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| <b>Sub-program<br/>(Target Priority Area)</b>               | 1. Strengthening of Governance toward the Realization of a Sound Macroeconomy   |
| <b>Component (CP)<br/>(Development Issues)</b>              | <b>1-2-1 (A). Strengthening Governance (Public Policy)</b>  |
| <b>Expected<br/>Research Areas</b>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil Servants' HR Policy</li> <li>- E-Governance</li> <li>- Rural Development</li> <li>- Regional Development</li> <li>- Population Policy / Urban Decentralization</li> <li>- Social Welfare Governance</li> <li>- Social Security Governance</li> <li>- Health Policy</li> <li>- Education Policy</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Accepting University</b>                                 | <p><b>Meiji University</b> (Acceptable number of seats: 2)<br/> GS of Governance Studies<br/> Major in Governance Studies (Public Policy, International Development Policy, Community Planning and Management)<br/> - Master of Public Policy</p>   |
| <b>Background and<br/>Needs</b>                             | <p>Mongolia ranks 180th out of 110 in the Corruption Perception Index ranking (as of 2021), almost unchanged from 111th the previous year. In order to improve this situation, the Mongolian government has been advocating efforts to improve the efficiency and transparency of government services through policies such as Vision 2050 and the New Recovery Policy. Specifically, it aims to address transparency and efficiency in public office as a major pillar, and since digitization is indispensable for improving government transparency, it is promoting e-government (E-Mongolia) initiatives in reference to Estonia.</p> <p>Along with ICT system and data linkage among ministries and agencies, there is also a need to improve the capacity of government officials and digital literacy to promote the use of E-Mongolia by the public.</p> <p>Regarding the civil service system, frequent reorganization of government organizations and low retention of civil servants have had a negative impact on administrative services. In Mongolia, when new ministers take office due to change of government, etc., there are often drastic changes not only in state secretaries and heads of department level, but also in personnel changes at heads of division level, which tends to undermine policy continuity. To address these issues, a Civil Service Law has been enacted (2019), which attempts to develop and retain personnel over the long term.</p> <p>The economy has been hit hard by the COVID-19 expansion and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and while there is a need to improve the investment environment, there is a more pressing need to develop human resources for administrative officials to implement public works projects properly and efficiently and to improve their functions as administrative organizations (including anti-corruption measures).</p> |
| <b>Examples of<br/>research plan titles<br/>in the past</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Effect of Smart City Developments on Improving Administrative Capacities</li> <li>-The Influencing Factors on Public Officials' Satisfaction in Statistical Training: Trainees' Perception</li> <li>-Impact of Demographic Dividend on Economic Growth</li> <li>-The Impact of Digitalization on Government Processes</li> <li>-Reforms of Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer System and Revenue Disparity Among Local Governments</li> </ul>  |