

**Survey on the History and Prospects of the JICA
Volunteer Program in Mongolia
~ 25 Years of JICA Volunteers in Mongolia (1992-2017) ~
Report**

February 2017

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

**The International Development Journal Co., Ltd.
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Foreword

2017 marks a quarter of a century since the first two JICA volunteers (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) were dispatched to Mongolia. Since then approximately 650 JICA volunteers have been active to date and have achieved results in various fields such as education, healthcare, medical treatment, sports, Japanese language education, etc. At present in February 2017 there are about 60 volunteers active all over Mongolia.

When the first volunteers were dispatched around 1992, Mongolia had just transitioned to democracy and a market economy system, and it is said that the living environment was very severe, with shortages of food, fuel, medicines, etc. Under these difficult circumstances, or rather because of these difficult circumstances, the volunteers undertook their activities seeking solutions to the issues while building relationships of trust, having the same viewpoint as the local people, speaking the same language as them, and without pushing the Japanese way of doing things. These were extremely down-to-earth undertakings, but these steps were integrated into the subsequent steps of development taken by Mongolia, and contributed greatly to the development of the human resources that support this country today.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the dispatch of JICA volunteers, this survey was carried out to record and summarize the activities of these pioneers including their Mongolian counterparts, recognizing that it would be an important shared asset for all involved.

In February 2016, the Mongolian government adopted the “Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030” as its major policy for development of Mongolia in the future. This policy sets ambitious targets, such as the achievement of GNI of 17,500USD per capita by 2030. How to support these initiatives by the Mongolian government presents a new challenge for JICA. With the significance of the history of 25 years of volunteer activities firmly in our hearts, we must carve out a new path together with the people of Mongolia more dynamically and more precisely, flexibly responding to the changes in the times and social culture.

With the passage of a quarter of a century it was extremely difficult to identify those involved who knew those times, as well as to find the relevant documents, but the joint venture of the International Development Journal Co., Ltd. and System Science Consultants, Inc., who were commissioned to conduct this survey, have undertaken this work to the extent possible. Also, it is with the great cooperation of all those concerned on the Mongolian side and the Japanese side and the former JICA volunteers that it was possible to bring this report together. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to everyone for their cooperation and support.

February, 2017

Mutsumi SATO
Chief Representative
Mongolia Office
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Terminology

Terminology	Explanation
JICA Volunteers	There are four types of volunteer programs, such as ‘Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (aged 20-39)’, ‘Senior Volunteers (aged 40-69)’ and ‘Youth and Senior Volunteers for Nikkei (Japanese Descendant) Communities (aged 20-39 and 40-69, respectively)’.
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)	Recruitment target people are between the ages of 20 and 39, having a strong desire to "make the best use of their skills, knowledge, and experience for people in developing countries". The program was inaugurated in 1965.
Senior Volunteers (SV)	This program started in the fiscal year 1990 as the Senior Cooperation Specialist Program and its name was changed to ‘Senior Volunteers’ in 1996.
Technical Cooperation	A type of assistance to transfer Japanese technology, skills and knowledge to people in developing countries for the sustainable development of society and economies in developing countries.
Grant Aid	A type of assistance to provide grant aid without repayment obligation to support essential facilities and materials procurement for economic and social development of developing countries, which was implemented mainly in developing countries with lower income levels.
Loan Aid	It is also called ‘ODA loan’ for loans in Japanese yen: a type of assistance to lend funds to developing countries with low interest and long-term loose conditions in order to assist towards the development of developing countries.
Volunteer Coordinator	Volunteer coordinators conduct the support of JICA volunteers, security management, survey related to new dispatching, and coordination with related organizations, etc., at overseas bases of JICA office.
Counterpart (CP)	It refers to technicians and responsible persons that work with the JICA volunteers dispatched to developing countries for technical cooperation and that receive technology transfer.
MNT (Mongolian tugrik)	Mongolian currency unit. In this report, it is expressed as MNT from the international currency code.
БААЦАХ	It means ‘Friday’ in Mongolian and introduces JICA volunteer activities and life as articles. It was issued in 1992 with paper medium No. 1 - 50 (2012), and after that it was issued on the website (http://baasanonline.blog.fc2.com/).

Abbreviation

C/P	Counterpart
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCA	Japan Overseas Cooperative Association
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
NRSO	National Registration and Statistical Office of Mongolia
ODA	Official Development Assistance,
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SV	Senior Volunteers
TICA	Turkish International Cooperation Administration
UNV	United Nations Volunteers



Pictures of JICA Volunteers' Activities (Field, () indicates an assigned place.)



Early Child Education (Kindergarten #9, Orkhon Province)



Primary School Education (Secondary School #1 Darkhan-Uul Province)



Physical Education (School #7, Orkhon Province)



Judo (Darkhan-Uul Judo Federation)



Volleyball (Mongolian Volleyball Association)



Occupational therapy (Third Central Hospital)



Midwifery (Bulgan Province Healthcare Bureau)



Assistance and Education for persons with Disabilities (Association of Parents with Children with Disability)

Chapter 1. Outline of the Survey

1.1 Background and Purpose

The Japan International Cooperation Agency's (JICA) volunteer program promotes activities by Japanese citizens wishing to cooperate in the economic and social development in developing countries based on their needs. The JICA volunteer program is operated by JICA and as part of its Official Development Assistance (ODA). The program has three objectives:

- ① To cooperate in the economic and social development, as well as the reconstruction of developing countries
- ② To promote international goodwill and deepen mutual understanding
- ③ To develop international perspectives and give back the experience to the Japanese community

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) was inaugurated in 1965. To date, more than 40,000 of JOCV have been dispatched.

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic were signed agreement on the dispatches of JOCV to the latter on March 26th 1991. Thereafter, two JOCV were dispatched in April 1992 for the first time. Additionally, dispatch of Senior Volunteers (SV) was started in November 2000. By October 2016, 643 JICA volunteers (JOCV: 502, SV: 138, UNV: 3) were dispatched in total and their activities contributed to the development in Mongolia. As of October 2016, 61 JICA volunteers have been dispatched and this is one of the largest numbers in the Asian area. The JICA Volunteer Program is one of JICA's Technical Cooperation programs in addition to Grant Aid and ODA loan.

The Mongolian government developed "Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030" in February 2016. This is considered to meet the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. In order to achieve the vision 2030, Japanese cooperation including the JICA Volunteer Program is important.

Due to the situations mentioned above, as well as the year of 2017 being a milestone of the 25th anniversary since JOCV were first dispatched, the survey aims to produce a report of the history of the JICA Volunteer Program. The report is intended to compile the results and analysis of the JICA Volunteer Program by collecting the relevant peoples' testimonies and documents and it will be shared as an asset of the JICA Volunteer Program in Mongolia. The report will include recommendations on the prospects of the JICA Volunteer Program in Mongolia by 2030. In addition, a video (in Japanese, Mongolian and English) and a brochure (in Mongolian and English) will be developed as two of the publicity materials and assets shared with Mongolia.

1.2 Survey Methods

- 1) To target both Mongolia and Japan.
- 2) To target the relevant people, JOCV, SV, JICA volunteer coordinators etc. in Mongolia.
- 3) To target the relevant people within the JICA staff, volunteer coordinators and ex-JICA volunteers (JOCV and SV). In addition, Japanese local governments, which have a sister city relationship with Mongolian local governments, will be targeted.

- 4) To conduct an interview with international organizations, such as the Peace Corps, the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and the Network of Mongolian Volunteer Organizations (NMVO) regarding other volunteer programs in Mongolia.
- 5) The survey methods are:
 - ① analysis of documents and reports;
 - ② survey with a questionnaire;
 - ③ survey with interview
 - ④ research from locations etc.

1.3 Members of the Survey Team

The survey team consists of the following six persons.

Name	Responsibility	Organization
Mr. Yoshifusa Shikama	Team Leader/ Program Planning	The International Development Journal Co., Ltd.
Ms. Chie Sagawa	Information Analysis/Program Planning	System Science Consultants INC.
Ms. Yoshiko Akiyama	Information Collection/Trajectory Study	System Science Consultants INC.
Mr. Toshimitsu Kinjo	Information Collection (Human Story)/Brochure	The International Development Journal Co., Ltd.
Mr. Ryuichi Kawai	Video (Director)	ORTUS JAPAN,INC.
Mr. Masakazu Kinjo	Video (Cameraman)	ORTUS JAPAN,INC.

1.4 Work Plan

The survey was conducted for the duration of five months from the end of September 2016 to the end of February 2017. The work plan is shown below.

Table 1-1 Work Plan

Year	2016				2017	
Activity	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
(1) Preparations in Japan	↔					
(2) Survey in Mongolia ① (Oct. 5 th – 21 st)		↔				
(3) Working in Japan ①		↔				
(4) Survey in Mongolia ② (Jan. 16 th – 20 th)					↔	
(5) Working in Japan ②						↔
Outputs (Report, Video, Brochure)		▲			▲	▲
		IC/R			D/FR	FR

Chapter 2. Overview of Mongolian and Japanese Assistance

2.1 Social and Economic Overview of Mongolia

2.1.1 General Situation

Mongolia is located in the northern part of East Asia. It is a land-locked country, with eastern and southern borders with the People's Republic of China (China); the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region; west with China · Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and north to the Russian Federation. It is about four times the size of Japan and has a population of 3,061,000 (2015, Mongolian National Registry and Statistical Office (NRSO)).

The population of Ulaanbaatar, the capital, is 1,345,500 (2015, NRSO) and about 44% of the total population is concentrated in the capital. The second largest city is Erdenet city, Orkhon province with a population of 89,564 (2015). Darkhan city, Darkhan-Uul province is the third largest city with a population of 80,652 (2015). The population trends nationwide according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are as shown in the figure below. The population has increased by roughly one million in the 25 years from 1990 to 2015 and is expected to continue to increase until 2020.

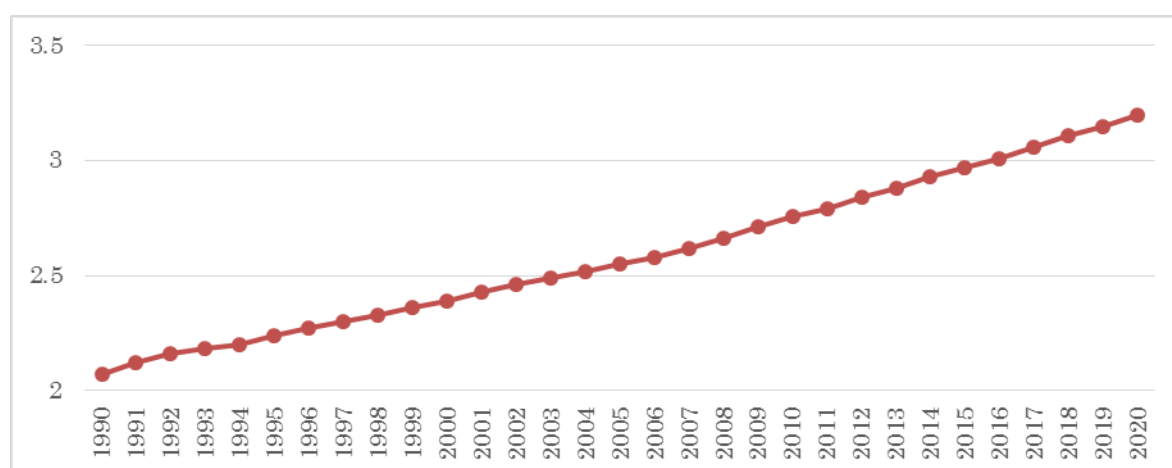


Figure 2-1 Population in Mongolia (Year 1990-2020) (unit: million)

*The figures for 2015 to 2020 are estimated by the IMF as of April 2016
(Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook Databases (April, 2016))

The population density (people / km²) has changed from 1.4 (1990) to 1.8 (2012), but the population density of Mongolia is the lowest in the world. The proportion of foreigners in the population has not changed significantly from 0.3% (1990) to 0.6% (2012). In the local administrative area, there are 21 aimags (provinces) with 347 soms (villages) and 1,681 bugs (lower level of administrative divisions of soms). Each som has about 3,000 inhabitants and bugs consist of 50-100 families. The population concentration is getting higher, not only in Ulaanbaatar but also in the seat of prefectural government (central part of each prefecture) such as Darkhan and Erdenet cities. The proportion of urban population concentration increased from 57.0% (1990) to 71.2% (2015).

2.1.2 Politics and Economics

After democratizing in 1990, Mongolia adopted a multi-party system based on free election, and after the 1992 New Constitution was promulgated, both the unanimous national large conference and a president selected by direct election (semi-presidential system) were adopted.

Major industries are mining, livestock, distribution industry, and light industry. GDP per capita has risen sharply since 1990, as shown in the figure below. Since democratization, Mongolia has promoted structural reform towards the market economy, and since 1994 the economic growth rate has turned positive, but in 2009 the global financial and economic crisis caused negative growth (-1.3%). After that, due to the growth of mineral resources and the recovery of the international markets, the economic growth rate increased by 6.4% in 2010 and 17.3% in 2011. However, the economic growth rate is currently 2.3%, the inflation rate is 1.9%, the unemployment rate is 8.3% (both in 2015, NRSO). There are various challenges in the economic field, such as: 1) economy dependent on China and Russia, 2) soaring inflation and 3) expansion of disparities¹. It shifted to a deflationary situation in 2016 and there is another issue, such as relying on mineral resources and not advancing diversification of industries.

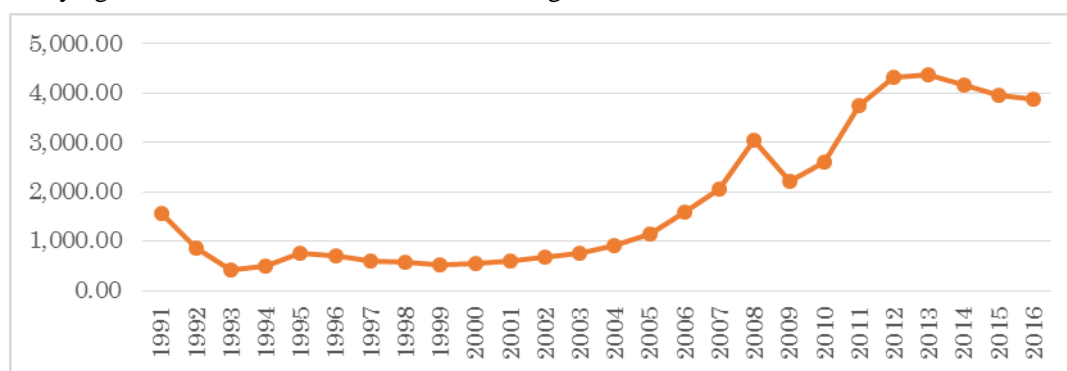


Figure 2-2 GDP per Capita in Mongolia (unit: US dollar)

*convert to US dollars at the current exchange rate

*The figures for 2015 and 2016 are estimated by the IMF as of April 2016.

*The data is based on the System of National Accounts.

(Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook Databases (April, 2016))

2.2 Recent Development Policy of Mongolian Government

In April 2016, the Mongolian Parliament passed a resolution on 'Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030'. This vision is essentially consistent with the 2030 Agenda for SDGs, which is the outcome document of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York in September 2015. It may be reflected in Japan's assistance policy in the future.

The 'Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030' aims to be among the leading middle-income countries based on per capita income and to be a multi-sector stable economy, and a society dominated by middle- and upper-middle income classes, which would preserve ecological balance, and have stable and democratic governance. There are four main objectives, namely:

- ① Sustainable economic development;
- ② Sustainable social development;

¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs HP: Basic information of Mongolia : <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/mongolia/data.html> (Accessed September 6, 2016)

- ③ Environmental sustainability; and
- ④ Governance for sustainable development.

Table 2-1 10 Major Targets of the ‘Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030’

1	Increase its gross national income (GNI) per capita to US\$17,500 and become an upper middle-income country based on its income per capita.
2	Ensure average annual economic growth of not less than 6.5 percent through 2016-30.
3	End poverty in all its forms.
4	Reduce income inequality and have 80 percent of the population in the middle and upper-middle income classes.
5	Increase the enrollment rate in primary and vocational education to 100 percent, and establish learning system.
6	Improve the living environment of the Mongolian people to lead a healthy and long life, increase life expectancy at birth to 78 years.
7	Be placed among the first 70 countries on the ranking of countries by the human development index.
8	Preserve ecological balance and to be placed among the first 30 countries on the rankings of the countries by the Green economy index in the world.
9	Be ranked among the first 40 countries by the Doing Business Index and among the first 70 countries by the Global Competitiveness Index in the world.
10	Build professional, stable and participatory governance, free of corruption that is adept at implementing development policies at all levels.

(Source: Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030)

2.3 Overview of Japanese Assistance

2.3.1 Japanese Assistance and Bilateral Relations

Japan established a diplomatic relationship with Mongolia in 1972 and both countries opened their own embassies in the capital in 1973. Thereafter, cultural exchange agreements were concluded in 1974, but the Japanese assistance was very limited, such as grant aid and related technical assistance to the ‘Gobi Cashmere (state-owned) factory construction’ of 1977 because Mongolia had a socialist system².

Bilateral relations have been strengthened through Japan's ODA and close relationships have been established in a wide range of fields since 1990, when Mongolia democratized from the socialist system and shifted to the market economy. The cumulative amount of assistance by the end of FY 2014 is ODA loan of 89 billion yen, grant aid of 108.0 billion yen, and technical cooperation of 46.6 billion yen. This assistance has been devoted to improving the economic and social infrastructures such as renovation of the thermal power plant, construction of primary and secondary schools, improvement of water and sanitation facilities, road improvement, and training of human resources to manage and maintain them.

Mongolia also assisted Japan during the following crisis. When the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake occurred on January 17, 1995, Deputy Prime Minister Preludluji delivered relief goods (such as 2,100 blankets, 500 pairs of gloves, etc.) to Kansai Airport via a special airplane of the Mongolian government in the evening of the 5th day after the earthquake. After 90 minutes, the Deputy Prime Minister returned to Mongolia saying, "It takes trouble if I stayed longer." When Niigata Prefecture Chuetsu Earthquake

² Source: Embassy of Japan in Mongolia ‘Support of Japan for Mongolia’, Issued Year: Unknown
<http://www.mn.emb-japan.go.jp/news/japan.pdf> ((Accessed September 28, 2016))

occurred on October 23, 2004, the Mongolian government delivered 520 blankets. When the Great East Earthquake occurred on March 11, 2011, the Mongolian government opened an account for contribution to Japan on March 12th and delivered blankets and cashmere sweaters on the 14th. Also, in addition to the government donation of US\$1 million, both national public officials and all Ulaanbaatar city officials contributed one day's salary as donations. In the account for contributions opened by the Mongolian government, 150 million yen was donated by many private companies and individuals. Furthermore, following the Kumamoto earthquake that occurred on April 14, 2016, the Mongolian government decided to donate US\$50,000 and this was granted on August 16³. Through the assistance mentioned above, the relationship between the two countries has become firm. In addition, Mongolia supports various issues that Japan emphasizes in the United Nations and others; in addition, Mongolia is an important partner in promoting cooperation in Asia and the international community.

The transition of the amount of Japan's ODA for each scheme until 2014 is as shown in the table below.

Table 2-2 Japanese ODA by Fiscal year and Scheme (unit:100 million yen)

fiscal year	Loan assistance	Grant aid	Technical cooperation
Cumulative total until 1990	—	56.04	4.66
1991	48.36	33.08	4.02
1992	24.59	39.08	6.81
1993	33.21	45.35	18.10
1994	47.53	59.05	22.72
1995	44.93	58.25	23.37
1996	58.27	48.03	18.13
1997	42.98	50.46	19.33
1998	—	52.75	24.65
1999	—	53.74	19.29
2000	61.39	65.68	19.58
2001	—	55.12	28.45
2002	—	40.60	27.37
2003	—	30.85	24.52
2004	—	18.80	14.69
2005	29.81	40.06	20.46
2006	—	43.30	22.04
2007	288.07	41.34	19.49
2008	—	31.53	16.14
2009	28.94	28.19	18.15
2010	50.00	47.78	16.77
2011	15.50	50.09	24.47
2012	—	34.04	23.62
2013	117.36	31.85	24.17
2014	—	23.94	19.35

(Source: White Paper on Development Cooperation / Japan's ODA White Paper)

Among the above-mentioned assistance, technical cooperation implemented by JICA is as shown in the table below.

