot project name	Objectives
Local information platform (LIP) for nomads and local administrations	To define conditions for LIP between nomads and local administrations; To contribute to sharing information on social services and livestock related information

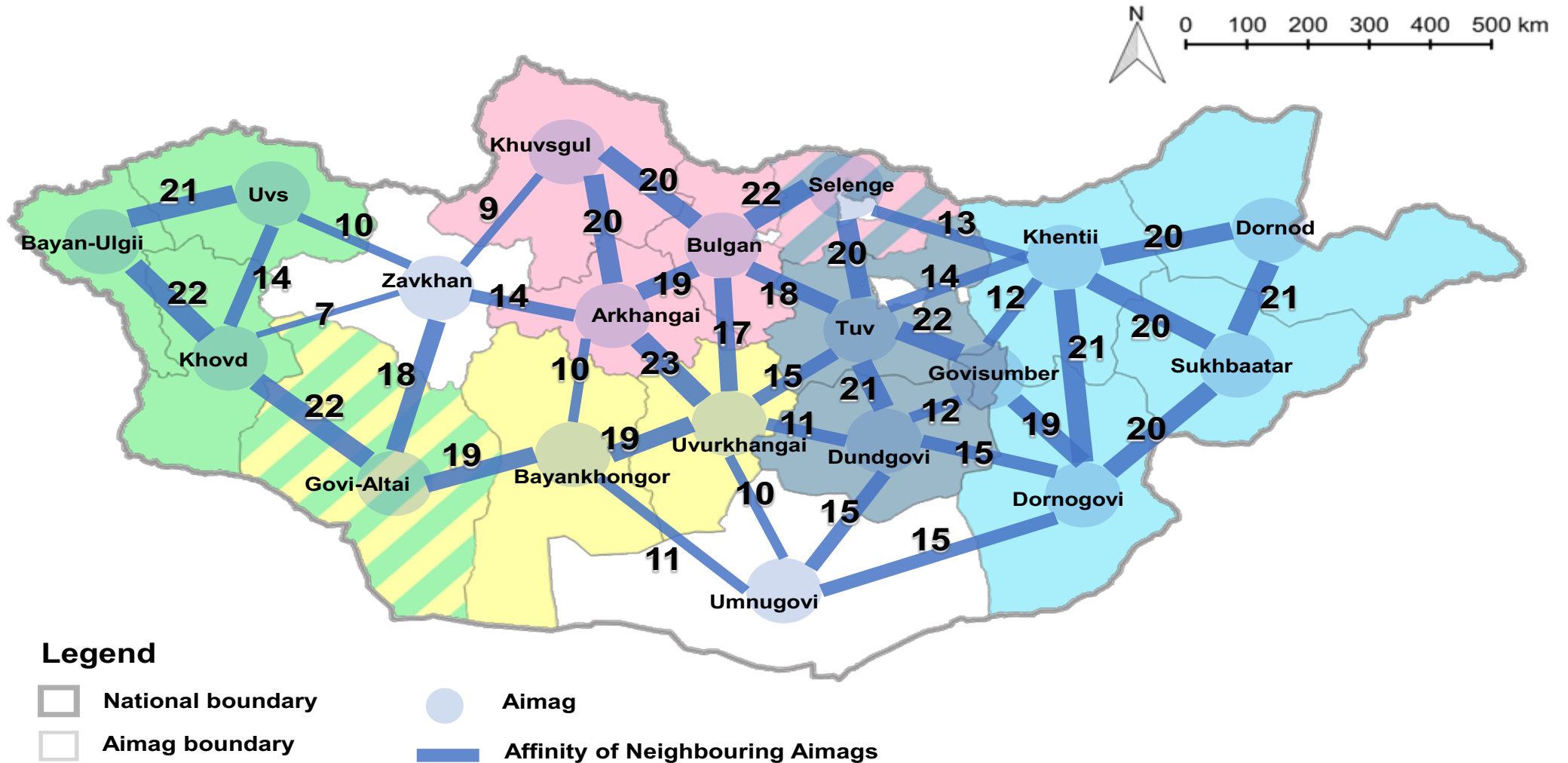
7. Revision of Regional Division Proposed by NCDP (1)

Re-division of Regions is necessary for following reasons

- 1) 21 Aimags have widely varying natural, economic, socio-cultural and other characteristics due to large territory and long history of Mongolia
- 2) One development policy effective to a particular Aimag may work against another Aimag
- 3) Each Aimag has small population and mostly small and undiversified economy
- 4) For any regional development policy to be effective, it should better be applied to a group of Aimags having similar characteristics
- 5) New regional division should be introduced by grouping neighboring Aimags having similar characteristics

8. Revision of Regional Division Proposed by NCDP (2)

□ Aimags are compared by using 30 indices representing **natural, social, economic, land use, financial and other conditions**, and neighboring Aimags having similarity by many indices are grouped into a region.

