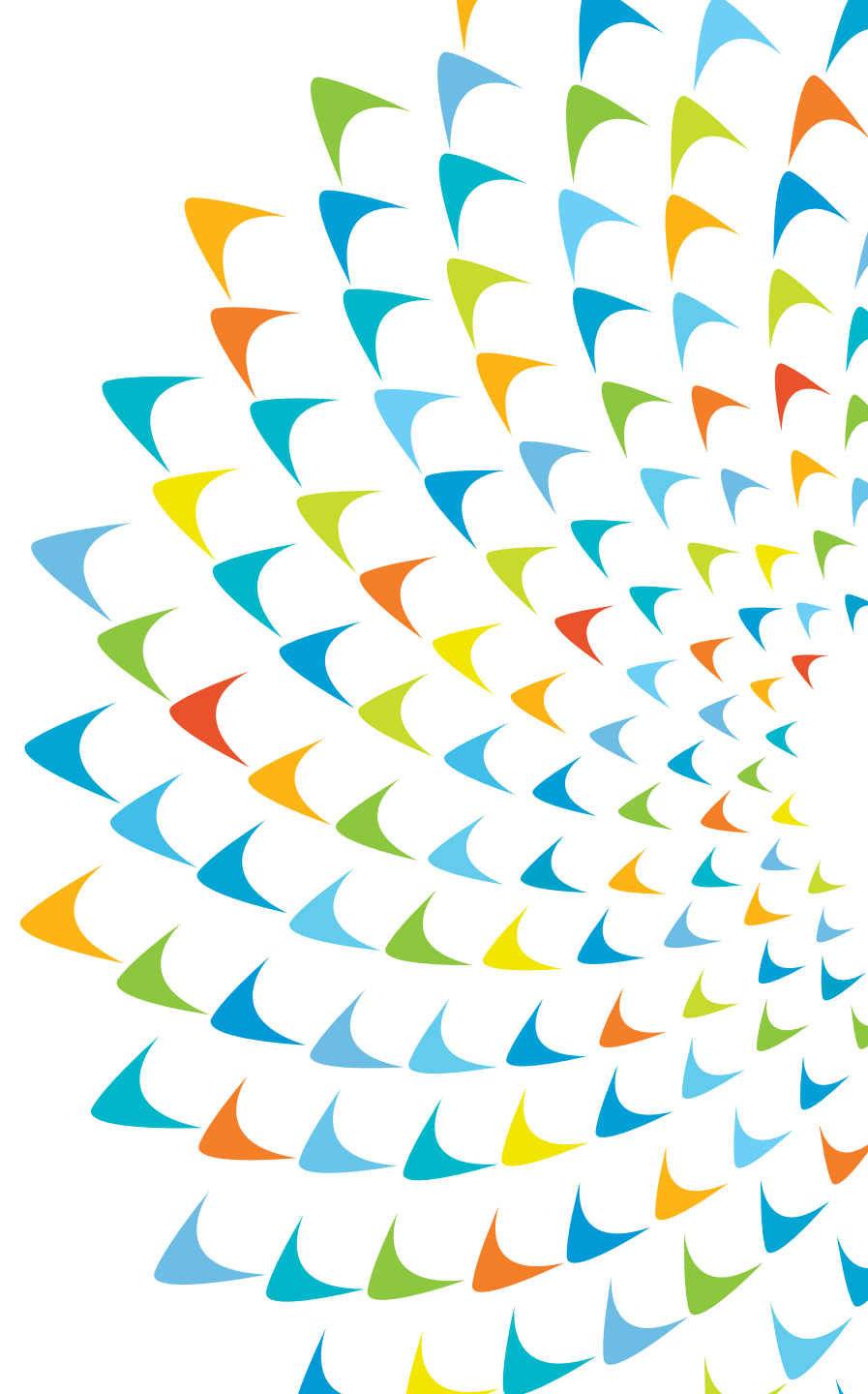




Mongolia: Border Efficiency for Sustainable Trade (BEST) Project





Scope

Output 1: Physical infrastructure and border facilities at selected 3 border crossing points (BCPs) upgraded.