³ Source: 'Recent Mongolian Situation and Relations between Japan and Mongolia', <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000047765.pdf> (Accessed January 24, 2017)

Table 2-3 Technical Cooperation Implemented by JICA

JICA's Technical Cooperation											
Year	Technical cooperation expenses (100 million yen)	By Type (1,000 yen)									
		Trainee (person)	Expert (person)	Mission team (person)	Provision of equipment (million yen)	Technical Cooperation (No of cases)	Development survey (No of cases)	JOCV		SV and UN Volunteer	
								New	Continuation	New	Continuation
-1990 (cumulative total)		114	28	76							
1991	NA	36	8	46	170 (cumulative total)	0	2	1	0	0	0
1992	6.81	60	8	133	90	0	6	6	1	0	0
1993	18.1	83	27	165	NA	1	8	4	7	0	0
1994	22.72	92	28	206	0	1	7	11	20	0	0
1995	23.37	111	59	205	47.07	1	11	14	18	0	0
1996	18.13	132	65	138	152	1	7	14	25	0	0
1997	NA	104	76	170	177.05	3	9	11	27	0	0
1998	24.65	118	71	295	328.67	3	6	15	25	0	0
1999	19.29	119	74	180	149.96	2	6	19	27	0	1
2000	19.58	132	64	184	173	0	2	29	37	3	0
2001	19.18	132	64	193	211.59	1	1	16	49	6	3
2002	18.33	160	65	161	128.28	2	6	25	45	16	8
2003	15.26	145	48	122	64.57	0	1	20	38	10	18
2004	14.69	180	63	184	108.26	0	1	27	42	7	22
2005	14.57	168	67	67	71.83	3	0	38	47	28	15
2006	16.26	266	120	64	132.03	5	0	29	59	11	32
2007	14.63	353	117	100	225.89	1	0	16	55	8	31
2008	11.54	360	111	86	27.55	0	0	13	37	7	15
2009	12.87	236	171	53	700.7	NA		40	25	13	10
2010	13.15	234	262	11	43.016			24	51	12	19
2011	17.66	262	257	123	93.63			21	55	6	25
2012	17.03	236	253	275	0			20	41	5	18
2013	18.21	238	194	210	-			33	36	0	10
2014	19.35	284	431	66	-			27	49	1	5
Total	403.37	4,107 persons	2,408 persons	3,362 persons				472 persons		133 persons	
		5,781,815	9,074,321	14,872,378				4,482,471		1,357,704	

(Source: JICA Annual Report)

2.3.2 Japanese Assistance Trends for Mongolia

The trends of Japanese Assistance for Mongolia from 1991 to 2016 are indicated by dividing into four periods as follows:

(1) Early Policy (1991 to 1995)

Between 1991 and 1992, in Mongolia after the implementation of the economic reform program, the Japanese government emphasized and implemented stabilization of civilian life, infrastructure support, investment support for export promotion / import substitution, and human resource development. Since then, when Mongolia was in the economic transition period from 1993 to 1995, the emphasis of the assistance needs was shifted from emergency response to development, taking into consideration the medium- to long-term perspective. Accordingly, Japan's assistance has increased the number of new projects formulated in project-type technical cooperation.

Japan's main assistance during this period includes:

- 1) economic infrastructure development (railway transportation development plan, road plan, public transportation improvement plan etc.);
- 2) food aid, agricultural/livestock promotion (meat-processing facility maintenance plan, dairy product-processing facility maintenance plan, grain reservoir construction plan, etc.);

- 3) basic life support (basic medical equipment development plan, etc.);
- 4) grassroots grant aid etc.

(2) Assistance Policy after Transition to Market Economy (1996 to 1999)

During the period from 1996 to 1999, Mongolia's aid needs shifted from emphasis on economic infrastructure to soft type assistance, such as intellectual support and human resource development related to economic, monetary, and fiscal management or industrial development including small- and medium-sized enterprise training/export orientation business development.

In March 1997, the Japanese government dispatched a comprehensive economic cooperation study team to Mongolia. With the emphasis on Mongolia's economic and social development plan etc., the selection of priority areas and Japan's medium- to long-term aid policy towards Mongolia in each priority field was made. After that, the 'Mongolian Country Assistance Policy (Country-specific Development Cooperation Policy)' was formulated. The transition of the Country Assistance Policy for Mongolia (currently named the 'National Development Cooperation Policy'), formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is as follows.

Table 2-4 Trends in Country Assistance Policy for Mongolia

Target Year	1997-2000	2001-2003	2004-2011	2012-
Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of economic foundation for industrial promotion 2. Support for intellectual/human resources for transition to market economy 3. Promotion of livestock farming /agriculture 4. Support for basic human needs 5. Management of natural resources 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for policy, system and human resources for transition to market economy 2. Establishment of economic base and conditions for industrial promotion 3. Promotion of agriculture and farming 4. Support for basic human needs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for system and human resources for market economy 2. Support for local development 3. Support for environmental conservation 4. Support for infrastructure development for promoting economic activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable development of mineral resources and strengthening of governance 2. Support for the realization of growth that all people receive benefits 3. Strengthening urban functions in Ulaanbaatar

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA White Paper)

(3) Assistance Policy before the Economic Crisis (2000 to 2008)

The Japanese government also cooperated in establishing a system and organization for sustainable livestock farming management, because of the damage caused by snow disaster, which continued from 2000 to 2002. Improvement of the living environment in rural areas was also emphasized, and the improvement of school facilities and communication networks was also conducted. Developing human resources in the private sector has focused on the Mongolian Japanese Human Development Center since 2002.

Although it was recognized that the foundation of reform for the Mongolian market economy was

completed between 2004 and 2008, the disparity of rich and poor became noticeable at that time. Also, the regional disparity between the capital and the rural areas has expanded. Therefore, it was necessary to deal with various issues, such as the decline in the quality and quantity of the services of the economic infrastructure division, such as transportation, and the social infrastructure division, such as education and health, the undeveloped market economy system and a shortage of human resources.

Remarkably during this era, the Prime Ministers of the two countries visited each other's countries in 2006 and confirmed that the 'comprehensive partnership' had developed successfully. Additionally, both countries agreed to prepare and implement the basic action plan for the next ten years in order to develop and expand the 'comprehensive partnership' to a new stage in that decade.

Meanwhile, the Mongolian government formulated the 'Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EGSPRS)'. This was officially approved by the World Bank and IMF in September 2003. EGSPRS is a development strategy that balances both economic and social development based on listening to the opinions of a wide range of people, including the Mongolian government, donors, NGOs, and the poor and socially vulnerable people⁴.

In addition, the Mongolian government formulated the 'comprehensive national development strategy based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)' and based on the National Development Program of Mongolia in 2005. This was approved by parliament in 2008.

(4) Assistance Policy after the Economic Crisis (2009 to 2016)

After the economic crisis due to the financial crisis from 2009 to 2011, the assistance policy was enhanced to support diversification of industries from dependence on mineral resources development to resolving urban problems in Ulaanbaatar and to improving fundamental social services, as well as the Mongolian Country Assistance Program.

Also, as the Mongolian economic growth rate declined to -1.3% in 2009, a financial support program was implemented by the IMF, Japan, the WB and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Japan's assistance, which was supposed to be implemented within the framework of the IMF's support, was granted 28.94 billion yen as a social sector support program (Phase 1) in 2009. In addition, 1.5 billion yen was granted in 2011 as part of the same program (Phase 2)⁵.

Since 2012, a basic Policy of Assistance has been set entitled, 'Supporting the Effort toward Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Economic Growth' and the following development issues have been implemented:

- 1) The sustainable development of rich mineral resources, which is the key to Mongolia's economic growth; the program supports formulation of a mining development plan, drafting of relevant laws, and a human resources development.
- 2) Enhancement of governance including proper management of revenue from natural resources.
- 3) Creation of employment focusing on small- and medium-sized enterprises with a view to diversifying industrial structure and improving basic social services.

⁴ Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs National Data Book, Mongolia 2005

⁵ Source: 'Recent Mongolian Economics', [http://www.mn.emb-japan.go.jp/news/Economyof Mongolia 2011 Aug.pdf](http://www.mn.emb-japan.go.jp/news/Economyof%20Mongolia%202011%20Aug.pdf) (Accessed January 24, 2017)

- 4) Improving infrastructure, urban planning, and management capacity of Ulaanbaatar.

2.4 Japan Assistance Policy and JICA Volunteer Dispatch Plan

Dispatching of JICA volunteers is made in line with the policy of Japan Assistance policy for Mongolia. As of April 2016, the rolling plan for Mongolia (by program) and the position of JICA volunteer are as the table below.

Table 2-5 Japan's ODA: Rolling Plan for Mongolia (April 2016)

Development Issue	Project	Volunteers' Field
Sustainable Development of the Mining Sector and Enhancement of Governance	Strengthening the Capacity of Mining Development and Management	—
	Enhancement of Governance	—
Assisting Inclusive Growth	Supporting Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sectors • Vocational Training • Community Development
	Improving Agricultural Management	—
	Improving Basic Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Sports and Emotional Education • Health • Welfare
Enhancement of the Capacity and Function of Ulaanbaatar as an Urban Center	Improving the Urban Function of Ulaanbaatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Conservation

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA: Rolling Plan for Mongolia (April 2016))

Applying volunteer dispatches to a program framework began in the education field consistent with the 'New National Standard' formulated by the Mongolian Ministry of Education in 2005. Against this background, many volunteer coordinators have taken into consideration linking the individual volunteers' activities as 'points' to the activities of related organizations and making the activities wider because one volunteer must concentrate on his/her activities on site to solve a specific problem. In September 2011, the JICA Mongolian Office made its 'basic policy on dispatching JICA volunteers' and this became the guideline for exploring requests for JICA volunteers thereafter.

Chapter 3. Initial Stage of JICA Volunteer Program

3.1 Agreement of Dispatching JOCV

The agreement on the dispatches of JOCV was signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Taro Nakayama) and the Minister for Foreign Relations (Mr. Celenville Gonboslen) on March 26 1991 in Tokyo. Mongolia became the 53rd agency that concluded agreement as the JICA volunteer program. The background of JICA volunteer being dispatched to Mongolia is indicated below.

3.1.1 Mongolia and Japan's movement in Negotiations for the Dispatch of JOCV

According to Mr. Tatsuo Ono, who was the initial volunteer coordinator, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia began preparation for accepting Japanese ODA after the resignation of the parliament of the People's Revolutionary Party Administration in March 1990, after the transition to a democratic state and market economy became reliable. Mr. Khurelbaatar, Ambassador of the Embassy of Mongolia in Japan (as of 2016) who studied Japanese in Russia, and Mr. Jigjid who learned textile engineering at Shinshu University, were appointed to train engineers at Gobi cashmere plant in order to secure human resources. The Japanese Embassy, which had been considering effective aid to Mongolia following the collapse of the socialist system and converting market economy, discussed the necessity of JOCV. The request was then made through the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to JICA to consider the dispatch of JOCV to Mongolia⁶. In the spring of 1990, economic cooperation mission headed by was dispatched and introduced JOCV program to the Mongolian side⁷. The JICA Volunteer Secretariat, after receiving instructions to examine dispatching JOCV to Mongolia from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had no experience in dispatching JOCV to cold areas where winter temperature is -30c degrees as well as scarce information regarding Mongolia's social and living conditions. For the purpose of gathering information, a short-term expert was dispatched for three months in October 1990⁸. Under Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, who was deeply involved in the creation of JOCV program, the agreement was concluded in Tokyo on March 26, 1991 as part of assistance for Mongolia.

3.1.2 Dispatch of a Preliminary Study Team

A preliminary study team, headed by Mr. Masayoshi Watanabe (Director, dispatch Administration division), conducted a preliminary study in Mongolia from June 22 - 26, 1991. According to Mr. Hajime Watanabe, who participated in a preliminary study, the schedule, visiting destination, etc. in Mongolia were undecided before departure; however Ms. Nasanbuyan, the Japanese Embassy interpreter greeted the team at Buyant Ukhua Airport (Chinggis Khaan International Airport) and explained the schedule. By hearing from the temporary Japanese Ambassador to Mongolia that the country had a very high interest in advanced technology of industrial development in Japan, there was a request to dispatch JOCV at an early stage. The schedule and visits of this study team were prepared by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. A very positive impression on accepting JOCV was made by host institutions visited in the field study. The team visited the

⁶ Source: 'Baasan' No.50, memorial special contribution by Mr. Takenori Shimizu, Japanese Ambassador to Mongolia

⁷ Heard from Mr. Takenori Shimizu, Japanese Ambassador to Mongolia on October 6, 2016

⁸ Heard from the relevant persons of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on September 9, 2016

Ministry of Education, Technical University, Foreign Language University, National University, US Peace Corp Office, Ministry of Agriculture, and a national museum that requested JOCV in the field of archeology. During the study, an event called 'Japan Week' took place and a Japanese rock band played at the Nadam Festival. The exchange with Japan had already started. Although there remained concern regarding food procurement for JOCV, the team concluded that there was no particular obstacle as a newly-dispatching JOCV.

3.1.3 Preparation for Dispatch of JOCV

In August 1991, Mr. Kaifu officially visited Mongolia for the first time as the prime minister of Japan. Mr. Nakayama, the Foreign Minister, who signed the JOCV dispatch agreement in March 1991, was also a member of this official visit. Mongolia, which shifted to democratization, was economically poor and international support was required. According to the press release, Mr. Kaifu announced that Japan would be playing an active role in creating an international support framework for Mongolia. As for ODA related measures, the international communication network maintenance (grant aid), the purchase of musical instruments for the Mongolian National Orchestra (Cultural Grant Assistance), 2 billion yen non-project grant aid, and renovation and dispatching experts for the 4th thermal power plant (grant aid) would be implemented⁹. The first Donors Association Meeting for Mongolia¹⁰ was held in Tokyo in September. Japan was chaired this donor meeting. The Mongolian side expressed a strong will to aim for democratization and market economy, and requested the provision of emergency support for social unrest, accompanied by extreme economic turmoil associated with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Comecon trading system in 1990. According to Mr. Aoki, Executive Director, agreement for JOCV dispatch and the preliminary survey had already been completed, therefore establishing the new coordinating office and dispatching the first JOCV proceeded as soon as possible, based on the request of the Government of Mongolia. On the other hand, taking into consideration that it was the first time that JOCV was dispatched to a cold area, the dispatch was set for April 1992 when the winter season had passed. The first resident officer and volunteer coordinator were selected and began preparations for the establishment of a new office in December 1991.

3.1.4 Recruitment and Selection of JOCV

Requests from Mongolia were strongly aimed at incorporating high technology from Japan and university lectures anticipated. The desired fields of JOCV included Japanese language teacher, dress making, interior decoration, system engineering, electronic engineering and equipment, karate, judo, volleyball and so on. With regard to the screening of JOCV, in order to satisfy the Mongolian request and to carry out early dispatch, members who passed for spring recruitment in 1991 were made candidates. The country name of Mongolia was not described in the 1991 spring application guidelines; however it was stated in the 1991 Fall Recruitment. As a result of negotiations with candidates who had passed at the Third Selection, two Japanese language Instructors and one dress making were dispatched. Because of the request

⁹ Source: Asahi Newspaper on August 14, 1991

¹⁰ The first support countries' meeting was held in Tokyo in September 1991. 14 countries and 5 international organizations participated in this meeting and the total amount of assistance was 150 million dollars. This meeting was held ten times and the tenth meeting was held in Tokyo in October 2003.

of a high degree of specialization from the Mongolian side, it was difficult to recruit JOCV in Japan. Consequently, two JOCV in the second batch and two JOCV in the third batch were dispatched. Then the number of JOCV increased gradually to meet the required fields¹¹.

3.1.5 Pre-training for JOCV

The first group's language training was conducted by Ms. D. Naranzeg, language instructor at the Komagane Training Center, lasting about three months. The lecture on the Mongolian circumstances was handled by Mr. Hitoshi Tabuchi who was dispatched as a Japanese teacher from Osaka Foreign Language University to the school No.23 in Mongolia. Pre-dispatch training of the second batch was held at the Komagane Training Center for 79 days. Mr. Shinichi Koibuchi (Former Asian University President, Asia University Emeritus Professor) was assigned to the lecture on the Mongolian circumstances. He had experience of staff of the Japanese embassy and introduced the unknown country Mongolia and devoted time to remove anxiety of the JOCV candidates who received training. Ms. D. Naranzeg, language instructor, came to Japan in 1991, was in charge of the first members, and is currently also a lecturer at the Nihonmatsu Training Center. Mr. Koibuchi and Ms. D. Naranzeg published the 'Mongolian idiomatic phrase usage example' for learners of Mongolian, co-authored by the Daigakusyoin Inc.

3.2 Start of JICA Volunteer Program

3.2.1 Start of JOCV Dispatch

For the first time, 2 JOCV, Mr. Masahiko Obata (Japanese language instructor, Foreign Language University) and Mr. Yoshifumi Murakami (Japanese language instructor, School No. 23) arrived in Mongolia via Beijing on April 9, 1992. The coordinating office was opened two weeks previously. Both JICVs received a welcome from the coordinator and host institutions who were preparing to receive them. Ms. Akiko Kinoshita (Dress making, National Tahi Corporation) who was unable to move in April due to having treatment for an injury, arrived on May 29, 1992. After that, two JOCV (Japanese language instructor, Interior design) from the 2nd batch were also welcomed by the Mongolian side on July 16, 1992. The third batch arrived in July 1993. There was then a blank for one year because the Mongolian requests were of such a high level that the successful candidates did not appear in the selection. However, after that, the number of JOCV was steadily increased.

3.2.2 Start of SV Dispatch

This program started in the 1990 fiscal year as the 'Senior Cooperation Specialist Program' and its name was changed to 'Senior Volunteers (SV)' in 1996. In Mongolia, Mr. Keizo Obuchi, Prime Minister of Japan, officially visited in July 1999, and at that time the 'Senior Volunteer Dispatch Protocol' was signed. The dispatch of SV to Mongolia began in November 2000 when three SV (management, quality control and piano tuning) were appointed. After that, the SVs' occupations were teaching the game of 'Go', City Planning, Badminton, Seismic Design / Building, Management Practice, Useful Plant Resources

¹¹ Heard from Mr. Ohno, former Volunteer Coordinator, on November 17, 2016

Development, Material Science, Information Engineering, Japanese, Construction in General, Automobile Maintenance, Social Welfare, Management (Erdenet) Services, geophysics, mining management, primary education, international business administration, museum science, urban planning, and so on.

The transfer of SVs' technology that has been cultivated over many years gained an evaluation from Mongolia. Regional dispatch was initiated in job category / management in Erdenet in 2005. In addition, as a group dispatch, seven SV were dispatched to the fourth thermal power plant by field of responsibility in November 2002, and four people were dispatched simultaneously in 2005. On the 10th anniversary of the opening of the JICA Mongolian Office in November 2007, the 4th thermal power plant was honored as the most successful institution / cooperating organization for assistance. After that, one SV in 2008, two SV in 2009, and SV in 2010 and 2011 were subsequently dispatched to contribute to the maintenance and inspection of power plants. The number of dispatched SV was 135 people up to the end of October 2016.

3.2.3 Transition of JICA Mongolia Office

The JICA Mongolia office was opened as a temporary office in March 1992 at the Ulaanbaatar Hotel. Thereafter it was moved to the 11th floor of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry on August 1 of the same year and officially opened as the JICA Coordinator Office. Then, JICA Mongolia office was opened on January 1, 1997, upgraded from a coordinator office as well as relocated to the former Japanese embassy. After that, it moved to the 7th floor of the Bodi Tower Building in December 2003 until 2016. The establishment of a dormitory for JICA Volunteers was extremely difficult at the beginning, but it has gradually improved.

Table 3-1 Transition of Dormitory for JICA volunteers

Duration	Place
March 1992-July 1994	N/A
August 1994-June 1995	Foreigner's apartment
July 1995-December 1996	Diplomatic Apartment
January 1997-December 2003	In the JICA Office Building
December 2003-present	Schlemm Bill, Sukhbaatar Distrcit

(Source: JICA office staff)

Chapter 4. Development of JICA Volunteer Program

4.1 Results of JICA Volunteer Program

4.1.1 Results of Dispatched JICA Volunteers by Year and Field

The number of dispatched JICA Volunteers by year is as shown in the table below, and the cumulative number of volunteers at the end of October 2016 was 643. After the first dispatch in 1991, the number of volunteers reached double figures (12 people) per year in 1994 and 20 per year in 1998. 40 volunteers per year were dispatched in 2002, then 56 volunteers per year were dispatched in 2009, which was the largest number over the past 25 years. After that, although there was an increase or decrease depending on the year, around 30 volunteers were dispatched per year.

Table 4-1 Number of Dispatched JICA Volunteers by Year

Year	Total	Types of Volunteer					
		JOCV	SV	Ex-Volunteer *1	short-term (JOCV)*2	short-term (SV)*3	UNV*4
1991	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
1992	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
1993	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
1994	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
1995	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
1996	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
1997	10	9	—	—	—	—	1
1998	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
1999	22	22	—	—	—	—	—
2000	28	25	3	—	—	—	—
2001	25	15	6	1	2	1	—
2002	40	19	19	—	2	—	—
2003	30	19	10	1	—	—	—
2004	48	25	19	—	1	2	1
2005	38	24	10	2	2	—	—
2006	41	21	9	—	8	2	1
2007	25	15	5	—	1	4	—
2008	20	12	5	—	2	1	—
2009	56	42	13	—	1	—	—
2010	33	19	13	—	1	—	—
2011	26	19	5	—	2	—	—
2012	25	20	5	—	—	—	—
2013	33	32	—	—	1	—	—
2014	28	27	1	—	—	—	—
2015	35	33	2	—	—	—	—
2016 (as of October)	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	643	463	125	4	23	10	3

NOTE *1: Participants who experienced JOCV and passed the senior language examination, are dispatched in response to a request for advanced and immediate technical ability, language ability, knowledge on local circumstances, coordination etc. (from the JICA volunteers' handbook). This system is not currently implemented.