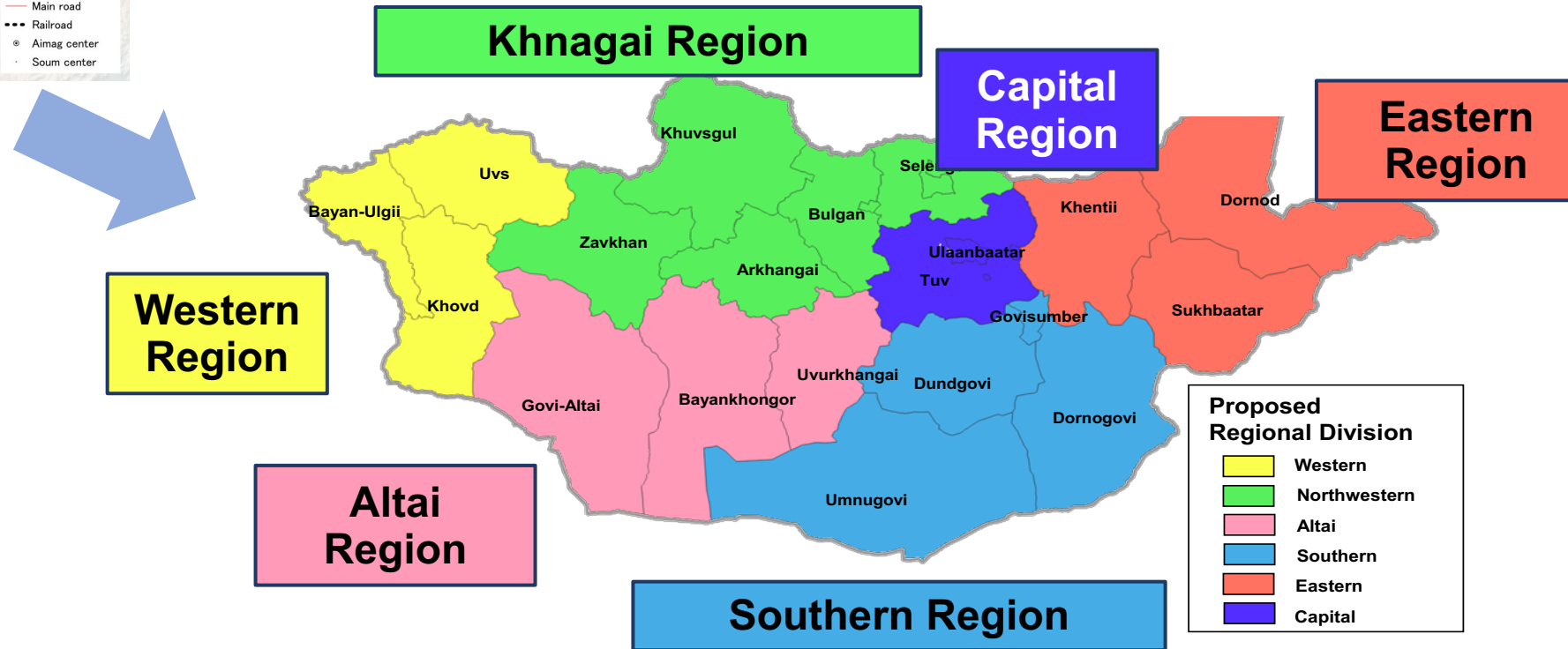


9. Revision of Regional Division Proposed by NCDP (3)

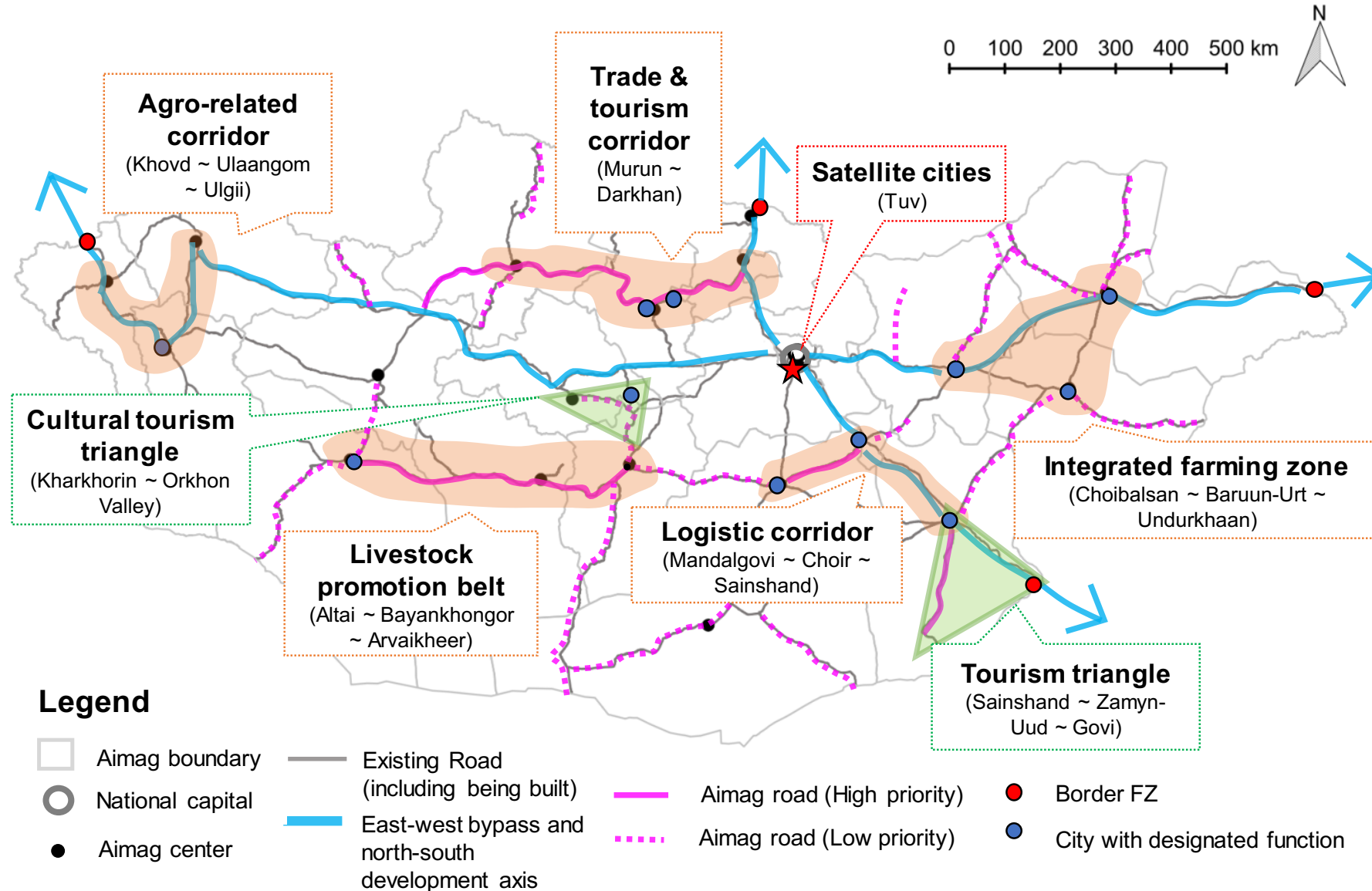
Existing Regional Division



New Regional Division Proposed by NCDP



10. Integrated Regional Development Program based on New Regional Division



11. Pilot Projects

Objectives 1) Cultivating understanding of the development paradigm, vision and strategy of the NCDP,
2) Promoting selected anchor projects for early implementation

Pilot project name	Objectives	Activities
Urtuu service area stops planning and design	Installation of the roadside station for the new model of tourism development	(1) Tourism demand forecasts based on traffic surveys. (2) Consideration of Urtuu locations, facility size, and services provided. (3) Identification of attractive local products and services at the Urtuu location. (4) Consideration of guidelines for strengthening the capacity of the Urtuu operational structure.
School system improvement for remote learning in basic and lifelong education	Contribution of the development of basic education and lifetime study system for children, unemployed youth and people with disabilities through remote learning	(1) Research on the current state of remote learning; discussion with ADB. (2) Selection of the content and teaching methods of remote learning by selecting the target audience in the target Aimag (3) Providing remote learning by experts along with provision of materials and equipment. (4) Monitoring and evaluation of results.

12. Realization for Smart Region (Suggestion)

- 1) Maximizing the utilization of indigenous resource.
- 2) Realization of the potential on appropriate technologies which the local people have.
- 3) Reallocation of resources with promotion of localization.

Thank you for listening!

NCDP brochure for public relations

If you have any questions, please contact “kawamura@recs-intl.co.jp” or “Yoji Kawamura” search on the Facebook



Profile:

After graduating from Kanazawa University with a degree in civil engineering, he joined the Shizuoka Prefectural Government as a civil engineering official. After working for 10 years in planning, design, and site supervision of urban development and civil engineering projects, he moved to a development consulting company.

He specializes in infrastructure planning and regional comprehensive development planning and is the deputy team leader of “The Project for Formulation of National Comprehensive Development Planning in Mongolia”. He is also an expert on the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), having analyzed and harmonized the Mongolian project’s SDGs and Mongolian policy documents.

Link to promotion video of NCDP

