



Technical Assistance Report

PUBLIC

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Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)
April 2023

Mongolia: Strengthening Food Security Post-COVID-19 and Global Food and Fertilizer Price Crises

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 11 April 2023)

Currency unit	–	togrog (MNT)
MNT1.00	=	\$0.00028
\$1.00	=	MNT3,505

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
COVID-19	–	coronavirus disease
JFPR	–	Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific
MOFALI	–	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to United States dollars.

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KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 56254-001	
Project Name	Strengthening Food Security Post-COVID-19 and Global Food and Fertilizer Price Crises	Department/Division	EARD/EAER
Nature of Activity	Capacity Development	Executing Agency	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry (MOFALI)
Modality	Regular		
Country	Mongolia		
2. Sector		ADB Financing (\$ million)	
Subsector(s)		Total	0.000
3. Operational Priorities		Climate Change Information	
✓ OP1: Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities		GHG Reductions (tons per annum)	0
✓ OP5: Promoting rural development and food security		Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
✓ OP6: Strengthening governance and institutional capacity			
		ADB Financing	
		Adaptation (\$ million)	0.000
		Mitigation (\$ million)	0.000
		Cofinancing	
		Adaptation (\$ million)	0.000
		Mitigation (\$ million)	0.000
Sustainable Development Goals		Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	
SDG 1.5		No gender elements (NGE)	✓
SDG 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.c			
SDG 8.2, 8.4			
SDG 9.3			
SDG 10.2			
SDG 10.2			
4. Risk Categorization Complex		Poverty Targeting	
		General Intervention on Poverty	✓
5. Safeguard Categorization Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply			
6. Financing			
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)	
ADB		0.000	
None		0.000	
Cofinancing		2.000	
Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (Full ADB Administration)		2.000	
Counterpart		0.000	
None		0.000	
Total		2.000	
Currency of Financing: US Dollar			

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will strengthen post-coronavirus disease (COVID-19) food security and global food and fertilizer price crises in Mongolia. The TA will enhance Mongolia's institutional capacity to respond to food insecurity risks by developing an integrated food security information and response system, and support institutional reforms to develop modern and resilient food supply chains. In addition, the TA will prepare an investment strategy to strengthen food supply chain logistics.

2. Ensuring a resilient recovery from COVID-19 is a priority agenda for both the Government of Mongolia and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The TA will support the implementation of the National Movement on Food Security and Food Safety launched in 2022.¹ Support to food security is aligned with strategic priority 3 on sustainable agribusiness under the country partnership strategy for Mongolia, 2021–2024, to support its recovery from COVID-19.² The TA is aligned with ADB's Strategy 2030³ and its operational priority on promoting rural development and food security.⁴ The TA also supports ADB's plan to provide at least \$14 billion from 2022 to 2025 to a comprehensive support program to ease the worsening food crisis in Asia and the Pacific and improve long-term food security.⁵

II. ISSUES

3. Mongolian consumers are experiencing rising food prices and limited availability of fresh foods and processed products. Food price inflation accelerated to 23% in August 2022 from 8.1% in March 2021. High fuel prices, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and limited crossing of trucks at the People's Republic of China border continue to threaten Mongolia's food security.⁶ Even before the pandemic, nearly 40% of Mongolia's population (about 1.3 million people) could not afford a healthy diet. Reduced access to a healthy and nutritious diet can exacerbate the double burden of malnutrition, characterized by the coexistence of increasing obesity and persistent undernutrition. The COVID-19 pandemic and the sharp increase in world food and fertilizer prices revealed the vulnerabilities of Mongolia's food supply chains. Building a resilient food supply chain is a priority for Mongolia to strengthen the country's food security. Considering the high priority on food security and food safety, the government announced a national movement on food security and food safety to scale up government actions to strengthen resilience to food insecurity risks, following a parliamentary resolution.⁷

4. The rapid and coordinated response to evolving food security risks was hampered by the lack of an integrated food security information system. Despite government investment in a database to track food prices along with food supply chains and food import, distribution, and storage, the insufficient coordination and information sharing among different ministries and the lack of interoperability of information technology systems constrained government actions to ensure stable food supply across Mongolia.

¹ Government of Mongolia. 2022. *The National Movement on Food Security and Food Safety*. Ulaanbaatar.

² ADB. 2021. [Country Partnership Strategy: Mongolia, 2021–2024—Laying Resilient Foundations for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth](#). Manila.

³ ADB. 2018. [Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific](#). Manila.

⁴ The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 9 January 2023.

⁵ ADB. 2022. [ADB Plans \\$14 Billion to Ease Food Crisis, Promote Long-Term Food Security in Asia and the Pacific](#). 27 September.