*2: Short-term volunteers aged 20-39 were recruited and dispatched for periods of less than one year.

*3: Short-term volunteers aged 40-69 were recruited and dispatched for periods of less than one year.

*4: Ex-JICA volunteers were dispatched as 'UN volunteers' and their cost borne by JICA.

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

As the trend of JICA volunteers' fields, the Japanese language education field has maintained a certain number until the year 2011, but the number of JICA volunteers in this field decreased in recent years. Education fields (prel, primary, secondary and higher education) occupied a certain percentage in every year and it increased in recent years. Similarly, sports and emotional education accounted for a certain percentage. The health field, along with the welfare field, is one of the fields which dispatch to Mongolia expanded in recent years. Vocational training dispatch was continued, and a large number of JICA volunteers were dispatched in the employment promotion and corporate development field in the 2000s, but the proportion of both fields has since decreased.

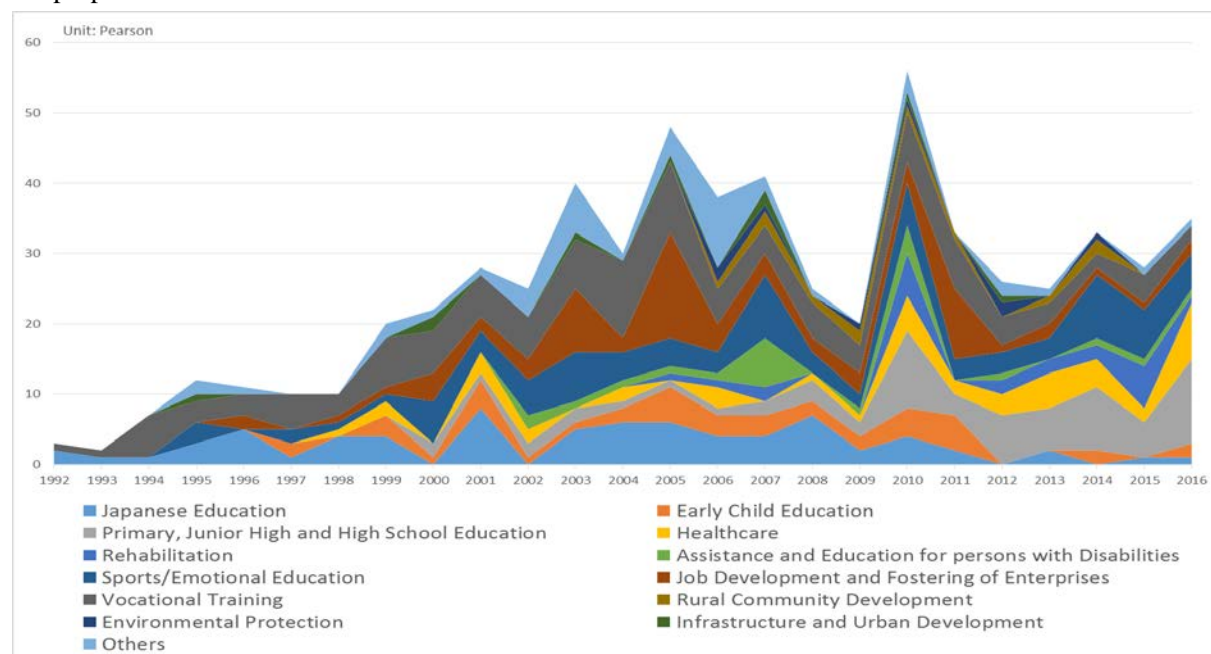


Figure 4-1 Number of dispatched JICA Volunteers by Field

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

【Reference: Table of JICA Volunteers' field by JICA Mongolia Office】

Classification			Remarks
Major	Medium	Small	
Assisting Inclusive Growth	Supporting SME considering diversifying industrial structure	Private Sectors	Including farming related
			Including technical positions at industry organizations, associations etc.
		Vocational Training	Technical positions at educational institutions, such as university, colleges, vocational schools, etc.
		Community Development	Including rural development extension workers and community development
	Improving Basic Social Services	Preschool	—
		Primary, secondary and higher education	Including physical education
		Sports and emotional education	Including youth activities
		Japanese Language	—
		Health	—
		Rehabilitation	—
Support for people with disabilities		Including social workers	
Enhancement of the Capacity and Function of Ulaanbaatar		Environment Conservation	Including environmental education
		Development of infrastructure and urban function	—
Other			The game of go, Broadcasting occupation at broadcasting station, Computer technology at government offices, Museum, Cultural Bureau, etc.

4.1.2 Dispatch of JICA Volunteers in Rural Areas

The following figure shows the ratio of volunteers dispatched to the capital and rural areas each year. Deployment to rural areas began in 1994, and volunteers who were dispatched to rural areas occupied a certain percentage since 1998. The proportion of the JICA volunteers to the capital and the rural areas reversed in 2012, and volunteers dispatched to the provinces became a large proportion.

By the end of October 2016, a total of 421 JICA volunteers were dispatched to the capital city Ulaanbaatar (including the Baganuur District). While dispatching to Ulaanbaatar was gradually increasing at first, it rapidly increased from 2000 to 2005. The number of SV had increased since around 2005, and a certain number of dispatches have continued thereafter. In recent years, however, the number of dispatches to Ulaanbaatar has decreased with regard to both JOCV and SV.

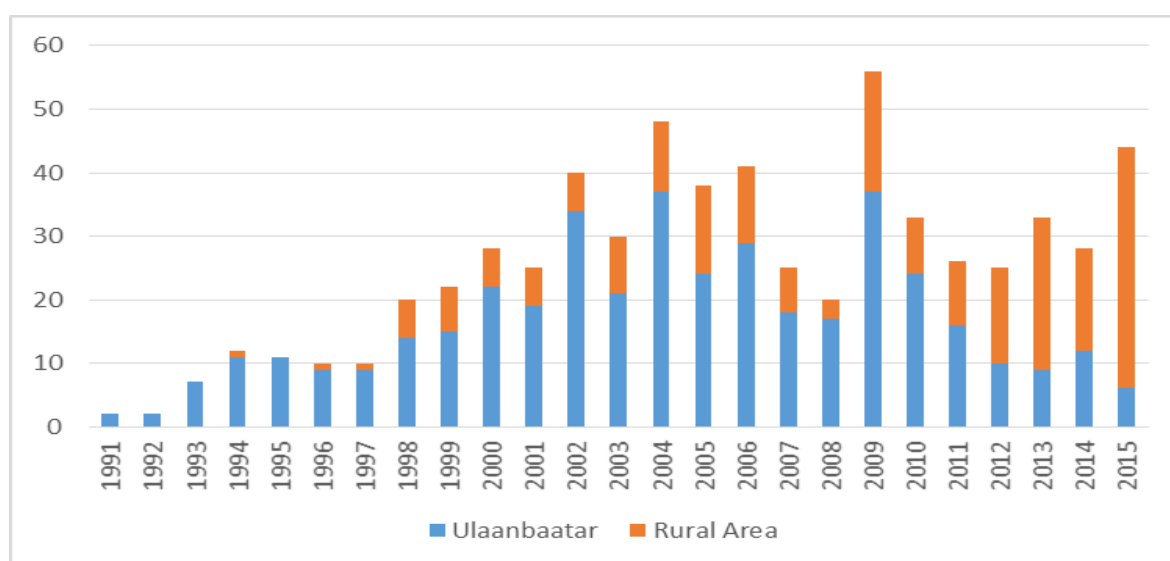


Figure 4-2 Proportion of Dispatched JICA Volunteers in the Capital and Rural Areas by Year
(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

In February 1995, a volleyball volunteer was dispatched to Erdenet city, Orkhon, for the first time outside of the capital city, Ulaanbaatar. From December 1996 to December 1999, another volleyball volunteer was dispatched to Erdenet city, Orkhon, again to the Prefectural Physical Education Sports Committee. This was the pioneer of regional development.

108 people out of the 129 dispatched by the end of fiscal 2000 were dispatched to Ulaanbaatar. At this time, there were 16 people in Darkhan city, Darkhan-Uul and five people in Erdenet city, Orkhon, in the rural area.

Table 4-2 JICA Volunteers by Dispatch to Provinces

(As of October 2016)

Province	No.	Province	No.	Province	No.
Ulaanbaatar	422	Govisumber	9	Govi-Altai	5
Darkhan-Uul	60	Dornogovi	9	Hovd	5
Orkhon	29	South Govi	8	Uvurkhangai	4
Bulgan	29	Zavkhan	6	Arkhangai	3
Selenge	23	Tuv	6	Bayan-Ulgii	2
Dornod	17	Huvsgul	6	Total	643

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

4.2 Trends in Major Dispatch Fields

The characteristic of dispatching JICA volunteers to Mongolia is that there are a large number of JICA volunteers in the education field, such as: the Japanese language, preschool, primary, secondary and higher education, healthcare field (including rehabilitation) and the sports field. The development and activities in these major fields are indicated in the table below:

Table 4-3 Dispatched JICA Volunteers by Field between 1992-2016 (as of October)

Field Category	JOCV	SV	Duration (Maximum number of Dispatched JICA volunteers)
Japanese Language Education	62	11	2001-2005 (25 persons)
Early Child Education	40	2	2006-2010 (14 persons)
Primary and Secondary Education	67	3	2011-015 (30 persons)
Healthcare	43	1	2011-2015 (16 persons)
Rehabilitation	22	1	2011-015 (12 persons)
Assistance and Education for Persons with Disabilities	15	7	2006-2010 (13 persons)
Sports/Emotional Education	88	1	2011-2015 (25 persons)
Job Development and Fostering of Enterprises	19	52	2001-2005 (31 persons)
Vocational Training	88	34	2001-2005 (40 persons)
Rural Community Development	11	0	2006-2010 (7 persons)
Environmental Protection	5	3	2006-2010 (5 persons)
Infrastructure/Urban Development	3	6	2006-2010 (3 persons)
Other Fields	30	14	2006-2010 (16 persons)

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

4.2.1 Japanese Language Education

(1) Development of Japanese Language Education

Dispatch of JICA volunteers in the field of Japanese language education was the first field in Mongolia and has continued until now. The background of starting Japanese language education in Mongolia is that a Mongolian language teacher was sent from the National University of Mongolia to the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in 1974 after a cultural arrangement was signed between Japan and Mongolia; then a Japanese language teacher was dispatched from the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies to the National University of Mongolia the following year, i.e. 1975. Consequently, a Japanese language course (minor) was established at the Literature Department of the National University of Mongolia in 1975, and the annual anniversary has been celebrated since 1975 as the start of Japanese language education at public educational institutions in Mongolia. After that, it was promoted to the Japanese Language Department (major) in 1990. Since democratization occurred in 1990, English became a compulsory language in addition to Russian, and Japanese and Korean were added as selected languages, which triggered a Japanese learning boom in Mongolia¹².

¹² Heard from Mr. Takuo Kidokoro, former Japanese Ambassador to Mongolia, on January 15, 2017

Province	Dispatched Place	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ulaanbaatar	Higher Education																									
	University of the Humanities																									
	University of Science and Technology																									
	University of Education																									
	National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar State University																									
Darkhan-Uul	Primary/Secondary																									
	School No.23																									
	School No.18																									
	School No.3																									
Hovd	Hovd University																									
Ulaanbaatar	Education Department of Ulaanbaatar city																									

Figure 4-3 Development of Japanese Language Education

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

The first Japanese language education at primary and secondary education was started at School No. 23 (schooling covers ten years). Initially, Osaka University of Foreign Studies students and individual volunteers taught Japanese. After that, JOCV were dispatched and taught there. Since around 1992, private universities (mainly for foreign language education) began to be established with Japanese language

departments because the relationship between Mongolia and Japan rapidly developed, therefore the need for Japanese speakers has increased¹³.

Figure 4-3 shows the dispatch of Japanese language volunteers for each dispatched place. Most volunteers were dispatched to Ulaanbaatar but some volunteers were dispatched to Darkhan-Uul and Hovd from 1997 - 2008, but there was no further expansion in the local area. In Ulaanbaatar, volunteers were dispatched to higher education institutions, such as the National Humanities University, and the Mongolian University of Science and Technology, as well as primary and secondary schools such as Schools No. 23 and No. 18, etc. As a trend, after 2005, SV and JOCV were dispatched to the Education University and Education Bureau of Ulaanbaatar, and continued until 2014. In 2015, an event celebrating the 40th anniversary of Japanese education in Mongolia was held.

(2) Changes in Japanese Language Education in Mongolia

1) Initial Stage

At the time of the first JOCV's activities in 1992, the number of Mongolian Japanese teachers was small and they had insufficient experience due to no opportunity to study Japanese in Japan. Also, there were some difficulties, such as a lack of textbooks and curriculum. According to Mr. Murakami JOCV's report, it is recorded that he visited Malaysia for off-site training. In Malaysia, the curriculum and sub-texts of Japanese education were completed by successive JOCV. There were lots of teaching materials and the students were able to purchase a Japanese dictionary at the bookstore in the city. In addition, teachers did not need to spend time for daily living needs, such as shopping in order to ensure food, so that there was enough time to prepare for classes as well as there being no need to prepare class materials because such materials as were necessary already existed. While envying such an environment, it is stated as an unexpected discovery that he recognized his activities' worth rather than difficulties because he heard some complaints about being unable to deliver their own ideal classes by being bound by the existing curriculum from some JOCV in Malaysia.

2) Japanese language Education in Rural Areas

According to Ms. Narantuya, Principal of School No. 7, Darkhan-Uul Province (currently Oyuni ireedui complex school), Japanese language was selected as the third language, apart from the other essential subjects of Russian and English. At the time, Mr. Mohjarca, who had experience of studying Japanese at the iron factory, advised students' family meetings, and people agreed to study the Japanese language to meet children's interests. At that time, there were really many people who did not know Japanese at all and it was unusual in Mongolia. There were no textbooks. She thought that it would be good if students could exchange with Japanese culture. Also, she wanted other foreign language teachers to be taught how to teach Japanese, by the JOCV.

In actual fact, the JOCV had a good influence on other teachers in class preparation, teaching methods, enthusiasm, and so on. Ms. Akemi Tanii JOCV dispatched firstly conducted a Japanese festival to present outputs of Japanese learning, and since then it has been conducted every year. Currently there are two

¹³ Source: Japan Foundation Mongolia (2014)
<https://www.jpf.go.jp/j/project/japanese/survey/area/country/2014/mongolia.html> ((Accessed October 28, 2016)

Mongolian Japanese teachers, but the challenge is that there are few opportunities to speak with native Japanese speakers. As one of the achievements of Japanese language learning, there were several excellent students who participated in essays and speech contests, and some of them have experienced short-term or long-term study periods in Japan. In this school, five JOCV were dispatched as Japanese language instructors from 1998 - 2008.

3) Support by Circulating Schools

From 2007, dispatch of education department rather than individual dispatch to schools has been started. For example, Ms. Miki Fujii, JOCV, was dispatched to the Metropolitan Education and Culture Department of Ulaanbaatar city, which managed primary and secondary education. According to her report, she conducted a Japanese language instructors training of secondary education by circulating schools in collaboration with SV. It was the first time for the Metropolitan Education and Culture Department of Ulaanbaatar city to accept long-term volunteers and it initially seemed that the director and counterparts did not clearly recognize what the JOCV should do. In terms of improving the Japanese language skills of individual school students and teachers, individual school dispatch is more effective. However, primary and secondary education in Mongolia was already at the stage to progress, therefore, establishing standards, such as teacher training and curriculum were required. It is stated that she could conduct her activities because her dispatch destination was the Education Bureau. Furthermore, it is stated that it was sometimes to help young Mongolian teachers, that are weak in their position and there is no option other than following orders from above because she was a Japanese volunteer with a position in the education Office.

4) Recent Japanese Language Education

According to Ms. Tomoko Sawa, who was dispatched as Japanese language instructor JOCV from 2015, there is a high standard of Japanese education in Ulaanbaatar thanks to the many JICA volunteers' activities over the past 25 years. The Japanese Center and Japanese Teachers' Association are functioning, and study groups and seminars for Japanese language education have been actively conducted. She was dispatched to the Mongolian National University Ulaanbaatar School (changed the name to Ulaanbaatar City University). The number of international students from Mongolia to Japan as of May 1, 2014 was 1,548, and the number of enrollees by country is the 11th largest in the world. In addition, 5.34 people per 10,000 of the Mongolian population are studying in Japan and this number is the largest in the world¹⁴. Her counterparts that are instructors of the Japanese language course have high Japanese language skills as they all have short- and/or long-term study experience in Japan and there is no problem with communication in Japanese. Also, it is stated that some JICA volunteers in other fields also teach Japanese in rural areas because JOCV Japanese language instructors are currently only dispatched to Ulaanbaatar.

4.2.2 Early Child Education

Dispatch in the field of early child education began at Kindergartens No. 14 and No. 42 in Ulaanbaatar in 1994. In Ulaanbaatar, JICA volunteers were dispatched to the Preschool Teachers College and the

¹⁴ Source: 'Overview of foreign students studying in Japan' in May 2015, Embassy of Japan in Mongolia http://www.mn.emb-japan.go.jp/jp/bunka/2014nihon_ryugakuseido_jp.pdf (Accessed December 1, 2016)

Education and Culture Department, Baganaur District from 2000 - 2011. Since 2005, JOCV conducted their activities in various kindergartens in Ulaanbaatar. Dispatch to rural areas was also carried out in 1998 and early child education activities have been carried out in kindergartens in Darkhan-Uul, Bulgan, Selenge Hovd, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, and Orkhon prefectures.

Province	Dispatched Place	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ulaanbaatar	Kindergarten No42																									
	Kindergarten No14																									
	Preschool Teachers College																									
	Education and Culture Department, Baganaur District																									
	Kindergarten No133																									
	Kindergarten No61																									
	Kindergarten No22																									
	Kindergarten No31																									
	Kindergarten No57																									
	Kindergarten No135																									
	Sujatashand (NGO)																									
Darkhan-Uul	Handicapped Kindergarten																									
	Kindergarten No4																									
	Department of Education and Culture																									
Bulgan	Kindergarten No1																									
	Kindergarten No2																									
Selenge	Kindergarten No4																									
	Department of Education and Culture																									
Hovd	Kindergarten No5																									
Govi-Altai	Department of Education and Culture																									
Govisumber	Department of Education and Culture																									
Orkhon	Kindergarten No9																									
	Kindergarten No10																									

Figure 4-4 Development of Early Child Education

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

In August 2007, the JICA Mongolian office compiled the current status and issues of volunteer dispatch in the education field, reform of the Ministry of Education and cooperation policy. At that time Mongolia had difficulties, such as a lack of educational administrative capabilities, poor quality of teachers due to lack of appropriate human resource development, inadequate educational infrastructure, deterioration of the learning environment in rural areas, and a declining enrolment rate. Under these circumstances, the Mongolian government adopted the new education standard in September 2005, and adopted the Early Childhood Education Act called 'Center for Children'. Guidelines, as of 2015, on Early Childhood Education by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology initiated 'Learning through play', which included: 1) dissemination of teaching materials that can be created with

accessible materials, 2) instructions in order to develop individual children's talent and imagination through music, arts and crafts, and physical education, and 3) dissemination of teaching methods according to children's age and development. In order to contribute to the implementation of this guideline, one or two JICA volunteers are dispatched per year.

4.2.3 Primary, Junior High and High School Education

(1) Primary School Education

The education system of Mongolia is the 6-3-3 system (six years of primary school, three years of junior high school, and three years of high school); and nine years of primary and junior high school are compulsory education. Basically it is consistent education from primary school to high school. Previously it was a 10-year system (eight years, two years), but since September 2005 it has been an 11-year system (five years of primary school, four years of junior high school and two years of high school). According to international standards, it changed to the current 12-year system in 2008.

Dispatch of primary school teachers began in Bayan-Undur Complex School in Orkhon in 2001. After that, it expanded dispatching to primary schools in Selenge, Bulgan and Darkhan-Uul provinces, and is still dispatching to Orkhon, Selenge, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi and Dornod.

Province	Dispatched Place	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Orkhon	Bayan-Undur Complex School																									
	Department of Education and Culture																									
	Jargalant Soum School																									
Selenge	School No.1																									
	School No.4																									
Bulgan	Erdmiin urguu complex school																									
Darkhan-Uul	School No.18																									
Ulaanbaatar	Setgemj Complex School																									
	Mongolian State University of Education																									
	Education Complex School																									
	School No.20																									
Govisumber	Department of Education and Culture																									
Dornogovi	1st School																									
	2nd School																									
Dornod	Khan-uul Complex School																									
	School No.5																									
	School No.12																									

Figure 4-5 Development of Primary School Teacher

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

In Mongolia, the memory-oriented education, which had been carried out from the stage of early child education, was reviewed. Aiming for creation based on free ideas, a new learning guideline was established in September 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the 'new standard'). Although the new standard set 'child-centered teaching' that encourages the ability to think, the number of experienced teachers that can

conduct these needs is overwhelmingly short therefore JICA volunteers were requested¹⁵. Additionally, technical cooperation, i.e. ‘Teaching Methods Improvement Project towards Children's Development’ was conducted from 2006-2009 and subsequently the ‘Project for Strengthening Systems for Improving and Disseminating Child-Centered Teaching Methods’ was conducted from 2010-2013. JICA volunteers of primary school teachers were dispatched to target synergies within these projects. In actual face, the dispatched JOCV transferred technology to Mongolian teachers through class implementation, preparation, and seminars etc. in each responsible subject for practicing the aforesaid Mongolian new standard ‘child-centered teaching’.

