



# **UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2017 - 2021**

**MONGOLIA**



## Declaration of Commitment

We, the Government of Mongolia and the United Nations Country Team in Mongolia, pledge to foster cooperation, coordination and partnership, in order to implement this United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as a means to support national priorities articulated in Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

### ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA



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**H.E. Mr. Bayarbaatar BOLOR**  
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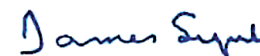
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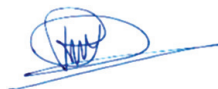
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# MAP OF MONGOLIA

RUSSIAN FEDERATION



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



## Executive Summary

The United Nations System in Mongolia has been working with the Government of Mongolia (GoM) for more than five decades to boost the country's development. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 for Mongolia has been designed as an integrated programme that fosters cooperation, enhanced coordination and strengthened partnerships, in support of efforts to attain the **"Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision – 2030"**.

A rigorous process of analysis and strategic prioritization has led to the development of this UNDAF. The UN conducted a highly consultative development process involving the GoM, the UN system, civil society and development partners working in Mongolia. The progress achieved by Mongolia in responding to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), other internationally agreed development and human rights standards and treaties, the development challenges that presently face this Middle Income Country (MIC) and the commitments made by the GoM to localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were taken into account in the process. An independent evaluation of the 2012-



2016 UNDAF was conducted and the lessons learned informed the development of this document. A three stage country gap analysis<sup>1</sup> was conducted to inform the prioritization exercise commenced in July 2015. This analysis was designed to incorporate a specific equity focus using a determinant framework. The UN also completed a capacity assessment to gauge capacities available for the implementation of this UNDAF.

**The UNDAF is built on this analytical process and demonstrates a strategic focus supporting the graduation of Mongolia to upper MIC status through broad collective results centered on the SDGs:**

- (1) Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources;
- (2) Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services; and
- (3) Fostering voice and strengthening accountability.

<sup>1</sup> The UN in Mongolia conducted a three stage country gap analysis to inform the prioritization detailed in this document. The three stages (further details can be found in the "Country Gap Analysis" document) were: 1) situational analysis of the socio-economic inequalities and the identification of vulnerable groups in Mongolia; and the development of 12 thematic papers; 2) identification of the gaps in existing analytical and policy processes; convening of two-day workshop to discuss the key gap determinants relating to the 12 thematic areas; and 3) development of a set of resilience-based policy recommendations linked to the thematic areas.

## Outcome Area 1 – Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources.

*Outcome statement: By 2021, poor and vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks, and benefit from inclusive growth and a healthy ecosystem.*

The UN has identified the importance of increasing resilience of poor and vulnerable people to mitigate shocks whether they be natural or man-made. It is anticipated that under this Outcome, communities and individuals will better deal with environmental and economic hardships. Communities and individuals will also enjoy more inclusive growth resulting from more and better jobs in a more diversified economy.

### Outcome 1 will focus on delivering the following four main results:

1. Development visions, strategies and plans that integrate the SDGs and are focused on poverty reduction, inclusive growth, economic diversification and resilience at the national and local level (including supporting evidenced based policy making, and collecting and analyzing sex- and other types of disaggregated data to inform impact analysis of these policies on specific population groups);
2. People based climate change adaption and mitigation approaches tailored to the Mongolian context including national green economy strategies that generate new jobs and skills, promote clean technologies, and reduce environmental risks and poverty (in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, mining, industry);
3. Protection of ecosystem services that support the livelihoods of the rural poor and vulnerable; and
4. Resilient communities able to mitigate disaster risks.

## Outcome Area 2 – Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services.

*Outcome statement: By 2021, the poor and vulnerable population benefit from better social protection and are able to increasingly utilize quality and equitable basic social services, with a special focus on water, sanitation and hygiene.*

The UN has identified strong social protection systems and equitable access to quality social services including water, sanitation, hygiene, health and education as key drivers for the full realization of the SDGs and the objective of the global goals of 'leaving no one behind'. For real change to occur in the universality of access to these services, a multi-dimensional/multi-layered approach with existing and new partners, challenging the status quo and taking implementation and policy risks will be needed.

### Outcome 2 will focus on delivering the following five main results:

1. Improved WASH in selected peri-urban areas and soums, through equitable access to appropriate labor-intensive technology to improved water and sanitation facilities; supported by an improved enabling environment, evidence base and social awareness;
2. Strengthened health system to improve health status of poor and vulnerable in urban/peri-urban/rural areas; ensure equitable access to quality health care provided by priority health programs; and promote evidence-based policy and decision making in partnership with national institutions;
3. Improved basic education quality, increased access to early childhood development (ECD) and lifelong education in selected peri-urban areas and soums;
4. An efficient and effective social protection system and floor for all and substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; and
5. Improved food and nutrition security (support healthy food/diet environment, reduce double burden of malnutrition, strengthen food and nutrition surveillance system and services).



### Outcome Area 3 – Fostering voice and strengthening accountability.

**Outcome statement:** By 2021, governing institutions are more responsive and accountable to people, while ensuring effective participation of young persons and realization of the rights of all, especially the poor and marginalized.

This Outcome is multifaceted and strongly anchored in the SDG agenda, ensuring that all the peoples of Mongolia benefit from sustainable development and that the poor and marginalized are reached first. The UN, in partnership with the GoM and other development partners, will work towards the informed participation of the poor and marginalized in the sustainable development agenda while building greater trust in government institutions, and ensuring the representation and meaningful participation of women and young people in policy and decision making.