⁶ Mongolia is highly dependent on food and fertilizer imports. According to the National Statistics Office, 97% of fruits and poultry meat was imported, followed by dairy products and vegetables (40%) and flour products (35%) in 2020.

⁷ Resolution No.36 dated 17 June 2022 on Measures to be Taken for Food Security and Food Safety.

5. Inadequate institutional capacity to develop modern and resilient food supply chains is another major constraint for Mongolia in ensuring the supply of quality and safe food to consumers. The dominance of an informal marketing system, in particular livestock chains, is making it difficult to achieve quality-differentiated prices and acceptable animal traceability, health inspection, and registration. The transition to improved productivity and a more quality driven sector for export markets requires formal market institutions, where herders can obtain fair and transparent prices, and where food safety can be ensured. The lack of technical standards for safe food production and grading system are major institutional constraints for price discovery and commodity standardization in food supply chains. Another major bottleneck in Mongolia's food supply chains is a shortage of working capital for food processing and marketing actors. A credit facility for small and medium-sized enterprises is needed to provide enough cash for companies, including local retailers, to build up inventories of raw materials and necessary inputs to afford the purchase of food inventories despite rising product and transport costs. A shortage of human capital supporting the transition to improved productivity and more quality driven food supply chains is another bottleneck in building modern and resilient food supply chains.

6. ADB's TA on managing the risk of food security during the COVID-19 pandemic found that weak domestic logistics infrastructure remains a constraint for many local communities to connect to markets which caused the disruption of food supply during the pandemic.⁸ The official state reserves include wheat, flour, meat, milk, and drinking water. However, limited local storage facilities make it difficult to stockpile products, leading to food losses and increased food prices. Increased storage capacity in partnership with the private sector could mitigate logistical and transport issues when producers face challenges bringing their products, especially fresh produce, to market. Investment in modern collection capacity near producer nodes will be critical. Moreover, disruption to food imports from the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation indicates that border procedures need to be improved to facilitate movement and avoid long waiting periods for the delivery of perishable food. Further development of digital processes could assist in overcoming delays at the borders and regulate who can enter with what into the country.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

7. The TA is aligned with the following impact: Mongolia's food security and food safety enhanced (footnote 1). It will strengthen food security following COVID-19 and the global food and fertilizer price crises in Mongolia. The TA will have the following outcome: resilience strategy and management of food insecurity risks improved.⁹ It will have three outputs: (i) integrated food security information and response system established, (ii) institutional capacity to develop modern and resilient food supply chains strengthened, and (iii) a draft comprehensive investment strategy to strengthen food supply chain logistics prepared.¹⁰ The TA will benefit from and contribute to cross-country knowledge sharing through the Cooperation Framework for Agricultural Development and Food Security in the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation endorsed in November 2022.

⁸ ADB. 2020. [Technical Assistance Report to Mongolia for Managing the Risks of Food Insecurity in Mongolia during the COVID-19 Crisis](#). Manila.

⁹ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

¹⁰ Outputs 1 and 2 will use an integrated statistical database developed with this TA through ADB. [Mongolia: The Government's Integrated Database Development and Management](#); and a pilot livestock management information system and animal health information system developed through ADB. [Mongolia: Capacity Building for Food Safety and Traceability](#) as a potential source of an integrated food security information and response system.

B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

8. **Output 1: Integrated food security information and response system established.**

This output will support the improved capacity of the government to respond to food insecurity risks by developing an integrated food security information system and an effective policy coordination mechanism. This output will first review the food security information system and policy coordination mechanism at different levels of government through consultation workshops at both the national and *aimag* (province) levels. It will then develop an integrated information technology system to monitor food security and food safety throughout food supply chains. Special attention will be given to designing a sustainable food security information system, which will be updated and maintained after project completion. Based on the review of the policy coordination mechanism, this output will prepare a draft guideline for an effective policy coordination mechanism in response to food insecurity risks at different levels of government. This output will organize a series of capacity development workshops at the national, *aimag*, and *soum* (district) levels to operationalize an integrated information technology system to monitor food security and food safety throughout food supply chains as well as an effective policy coordination mechanism at different levels of government.