(2) Science and Mathematics Education

Dispatch of JOCV science and mathematics teachers started in 2007. The reason for the request for science and mathematics teachers is that the importance of science and natural science education has been increased at primary school based on the new standard.

Province	Dispatched Place	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ulaanbaatar	Setgemj Complex School																									
	School No.97																									
Darkhan-Uul	School No.16																									
	School No.15																									
Selenge	School No.4																									
Govisumber	Department of Education and Culture																									
Dornod	Department of Education and Culture																									
Bulgan	Department of Education and Culture																									
Dornogovi	School No.3																									

Figure 4-6 Development of Science and Mathematics Teachers

(Source: ‘Dispatch Results of Mongolia’ - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

(3) Physical Education

Dispatch of JOCV, whose field of expertise is physical education, started in 2003. 15 JOCV in total were dispatched continuously prior to October 2016. In some schools, the first and second generations were dispatched. They were dispatched to schools or the Department of Education and Culture in Ulaanbaatar and rural areas.

As was the case with some other educational fields, JOCV in the field of physical education were requested according to the new standard. JOCV’s activities included teaching physical education as well as teaching specific sports, such as volleyball and basketball as club activities.

¹⁵ Source: Request form of JICA volunteer in 1999

Province	Dispatched Place	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Orkhon	Orkhon Complex School																									
	Department of Education and Culture																									
	School No.7																									
Ulaanbaatar	School No.97																									
	Gun Galuutai Complex School																									
	Mongolian National Institute of Physical Education																									
Bulgan	School No.1																									
Selenge	School No.4																									
	Department of Education and Culture																									
Darkhan-Uul	Od Complex School																									
	School No.18																									
	School No.15																									
Zavkhan	Department of Education and Culture																									
Govi-Altai	Khantaiشير-Erdem Complex School																									

Figure 4-7 Development of Physical Education

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

(4) Music

Through the Mongolian education sector reform in 2005 mentioned above, conversion took place from the traditional memorizing teaching method to 'child-centered teaching' that encourages the strengthening of children's thinking ability. However, the new standard was difficult for Mongolians to understand and more specific teaching methods were required, therefore a request for a music teacher was raised. Three JOCV whose specialty was music were dispatched from 2010 to the present time.

4.2.4 Healthcare (Nursing, Public Health Nursing and Midwifery)

JICA volunteers' support in the healthcare field began by dispatch nurses to Hospital No. 2 in Ulaanbaatar in December 1998. Three JOCV in total were dispatched to this hospital. 21 JOCV in nursing in total have been dispatched and are the most common in the healthcare field. One of them was dispatched for nursing science to the National Cancer Center of Mongolia in 2011. In addition, ten public health nurses have been dispatched and the first dispatched to the Baganuur District Health Center in Ulaanbaatar in 2010. Regarding public health nursing, there were no persons with this job title in Mongolia at that time, so that one of JOCV reported that she was asking herself what to do here, and what was meaningful until the period of time to gain understanding of her activities and collaborators who worked with her. Regarding midwives, only two JOCV were dispatched to the Zavkhan and Bulgan Public Health Department.

Province	Dispatched	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ulaanbaatar	Second State Central Hospital																									
	Third State Central Hospital																									
	National Cancer Center																									
	Baganuur District Public Health Center																									
	University General Hospital, Mongolian National University Medical Sciences																									
	General Hospital																									
Orkhon	General Hospital																									
South Govi	General Hospital																									
Govisumber	General Hospital																									
Bulgan	Health Department																									
	General Hospital																									
Tuv	General Hospital																									
Selenge	Health Department																									
Zavkhan	Health Department																									
Dornogovi	General Hospital																									
Darkhan-Uul	General Hospital																									
	Health Department																									
Huvsgul	General Hospital																									

Figure 4-8 Development of Nursing, Public Health Nursing and Midwifery
(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

4.2.5 Rehabilitation (Physical Therapy / Occupational Therapy /Speech Therapy)

Regarding JICA volunteers dispatched to Mongolia, the rehabilitation field of physical therapists, occupational therapists and speech therapists has become one of its features in recent years. The first dispatch to Treatment Nursery No. 10 was conducted in 2004. After that, the dispatch destination was extended to the National Rehabilitation Center and the Third State Central Hospital. Furthermore, the first 13 specialists as physical therapists graduated from Mongolia's first physiotherapist school in 2011. At that time, it was a good opportunity for human resource development, and JOCVs' dispatch was expanded in the rehabilitation field¹⁶.

Province	Dispatched	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ulaanbaatar	Handicapped Kindergarten Center No10																									
	National Rehabilitation Center																									
	Third Central Hospital																									
	National Traumatology and First Central Hospital																									
	Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Senters																									
Dornod	Health Department																									
South Govi	General Hospital																									
Bulgan	Department for Children																									
Arkhangai	General Hospital																									
Huvsgul	General Hospital																									
Darkhan-Uul	Health Department																									

Figure 4-9 Development of Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy
(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

¹⁶ Source: Final report of Mr. Ken Sobajima volunteer coordinator in 2015

Physical therapists and occupational therapists have been dispatched to the Third State Central Hospital continuously since 2009. Dispatched JOCV provided support depending upon the Mongolian rehabilitation situation and gained high evaluation from the hospital's side. The link between the Third State Central Hospital and the Japanese rehabilitation specialist was Ms. Megumi Michihisa, JOCV, who was dispatched to the National Rehabilitation Center as a physical therapist from 2007 to 2009. The latter person also cooperated with the Third State Central Hospital during the remaining three months of her term because there was no rehabilitation professional at the time. Also, it was a request of the director of the hospital, who witnessed the activities of Ms. Michihisa at the National Rehabilitation Center. She conducted such activities as painting the necessary rehabilitation for each patient and putting it on their bedside cabinet. The rehabilitation section chief was moved by her sincere activities and made a request for JOCV to JICA.

4.2.6 Sports

Although there were requests relating to the sports field from the Mongolian side, it was impossible to secure JOCV on the Japanese side. The first JOCV in the sports field that was dispatched taught volleyball and aikido in 1994. They were dispatched by the Volleyball Association and the Aikido Association respectively to Ulaanbaatar.

With regard to the JOCV in volleyball, it was strongly hoped for overall cooperation as a coach or trainee and it was also the first job dispatched to a rural area rather than to Ulaanbaatar¹⁷.

The Mongolian Aikido Association was founded in 1993, has a new history and the scale was small in a trial and error situation. However, participants were devoted to disseminating teaching enthusiastically, and they wanted to learn aikido skills, teaching methods, etc. from Japan¹⁸. Three JOCV in total were dispatched there up to 2004.

Other martial arts such as karate and judo, basketball and badminton JOCV were also dispatched. Tennis and aerobics had two JOCV. Baseball, handball, swimming, table tennis, etc. were each dispatched by one individual.

Sport has a great significance in terms of education through sport. As a result of dispatching JICA volunteers in the sports field, it should be mentioned that this encompasses learning courtesy, effort, respect and other aspects in the framework of society through sports and self-improvement. Initially, the purpose of dispatch was development of athletes at the level of the national team, however, educational meaning has become stronger in recent years.

(1) Volleyball

The deployment of dispatched JOCV in volleyball is as shown in the figure below. 26 JOCV in total have been dispatched to date as of the year 2016, which number is the largest, followed by Japanese language instructors. In activities, such as assisting the youths at the sports school, coaching of the national team were conducted in order to upgrade volleyball skills and the team in cooperating with the local coaches while teaching the pleasure of playing volleyball.

¹⁷ Source: Request form of JICA volunteer in 1993 Autumn

¹⁸ Source: Request form of JICA volunteer in 1993 Autumn

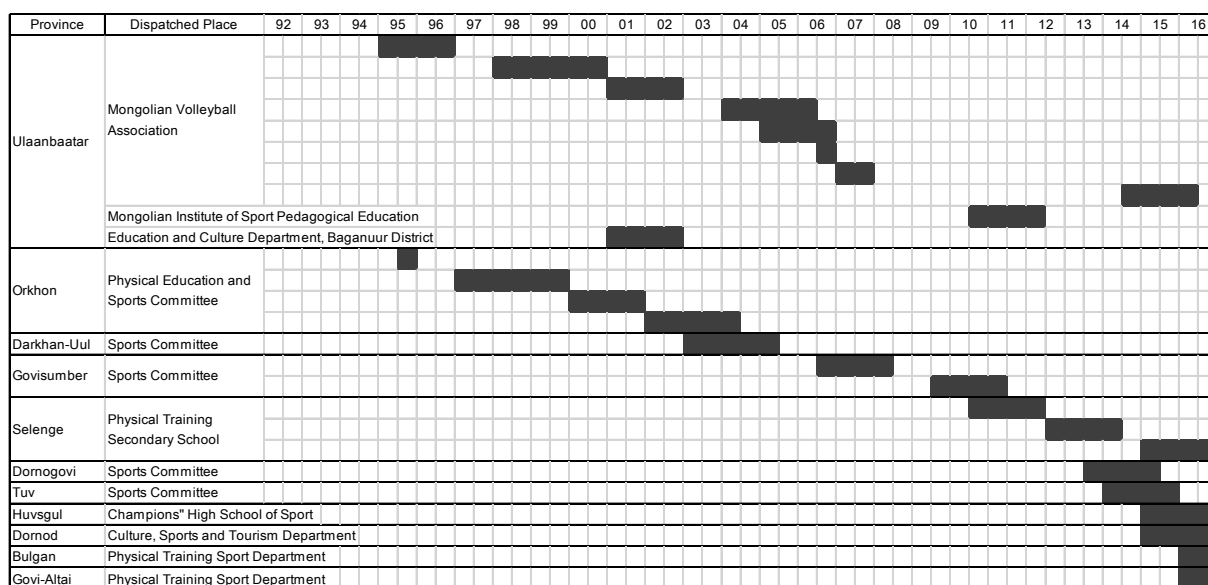


Figure 4-10 Development of Volleyball

(Source: 'Dispatch Results of Mongolia' - Microsoft Excel Data - JICA Mongolia office (October, 2016))

According to the report of Ms. Keiko Ueki, volunteer coordinator, the volleyball team playing with dispatched JOCV encouraged team members, cooperated with each other and respected the opinions of the referee. These changes formed a reputation among related persons because there was an existing habit of accusing mistakes on others within a team and criticizing the opposing team in Mongolia.

(2) Judo

JOCV in the field of judo were dispatched to the Mongolian Judo Federation for the first time in 1999. Thereafter eight JOCV in total were dispatched. According to the report of Mr. Daiki Ogura, who was dispatched as the 4th generation to the Mongolian Judo Federation of Ulaanbaatar in 2009, the National team had steadily improved their strength in judo thanks to the dispatched JOCV over the past three generations. As a result, the Mongolian team performed well at both the Asian Games in 2006 and the East Asian Games in 2007. In additions, he instructed for about 120 beginners aged from 5-20 years in the Mongolian Judo Academy. He focused on teaching the basic spirit of judo, such as 'maximum efficient use of power' and 'mutual welfare and benefit', which was lacking in Mongolian judo at the time.

According to Mr. Yusuke Sasou, JOCV dispatched to the Mongolian Judo Federation in Orhon Province in 2011, judo was very active in the area and about 100 young people aged 12-18 years old practiced this sport. He taught them for 2-3 hours each morning and afternoon five times a week. It was common for them to learn skills just in the absence of the fundamentals of judo and Mongolian leaders did not instruct greetings, cleanliness or punctuality. He believed that if Mongolian leaders did not change, his activities would merely be temporary so that he created a system of instructing the students from the upper class to the lower class, from the senior to the junior, as well as instructing the leaders. After that, Mongolian leaders and senior students were able to teach greetings, cleanliness and time management to students and junior students respectively.

4.2.7 Achievement of Volunteers' Activities and Remaining Issues in Four Main Fields

The achievements and remaining issues are summarized in four main fields, namely Japanese language instructors, education, health care, and sports.

Table 4-4 Achievements of volunteers' activities and remaining issues

<p>Japanese language instructors</p> <p><Achievements></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA volunteers contributed to improving the Japanese language skills of Mongolian students as well as the teaching skills of Mongolian Japanese teachers at primary, secondary and higher education levels and within the Education Department. In 1992, when initial volunteers were dispatched, there were some issues such as a lack of teaching materials, inadequate curriculum, and the shortage of Mongolian teachers with insufficient experience. • However, as of 2016, the Japan Center and the Japanese Instructor Association have worked together and studying sessions have been actively carried out. Teaching materials related to Japanese language education were also created. In addition, the number of those studying in Japan has increased and CPs have experienced studying in Japan. The Japanese language skill of Mongolian teachers has been improved and there is no problem in communication in Japanese. • In 2001, the Japanese Language Proficiency Test was introduced in Ulaanbaatar, which is one of the objectives for acquiring qualifications. <p><Remaining issues></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2012, it was recommended by the Japanese technical adviser that "Japanese language education should be developed in the capital". However, some JOCV teach Japanese in a Japanese class held in rural areas, so that it is necessary to reconfirm the needs of Japanese education in such areas. • It is required to make approaches to Mongolians who learn Japanese with fewer opportunities to make contact with native Japanese. • To study in Japan and find employment by making use of Japanese was one of purposes of learning Japanese in the past, but employment opportunities have declined and the advantage of learning Japanese has likewise depreciated.
<p>Education</p> <p><Achievements></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers for early child education, primary school education (especially drawing/art and arithmetic), physical education, science and mathematics were dispatched because of the establishment and introduction of the new Mongolian standard 'child-centered class' in 2005. Dispatched volunteers conducted the transfer of technological knowledge to Mongolian teachers regarding the methods in preparing and implementing classes to make children shift from memorization-centered guidance continued from the socialist era. • Mongolian teachers with experience of working with JICA volunteers valued JICA volunteers' activities, such as preparing for classes, teaching methods, their enthusiasm to teach, and so on. <p><Remaining issues></p>

- Further support is required in order to improve Mongolian teachers' skills through JICA volunteers' concrete class guidance because there are variations in individual teachers' skills and motivation. Also, since some Mongolian teachers have experienced difficulty in changing teaching methods for many years, they are confused by the new standard method of the 'child-centered class'.
- There is difficulty in assembling lessons by grasping the entire unit from a huge amount of textbooks in Mongolia. Therefore, it is necessary to support the planning of lessons in line with children's abilities.

Healthcare

<Achievements>

- Nurses, public health nurses, and midwives work clinically with Mongolian staff to improve nursing knowledge and skills that were required at their respective assignments, and also achieved results through training and making manuals, etc.
- Regarding physiotherapists, it is still a new field in Mongolia, and dispatched volunteers achieved results on certain aspects, such as basic technical guidance and improvement in rehabilitation rooms.

<Remaining issues>

- There is difficulty in the provision of medical services in rural areas and continuing support is required.
- Physical therapists represent a new field and continuous support is required. Regarding occupational therapists, new graduates will be produced this fiscal year therefore guidance at the clinical site and educational institution is also required.

Sports

<Achievements>

- Volleyball volunteers contributed to the improvement of coaches' skills through making teaching manuals as well as the establishment of the domestic league in the 1990s. One of volunteers that contributed both male and female teams in Erdenet won the domestic volleyball championship. As a result, volleyball has been active in Mongolia and also skills have improved.
- Badminton was a new sport in Mongolia. Volunteers contributed to increasing the number of players, and founded the results, such as establishing the Badminton Association.
- Regarding judo, volunteers contributed to the technical improvement of the national team, and students achieved a result, such as winning a medal at the world convention.
- In the sports field, volunteers have contributed to developing sports spirit and manners, such as courtesy, effort and respect, carefully handling equipment, cleaning, and being punctual for practice sessions, etc.

<Remaining issues>

- Sports take time to produce results, so continuous support is required by considering the long-term time span. Also, there is a tendency to prioritize technology improvement and victory, and it is considered that fostering young people through sports can be contributed to continuously in terms of sports spirit and manners.

4.2.8 Other Fields

(1) Emotional Education such as Youth Activity etc.

JOCV of youth activity belonging to sports/emotional education fields were dispatched from 2002; 23 JOCV in total have been dispatched. The dispatch destination varied, e.g. the Youth Activity Center, National Orphanage Institute, Provincial Children's Palace, Provincial Child and Family Development Division, schools, and in recent years many JOCV were dispatched to rural areas.

(2) Vocational Training

In the field of vocational training, 47 JOCV were dispatched in total, such as 26 JOCV to the Mongolian Technical University and 21 JOCV to the Mongolian University of Science and Technology (former Mongolian Technical University). Categories also vary, e.g. Design, System Engineering, Electronic Engineering, PC Instruction, Automobile Maintenance, Architecture, Cooking, Hair Dressing, and so on. The majority of dispatch areas were in Ulaanbaatar and there was a small number of rural areas.

According to Mr. Yosuke Ito, JOCV as system engineering, dispatched to the Mongolian Technical University in 1993, his two main activities were instructing computer techniques and installing new PCs because of an inadequate number of computers at that time. He guided 'Future prospects' and 'Efficiency', which was lacking among Mongolian students, through to programming. In addition, he emphasized the idea of 'rule and its appropriate scope and condition' and carried out his classes at university.

In 2011, Mr. Tadataka Kaburagi, JOCV, was dispatched to the Vocational Training and Production Center of Selenge Province as a PC Instructor. According to his report, there were about 20 PCs used by students in the computer class, but all were infected with viruses and the operation of those PCs' was unstable. Furthermore, there was a problem that colleagues teaching computer had a low level of computer knowledge. As a result of his two years' activity, he was able to improve the PC infrastructure environment and made it better than before his dispatch.

(3) Assistance and Education for Persons with Disabilities

In the field of assistance and education for persons with disabilities, 13 JICA volunteers were dispatched as nursing of disabled people practitioners from 2001 to the present. In addition, occupations such as braille, prosthetics & orthopedics, special education, and social workers were dispatched to support people with disabilities. According to the report of Mr. Mizusawa Hideyuki, JOCV, dispatched to Special School No.25 in Ulaanbaatar in 2009, the results of his activities were as follows:

- 1) production of portable toilets and partitions for improvement of toilets for disabled children and securing of privacy zone;
- 2) producing a facility map for disabled persons;
- 3) support for home education;
- 4) seminar implementation, and
- 5) introduction and production of teaching materials and giving advice.

4.3 Evaluation of JICA Volunteer Program by Mongolian Side

Regarding JICA volunteers' activities, interviews were conducted to the Ministry of Finance, which is the contact organization regarding the JICA volunteer program in Mongolia, the dispatched institutions and their counterparts. Every institutions highly appreciated the achievements of JICA volunteers and the outcomes they have left. As a matter to be noted, the opportunity for Prime Minister Batbold (at that time) meeting with the JICA volunteers was set up in February, 2010. He stated that: "Both JOCV and SV are contributing greatly to Mongolia and I was deeply moved that your Mongolian language speaking was excellent." He also highly praised JICA volunteers' activities. Also, on March 11, 2011, at the beginning of the greetings from Prime Minister Batbold after the Great East Earthquake occurred, he stated: "It seems that a terrible disaster occurred in Japan. So far, the Mongolian Government has received great support from the Japanese Government so that I would like to provide as much support as possible." In response to this earthquake, Mongolia was the first country in the world whose Prime Minister made remarks as soon as possible to support Japan¹⁹.



Meeting with Prime Minister Batbold and JICA volunteers
(Source: Mongolian National News Agency, March 18, 2011)

4.3.1 Ministry of Finance

Mr. T. Baajikhuu, Director of Financial asset Management Division stated that since 2003, the Ministry of Finance have been dealing with Japan's ODA as a contact organization, there are no major problems and good relationships are continuously built. Although the size of the JICA volunteer project is small by ODA standards, it is understood as a good form of assistance, called 'grassroots level assistance'. For example, JICA volunteers are accepted and evaluated by primary schools, junior high schools, etc. Mongolia receives assistance from various countries and international organizations. Although there is a difference in each form, this project broadens the exchanges between the two countries through exchanges between people. The positive attitude of the JOCV has a great influence on the site. Also, I understand that the recent JICA volunteers' activities of rehabilitation in the medical field and sports focus on the importance of health have been remarkable. We would like to promote regional development: it is expected that human relations at the grassroots level will spread.

¹⁹ Heard from Mr. Kidokoro, former Japanese Ambassador to Mongolia, on January 15, 2017

4.3.2 Ministry of Health

Ms. B. Tuya, Officer of Cooperation and Public Administration and Management Department explained as a result of the election in September 2016, an organizational change was conducted and it was changed from the Ministry of Health and Sports to the Ministry of Health. In addition, JOCV, KOICA, TICA, UNV, and the US Peace Corps cooperate in the field of healthcare. Although greeting JOCV at the time of the assignment and returning to home, we reconsidered it was necessary to understand the JOCV activities in the dispatched places. Therefore, we held a discussion meeting for the first time this year and understood their activities more intensely. The Ministry of Health would like to continue JOCV cooperation with local hospitals in the future and also understands that JOCV cooperation is still necessary, and the impact it has in the rehabilitation field in the capital. In Mongolia, rehabilitation is a new field and Mongolian professional physical therapists were newly-produced in 2007 therefore, further technical guidance is necessary in this field. The most common disease in Ulaanbaatar is disability due to cerebral hemorrhage, followed by car accidents. In rural areas, there are horse race accidents and there are many people who require rehabilitation. Although the term of JOCV is two years, it is preferable to take a longer term assignment, such as four or five years.

