

## WORLD BANK GROUP (WBG) CONSULTATIONS ON THE DRAFT COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

### FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

#### What is the objective of the consultations?

The consultations will seek to provide inputs to the WBG's next Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Mongolia.

#### What is the Country Partnership Framework (CPF)?

The World Bank Group (WBG) is developing a new CPF for Mongolia which will guide the WBG's engagement in Mongolia from 2021 to 2025 and determine priority areas for WBG support. Apart from stakeholder consultations, the CPF will be informed by:

- Mongolia's own development strategy
- The findings of the latest [Systematic Country Diagnostic](#) (SCD), systematic and evidence-based identification of Mongolia's priorities for ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity
- The [Country Economic Memorandum – September 2020](#) and other analytical work by WBG
- WBG's comparative advantage vis-à-vis other development partners in Mongolia.

#### What are the key questions to ask the stakeholders during this consultation process?

- a) What should be the priorities for the World Bank Group's program in the next 5 years?
- b) Are the proposed pillars and engagement areas appropriate? Are we missing anything?
- c) What are the main risks that are likely to impede – and the key opportunities to accelerate – the implementation of the World Bank's support in Mongolia?

#### Who will be engaged?

Consultations will be conducted with a wide range of stakeholders, including government (national and provincial), development partners, private sector, civil society organizations, academics, and the broader population.

#### How will the stakeholders be consulted?

The consultation process will include a combination of virtual consultations through an online platform and email communication, and a series of virtual meetings (due to COVID-19 restrictions).

The structure of **virtual** meetings will allow plenary presentations and discussions and, if needed, small group discussions, and reporting with a neutral facilitator. Simultaneous translation will be provided during the meetings. For **online consultations**, an online platform on the World Bank website will enable all interested stakeholders to provide feedback.

#### What consultations have taken place so far?

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This round of consultations builds on two previous phases of CPF consultations held in 2017–2019.

From August to October 2017, more than 400 stakeholders from government, Parliament, development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector in Ulaanbaatar and four regions shared their views on the SCD and new CPF through face-to-face meetings and online surveys.

The initial consultations were followed by a second phase of consultations conducted from December 2018 to February 2019, which further informed the draft CPF. More information on the first two rounds of consultations can be found [here](#).

Now, the third and final phase of consultations aim to seek insights from a wide range of stakeholders on potential areas of WBG support to Mongolia, which will inform the final CPF.

### **How will inputs from the consultations feed into the CPF?**

Summaries of the feedback, comments, and recommendations received during the consultations will feed into the final CPF. The summaries of meetings and online consultations will also be made publicly available on the World Bank Mongolia country webpage without attribution to individuals or organizations.

### **Who will have access to the CPF?**

Upon discussion with the World Bank Board of Executive Directors, the CPF will be made publicly available and posted on the World Bank Mongolia country webpage.

### **What is the focus of the current World Bank strategy for Mongolia? What is the current World Bank portfolio in Mongolia?**

[The World Bank Group's Country Partnership Strategy \(CPS\) for Mongolia](#) for 2013-2017, which was later extended until December 31, 2020, focused on three areas:

- Enhancing Mongolia's capacity to manage the mining economy sustainably and transparently
- Building a sustained and diversified basis for economic growth and employment in urban and rural areas
- Addressing vulnerabilities through improved access to services and better service delivery, safety net provision, and improved disaster risk management

As of October 2020, the World Bank's active portfolio in Mongolia has total commitments of US\$349.51 million while IFC's investment portfolio stood at \$526 million on its own account and \$840 million mobilized from other institutions. MIGA's exposure in Mongolia, from its guarantee for the development of the Oyu Tolgoi mine, stands at \$858 million (FY20), making Mongolia one of the top 10 countries in MIGA's portfolio.

In addition to the lending operations and grants, the Bank also provides analytical and advisory services to Mongolia to support its medium- and long-term development objectives and to build the capacity for formulating and implementing strategic reforms. IFC's advisory services portfolio currently comprises four projects, worth US\$5.1 million in funds managed by IFC, supporting trade and export facilitation,

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investment policy and investment promotion in the agri sector, water management in mining, insolvency reform and value chain financing market development.

For more information on the World Bank Group's operations in Mongolia, please visit: [www.worldbank.org/mongolia](http://www.worldbank.org/mongolia); [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org); [www.miga.org](http://www.miga.org).

### **PROPOSED WORLD BANK GROUP COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (CPF)**

**The proposed draft WBG program in Mongolia will be organized in three focus areas: (i) Supporting economic recovery and fostering economic stability; (ii) Boosting competitiveness and creating quality jobs, and (iii) Building human capital and improving quality of life.** These priorities are based on government demand, the findings of the Systematic Country Diagnostic, Country Economic Memorandum, the previous two rounds of stakeholder consultations in Mongolia, and the WBG's comparative advantage. They build on the previous Country Partnership Strategy (2013-2017), which focused on Mongolia's capacity to manage the mining economy, economic growth and employment in rural and urban areas, as well as addressing vulnerabilities through better access to services and service delivery. The CPF is also taking into account the current lending and Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) program, which will provide the basis for a large share of the CPF results framework. Please see the draft CPF summary for details.

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## Proposed CPF Focus Areas and Objectives

**Overall objective: promote resilient recovery and inclusive and sustainable growth**

### Focus Area 1:

**Supporting economic recovery and fostering economic stability**

SDG 8:Decent work and economic growth - SDG 10:Reduced inequalities - SDG 16:Peace, justice and strong institutions

- 1.1 Providing immediate economic relief to address COVID-19 impact
- 1.2 Strengthening macro-fiscal management and financial sector stability

### Focus Area 2:

**Boosting competitiveness and creating quality jobs**

SDG 1:No poverty - SDG 4: Quality education - SDG 5: Gender equality - SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy - SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth - SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure - SDG 10:Reduced inequalities

- 2.1 Improving business environment
- 2.2 Promoting sustainable mining and infrastructure investments
- 2.3 Increasing productivity in non-mining sectors and urban competitiveness

### Focus Area 3:

**Expanding human capital and improving quality of life**

SDG 1: No poverty - SDG 2: Zero hunger - SDG 3: Good health and well-being - SDG 4: Quality education - SDG 5: Gender equality - SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth - SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure -

- 3.1 Improving access to quality health and education services (including COVID-19 health response)
- 3.2 Enhancing efficiency and sustainability of social protection systems
- 3.3 Improving livelihoods and protecting the environment & climate

#### Cross-cutting themes:

**Governance: strengthening public institutions and quality of public service delivery**

**Resilience: enhancing economic, human and environment resilience and building back better**