9. **Output 2: Institutional capacity to develop modern and resilient food supply chains strengthened.**

Developing coherent and enabling institutions is key to developing modern and resilient food supply chains through the enhanced role of the private sector. Building on the vulnerability assessment of food supply chains performed under the ongoing TA on managing the risk of food security during the COVID-19 pandemic, this output will prepare a comprehensive action plan for the government's institutional capacity building to develop modern and resilient food supply chains—including strengthening policies and regulations, the financing framework, and the stakeholders' capacity development plan. This output will organize consultation workshops among stakeholders, including civil society organizations at the national and *aimag* levels to validate the draft action plan. Pilot-testing of proposed actions will be organized at selected *soums* to identify obstacles to their implementation. Following the action plan, this output will help the government prepare a new policy, regulation, and financing scheme to improve the capacity of underdeveloped institutions to handle efficient and resilient food supply chains. This will include the preparation of (i) a draft technical guideline incorporating national and international lessons on Good Agriculture Practice and food safety standards; (ii) draft legal, tax, and financial mechanisms to strengthen price discovery and commodity standardization; (iii) draft legal, tax, and financial mechanisms to support the formation of a local food industry cluster, which will serve as a local hub for food processing, packaging, and marketing; and (iv) draft legal, tax, and financial mechanisms to foster human capital to develop modern and resilient food supply chains. This output will organize capacity building events and a public awareness campaign at the national and *aimag* levels for the government and private sector to implement a new policy, regulation, and financing scheme to develop efficient and resilient food supply chains.

10. **Output 3: Draft comprehensive investment strategy to strengthen food supply chain logistics prepared.**

Strengthening domestic logistics infrastructure requires the scaling up of investment in the public and private sectors and in public-private partnerships. This output will prepare a report on diagnostic mapping of public and private investment opportunities to implement the government food security and food safety plan to strengthen food supply chain logistics. An organizational platform of public and private partnership will be launched to coordinate the investment to strengthen food supply chain logistics, including the discussion of the draft diagnostic mapping. Based on the diagnostic mapping and a series of consultation workshops at the national, *aimag*, and *soum* levels, the platform will develop a draft public and private financing plan to support the implementation of the government's food security and food

safety plan and TA recommendations. This will include the preparation of an ADB loan project pipeline with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI) to strengthen food supply chain logistics.

C. Cost and Financing

11. The TA financing amount is \$2.0 million, which will be financed on a grant basis by the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR) and administered by ADB. The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2.

12. The following are ineligible items under the JFPR: (i) the purchase of vehicles, (ii) salaries for civil servants, (iii) foreign travel, (iv) scholarships or long internships, (v) the detailed engineering design, (vi) civil works and other related expenses, and (vii) items under ADB's list of ineligible items (or negative list) and prohibited investment activities list.

13. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff remuneration, office space and supplies, data and information, meeting venues, value-added tax and duty exemptions for imported goods and equipment to be procured under the TA, and other in-kind contributions.

D. Implementation Arrangements

14. ADB will administer the TA. The Environment, Natural Resources, and Agriculture Division of ADB's East Asia Department will (i) coordinate the implementation of the TA, particularly on the selection, supervision, and evaluation of the TA consultants; (ii) provision of staff to act as resource persons for workshop and knowledge dissemination activities; and (iii) coordination with the TA consultants. The TA will be implemented over 36 months, tentatively from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026.

15. The executing agency will be MOFALI, and the implementing agencies will be the Department of Policy and Planning and the Department of Food Production, Policy Development and Coordination. The implementing agencies will provide guidance and necessary inputs to consultants, such as data and relevant information, and day-to-day oversight of the TA implementation. MOFALI will form and chair a technical advisory group, including other departments and ministries, to peer-review the work of consultants.

16. Implementation arrangements are summarized in the table.

Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period ^a	April 2023–March 2026		
Executing agency	MOFALI		
Implementing agencies	Department of Policy and Planning, MOFALI Department of Food Production, Policy Development and Coordination, MOFALI		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	Firm: QCBS quality-cost ratio of 90:10	2 contracts	\$1,452,000
	Individual: Individual selection	International expertise	\$245,000

Aspects	Arrangements		
		(10 person-months)	
Procurement ^b	To be procured by consultants		
	Request for quotation	5 contracts	\$366,000
Disbursement	Disbursement of TA resources will follow ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2020, as amended from time to time).		
Asset turnover or disposal arrangement upon TA completion	Assets will be turned over to MOFALI upon completion of the TA.		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, MOFALI = Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, QCBS = quality- and cost-based selection, TA = technical assistance.

^a The implementation period starts from the expected month of commitment or signing.

^b Costs will be under a firm contract. Procurement Plan (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

Source: ADB.

17. **Consulting services.** ADB will engage consultants following the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and its associated project administration instructions and/or staff instructions, using a simplified technical proposal and the quality- and cost-based selection method. Resource persons may be invited to review the consultants' outputs and share knowledge during workshops and conferences.¹¹ Disbursements will follow ADB's *Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook* (2020, as amended from time to time).