4.3.3 Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports

Ms. L. Tsedevsuren, Director of Public Administration and Management, expressed appreciation that JICA volunteers have a wealth of knowledge and they provided excellent support in the education field. In addition, the Ministry of Education set up a team to instruct disabled children from an early stage to university; the team members studied in Korea and have attempted to incorporate it into Mongolia. However, there are various difficulties so she considered cooperating with JICA volunteers in the future. Previously, the organization was called the "Ministry of Education, Health and Science", but since 2016 it became the "Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports". Therefore, it would also be possible to cooperate with JICA volunteers in the field of sports education and activities leading up to the Tokyo Olympic Games in 2020. She would like to continue this cooperation with JICA volunteers by aiming to reach the same objectives²⁰.



Ms. L. Tsedevsuren, Director of
Public Administration and
Management

4.3.4 Mongolian Judo Federation

Mr. G.Bat-Erdene, Mongolia Judo Academy Representative, expressed Judo JOCV have greatly contributed to the development of Mongolian judo. In the past 20 years, eight JOCV, both male and female together taught them Japanese culture by showing traditional Japanese judo; in addition their judo skills were excellent. JOCV demonstrated their strength in both the development of athletes and human



Mr.M.Bukhbat, General Secretary of Mongolia
Judo Academy Mr. G.Bat-Erdene, Mongolia Judo
Academy Representative

²⁰ Heard on January 18, 2017

resource development. In particular, Japanese Judo taught by JOCV is excellent in the method of practice for teenagers to remember the basic skills and the method of practice they learnt would be continued in future. Also, since there are children with hidden talents in the provinces, the Mongolian Judo Federation actively now develops rural areas on the theme of ‘Judo for Tomorrow’. Currently, two JOCV in Darkhan and Huvsgull instruct Judo in rural areas. Also, they have already ensured a practice place spreading tatami in Hovd and Uvs and promote regional development. If there are no Judo JOCV, they can only see it on TV, therefore it is very valuable for them to see Japanese judo directly through the JOCV. It is expected to continue this relationship in the future²¹.

4.3.5 Institute of Industrial Arts

In 1992, Mr. Yura, former head of the Institute of Industrial Arts, worked with the first JOCV at the Technical University and accepted 15 JOCV at the Institute of Industrial Arts since 1997. At the same time, five JOCV worked there. He made a plan to receive each JICA volunteer so JOCV’ achievements were satisfactory. From his own experience, there are some organizations that do not fully understand its intention to accept JICA volunteers among Mongolian organizations. Also, some Mongolian organizations do not clarify the purpose and expected effects of accepting JICA volunteers. In addition, some host institutions operate an inadequate system as well as the fact that the plan for two years is poor to receive JICA volunteers. Evaluation and acceptance criteria for organizations to accept JICA volunteers are not clear: those criteria should be set and evaluated. Furthermore, the Mongolian side should pursue personal aspects, such as exchanges with JICA volunteers rather than merely expecting equipment replenishment and installation of equipment. Equipment provided physically will be broken in a few years so it is not so important but personal connections with JICA volunteers are important. There are many cases where the faculty students continue their relationship and establish further development even after the volunteers' terms end. Mr. Yura realizes that volunteers maintained contact even after returning home, to introduce new technologies, and that professors can go to Japan and gain opportunities for training, thanks to emphasizing personal connections. Mr. Yura expressed his sincere appreciation for teaching JOCV to the school²².



Mr. Yura, former head of the Institute of Industrial Arts

4.3.6 Third Central Hospital

Ms. Urangerel, Chief of the Rehabilitation Department at the Third Central Hospital, said the following about JOCV who worked at the same hospital: “All JOCV have taught us a lot of things we did not know at all. Their attitude to be in contact with patients is also excellent. They become an ideal model for us. The hospital director is also always thankful to those who come to help us from Japan.” The main activities and outcomes of physiotherapists and occupational therapists that have been assigned to this



Ms. Urangerel, Chief of Rehabilitation Department

²¹ Heard on October 12, 2016

²² Heard on October 12, 2016

hospital in the table below.

Table 4-5 JOCV's activities and outcomes dispatched to the Third Central Hospital

Dispatched Year	Name of JOCV	JOCV's activities and outcomes
2009	Ms. Natsue Kandori (OT) Mr. Tomohiro Usami (PT)	Support from the World Health Organization (WHO) for rehabilitation equipment is planned, so they planned to develop a rehabilitation environment for hospitalized patients, including setting up the rehabilitation room.
2012	Ms. Yuka Shimizu (OT) Mr. Yuichi Koizumi (PT)	The Chief of the Rehabilitation Department, and the Neurology Internal Medicine Department, and all PTs trained for the first time in Mongolia, understood JOCV's activities. Especially the counterpart of the PTs that has been working together with them from the beginning, enabled the high transference of technology because he experienced it in training in Japan and he has a sense of responsibility as a first grader of PT school. In order to more accurately grasp the situation of the patients, the two JOCV prepared rehabilitation charts and examined trends, such as gender, age, symptoms, etc. As a result, the staff recognized the necessity of rehabilitation within 2-72 hours after the operation. In addition, counterparts realized the effect of practicing rehabilitation taking into account the patient's physical type, medical history, and lifestyle habits from the rehabilitation record.
2014	Ms. Yuki Kitakagawa (PT)	In order to improve the rehabilitation room and equipment, which was maintained by the Millennium Challenge Cooperation of the United Nations, the rehabilitation room was refurbished by using the hospital's budget and JICA volunteers' operation expenses. The rehabilitation record also expanded to targeted diseases, such as those patients who receive hemodialysis, those with diabetes, etc.
2016	Mika Otsuki (OT)	Based on activities accumulated by successive JOCV, she is also working with counterparts while thinking about the necessary technology for Mongolia day by day. Also, teachers of the Mongolian occupational therapy course, whose first students will graduate soon, also receive advice from her.

(Source: Heard from Ms. Urangerel, Chief of Rehabilitation Department, on October 18, 2016)

4.3.7 Handicapped Kindergarten Center No.10

According to Ms. Enkhmunkh, counterpart of JOCV, the first JOCV were received in 2001 and continuously worked with five JOCV in total in the decade until 2011. This kindergarten was opened in 1964 and was originally an institution that merely kept children during the daytime. It began to accept children with disabilities in 1993 and 100 percent disabled children around 2000. We wanted to learn how to correspond with handicapped children therefore sent a request to JICA after hearing that JOCV worked in special schools. After JOCV were dispatched, Mongolian staff began to observe the state of the children and grasp the condition of their health, so that they were enabled to create and implement caring programs according to each child's condition.



Ms. Enkhmunkh,
counterpart of five JOCV

In addition, JOCV started introducing morning meetings and end-of-day meetings and continue to do so now. The 'Sports Festival' conducted by the first JOCV continues to take place after 16 years in collaboration with children with disabilities in other kindergartens in Ulaanbaatar. Before the JOCV dispatch, education for disabled children was forgotten. There are also experiences of accepting volunteers from other countries. The differences are that Japanese are fine-grained and have a strong willingness to complete their tasks once they have promised to do so. The Mongolians were able to learn a lot of things

from successive JOCV. We heard that JOCV cannot be dispatched more than 10 years at the same place, so we do not requested but we would like to continue accepting JICA volunteers if possible²³.

4.3.8 Thermal Power Plant No. 4

Mr. Galbadrakh, Director of Research and Development Department, explained that thermal Power Plant No. 4 was constructed under an agreement between the former Soviet Union and the Mongolian Government in 1979. The first SV was dispatched in spring 1996 and he provided technical guidance on the management of a power plant. After that, the first corporate group (seven SV) was dispatched in 2002, and the second company group (four SV) was dispatched in 2005. They also provided technical



Many SV were active at Thermal Power Plant No.4.

guidance. Then, one short-term SV was accepted every year from 2007 - 2010, and two SV in 2011. A total of 17 SV have provided technical guidance for each field, such as boilers, welding, electricity, control panels, etc. They contributed actively in helping Mongolian counterparts to acquire skills to prevent breakdowns, such as daily and monthly inspections. Although two or three interpreters were active for SV, some SV and counterparts could communicate in English and understand each other. They also showed the daily operation in the power plant, based on safety, and it helped in counterpart education. Currently, trained counterparts from SV teach young staff, but there are some difficulties. It elicits the greatest appreciation to JICA's assistance and support so far²⁴.

4.3.9 Erdenet Physical Training Sport Department (Mongolian Badminton Association)

Mr. Zulbaatar, General Secretary, had the opportunity to know about the JOCV volunteer program when he participated in Asian volleyball training held in Chiba Prefecture in 1992. After returning to Mongolia and requesting volunteers, Mr. Norio Takeda, badminton JOCV, and Mr. Yasuhiro Suzuki, volleyball JOCV, were dispatched. As a result, the quality of volleyball improved, and Erdenet City volleyball team won the domestic tournament and became famous. In addition, badminton was the first sport in Mongolia, and Erdenet became the birthplace. The Badminton Association was also established and its logo was also created by JOCV.

JOCV had a great effect through sports, such as good time-keeping, teaching Japanese, and promoting international exchange. There is no particular difficulty in receiving JOCV. Although JOCV have difficulty in communicating in Mongolian, they are able to start with a gesture at the beginning and to demonstrate a model of sports, and are then enabled to fit in with locality. Mongolian language will improve as time goes on and communication will also be smoother. Counterparts of JOCV in the past were able to learn the technical terms of the sports and also able to referee for a game. There are also students who received JOCVs' instructions that became high school principals. Mr. Zulbaatar has never asked for other donor agencies except JOCV and was willing to receive more JOCV but he had heard that JOCV are not

²³ Heard on October 12, 2016

²⁴ Heard on October 13, 2016

dispatched to the same place more than three times, so he could not do it. Improvement of techniques in sport is limited without JOCV assistance. However, international mutual exchange with Japan has started and one-week training was conducted at junior high school level. There are many sports enthusiasts and it is expected that many more JOCV will be dispatched to more regional areas in Mongolia²⁵.

4.3.10 School No.18, Darkhan-Uul Province

According to School No.18's (currently School No.30) principle Mr. Yadamsuren, it was considered that Japanese teachers' skills might be high and school officials decided to utilize the Japan's volunteer system. At that time, the US Peace Corps and KOICA volunteers were already active and the foreign volunteer system was famous among the prefectural education officials, however some volunteer teachers did not meet expecting qualities.



Mr. Yadamsuren, Principle of School No. 30

The principal wanted volunteers to teach arts and crafts, which was not established as a subject due to lack of materials. He regarded arts and crafts as an important subject to learn necessary skills for children and said he was looking for a high-quality teacher. Ms. Yoshimi Nishimura, JOCV, who was dispatched, understood his purpose and attempted to meet his expectations. She taught the students that various things can be created by using everyday materials without needing to buy specific materials. For example, she created cardboard Christmas trees and decorated trash cans, and put those ideas together to make a book entitled: 'Let's make things happily together'. In addition, the lesson entitled, 'Wolf, human, plant, sheep' that Ms. Nishimura conducted in cooperation with neighboring JICA volunteers acquired a good reputation among children. It taught children that all things around the world are supported and established. The school photographed this lesson and used it as video material later. When the students taught by Ms. Nishimura went up to junior high school, he heard from the teachers of there that they were surprised the students who came from the School No.18 were so independent and had the ability to do anything by themselves. Also, there was a report from the students' parents that students tried to use even things thrown away by their families and also did not discard things at home. Even at the PTA meeting, members talked about her and considered to request a volunteer teacher like her.

Ms. Saranchiluun, Vice-Principal of Bayan-Undur Complex School in Erdent city, also explained the results of the activities of Ms. Yoshie Kikuchi, JOCV dispatched from 2001 to 2003 as a primary school teacher. Through Ms. Kikuchi JOCV's activities (arts and crafts class), children learned to create something using accessible and available materials. In addition, Mongolian teachers also changed their minds, devising ways by themselves, rather than thinking that they could not do anything because there were no materials²⁶.

4.3.11 Water Management Office in Darkhan City

Ms. Sarangerel, ex-laboratory chief of water quality of water management office of Darkhan City, expressed Mr. Tatsuhiro Hachijin, JOCV (water analysis⁹, who was dispatched from 1998 to 2000, was a

²⁵ Heard on October 12, 2016

²⁶ Heard on October 10, 2016

foreigner since she saw a Russian engineer in 1960. As a technical result of him, the experiment to purify sewage with bacteria to flow to the Hull River was successful and this process was manualized and compiled into a book. The book is used for classes at the university. After that, sewage purification in Darkhan City was improved with assistance from JICA and Germany, and it was possible for 78% of sewage to be purified. Although conversation in Mongolian was difficult, she invited him home and had dinner together thus losing resistance to foreigners. Her sons were also interested in foreigners and played together with him. As a result of his influence, her son is currently studying abroad at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the United States as a Mongolian government scholarship student. She also stated the existence of a foreigner affects various people²⁷.

4.3.12 Kindergarten No. 2, Bulgan Province

According to Ms. Ariunaa who is currently the Kindergarten No. 4 Director, she worked with Mr. Koji Furukawa, JOCV, at Kindergarten No.2 from around 2005-2007.

As a background to the request for JICA volunteers, there is the influence of Ms. Emi Miura, JOCV dispatched to the Kindergarten No.1 in Bulgan Province in 2002. Ms. Miura practiced the type of education that children could learn happily, not the one-sided knowledge-deficit type of education from the teacher, which had been conventionally taught in Mongolia from the socialism era. She taught the children songs to sing easily, dancing and rhythm playing, devised arts and crafts work made with limited materials, and read stories from picture books²⁸. These things shocked Ms. Ariunaa because she taught the subjects severely even though this would place a burden on the small children.

After seeing Ms. Miura's activities, Ms. Ariunaa also wanted a Japanese kindergarten teacher to work together with her kindergarten teachers and sent a request to JICA. After that, Mr. Furukawa was dispatched as a JOCV to her kindergarten. At the beginning, when he had a Mongolian language dictionary in one hand and actively communicated with the teachers, he was accepted by them. What surprised the other teachers was that Mr. Furukawa was made contact with children at the same height as them. At that time, the teachers did not think of bending the knees and talking with the children, and were puzzled at seeing the way Mr. Furukawa did so. Changes in the attitude of the teachers were seen after seeing the positive way the children responded to him. Children quickly took to Mr. Furukawa and he also enjoyably communicated with children. The teachers who saw this considered that it was better for them to change their attitude towards children. In this way, Mr. Furukawa allowed Mongolian teachers to learn his kindergarten teacher's attitude naturally by showing his form of kindergarten teaching to the Mongolians.

Mr. Furukawa also said that there are some difficult Mongolian songs for children to sing because of those songs' vocal chords. Therefore, he translated Japanese children's songs into Mongolian as well as drawing animals by hand and they sang together. Methods for educating children happily through origami, singing, and dancing were highly appreciated by other teachers, among not only the 2nd Kindergarten but also five other kindergartens located in the center of Bulgan. Ms. Ariunaa in collaboration with him began teaching kindergarten teachers in a total of 23 kindergartens in 17 Som's kindergartens. Ms. Sachiko Futagawa, who was dispatched to the Kindergarten No.1, Bulgan Province at the same time as JOCV, also

²⁷ Heard on October 12, 2016

²⁸ Source: Final report of volunteer coordinator in August 17, 2007

actively conducted her activities in the same way. JICA volunteers who were dispatched to other provincial kindergartens jointly created a song book. This book is still used in kindergarten in Bulgan to this day. According to Ms. Ariunaa, the basic policy of early childhood education in Mongolia has been transformed into “raises the individuality of each child” and many kindergarten teachers are puzzled. However, teachers in Bulgan who have already been instructed with this policy are not confused because they have learned from JICA volunteers. On the contrary, it led to confidence that the method they learned from the JICA volunteers was correct.



Ms. Ariunaa (kindergarten No.4 Director)



Mr. Furukawa's activity photos saved by Ms. Ariunaa

4.3.13 Bulgan Provincial General Hospital

According to Ms. Otgonsuren, Head of the Nursing Department, she worked with Ms. Misato Hata, JOCV dispatched from 2012-2014 as a nurse. Due to JICA's maternal and child health activities for a grass-roots technical cooperation project, 'a community health project for mothers and children' from 2009-2014, there were Japanese experts on a business trip to Bulgan. In that regard, Ms. Otgonsuren participated in the training in Tokyo for a week in 2011 and she learned about Japanese nursing then consulted with the Ministry of Health on how to receive Japanese nursing consultation. Through a meeting of the Ministry of Health, Ms. Otgonsuren heard from the nurse in Erdenet City of Orkhon Province that JICA volunteers will bring a positive effect to entering the hospital. Therefore, she requested JICA volunteers. The aspects that Ms. Otgonsuren wanted JICA volunteers to teach were especially emergency nursing and how to use the equipment properly. Ms. Hata, improved her Mongolian language skills early and she carefully observed how Mongolian nurses worked and always thought about how to teach. After that, she instructed, as necessary, improvement points for Mongolian nurses through training, i.e.:

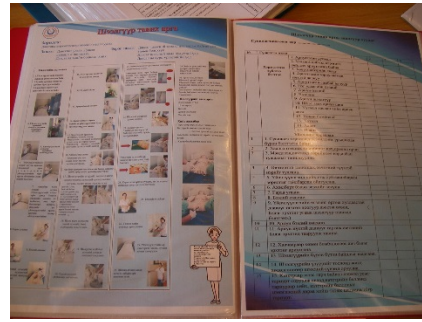
- 1) serious injury patient care;
- 2) emergency nursing;
- 3) how to change the bed position of the patient;
- 4) maintenance of equipment (especially washing method);
- 5) how to apply the bandaging after surgery.

As a result, nurses' awareness was raised with regard to maintaining and managing the equipment as well as nosocomial infection prevention. As an example of infection prevention, before Ms. Hata came, Mongolian nurses did not know about the necessary cleaning (filter part of the oxygen generator and the oxygen mask) for each patient when using oxygen generators. As another example of the maintenance and management of equipment, Ms. Hata taught how to use the cardiopulmonary resuscitator properly.

Although Mongolia had all the equipment, the equipment was not properly handled and the equipment was immediately destroyed. After the guidance of Ms. Hata, her hospital staff conducted training regarding the handling of the equipment. Before coming back to Japan, she took a photo of the procedures and wrote explanations of the photographs and then made a teaching manual for Mongolian nurses. A checklist of each procedure is written in the manual, and her hospital staff still use it. Ms. Hata used to work hard alone among the Mongolians.



Ms. Otgonsuren, Head of the Nursing
Department



Nursing manual made by Hata JOCV

Chapter 5. Japan-Mongolia Youth Exchange with Local Governments and Civic Groups

5.1 Japan-Mongolia Youth Exchange with Local Governments

At the intergovernmental level, Mongolia and Japan concluded cultural exchange agreements in 1974 and the first Mongolian government-sponsored international student came to Japan in 1976. Previously, Japanese organizations interacting with Mongolia were founded in the 1950s and conducted activities to develop culture, art and citizen exchange. The Japan Mongolian Association in 1964 and the Japan Mongol Goodwill Association in 1968 were established. It is worth noting that the Japanese who were detained in Mongolia have promoted a friendly movement with Mongolia. There are more than 30 friendship, goodwill and cultural exchange organizations with Japan in Mongolia, more than 70 organizations are active in various parts of Japan and direct exchanges between civic groups and local governments are actively developed²⁹.

5.1.1 Activities by Sister City Relationships between Local Governments of Japan and Mongolia

As of October 2016, sister city relationships between Japan and Mongolia based on the agreement are established between the following seven municipalities (3 prefectures, 4 cities).

Table 5-1 Sister City Relationships between Local Governments of Japan and Mongolia

Prefecture (Japan)	Prefecture (Mongolia)	Date	Motivation and progress of partnership
Nagasaki	Uvurhangay Khujirt	1991/7/27	Takashima Cho, Matsuura City, Nagasaki Prefecture, is known as a destroyed island when 'Genko', occurred. However, a sister relationship was signed to establish goodwill exchanges between the two countries and maintain peace and friendship in the future. Yurts were built as an accommodation facility and "Takashima Mongol Village" was opened in 1993 ³⁰ . (Closed as of November 2016)
Hyogo Toyooka City	Bayankhongor Hovd	1994/10/9	Osaka University of Foreign Studies mediated to reach an alliance. The County Chief and the Mayor participated in an international symposium & music festival, which was held in Tanto town in October 1994, and signed a letter of friendship exchange agreement. Tanto town and Mongolia have developed exchange activities since 1985 with the cooperation of the Japan Mongolia Joint Gobi Project. Japan Mongolian Folk Museum was opened in 1996.
Tottori	Tuv	1997/7/25	The Governor of Tubu Prefecture participated in the 'Sanin Yume Minato Expo' held in Sakaiminato City, Tottori prefecture in July 1997 and exchanged a memorandum of understanding on friendship exchange for the purpose of mutual understanding and building friendly relations between the two prefectures through exchanges of agricultural technology and culture etc. With the memorandum of understanding, Tubu, together with China Jilin Province, Korea Gangwon Province and Russian Coastal Region, participated in various activities in the ring Japan Sea area.
Miyazaki Miyakonojo City	Ulaanbaatar City	1999/11/22	Private cooperation activities started in 1993 to give wind power generators to nomads in Mongolia. After that, various exchanges expanded. When the Mayor of Miyakonojo and the chairman visited Ulaanbaatar city in 1998, they proposed a friendly city partnership. In the same year, Miyakonojo Ulaanbaatar Friendship Association was established by public and private sectors in Miyakonojo city, and various exchange and cooperation activities are developed. Following the decision of the Miyakonojo City Council in 1999, friendship exchange city partnership was formally approved.