1. Upgrade BCP facilities, build staff housing and expand passenger and cargo lanes (climate resilient, gender-friendly)
2. Install supporting infrastructure including water, energy, and communications;
3. Install modern border inspection equipment;

Output 2: Trade and border management systems integrated.

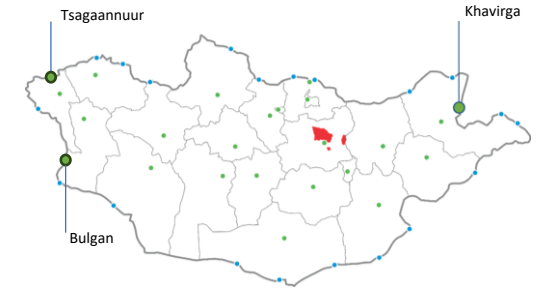
1. Implement additional modules for the national single window (NSW) platform (following from phase 1 under ongoing Regional Improvement of Border Services).
 - Mongolia's trade facilitation score is 50.5%, with scores of 40.7% for paperless trade and 16.7% for cross-border paperless trade in 2023.
2. Operational guidelines, staff training to accelerate seamless and paperless procedures.

Output 3: Health-related systems and capacity for surveillance and control of communicable diseases at the borders enhanced. (\$5 million grant)

1. One-health facilities at selected BCPs.
2. Awareness and capacity building of border officials and community on One-Health approach.

Sector loan: upgrade at least 3 BCPs

- Resilience to climate change and disasters
- Resilience to other external shocks - health
- BCP selection criteria:
 - Technical
 - Modern and smart design that supports less human interaction
 - Climate adaptation and mitigation measures
 - Paris Agreement Alignment
 - Economic feasibility (economic internal rate of return (EIRR) >8%)
 - Environment and Social safeguards – no category A (significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented.)
 - Gender – must incorporate Gender Action Plan





Challenges

- Climate Adaptation and Resilience
 - Flooding and wildfires
 - Permafrost melt and subsidence
 - Water scarcity
- Climate Mitigation
 - Sustainable heating and energy source
 - Future proofing against changes in vehicle fleet composition (energy a significant challenge)
- Design alignment
 - Changes in neighboring crossing point alignment
 - Agreement on hours of operation with neighboring countries
- One Health (collaborative transdisciplinary approach to optimize health of people, animals and ecosystems)
 - Data sharing across health, agriculture, customs, border security, disaster response
 - Requires legal, operational procedures- collaboration and updated
- Sexual Exploitation and Harassment (SEAH)
 - High risk of SEAH in border areas, both during construction and operation
- For Paris Agreement Alignment: Coal cannot be the major commodity moving through the BCP by volume, or economic value. Increasing coal trade cannot be the primary purpose for the required upgrades.
- Modern technology and BCP design requires changes to operational procedures and processes. Need buy in from stakeholders at all levels.
- BCP purpose and planning for resilient supply chains – a plan is needed.



Opportunities

- Improved sector coordination and efficiency:
 - Data-sharing mechanism between national border control agencies
 - NSW systems to accelerate seamless and paperless border crossing procedures.
 - Eliminate unnecessary inspections and minimize physical infrastructure through digitalization
- Improving resilience to external shocks, including climate-related hazards and pandemics.
 - Fit-for-purpose health, sanitary, and phytosanitary measures; effective risk management; and a coordinated One Health approach with aligned work and surveillance plans at the borders
 - Designs that incorporate climate adaptation and resilience measures, as well as energy efficiency, for sustainable border operations
 - Developing a border management strategy and operational guidelines to ensure appropriate operational redundancy and resilience
 - Developing a working-level disaster and emergency response plan for Mongolia's BCPs



ADB

Thank you.