18. **ADB's procurement.** Procurement will follow the ADB Procurement Policy and Procurement Regulations for ADB Borrowers (2017, as amended from time to time).¹²

19. **Cofinancier requirements.** The TA monitoring and reporting requirements and any changes in the implementation arrangements will follow ADB's applicable project administration instructions and staff instructions and will comply with the JFPR guidelines. Any changes to the TA scope and objectives will be discussed with the JFPR team. The TA completion report will be shared with the Government of Japan.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

20. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the Asian Development Bank administering technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$2,000,000 to Mongolia to be financed on a grant basis by the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific for Strengthening Food Security Post-COVID-19 and Global Food and Fertilizer Price Crises, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

¹¹ Terms of Reference (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

¹² Procurement Plan (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact the TA is Aligned with Mongolia's food security and food safety enhanced (National Movement on Food Security and Food Safety in Mongolia) ^a			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
<p>Outcome Resilience strategy and management of food insecurity risks improved</p>	<p>By 2027:</p> <p>a. An integrated food security information and response system functional (2022 baseline: no system) (OP 1.2.1 and OP 6.1.3)</p> <p>b. An action plan that incorporates at least 3 TA recommendations to develop modern and resilient food supply chains approved by MOFALI (2022 baseline: no action plan) (OP6.2.1)</p> <p>c. A technical guideline for developing modern and resilient food supply chains endorsed by MOFALI (2022 baseline: not applicable) (OP5.2.4)</p> <p>d. At least one investment project design developed, applying one or more solutions to strengthen food supply chain logistics proposed by TA (2022 baseline: not applicable)</p>	<p>a.–c. Government announcements, publications, and reports</p> <p>d. Government endorsement of the proposal recorded in final evaluation proceedings</p>	<p>R: Shifting government commitment in food security and food safety</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Integrated food security information and response system established</p> <p>2. Institutional capacity to develop modern and resilient food supply chains strengthened</p>	<p>By 2026:</p> <p>1a. Integrated information technology system to monitor food security and food safety throughout food supply chains developed (2022 baseline: no system)</p> <p>1b. Draft guideline for effective policy coordination mechanism to respond to food insecurity risks at different levels of government prepared (2022 baseline: no guideline)</p> <p>1c. At least 500 national and local government officials report improved knowledge and understanding of an integrated information technology system to monitor food security and food safety, and an effective policy coordination mechanism (2022 baseline: 0) (OP6.1.1)</p> <p>2a. Action plan for institutional reform to develop modern and resilient food supply chains, including strengthening of policies and regulations, financing framework, and stakeholders' capacity development plan prepared (2022 baseline: no action plan)</p>	<p>1a.–1b. TA progress reports, government announcements, and publications</p> <p>1c. Survey of participants, feedback questionnaire</p> <p>2a.–2e. TA progress and final technical reports</p>	<p>A: Availability of technical expertise and skilled consultants, and information technology systems, impacts the quality of information systems and technical guidelines</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
<p>3. Draft comprehensive investment strategy to strengthen food supply chain logistics prepared</p>	<p>2b. Technical guideline incorporating the national and international lessons on Good Agriculture Practice and food safety prepared (2022 baseline: not drafted) (OP5.2.4)</p> <p>2c. Draft legal, tax, and financial mechanism to strengthen price discovery and commodity standardization prepared (2022 baseline: not prepared)</p> <p>2d. Draft legal, tax, and financial mechanism to support the formation of local food industry cluster prepared (2022 baseline: not prepared)</p> <p>2e. Draft legal, tax, and financial mechanism to foster human capital to develop modern and resilient food supply chains prepared (2022 baseline: not prepared)</p> <p>2f. At least 800 national and local government officials and private sector stakeholders report improved knowledge and understanding of draft action plan for institutional reform to develop modern and resilient food supply chains (2022 baseline: 0) (OP6.1.1)</p> <p>3a. A report on diagnostic mapping of public and private investment opportunities to strengthen food supply chain logistics prepared (2022 baseline: no diagnostic mapping)</p> <p>3b. Organizational platform of public and private partnership to coordinate the investment to strengthen food supply chain logistics launched (2022 baseline: no platform)</p> <p>3c. Draft investment plan to guide public and private investment to strengthen food supply chain logistics prepared (2022 baseline: no strategy)</p> <p>3d. At least 500 national and local government officials and private sector stakeholders report improved knowledge and understanding of draft investment plan to guide public and private investment to strengthen food supply chain logistics (2022 baseline: 0) (OP6.1.1)</p>	<p>2f. survey of participants, feedback questionnaire</p> <p>3a.–3c. TA progress and final technical reports</p> <p>3d. Survey of participants, feedback questionnaire</p>	