²⁹ Source: Embassy of Mongolia in Japan Home page http://www.tokyo.embassy.mn/jpn/index.php?moduls=17_ (Accessed November 29, 2016)

³⁰ It is closed from 11th November 2016. Source: <http://www.mongol-mura.com/> (Accessed November 29, 2016)

Nagano Saku City	Sukhbaatar District, Ulaanbaatar City	2008/08/04	Hot air balloons and pilots of Saku city were dispatched for the 'Memorial 800 Years of Mongolia' in 2006. A courtesy visit by the Ambassador of Mongolia to Japan and an invitation to Saku city events were conducted to deepen exchange. In 2008, the District Director approved a friendship city agreement and a signing ceremony was held at the regular parliament of the same year.
Shizuoka	Dornogovi	2011/7/29	In 2010, when Mr. Kidokoro, Japanese Ambassador to Mongolia introduced Mr. Kawakatsu Shizuoka, Prefectural Governor and Mr. Gun Hoag, Governor of Dornogobi Province, both governors agreed to make a sister city alliance. Using the opportunity of the Mongolian President's visit to Japan in November 2010, they applied a temporary signature at the Guest House, then officially signed in July 2011.
Osaka Izumisano City	Tuv	2013/7/27	As a local city of Kansai Airport, it sought for local governments of neighboring countries for exchange. Mongolia Japan Relations Promotion Association introduced Tuv and the Mayor visited Tuv in 2013. Also in 2013, Izumisano City celebrated the municipal 65th anniversary and Tuv prefecture celebrated the 90th anniversary, therefore they signed a memorandum on friendship exchange in the prefecture in accordance with the Tuv 90th anniversary festival conducted in July of the same year, and started exchanges.

(Source: Council of Local Authorities for International Relations <http://www.clair.or.jp/cgi-bin/simai/j/05.cgi> (Accessed November 29, 2016), heard from Mr. Kidokoro, former Japanese Ambassador to Mongolia on January 15, 2017)

The results of gathering information and interviews are indicated below regarding Tottori and Shizuoka prefecture, Miyazaki Miyakonojo city and Nagano Saku city:

(1) Tottori Prefecture and Tuv Province

Friendship exchange was started in 1997 and exchanges were conducted continuously almost every year. In recent years, Tottori dispatched medical staff under the JICA grass-roots technical assistance, as well as receiving agricultural trainees and foreign students. There are 11 countries in which Tottori has sister city/ friendship city relationships, as well as the above-mentioned Tottori and Osaka Izumisano city in Japan, such as Korea, China, Russia (Vladivostok), Indonesia (Yogyakarta), the Philippines (Cebu), Thailand (Chiang Mai), Vietnam, Laos (Rua Papan), Cambodia, and Malaysia. Meetings are held at the prefectural governor level with Japan, Korea, and China. All sister cities and friendship cities gather once a year to conduct exchange planning and evaluation.

(2) Miyazaki Miyakonojo and Ulaanbaatar

The 'Organization to send wind power generators to Mongolia', which triggered interaction with Mongolia, developed into academic exchanges between the Mongolian University of Science and Technology and the Miyakonojo Industry College of Technology. Both schools signed a letter of agreement. At Miyakonojo city, various projects are currently being implemented at various levels. In 2016, there were activities, such as youth exchange (13-16 years old, ten people, seven nights/eight days); Miyazaki beef tasting and its PR activities in Mongolia and applying to the Tokyo Olympic host town in order to invite the Mongolian wrestling team.



Ms. Soyolmaa (Coordinator for International Relations)

According to the Director of Life and Culture Division, Citizens Life & culture Department, it is

difficult to ensure the budget for expenses for exchange and transportation, transportation costs of goods, etc. However, interaction of young people is particularly important for future human resource development and exchange in both countries which local people deserve³¹.

In addition, Ms. Soyolmaa, Coordinator for International Relations, in charge of internationalization at the division, was the fifth generation personnel exchange from Mongolia. When she was a first-grader in the Japanese Language Department of the Mongolian National University of Technology and Science, she received Japanese classes from JICA volunteers. According to her, the Japanese Department students were able to understand Japanese so they helped volunteers' activities in other professions dispatched to the University at that time. According to Ms. Narantsetseg, Head of Foreign Relations Department, Office of the Capital City Governor³², as of October 2016, it is planned to send judo and wrestling players from Mongolia to Miyakonojo for the Tokyo Olympic Games.

(3) Nagano Saku City and Ulaanbaatar Sukhbaatar District

The main activities of both municipalities are to send 5-6 children to each place every year to experience the culture and art of both countries. However, it was not held in 2016 because the budget for diplomatic exchanges by the Mongolian government was not available. In addition, training of office staff is carried out as necessary. From Ulaanbaatar Sukhbaatar district, the complexity of interaction with Saku city was pointed out because exchange is always to be undertaken in the order of "Sukhbaatar district office" ⇔ "Saku city Mongolian friendship association" ⇔ "Saku exchange association" ⇔ "Saku City Hall". There were difficulties that direct contact with Saku City Hall was unable to be done and communication way was complicated³³.

Saku city covers the home business creation project cost of 100 million yen and sends junior high school students to Mongolia and the United States each year for a one-week period in the summer vacation. This activity started in 2010 and continues this year. The activities cover:

- 1) Life experience of staying in homes and nomad homes;
- 2) Mutual understanding by learning the way of thinking and customs;
- 3) Learning the culture and history of Mongolia.

(4) Shizuoka and Dornogovi

The main activities of both prefectural exchanges are wide-ranging, such as mutual exchange of high school students; acceptance of technical trainees, such as in the livestock farming field as well as medical personnel, such as doctors; training of thermal power engineers; and an invitation from the Mongolian National Philharmonic Orchestra. In addition, Shizuoka donated fire trucks, ambulances, hospital equipment and other items to



Mr. Kawakatsu Shizuoka, Prefectural Governor and Mr. Gun Hoag, Governor of Dornogobi Province, applied a temporary signature to make a sister city alliance. (November 2010)

³¹ Heard from Mr. Minoru Inayoshi and Mr. Takashi Samejima (Citizens Life & culture Department), Mr. Koichiro Fujimoto (Director of Miyakonojo International Association) on November 4, 2016

³² Heard on October 20, 2016

³³ Heard from Mr. D. Baasanbat (Head of the Governor's Office of Sukhbaatar District) on October 20, 2016

Dornogovi with the cooperation of cities, towns and hospitals in Shizuoka. In 2013, water supply and sewage technology exchanges were certified by the Clare Project³⁴ and adopted as JICA grass-roots technical cooperation project in 2016. In 2014, 50 high school students from Dornogovi visited Shizuoka for a week.

In addition, the Shizuoka Mongol Friendship Association was established as a voluntary organization in 2012 following the signing of the Friendship Agreement. One of the activities is to employ a graduate of the Mongolia National Education University at School No.5 in Sainshand City and establish a Japanese course. Since Japanese language education is not included in the Mongolian formal curriculum as of 2016, the Association employed these teachers and bore full payment. However, a request was conveyed to Dornogobi to pay half of the teachers' salaries in the future. Also, in consultation with the president of the National University of Mongolia, there is a plan to make School No.5 primary school of the University. In addition, the Association trains Mongolian engineers through activities such as support of study in Japan, arranges the establishment of the Mongolian Construction Technology Training School during the winter season, and is concluding a memorandum of understanding with the Mongolian National University. Those activities could be conducted while the role of the public administration and the private sector are well-shared³⁵

5.1.2 Other Activities by Mongolian and Japanese Private Organizations

Private cooperation is commonly found in inviting children and students to Japan. The Kochi Mongol Friendship Association has invited a total of 200 primary and junior high school students for a short period to study in Japan from 1994 to the present. Two of them worked at the Embassy of Japan in Mongolia and are active in diplomacy for exchange between the two countries³⁶. In another case, Mr. Yosuke Michigami, JOCV, continued the interchange with Mongolia by becoming a member of the Ishikawa Mongol Goodwill Association after returning home. He has opportunities to teach Japanese cuisine to Mongolians in Ishikawa, mainly Kanazawa, as well as to support their lives in Japan. According to the report of Mr. Shinohara, JOCV, who is currently active in Mongolia, it was reported that he cooperated with the 'Fukui Mongol Friendship Association', which has sent picture books and children's books to Mongolia since 2007. He took over from the predecessor JOCV, who was an intermediary between this association as well as the university professor receiving the donation from this association, and helped to fill in the application for the JICA program 'Smile for All in the World' and submit it.

As mentioned above, various activities are being conducted between Japan and Mongolia. It could be considered that those exchange activities contribute to a high degree of affinity toward Japan and JICA volunteers being accepted in a friendly manner when working on site.

³⁴ CLAIR (Council of Local Authorities for International Relations) promoted international cooperation and implemented international cooperation project (model project). Source: <http://www.clair.or.jp/index.html> (Accessed November 30, 2016)

³⁵ Heard from Mr. Masahiro Kitagawa (Director of Shizuoka Mongol Friendship Association) on November 11, 2016

³⁶ Source: Japanese Educational Communication Overseas, Japanese Education Report No. 10, Mr. Yoshifumi Murakami (Japan Foundation expert) <https://www.jpf.go.jp/j/project/japanese/teach/tsushin/report/010.html> (Accessed December 1, 2016)

Chapter 6. Future Prospects and Recommendations of JICA Volunteer Project in Mongolia

6.1 Achievement of the JICA Volunteer Program over the past 25 years

6.1.1 Overview of Achievement

The JOCV to Mongolia began with the dispatch of two Japanese language instructors in April 1992. As of the end of October 2016, the number of dispatched JOCV increased by 505 and JOCV played an active role in each dispatched placement. Over the past 25 years, the population of Mongolia has increased from 2.1 million to 3.6 million and the annual GDP per capita has also increased from 680 US dollars to 3,900 US dollars. Economic growth is rapidly rising in Mongolia. The process of democratization and market economy conversion that began after 1990 overlaps with the history of JOCV. JOCV have been working for the development of Mongolia and have made a great contribution to the development of human resources.

Focusing on fields and occupations that have been dispatched so far includes a wide range of educational fields, such as Japanese language education, early child education, primary, secondary and higher education and sports as well as health fields, such as maternal and child health, and physical therapy. JOCV are continuously dispatched and their experiences have accumulated in Mongolia.

Regarding SV, the first three SV were sent to Mongolia in November 2000. By October 2016, the number of SV increased by 135 in total. SV were dispatched for the maintenance of the thermal power plants and infrastructure constructed by Japan's ODA fund as well as in the industrial development field, such as quality control and necessary management. Their activities contributed greatly to the development of Mongolia's industrial field.

6.1.2 Response to Mongolian Development Needs

It can be said that the JICA volunteer program has improved its appraisal by appropriately responding to the changing development needs of Mongolia. Changes in characteristic development needs and their correspondence for each age are described below.

(1) Democratization of Mongolia

The JICA volunteer program began with the democratization of Mongolia in the 1990s. Japanese language courses were set up as part of foreign language education and the necessity of Japanese language teachers increased, therefore many JOCV Japanese language instructors were dispatched in the early stages. The symposium commemorating the 40th anniversary of Japanese language education in Mongolia was held in May 2015. It was reported that the Department of Japanese Studies has been established at more than 20 primary and secondary education institutions in the city of Ulaanbaatar and that Japanese language education in the capital would be continued. In addition, it was planned that Japanese language education in the region would also be implemented to expand the base of Japanophiles. In another aspect, since around 1995, the dispatch of JICA volunteers to various geographic regions in Mongolia began based on individual needs, for example, sports JOCV which has since been expanded.

(2) New Standard

In the field of education, the dispatch of JICA volunteers in early child education has started since 1996, and that of primary and junior high school education has started since 2001. In September 2005, a new learning guideline, namely 'New Standard', was established by aiming for 'Child-Centered Teaching' that enables children to acquire the ability of thinking. According to this, the need for JICA volunteers increased as an implementation model of educational methods in accordance with the 'New standard' and the JOCV dispatch of primary and junior high school education increased in 2009. Also, JOCV dispatch of science and mathematics education started in 2007 and music education started in 2010. According to the interviews with related organizations, JOCV activities were recognized to help Mongolian teachers to understand the 'Child-Centered Teaching Method'.

(3) Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030

The 'Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030', based on SDGs resolved by the United Nations in April 2016, was resolved in the National Assembly and provided a new direction to Mongolian development policy. Based on this, Japan's assistance policy for Mongolia has been formulated and Japan's assistance corresponding to new Mongolian issues is required.

6.1.3 Evaluation of JICA Volunteer Program by Mongolian Organizations

In this survey, interviews were conducted with the Mongolian government agencies and host institutions regarding the evaluation of the JICA volunteer program, details of which are described in Chapter 4; common and notable points are summarized below.

(1) Common points

The Ministry of Finance, dealing with Japan's ODA, responded that the positive attitude of the young JOCV has a great impact on the field as well as interaction with people, such as JICA volunteer activities, and would be emphasized. The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Provincial Department of Physical Education, etc., requested that JICA volunteers continued dispatching to the same institution(s) and further development in rural areas. Furthermore, there are many expectations for JICA volunteer activities for specific tasks with little experience in Mongolia, for example, the guidance of arts and crafts at School No.18, Darkhan-Uul Province, child-centered guidance at the Kindergarten No.2, Bulgan Province, the method of responding to emergency patients at general hospitals, education for disabled children at the Ministry of Education, Sports, Culture and Science, etc.

(2) Notable Points

It should be noted that the former director of the Institute of Industrial Arts stated that: "There are some institutions that do not fully understand the activities of JICA volunteers and receive them therefore host institutions should be evaluated." Also, the Ministry of Health requested long-term dispatch rather than two years, which is a short period. Additionally, at the 4th thermal power plant, CPs instructed by SV are carrying out maintenance, but it was difficult for CPs to train Mongolian engineers independently and it was hoped to continue to receive JICA's cooperation.

6.2 Development Policy and Future Trends in Mongolia

6.2.1 Mongolian Economic Development

In the 1990s, when dispatch of JOCV began, the recognition that Mongolia was a nomadic country was common. Since 2010, development of mineral resources has progressed in a manner driven by the economic development of China. Two huge mines, in particular, i.e. Oyu Tolgoi and Tavan Tolgoi, were developed and exports of mineral resources increased sharply, which accounted for nearly 90% of its exports. Due to this situation, the inflow of foreign capital and infrastructure management was promoted. Accordingly, the demands for various consumer goods and building, transportation and service sectors has increased sharply and took place in a virtuous circle. As a result, the economic growth rate increased by 17.3% in 2011.

On the other hand, different aspects have been seen in recent years, such as economic stagnation due to declines in resource prices, slowdown in the economies of neighboring countries, expansion of budget deficits, etc. In addition, the unemployment and poverty rates still show high figures because the benefits of rapid economic growth are not enough to reach the poor. In particular, the population concentration in Ulaanbaatar has increased. The population that was fewer than 800,000 in 1992 has now expanded to 1.4 million people. Accordingly, urban problems have become serious, such as the lack of basic infrastructure and the environmental problems caused by air pollution. In addition, the disparity of income, infrastructure, education etc. between urban and rural areas has also become noticeable. These issues are different from those at the time of democratization.

6.2.2 Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030

The ‘Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030’ states that Mongolia aims to be among the leading middle-income countries based on per capita income and to be a multi-sector stable economy, and a society dominated by middle- and upper-middle income classes, which would preserve ecological balance, and have stable and democratic governance. It also specified the increase of gross national income (GNI) per capita to USD 17,500. This implies that Mongolia has great expectations and confidence in future economic growth. In order to continue sustainable social development, it sets up objectives and its activities regarding the following issues:

- ① Ensuring social equality through inclusive growth (social security) by reducing poverty through relief of vulnerable populations, developing a social security system and promoting employment, etc.
- ② An effective, high quality and accessible healthcare system (healthcare) by strengthening healthcare systems and improving healthcare services for maternal and child health, infectious diseases, lifestyle diseases, etc.
- ③ Knowledge-based society and a skillful Mongolia (education) by enhancing early child education and improvement of education, such as vocational training, etc.

These fields overlap with those that JICA volunteers have contributed over the past 25 years, and it is assumed that the needs for JICA volunteers’ activity are as high as before in order to achieve these objectives. Also, JICA volunteers are able to tackle issues by utilizing the technology and wisdom of individual volunteers in a locally-based approach while living with local people. Their activities have

different characteristics from other ODA programs. Therefore, cooperation by JICA volunteers is important in social security, healthcare and education fields by making use of their characteristics.

6.2.3 Positioning of Mongolia as Japan's ODA target country

It is assumed that the positioning of Mongolia as Japan's ODA target country will be changed due to the rapid growth of the Mongolian economy. Since 1990, the Japanese government has implemented a number of grant aid and loan aid measures for social and economic development in the transition period of democratization and market economy in Mongolia. The target countries implementing this financial cooperation have used a reference of the aid criteria indicated by the World Bank (IDA). The development of the Mongolian economy in recent years is remarkable and per capita GNI (GDP plus overseas remittance) in Mongolia reached 4,280 US dollars in 2014. This is at a level requiring a different response than previously. For this reason, grant aid will be the center of emergency humanitarian assistance and the amount will decrease. On the other hand, it is assumed that loan aid and technical cooperation will play an important role in the future.

6.3 Japan's ODA

6.3.1 Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030

Japan and Mongolia have cooperative relationships in economic and cultural terms as shown by the table below. In addition, the percentage of Mongolians studying in Japan per population is the highest in the world; in addition the fervor demonstrated for learning Japanese is high. A pro-Japanese feeling is also high as shown in sumo wrestling. Promoting the JICA volunteer program is desirable for further development of such bilateral relationships. The population of Mongolia is about 3 million, therefore it is estimated that the impact of JICA volunteer activities will be great.

Table 6-1 Major International Commitments between Japan and Mongolia

Agreement · memorandum etc.	Date of Agreement	Remarks
Economic Cooperation Agreement	1977	
Japan-Mongolia Trade Agreement	March 1990	
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Dispatch Agreement	March 1991	
Air Agreement	November 1993	
Joint statement for friendship and cooperation	May 1998	
Senior Overseas Volunteer Program Dispatch Agreement	July 1999	
Investment Protection Agreement	December 2001	
Technical Cooperation Agreement	December 2003	
Japan-Mongolia Economic Partnership Agreement	February 2015 (signed)	June 2016 (issued)

(Source: MOFA HP)

6.3.2 Development Cooperation Charter

The Japanese Government revised Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, established in 1992 (revised in 2003) and the Development Cooperation Charter was approved by the Cabinet in February 2015. According to this, the government will encourage participation of people in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, including the recruitment of JICA volunteers. Also, it emphasizes development through culture and sports toward building a strategic partnership. In particular, 'Sport for Tomorrow' has been developed to promote international support aimed at educating young people through school physical education and sport, and disseminating sport for persons with disabilities as a contribution to the Tokyo Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games in 2020³⁷. From this point of view, dispatching JICA volunteers related to sport will be one of the major approaches in the future. So far, a lot of sport JICA volunteers have been dispatched continuously to Mongolia. They contributed to the improvement of sport, especially in volleyball, basketball, judo, badminton etc. and continuous contribution will be expected in the future. In addition, as a priority measure of the Charter, the government will deal with climate change, mainstreaming disaster prevention, disaster prevention measures, disaster recovery countermeasures, etc. with the aim of building a sustainable, robust international society through efforts to address global issues.

6.3.3 Japan's Assistance Policy for Mongolia

The volunteer program in Mongolia is planned according to 'Japan's assistance policy for Mongolia' formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in April 2016. This assistance policy is consistent with 'Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030' and plans to promote employment and support private sectors, conduct vocational training, regional development, education, sports / emotional education, healthcare, and welfare and environmental conservation as a major cooperation field of JICA volunteers' activities.

6.3.4 Issues of JICA Volunteer Program

When considering the future direction of the JICA volunteer program in Mongolia, there is an issue that the declining birth rate and growing proportion of elderly people has proceeded. As announced in the Cabinet Office's 'Aging Trends and Future Estimates', the population from 15-64 years of age accounted for 76.82 million of the total population of 120.6 million in 2015; however, by 2030, it will be 67.73 million out of a total population of 116.162 million people. The population from 15-64 years of age is therefore expected to decrease by 9,090,000 people. This issue is directly linked to the age of volunteer applicants. In the 15 years from 2015 to 2030, the population of 20-39 years old (JOCV) has decreased from 28.38 million to 23.37 million (about 18% decrease). In addition, the population of 40-69 (SV) has decreased from 52.22 million to 46.77 million (about 10% decrease). For this reason, it is estimated that recruitment of JOCV will have difficulty in fulfilling the number of future requests, while recruitment of SV is presumed to have few problems based on the number of people in that age group, but the population of applicants is expected to decrease considerably.

³⁷ Source: 'Recommendations for JICA Volunteer Program by reviewing 50 years beginning with Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Program', •Round-table conference by excerpts on March 29, 2016

6.4 Assistance Trend of International Organizations

6.4.1 Overview of Activities

In Mongolia, economic growth has been accomplished mainly through resource development. However, poverty and insufficient social infrastructure accompanying this has become a big task to be addressed in the future. These issues are common among developing countries and are complicated and diversified. In order to address them, the UN General Assembly in September 2015 adopted the ‘2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)’. In conformity with the SDGs, the Mongolian Parliament resolved its own ‘Sustainable Development Vision for 2030’ in April 2016. It is stated that poverty will be ended in all forms and that no-one will be left behind. The international community is required to work in cooperation.

Regarding volunteer activities, the Peace Corps (US), KOICA (Korea), GIZ (Germany) is starting new initiatives, and promotion of cooperation with these international organizations is required in the future. In addition, the Network of Mongolian Volunteer Organizations (NMVO), which is active with the cooperation of NGOs in Mongolia and strengthens NGOs’ capacities, has made efforts to evaluate the 23 member organizations and quantify the degree of social contribution by Mongolian volunteers. NMVO established a "Core Volunteer Group" with volunteer organizations, such as JICA and the Peace Corps, and regularly holds meetings; such cooperation is indispensable.

6.4.2 Coordination with Other Aid Agencies such as International Organizations

Many aid organizations and volunteer organizations are active in Mongolia. For example, there are government agencies, such as the United Nations, the Peace Corps of the United States, KOICA of Korea, and TICA of Turkey, as well as private volunteers, and groups based on religion. In addition, the local governments of Japan and Mongolia, which have signed sister city relationships, are also active. In the volunteer scheme, each program is conducted and developed by each method, based on its own ideas.

Among the volunteers who operate in Mongolia, many KOICA volunteers are active in the capital and 70% of the volunteers of the Peace Corps are English teachers. Even when volunteers from various countries work in order to realize SDGs in the future, they are unlike the case of JICA volunteers working in regional development with many types of jobs, therefore there is little room for concern about duplication of other countries’ activities.

On the other hand, Information exchange is important to implement effective activities. Recently, collaboration between volunteer organizations was conducted with regard to exchanging information on volunteers’ dispatched areas and safety management. Seminars were conducted in collaboration with different organizations’ volunteers in the same destinations and areas. In the future, it is expected that the effect of volunteer activities will be further enhanced by cooperation of both international organizations and JICA based on SDGs. In the case of collaboration, it is vital that the three-way talks between cooperating program organizations, cooperating organizations and host institutions as programs are thoroughly discussed. In particular, cooperation in the field of information and communication technology (ICT) to teach computer skills and programming at vocational training schools, and to provide social services, such as education and health care by using ICT, can be considered. Because Mongolian economic development

is remarkable and covers a vast area, information communication is therefore indispensable in all fields in Mongolia³⁸. Since ICT is not a single unit, and is cross-linked across various fields, coordination among international organizations is therefore required to make effective use of limited resources such as funds and human resources suitable for various needs.

6.5 Future Prospects of JICA Volunteer Program

6.5.1 Responding to the Recommendations of the Round Table on the Direction of the JICA Volunteer Program

The round-table conference by experts compiled the ‘Recommendations for JICA Volunteer Program by reviewing 50 years beginning with the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Program’ and submitted it to JICA in March 2016. The following three main recommendations are presented as the direction of concrete measures of main assistance in Japanese development cooperation, which enables the locals to identify the aid workers face-to-face:

- ① Cooperating in economic and social development, as well as the reconstruction of developing countries
- ② Deepening mutual understanding in intercultural society and living together
- ③ Contributing to society by making the best use of volunteer experience

It is necessary to take into consideration this direction when developing the JICA volunteer program in Mongolia.

In the future, prospects of JICA Volunteer Program to Mongolia, ‘selection and concentration’ looking forward to 2030 is necessary based on the past achievements of the program, the policies and issues of Mongolia, the trend of international organizations, and the policies of Japan. In order to realize this, it is important to respond to the needs in Mongolia and to develop the JICA volunteer program whilst paying attention to the scale of dispatches, identifying fields of cooperation, developing provincial areas, collaborating with international donor agencies, and establishing new cooperation schemes.

6.5.2 Scale of Dispatching JICA Volunteers

The scale of dispatching JICA volunteers shall be based on the needs and requests of Mongolia. Mongolia had continued its socialist system for more than 70 years and it is only 25 years since the transition to democratization, and has not entirely moved away from the past system throughout society. There are also some issues remaining in the legal system, etc. In addition, it is required to address many challenges, such as urban problems, education, healthcare, and infrastructure. In order to solve these issues, it is assumed that there are continuous needs for JOCV and SV from the Mongolian side. Furthermore, a fact was revealed through this survey that all related Mongolian institutions highly appreciated JOCV and SV and hoped to continue the dispatch of JICA volunteers.

However, due to the impact of the declining birthrate and the aging of the population in Japan, it is expected that the population will decline and it will therefore become difficult to secure human resources to be JICA volunteers. On the other hand, participants said that they had dreamed of working overseas as

³⁸ Source: ‘Investment Guide to Mongolia’, JICA, 2013

JICA volunteers for many years and had participated with high ambitions. This was found throughout this survey by interviewing and reviewing reports. Also, the number of applicants for JICA volunteers from 2007 to 2014 has always exceeded the number requested³⁹. For these reasons, there will be a certain percentage of those who wish to contribute internationally as JICA volunteers in the future.

Dispatch of SV started in 2000 and 138 SV had been dispatched by October 2016, but the number of SV dispatch in recent years is limited due to various restrictions. However, as long as there is a need on the Mongolian side, SV dispatch, which responds to the request, is desired. Based on the contents of the new requested activities for SV and the actual situation of the application, flexible countermeasures against various Mongolian factors (severe winter season, Mongolian language etc.) can be considered such as short-term dispatch and hiring an interpreter in the future.

Looking at the results of past JICA volunteer dispatch, there is a trend of declining the number of newly dispatched annual JICA volunteers since its peak in 2009, and the average number of new dispatches from 2011 to 2015 is approximately 30 people per year. In consideration of this fact and the above-mentioned factors, the total number of JOCV and SV dispatched newly in the future can be assumed to be approximately 30 people per year.

6.5.3 Cooperation Fields

JICA volunteers have learned and spoken Mongolian and they worked with the local people in the same direction for a long time in order to contribute to problem-solving. Their activities have been highly appreciated, and Mongolia's expectation for JICA volunteers will be great in the future. In particular, the foundation of nation-building is the development of human resources that will be responsible for that, so there is a need for education fields, such as early childhood, primary, secondary and higher education, and vocational training. Therefore, focus on the field of education is continuously required. There is regional disparity in the healthcare system; in particular the development of healthcare systems including human resources in rural areas is vital. The need for cooperation in the field of healthcare is high and JOCV activities in this field are expected not to expand the disparity, which aspect is based on international trends. Assistance and education for persons with disabilities is an aspect not considered in the socialist era and there is a need for continued support in social welfare fields. Regarding Japanese language education in the future, it is assumed that activities to conduct Japanese language education in the capital, as well as to expand the number of Japanese learners in rural areas, will be implemented as described above. The agriculture and livestock sector is one of the major industries of Mongolia; its needs are high, and university collaboration is also considered. Therefore, it is considered for JOCV to be in priority areas, such as education, vocational training, healthcare, social welfare, Japanese language, sports and agricultural livestock.

SV is expected to support the private sector (industrial development field), such as small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Mongolia by making full use of abundant experience and knowledgeable quality control technology. This is because Mongolia needs diversification of domestic industries and support for the development of SMEs, which account for more than 90% of Mongolian domestic enterprises. SV

³⁹ JICA volunteers Home Page: <https://www.jica.go.jp/volunteer/outline/qa/> (Accessed February 1, 2017)

cooperation is also required for issues, such as improvement of IT-related knowledge and technology related to private sector support and vocational training. The maintenance and management of the facilities constructed by the ODA is particularly implemented in Ulaanbaatar and it is regarded as an important issue in maintaining and strengthening urban functions. Disaster prevention is a Japanese priority support field and measures against forest fires in Mongolia are required. Also, as of October 2016, air pollution, especially in winter in the capital, is a serious problem in Mongolia, and there is a high need for environmental management against air pollution. Therefore, these fields are regarded as priority fields for SV.

6.5.4 Regional Development

At the beginning of the JICA volunteers' dispatch, they were mainly based in Ulaanbaatar. However, the activity base has been gradually shifted to the rural areas since 1995. Currently the proportion of rural and urban personnel is 7:3. Enrichment of local cities is indispensable as a means of preventing concentration in the capital. In this aspect, the activities of JICA volunteers are required in rural areas. Currently there are some local cities that have to restrict JOCV dispatch due to access from Ulaanbaatar and the immaturity of the local medical facilities. However, it is expected that these issues will gradually be resolved. The ratio of rural to urban will continue to maintain the current situation in the future. However, there is a case that the Japanese technical adviser suggested to the head of the JICA Mongolia Office on July 30, 2012, namely that "the deployment of Japanese language education in rural areas had stalled because both teachers and students intensively migrated to the capital for study therefore it should be implemented in the capital". It is assumed that regional development is difficult in some occupations, and it should be dealt with according to the actual situation according to the judgment of the JICA Mongolia office.

6.5.5 Collaboration with Various ODA Schemes

It is also expected that collaboration with Japanese ODA schemes such as technical cooperation, grant aid, loan aid and grass-roots assistance, NGOs and universities will be promoted as a field-oriented approach that is currently being explored.

Taking into consideration Mongolia's remarkable economic growth and Japan's declining birthrate and aging population, it will be necessary to challenge a new scheme while continuing the ongoing program. The JICA Mongolia office will start activities to support the cooperation of Mongolian veterinary and animal husbandry fields to strengthen the capacity of human resources as a volunteer project in 2017. This activity will join together with the project, which has been conducted in collaboration with the Hokkaido University Veterinary School and the Veterinary Medical Department of the Mongolian National Life Science University since 2014. The Japanese side fulfills the needs of both experiences in practical fields, which are difficult to obtain domestically and development of global human resources. On the other hand, the Mongolian side fulfills the needs of acquiring and improving technology. Accordingly, a synergistic effect can also be considered. For JICA, whose principle is 'field-oriented', it is expected that a headquarters and a local office united together will pursue new projects aggressively and respond flexibly to establish a new scheme based on local needs. For example, dispatch of short-term volunteers avoiding

the winter season in Mongolia with severe weather conditions seems to be effective. In addition, utilization of the JICA volunteer system cooperating with private enterprises is expected along with expanding the business of Japanese enterprises within Mongolia.

6.5.6 Future Cooperation Fields by JICA Volunteer Program

(1) Main Fields

Based on the objectives and guidelines indicated by the ‘Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030’, ‘Japan’s Development Cooperation Charter’ and ‘Japan’s Assistance Policy for Mongolia’ presented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the future development plan will be formulated in consideration with the points and issues described above as the future prospects of JICA volunteers, as well as the achievements of the past 25 years. The future cooperation fields by the JICA volunteer program is summarized in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Future Cooperation Fields by JICA Volunteer Program

Main Strategy	Cooperation Fields		No. of JICA volunteers in 2015*
	JOCV	SV	
1. Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030			
1) Strategies in Mongolia			
- Resource development		Related infrastructure	—
- Urban problems		Facility maintenance management	—
- Agricultural and livestock industry	Livestock (Collaboration with universities)		—
- Tourism	Ecotourism		2
2) International Strategy (SDGs)			
- Disparity		Social security	5
- Education	Primary and secondary education		13
- Healthcare	Child and maternal health Physical therapy	Nursing education	16 (1)
3. Japan’s Strategy			
- Japanese language	Japanese language education		4
- Sports	Sports instruction		27
- Disaster prevention		Disaster prevention plan	—
- Supporting Private Sector	Vocational training	Quality management	9 (2)
- Environmental Conservation/Climate Change	Environmental education	Air pollution	1

* JICA volunteers who arrived in Mongolia at the end of March in 2016 were excluded. () shows the number of SV. These numbers are taken from the document, ‘Volunteer Program Plan from 2016 to 2018 (draft)’ by the JICA Mongolia Office (March, 2016)

(2) Remarks of Future JICA Volunteer Program

Through the survey, it is recognized that Mongolia highly appreciates the efforts and achievements made by JICA volunteers, therefore as long as there is a need and desire on the Mongolian side, the JICA

volunteer program will pro-actively proceed further. Upon implementation, the following aspects would be considered, such as selection and concentration, program approach, and the environment of volunteers' activities.

1) Selection and concentration

It is essential to select and concentrate the number of JICA volunteers, and their dispatched areas and assignments based on the needs and demands of volunteers in order to resolve the challenges that Mongolia faces.

2) Program approach

It is important to conduct the program approach in collaboration with various Japanese assistance schemes as well as other volunteer organizations.

3) Environment of volunteers' activities

It is necessary to give sufficient consideration to the natural environment and living conditions in Mongolia so that volunteers' activities can be carried out smoothly.

4) Social contribution after returning to Japan (end of volunteer period)

It is proposed that JICA volunteers will contribute to regional revitalization, including local governments active in Mongolia, based on volunteer experience in Mongolia.

Attachments

(青年海外協力隊の派遣に関する日本国政府とモンゴル人民共和国政府との間の交換公文)

(日本側書簡)

(訳文)

書簡をもって啓上いたします。本大臣は、日本国とモンゴル人民共和国との間の技術協力を促進するため青年海外協力隊計画(以下「計画」という。)に基づき協力隊員をモンゴル人民共和国に派遣することに関し、日本国政府の代表者とモンゴル人民共和国政府の代表者との間で最近行われた討議に言及するとともに、これらの代表者の間で到達した次の了解を日本国政府に代わって確認する光栄を有します。

1 日本国政府は、モンゴル人民共和国政府の要請に基づき、日本国の現行法令に従い、モンゴル人民共和国の社会的及び経済的開発に寄与するため、両政府の関係当局間で別個に合意される計画に従い協力隊員をモンゴル人民共和国に派遣するために必要な措置をとる。

2 日本国政府は、予算措置がとられることを条件として、協力隊員の日本国とモンゴル人民共和国との間の渡航費及びモンゴル人民共和国における生活手当を負担し、また、協力隊員の任務の遂行に必要な装備、機械、材料及び医薬品を供与するために必要な措置をとる。

モンゴルとの青年海外協力隊派遣取極

(Japanese Note)

Tokyo, March 26, 1991

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the recent discussions held between the representatives of the Government of Japan and of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic concerning the dispatch of volunteers to the Mongolian People's Republic under the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Programme (hereinafter referred to as "the Programme") with a view to promoting technical cooperation between the two countries, and to confirm on behalf of the Government of Japan the following understandings reached between them:

1. At the request of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Government of Japan will, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, take necessary measures to dispatch the volunteers to the Mongolian People's Republic for the purpose of contributing to the social and economic development of the Mongolian People's Republic, according to schedules to be separately agreed upon between the authorities concerned of the two Governments.

2. The Government of Japan will, subject to budgetary appropriations, take necessary measures to bear the cost of international travel between Japan and the Mongolian People's Republic and living allowances in the Mongolian People's Republic for the volunteers, and to make available such equipment, machinery, materials and medical

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supplies as may be necessary for the performance of their functions.

3. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic will grant the volunteers the following privileges, exemptions and benefits:

(1) Exemption from customs duties, taxes and charges of any kind in respect of the importation of the equipment, machinery, materials and medical supplies mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

(2) Exemption from customs duties, taxes and charges of any kind other than those for storage, cartage and similar services in respect of the importation of their personal and household effects.

(3) Exemption from income taxes and charges of any kind on any allowances to be remitted to them from overseas such as the living allowances mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

(4) Free medical care during the term of their assignment in the Mongolian People's Republic.

(5) Free housing with basic furnishings at places where they are to perform their functions to be assigned to them by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic.

(6) Permission to the volunteers, to install and use radio-communication sets, necessary for the performance of their functions.

(7) Issuance of identification cards from the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic to the volunteers to facilitate the performance of their functions.

4. (1) The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic will accept a Representative

3 モンゴル人民共和国政府は、協力隊員に対し、次の特権、免除及び便宜を与える。

(1) 2 にいう装備、機械、材料及び医薬品の輸入に関して、関税、租税その他の課徴金の免除

(2) 身回品及び家財の輸入に関して、関税、租税その他の課徴金（ただし、保管、運送及び類似の役務に関するものを除く。）の免除

(3) 2 にいう生活手当等協力隊員に対して海外から送付される手当に関して、所得税その他の課徴金の免除

(4) 協力隊員のモンゴル人民共和国における任期中の無料診療

(5) 協力隊員がモンゴル人民共和国政府より与えられる任務を遂行する場所における無料の基本家具付住居施設

(6) 協力隊員の任務の遂行に必要な無線通信機の設置及び使用の許可

(7) 協力隊員の任務の遂行を容易にするため、モンゴル人民共和国政府による協力隊員に対する身分証明書の発給

4 (1) モンゴル人民共和国政府は、モンゴル人民共和国における計画の活動に関連して日本国政府による技術協力の実施

機関である国際協力事業団が与える任務を遂行する駐在員一名及び調整員を受け入れる。

(2) モンゴル人民共和国政府は、駐在員及び調整員に対し、次の特権、免除及び便宜を与える。

(i) 駐在員及び調整員の任務の遂行に必要な装備、機械、材料及び医薬品の輸入に関して、関税、租税その他の課徴金の免除

(ii) 身回品及び家財の輸入に関して、関税、租税その他の課徴金（ただし、保管、運送及び類似の役務に関するものを除く。）の免除

(iii) 駐在員及び調整員に対して海外から送付される報酬又は手当に関して、所得税その他の課徴金の免除

(iv) 駐在員及び調整員各一名につき一台の自動車の無税輸入又はモンゴル人民共和国における保税倉庫からの購入

(v) 駐在員及び調整員の任務の遂行に必要な無線機の設置及び使用の許可

5 モンゴル人民共和国政府は、請求が、モンゴル人民共和国における協力隊員の公務に起因して生じ、その遂行の過程で生じ、又はその遂行中における作為若しくは不作為に関連し

モンゴルとの青年海外協力隊派遣取極

and Co-ordinators who will discharge the functions to be assigned to them by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the executing agency for technical cooperation by the Government of Japan, relative to the activities of the Programme in the Mongolian People's Republic.

(2) The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic will grant the Representative and the Co-ordinators the following privileges, exemptions and benefits:

(i) Exemption from customs duties, taxes and charges of any kind in respect of the importation of the equipment, machinery, materials and medical supplies, necessary for the performance of their functions.

(ii) Exemption from customs duties, taxes and charges of any kind other than those for storage, cartage and similar services in respect of the importation of their personal and household effects.

(iii) Exemption from income taxes and charges of any kind on any emoluments or allowances to be remitted to them from overseas.

(iv) Importation free of duties (or purchase from bond in the Mongolian People's Republic) of one motorcar for each of the Representative and the Co-ordinators.

(v) Permission to the Representative and the Co-ordinators, to install and use radio-communication sets, necessary for the performance of their functions.

5. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic will bear claims, if any arises, resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with any action performed

て生じた場合には、その請求に関する責任を負う。ただし、それらの請求が協力隊員の重大な過失又は故意から生じた場合には、この限りでない。

6 両政府は、モンゴル人民共和国における計画の実施を成功させるため随時協議する。

7 この了解は、両政府間の書簡の交換によって修正することができ、かつ、いずれかの政府が他方の政府に対しこの了解を終了させる意思を六箇月前に書面によって通告することにより終了させることができる。

本大臣は、更に、この書簡及び前記の了解をモンゴル人民共和国政府に代わって確認される閣下の返簡が両政府間の合意を構成するものとみなし、その合意が閣下の返簡の日付の日に効力を生ずるものとすることを提案する光栄を有します。

本大臣は、以上を申し進めるに際し、ここに重ねて閣下に向かって敬意を表します。

千九百九十一年三月二十六日に東京で

or omission made in the course of official functions by the volunteers in the Mongolian People's Republic, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct on the part of the volunteers.

6. The two Governments will hold consultations from time to time for the successful implementation of the Programme in the Mongolian People's Republic.

7. The understandings set out above may be amended by an exchange of notes between the two Governments and terminated by either Government by giving to the other six months' written notice of its intention to terminate them.