Key Activities with Milestones

1. Integrated food security information and response system established

- 1.1 Review food security information system and policy coordination mechanism in response to food insecurity risks at different levels of government by month 4
- 1.2 Organize consultation workshop to discuss the feasibility of food security information system and policy coordination mechanism in response to food insecurity risks at different levels of government by month 6
- 1.3 Prepare technical design to develop an integrated information technology system to monitor food security and food safety throughout food supply chains by month 9
- 1.4 Prepare a draft guideline for effective policy coordination mechanism in response to food insecurity risks at different levels of government by month 12
- 1.5 Prepare an integrated information technology system to monitor food security and food safety throughout food supply chains by month 20
- 1.6 Organize capacity development workshops to implement an integrated information technology system to monitor food security and food safety throughout food supply chains and policy coordination mechanism in response to food insecurity risks at different levels of government by month 30

2. Institutional capacity to develop modern and resilient food supply chains strengthened

- 2.1 Prepare action plan for institutional reform to develop modern and resilient food supply chains, including strengthening policies and regulations, financing framework, and stakeholders' capacity development plan by month 5
- 2.2 Organize stakeholder consultation workshop to validate the draft action plan on the institutional and regulatory environment to enhance private sector participation in developing modern and resilient food supply chains by month 8
- 2.3 Prepare technical guideline incorporating the national and international lessons on Good Agriculture Practice by month 12
- 2.4 Prepare draft legal, tax, and financial mechanism to strengthen price discovery and commodity standardization by month 15
- 2.5 Prepare draft legal, tax, and financial mechanism to support the formation of local food industry cluster by month 18
- 2.6 Prepare draft legal, tax, and financial mechanism to foster human capital to develop modern and resilient food supply chains by month 21
- 2.7 Organize capacity building events to enhance stakeholder capacity to support modern and resilient food supply chains by month 30

3. Draft comprehensive investment strategy to strengthen food supply chain logistics prepared

- 3.1 Prepare a diagnostic mapping of public and private investment opportunities to implement the government food security and food safety plan to strengthen food supply chain logistics by month 8
- 3.2 Launch an organizational platform of public and private partnership to coordinate the investment to strengthen food supply chain logistics and discuss a diagnostic mapping by month 12
- 3.3 Organize stakeholder consultation and capacity building events to validate the diagnostic mapping and develop a public and private financing plan, and enhance stakeholder capacity to implement the government food security and food safety plan and TA recommendations by month 16
- 3.4 Prepare MOFALI–ADB loan project framework based on TA recommendations for strengthening food supply chain logistics by month 24

Inputs

Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific: \$2,000,000

Note: The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff remuneration, office space and supplies, data and information, meeting venues, value-added tax and duty exemptions for imported goods and equipment to be procured under the TA, and other in-kind contributions.

A = assumption; ADB = Asian Development Bank; MOFALI = Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry; OP = operational priority; R = risk; TA = technical assistance.

^a Government of Mongolia. 2022. *The National Movement on Food Security and Food Safety*. Ulaanbaatar.

Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities:

The expected values and methodological details for all OP indicators to which this TA will contribute results are detailed in the Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3). In addition to the OP indicators tagged in the design and monitoring framework, this TA will contribute results for OP5.1.4 Rural economic hubs supported (number).

Source: ADB.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	209.0
ii. National consultants	473.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	56.0
ii. Goods (rental and/or purchase) ^b	366.0
iii. Surveys	150.0
iv. Training, seminars, and conferences	369.0
v. Reports and communications	25.0
vi. Miscellaneous administration and support costs ^c	50.0
2. Training, seminars, workshops, forum, and conferences	
a. Facilitators	67.5
b. Travel cost of staff acting as a resource person	20.0
3. Contingencies	214.5
Total	2,000.0

Note: The technical assistance (TA) is estimated to cost \$2,100,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be financed on a grant basis by the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific as presented in the table. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff remuneration, office space and supplies, data and information, meeting venues, value-added tax and duty exemptions for imported foods and equipment to be procured under the TA, and other in-kind contributions. The value of the government contribution is estimated to account for 5% of the total TA cost.

^a Administered by the Asian Development Bank.

^b Equipment will be handed over to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry upon completion of the TA. The procurement plan can be accessed from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3.

^c Costs may include office supplies, editing, printing, translation, and administration assistants.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=56254-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants
2. Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
3. Procurement Plan