I have further the honour to propose that this Note and Your Excellency's Note in reply confirming on behalf of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic the foregoing understandings shall be regarded as constituting an agreement between the two Governments, which will enter into force on the date of Your Excellency's reply.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

協
議

修正及び
終了

日本国外務大臣 中山太郎

モンゴル人民共和国
対外関係大臣 ツェレンピリン・ゴムボスレン閣下

(Signed) Taro Nakayama
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Japan

His Excellency
Mr. Tserenpilin Gombosuren
Minister for Foreign Relations
of the Mongolian People's Republic

モンゴルとの青年海外協力隊派遣取極

一五四一

モンゴルとの青年海外協力隊派遣取極

(モンゴル側書簡)

(訳文)

書簡をもって啓上いたします。本大臣は、本日付けの閣下の次の書簡を受領したことを確認する光栄を有します。

(日本側書簡)

本大臣は、更に、前記の了解をモンゴル人民共和国政府に代わって確認するとともに、閣下の書簡及びこの返簡が両政府間の合意を構成するものとみなし、その合意がこの返簡の日付の日に効力を生ずるものとすることに同意する光栄を有します。

本大臣は、以上を申し進めるに際し、ここに重ねて閣下に向かって敬意を表します。

千九百九十一年三月二十六日に東京で

モンゴル人民共和国

対外関係大臣 ツェレンピリン・ゴムボスレン

日本国外務大臣 中山太郎閣下

一五四二

(Mongolian Note)

Tokyo, March 26, 1991

Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date, which reads as follows:

(Japanese Note)

I have further the honour to confirm on behalf of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic the foregoing understandings and to agree that Your Excellency's Note and this Note shall be regarded as constituting an agreement between the two Governments, which will enter into force on the date of this reply.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Tserenpiliin Gomposuren
Minister for Foreign Relations
of the Mongolian People's Republic

His Excellency
Mr. Taro Nakayama
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

前文
技術協力の促進
別途の取
決めの締
結
独立行政
法人国際
協力機構
の協力の
形態

(訳文)

技術協力に関する日本国政府とモンゴル国政府との間の協定

日本国政府及びモンゴル国政府は、

技術協力の促進により両国間に存在する友好関係を一層強化することを希望し、

また、両国の経済的及び社会的発展の促進によりもたらされる相互の利益を考慮して、

次のとおり協定した。

第一条

両政府は、両国間の技術協力を促進するよう努力する。

第二条

この協定の下で実施される個別の技術協力計画を規律する別途の取決めが両政府の権限のある当局間で合意される。日本国政府の権限のある当局は外務省であり、モンゴル国政府の権限のある当局は財政・経済省である。

第三条

次の形態による技術協力は、独立行政法人国際協力機構（以下「JICA」という。）により、日本国の現行法令に従い、かつ、前条にいう取決めに基づき、自己負担で行われることになる。

(a) モンゴル国民へ技術訓練を提供すること。

(b) 専門家をモンゴル国に派遣すること（以下、派遣された専門家を「専門家」という）。

モンゴルとの技術協力協定

AGREEMENT
ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

The Government of Japan and the Government of Mongolia,

Desiring to strengthen further the friendly relations existing between the two countries by the promotion of technical cooperation, and

Considering mutual benefits derived from promoting the economic and social development of their respective countries,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The two Governments shall endeavor to promote technical cooperation between the two countries.

Article II

Separate arrangements which govern specific technical cooperation programs carried out under this Agreement shall be agreed upon between the competent authorities of the two Governments. The competent authority of the Government of Japan is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the competent authority of the Government of Mongolia is the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Article III

The following forms of technical cooperation will be carried out by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") at its own expense in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan as well as with the arrangements referred to in Article II:

(a) providing technical training to Mongolian nationals;

(b) dispatching experts (hereinafter referred to as the "Experts") to Mongolia;

モンゴルとの技術協力協定

- (c) 幅広い技術と豊かな経験を有する日本人ボランティア（以下「シニア海外ボランティア」という。）をモンゴル国に派遣する¹⁾。
- (d) モンゴル国の経済及び社会開発計画の調査を行うため、日本国の調査団（以下「調査団」という。）をモンゴル国に派遣する²⁾。
- (e) 設備、機械及び資材をモンゴル国政府に供与すること。

- (f) 両政府間で相互の同意により決定されるその他の形態の技術協力をモンゴル国政府に対して行うこと。

第四条

モンゴル国政府は、前条に規定する日本国の技術協力の結果としてモンゴル国民が取得した技術及び知識並びに供与された設備、機械及び資材がモンゴル国の経済的及び社会的発展に寄与し、かつ、軍事的に使用されないことを確保する。

第五条

JICAが専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団を派遣する場合には、モンゴル国政府は、次の措置をとる。

- 1 (1) (a) 専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の構成員に対し、国外から送金される給与及び手当に対して又はこれらに関連して課される所得税を含む租税及び課徴金を免除すること。

- (b) 専門家、シニア海外ボランティア、調査団の構成員及びそれらの家族に対し、次のものの輸入に関連し、領事手数料、関税を含む租税及び課徴金並びに輸入許可証及び為替証明書の取得要件を免除すること。

- (i) 携帯荷物

- (c) dispatching Japanese volunteers with a wide range of technical skills and abundant experience (hereinafter referred to as the "Senior Volunteers") to Mongolia;

- (d) dispatching Japanese missions (hereinafter referred to as the "Missions") to Mongolia to conduct surveys of economic and social development projects of Mongolia;

- (e) providing the Government of Mongolia with equipment, machinery and materials; and

- (f) providing the Government of Mongolia with other forms of technical cooperation as may be decided upon by mutual consent between the two Governments.

Article IV

The Government of Mongolia shall ensure that the techniques and knowledge acquired by Mongolian nationals as well as the equipment, machinery and materials provided as a result of the Japanese technical cooperation as set forth in Article III contribute to the economic and social development of Mongolia, and are not utilized for military purposes.

Article V

In case JICA dispatches the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and the Missions, the Government of Mongolia shall:

- 1. (1) (a) exempt the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and members of the Missions from taxes including income tax, and fiscal charges imposed on or in connection with salaries and any allowances remitted to them from abroad;

- (b) exempt the Experts, the Senior Volunteers, members of the Missions and their families from consular fees, taxes including customs duties and fiscal charges, as well as from the requirements of obtaining import license and certificate of foreign exchange coverage, in respect of the importation of:

- (i) luggage;

(ii) 身用品、家財及び消費財

(iii) モンゴル国に派遣される専門家一名につき一台、専門家の家族につき一台、シニア海外ボランティア一名につき一台及びシニア海外ボランティアの家族につき一台の自動車

(c) モンゴル国に自動車を輸入しない専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及びそれらの家族に対し、当該専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及びそれらの家族が自動車を現地購入する場合には、専門家一名につき一台、専門家の家族につき一台、シニア海外ボランティア一名につき一台及びシニア海外ボランティアの家族につき一台の自動車に対して課される付加価値税を含む租税及び課徴金を免除する。

(d) 専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及びそれらの家族に対し、(b)(iii)及び(c)にいう自動車の登録料を免除する。

(2) (a) 専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の任務遂行に必要な適当な事務所その他の施設（電話及びファクシミリ）の役務を含むを自己の負担で提供し、かつ、それらの運営費及び維持費を負担する。

(b) 専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の任務遂行に必要な現地要員（必要な場合には、適当な通訳を含む）並びに専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の相手方となるモンゴル人の要員を自己の負担で提供する。

(c) 専門家及びシニア海外ボランティアに係る次の諸経費を負担する。

(i) 通勤費

(ii) モンゴル国内の公用出張旅費

(iii) 公用通信費

(d) 専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及びそれらの家族に対し適当な住宅の確保につき便宜を提供する。

(e) 専門家、シニア海外ボランティア、調査団の構成員及びそれらの家族に対し、医療上の便宜を提供

(ii) personal effects, household effects and consumer goods; and

(iii) one motor vehicle per Expert, per family of the Expert, per Senior Volunteer and per family of the Senior Volunteer assigned to stay in Mongolia;

(c) exempt the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and their families who do not import any motor vehicle into Mongolia from taxes including value added tax and fiscal charges in respect of the local purchase of one motor vehicle per Expert, per family of the Expert, per Senior Volunteer and per family of the Senior Volunteer; and

(d) exempt the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and their families from the registration fee of the motor vehicles mentioned in (b)(iii) and (c);

(2) (a) provide at its own expense suitable office and other facilities including telephone and facsimile services necessary for the performance of the duties of the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and the Missions as well as to bear the expenses for their operation and maintenance;

(b) provide at its own expense the local staff (including adequate interpreters, if necessary) as well as Mongolian counterparts to the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and the Missions necessary for the performance of their duties;

(c) bear expenses of the Experts and the Senior Volunteers for:

(i) daily transportation to and from their place of work;

(ii) their official travels within Mongolia; and
(iii) their official correspondence;

(d) provide the convenience for acquisition of appropriate housing accommodation for the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and their families; and

(e) provide the convenience for receiving medical care and facilities for the Experts, the Senior

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- ## 第六条

日本専門家等に対する請求の責任のモンゴル政府による負担

(3)

- Article VI

The Government of Mongolia shall bear claims, if any arises, against the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and members of the Missions resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the performance of their duties, except when the two Governments agree that such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the Experts, the Senior Volunteers or members of the Missions.

第七条

- 1 (1) JICAがモンゴル国政府に設備、機械及び資材を供与する場合には、モンゴル国政府は、これらの設備、機械及び資材の輸入に関する領事手数料、関税を含む租税及び課徴金並びに輸入許可証及び為替証明書の取得要件を免除する。これらの設備、機械及び資材は、随揚港においてc.i.f.建てでモンゴル国政府の権限のある当局に引き渡された時にモンゴル国政府の財産となる。
 - (2) JICAがモンゴル国政府に設備、機械及び資材を供与する場合、モンゴル国政府は、これらの設備、機械及び資材の現地購入に関し、付加価値税を含む租税及び課徴金を免除する。
 - (3) (1)及び(2)という設備、機械及び資材は、両政府の権限のある当局間の別途の合意がない限り本協定第一条にいう取決めに定める目的のために使用される。
 - (4) (1)及び(2)という設備、機械及び資材のモンゴル国における輸送のための費用並びにそれらの補充、維持及び修理のための費用は、モンゴル国政府が負担する。
- 2 (1) 専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の構成員の任務遂行に必要な設備、機械及び資材であつて、JICAが用意するものは、両政府の権限のある当局間の別途の合意がない限りJICAの財産である。
 - (2) モンゴル国政府は、専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の構成員に対し、(1)という設備、機械及び資材の輸入に関する領事手数料、関税を含む租税及び課徴金並びに輸入許可証及び為替証明書の取得要件を免除する。
 - (3) モンゴル国政府は、専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の構成員に対し、(1)という設備、機械及び資材の現地購入に関する付加価値税を含む租税及び課徴金を免除する。

モンゴルとの技術協力協定

Article VII

1. (1) In case JICA provides the Government of Mongolia with equipment, machinery and materials, the Government of Mongolia shall exempt such equipment, machinery and materials from consular fees, taxes including customs duties and fiscal charges, as well as from the requirements of obtaining import license and certificate of foreign exchange coverage, in respect of the importation. The equipment, machinery and materials mentioned above shall become the property of the Government of Mongolia upon being delivered c.i.f. at the port of the disembarkation to competent authorities of the Government of Mongolia.
 - (2) In case JICA provides the Government of Mongolia with equipment, machinery and materials, the Government of Mongolia shall exempt such equipment, machinery and materials from taxes including value added tax and fiscal charges in respect of the local purchase.
 - (3) The equipment, machinery and materials mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) and (2) shall be utilized for the purpose specified in the arrangements referred to in Article II of this Agreement unless otherwise agreed upon between the competent authorities of the two Governments.
 - (4) The expenses for the transportation within Mongolia of the equipment, machinery and materials mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) and (2) and the expenses for their replacement, maintenance and repair shall be borne by the Government of Mongolia.
2. (1) The equipment, machinery and materials, prepared by JICA, necessary for the performance of the duties of the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and members of the Missions shall remain the property of JICA unless otherwise agreed upon between the competent authorities of the two Governments.
 - (2) The Government of Mongolia shall exempt the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and members of the Missions from consular fees, taxes including customs duties and fiscal charges, as well as from the requirements of obtaining import license and certificate of foreign exchange coverage, in respect of the importation of the equipment, machinery and materials mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).
 - (3) The Government of Mongolia shall exempt the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and members of the Missions from taxes including value added tax and fiscal charges in

モンゴルとの技術協力協定

第八条

モンゴル国政府は、その指定する機関を通じ、専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の構成員と緊密に連絡を保つものとする。

第九条

1 モンゴル国政府は、JICAがモンゴル国においてJICAの海外事務所（以下「事務所」という。）を維持することを認め、また、日本国から派遣されこの協定に基づく技術協力計画の事業に関連してJICAにより与えられる任務をモンゴル国において遂行する駐在員及び職員（以下、それぞれ「駐在員」及び「職員」という。）を受け入れる。

2 モンゴル国政府は、次の措置をとる。

(1) (a) 駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族に対し、国外から送金される給与及び手当に対して又はこれらに関連して課される所得税を含む租税及び課徴金を免除すること。

(b) 駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族に対し、次のものの輸入に関し、領事手数料、関税を含む租税及び課徴金並びに輸入許可証及び為替証明書の取得要件を免除すること。

- (i) 携帯荷物
- (ii) 身回品、家財及び消費財

(iii) モンゴル国に派遣される駐在員一名につき一台、職員一名につき一台、駐在員の家族につき一台及び職員の家族につき一台の自動車

(c) モンゴル国に自動車を輸入しない駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族に対し、当該駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族が自動車を現地購入する場合には、駐在員一名につき一台、職員一名につき一台、駐在員の家族につき一台及び職員の家族につき一台の自動車に対して課される付加価値税を含む租税及び課

respect of the local purchase of the equipment, machinery and materials mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).

Article VIII

The Government of Mongolia shall maintain close contact, through organizations designated by it, with the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and members of the Missions.

Article IX

1. The Government of Mongolia shall admit JICA to maintain an overseas office of JICA in Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as the "Office") and shall accept a resident representative and his/her staff to be dispatched from Japan (hereinafter referred to as the "Representative" and the "Staff" respectively) who perform the duties to be assigned to them by JICA relative to the technical cooperation programs under this Agreement in Mongolia.

2. The Government of Mongolia shall:

(1) (a) exempt the Representative, the Staff and their families from taxes including income tax and fiscal charges imposed on or in connection with salaries and any allowances remitted to them from abroad;

(b) exempt the Representative, the Staff and their families from consular fees, taxes including customs duties and fiscal charges, as well as from the requirements of obtaining import license and certificate of foreign exchange coverage, in respect of the importation of:

- (i) luggage;
- (ii) personal effects, household effects and consumer goods; and

(iii) one motor vehicle per Representative, per Staff, per family of the Representative and per that of the Staff assigned to stay in Mongolia;

(c) exempt the Representative, the Staff and their families who do not import any motor vehicle into Mongolia from taxes including value added tax and fiscal charges in respect of the local purchase of one motor vehicle per Representative, per

徴金を免除する¹⁾。

(d) 駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族に対し、(b)(ii)及び(c)にいう自動車の登録料を免除する¹⁾。

(e) 駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族に対し、その任期中、モンゴル国に入国し、同国から出国し及び同国に滞在する²⁾ことを許可し、外国人登録要件に係る手続に便宜を与え、かつ、領事手数料を免除する¹⁾。

(f) 駐在員及び職員に対し、身分証明書並びに専門家、シニア海外ボランティア及び調査団の構成員を送迎するために空港及び海港に出国手続地点を越えて入るための特別通行証を発行する¹⁾。

(g) 駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族に対し、自動車運転免許証の取得のための便宜を与える¹⁾。

(h) 駐在員及び職員に対し、その任務遂行に必要なその他の措置をとる¹⁾。

(2)(a) 事務所に対し、事務所の活動に必要な設備、機械、自動車及び資材の輸入に関して、領事手数料、関税を含む租税及び課徴金並びに輸入許可証及び為替証明書の取得要件を免除する¹⁾。

(b) 事務所に対し、事務所の任務に必要な設備、機械、自動車及び資材を現地購入する場合に課される付加価値税を含む租税及び課徴金を免除すること。

(c) 事務所に対し、事務所の経費であつて国外から送金されるものに対して、又はこれに関連して課される所得税を含む租税及び課徴金を免除する¹⁾。

3 2にいう自動車はその後モンゴル国国内において関税を含む租税の免除又は同様の特権を有しない個人又は団体に売却又は譲渡される場合には、当該自動車に係るそれらの租税は支払われなければならない²⁾。

Staff, per family of the Representative and per that of the Staff;

(d) exempt the Representative, the Staff and their families from the registration fee of the motor vehicles mentioned in (b)(iii) and (c);

(e) permit the Representative, the Staff and their families to enter, leave and sojourn in Mongolia for the duration of their assignment therein, offer them the convenience for procedures of alien registration requirements, and exempt them from consular fees;

(f) issue identification cards and special passes to the Representative and the Staff to enter airport/seaport beyond passport control point to receive and send off the Experts, the Senior Volunteers and members of the Missions;

(g) offer the Representative, the Staff and their families the convenience for acquisition of car driving license; and

(h) carry out other measures necessary for the performance of the duties of the Representative and the Staff;

(2)(a) exempt the Office from consular fees, taxes including customs duties and fiscal charges, as well as from the requirements of obtaining import license and certificate of foreign exchange coverage, in respect of the importation of the equipment, machinery, motor vehicles and materials necessary for activities of the Office;

(b) exempt the Office from taxes including value added tax and fiscal charges in respect of the local purchase of the equipment, machinery, motor vehicles and materials necessary for the functions of the Office; and

(c) exempt the Office from taxes including income tax and fiscal charges imposed on or in connection with office expenses remitted from abroad.

3. The motor vehicles mentioned in paragraph 2 shall be subject to payment of taxes including customs duties if they are subsequently sold or transferred within Mongolia to individuals or organizations not entitled to exemption from such taxes or similar privileges.

モンゴルとの技術協力協定

4 モンゴル国政府は、駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族並びに事務所に對し、モンゴル国において同様の任務を遂行している第三国又は國際機關の駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族並びに事務所に与えられてゐるものより不利でない特權、免除及び便宜を与える。

第十条

モンゴル国政府は、モンゴル国に滞在する専門家、シニア海外ボランティア、調査団の構成員、駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族の安全を確保するために必要な措置をとる。

第十一条

日本国政府及びモンゴル国政府は、この協定から又はそれに關連して生ずるいかなる事項についても相互に協議する。

第十二条

1 この協定の規定は、この協定が効力を生じた後、この協定が効力を生ずる前に開始した個別の技術協力計画にも適用され、また、当該計画に關連するモンゴル国に滞在中の専門家、シニア海外ボランティア、調査団の構成員、駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族並びに設備、機械及び資材にも適用される。

2 この協定の終了は、両政府間の相互の同意により別段の決定が行われる場合を除くほか、実施中の個別の技術協力計画が完了する日までの間当該計画に影響を与えるものではなく、また、当該計画に關する任務を遂行するためにモンゴル国に滞在中の専門家、シニア海外ボランティア、調査団の構成員、駐在員、職員及びそれらの家族に對して与えられる特權、免除及び便宜に影響を与えるものではない。

第十三条

1 この協定は、署名の日に効力を生ずる。

2 この協定は、一年間効力を有するものとし、いずれか一方の政府が他方の政府に對し少なくとも六箇月の予告をもつて協定を終了せしめる意思を書面により通告しない限り、毎年自動的に一年ずつ更新される。

効力発生
及び終了

日本専
門家の
安全の
確保
協
議
個別の技
術協力計
画との関
係

4. The Government of Mongolia shall accord the Representative, the Staff and their families as well as the Office such privileges, exemptions and benefits as are no less favorable than those accorded to representatives, staff and their families as well as offices of any third country or of any international organization performing a similar mission in Mongolia.

Article X

The Government of Mongolia shall take necessary measures to ensure security of the Experts, the Senior Volunteers, members of the Missions, the Representative, the Staff and their families staying in Mongolia.

Article XI

The Government of Japan and the Government of Mongolia shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with this Agreement.

Article XII

1. The provisions of this Agreement shall also apply, after the entering into force of this Agreement, to the specific technical cooperation programs which have commenced prior to the entering into force of this Agreement, and to the Experts, the Senior Volunteers, members of the Missions, the Representative, the Staff and their families staying in Mongolia as well as to the equipment, machinery and materials related to the said programs.

2. The termination of this Agreement shall neither affect the specific technical cooperation programs being carried out until the date of the completion of the said programs, unless otherwise decided upon by mutual consent between the two Governments, nor affect the privileges, exemptions and benefits accorded to the Experts, the Senior Volunteers, members of the Missions, the Representative, the Staff and their families staying in Mongolia for the performance of their duties in connection with the said programs.

Article XIII

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the signature thereof.

2. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of one year, and shall be automatically renewed every year for another period of one year each, unless either Government

以上の証拠として、下名は、正当に委任を受けてこの協定に署名した。

二千三年十一月五日に東京で、英語により本書二通を作成した。

日本国政府のために

川口順子

モンゴル国政府のために

ロブサンギーン・エルデネチヨローン

has given to the other Government at least six months' written advance notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate in English at Tokyo on December 5, 2003.

For the Government
of Japan:

(Signed) Yoriko Kawaguchi

For the Government
of Mongolia:

(Signed) Iyvsanglin
Erdenechuluun