The UN will support Mongolia's democratic institutions to deliver services with mutual accountability and greater transparency, leading to a more inclusive society where human rights are promoted, protected and realized.

#### Outcome 3 will focus on delivering the following three main results:

1. Improved normative protection mechanisms (revisions of laws in accordance with international standards) and monitoring mechanisms are in place or strengthened for the protection of human rights especially of the poor and marginalized;
2. Increased representation and meaningful participation of women and young people (up to 34 years) at a decision-making level (members of parliament, ministers, state secretaries, local governors and local representatives); and
3. Youth networks and organizations strengthened and effectively participating in expressing their voices as an equal partner.

This UNDAF also sets out management and operational arrangements that detail “business not as usual” for the UN in Mongolia's Upper Middle Income Country (MIC) context.





# I. Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision

Mongolia achieved Upper MIC status in 2015 but the country is experiencing volatile economic growth, uneven development progress and persisting disparities between regions and population groups.

Mongolia has articulated its development vision in “Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030”, (the Vision 2030), which was approved by Parliament in February 2016. Developed during the same period as this UNDAF, strong efforts were made by the UN in Mongolia to ensure that the priority work within the UNDAF aligned with Mongolia’s vision for sustainable development.

The Vision 2030 states:

**“by 2030, Mongolia aspires to be amongst the leading middle-income countries based on per capita income. It hopes 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”<sup>2</sup>.**



<sup>2</sup> Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030, Parliament of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 2016 (unauthorized translation from Mongolian prepared by the Parliament Secretariat)

Further, the document states **“Mongolia would achieve the following through implementation of the Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030”:**

1. Increase its GNI per capita to USD 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 6.6 percent through 2016 -2030.
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 lifelong 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 first 70 countries on the ranking of countries by the human development index.
8. Preserve ecological balance and to be placed among first 30 countries on the rankings of the countries by the Green economy index in the world.
9. Be ranked among first 40 countries by the Doing Business Index and among first 70 countries by the Global Competitiveness Index in the world.
10. Build professional, stable and participative governance, free of corruption that is adept at implementing development policies at all levels.

## II. Situation Analysis – Development Opportunities and Challenges

Situated in east-central Asia, Mongolia has a long and important history and it has made great strides in developing its socioeconomic and political system. The population size is currently estimated at 3.06 million (2016), and the population growth rate is 2.2%<sup>3</sup>.

Mongolia marked the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its first democratic elections in 2015. In the context of this historic milestone, the country is reflecting on its transition experience and is debating potential constitutional reforms, which look at altering the balance of power between the legislature, the executive and the presidency, and changing the system of local governance.

The next parliamentary election has been scheduled for 29 June 2016. According to the recently passed revised election law, elections for the national parliament as well as for provincial and capital city representative bodies will be held on the same day. This will be followed by presidential elections in 2017.

Internationally, Mongolia has sought a branding for itself as a beacon of democracy in the North-East Asia sub-region. It is a member of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and joined the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in 2012, hosting the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in 2015. It was elected for the first time in 2015 as a member to the UN Human Rights Council and has undergone its



second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), which found the human rights situation unchanged since the last review. Recent findings of the international human rights mechanisms, including International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the UPR, indicate, for example, that while Mongolia has ratified a number of international treaties and adopted a number of related sectoral policies, including in the field of health and child labour, the progress is accompanied by a gap in implementation capacities at the national level. Implementation capacity gaps identified include incoherence between different sectoral policies, a lack of clear division of powers, transparency and accountability challenges notably in relation to major development projects and related investments, as well as a weak civil service, and underrepresentation and lack of political participation of women and youth<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics Yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>4</sup> Report of the Working Group on UPR Review, Mongolia, Human Rights Council, July 2015 and Concluding Observations on the Fourth Periodic Report of Mongolia, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, UN Economic and Social Council, July 2015

Mongolia's human development index (HDI) has continued to improve and as of 2015 the country is classified for the first time in the high human development category placing it in 90<sup>th</sup> position<sup>5</sup> of the global HDI ranking along with China. Mongolia's poverty rate declined from 27.4% (2012) to 21.6% (2015)<sup>6</sup> and it has made good progress on many of the MDGs although significant regional disparities prevail.

The Mongolian economy expanded immensely over the last 15 years since 1999, growing 10 times in terms of current value<sup>7</sup>. Economic growth reached a record 17% in 2011 due to a large extent to the mining boom<sup>8</sup>. These factors gave the country a reputation as a frontier market and top economic performer. Endowed with rich natural resources, the country's economy is mostly based on mineral commodities, which accounted for 22% of GDP and 61% of industrial value added as well as an export share of close to 90% in 2014<sup>9</sup>. However, despite the mining sector playing such a significant role in the Mongolian economy, it employs only 3.7% of the workforce whereas agriculture employs 27.9%<sup>10</sup>.

As per World Bank classifications, Mongolia gained upper MIC<sup>11</sup> status in 2015. However, macroeconomic performance has deteriorated with GDP growth falling to 2.3% in 2015<sup>12</sup>. Growth is projected to plunge further to 0.8% in 2016 due to weak performance in both mining and non-mining sectors and the economic downturn is expected to prevail over 2016-2018<sup>13</sup>. Foreign direct investments (FDI) have decreased

drastically in recent years from US\$4.6 billion in 2011 to US\$0.5 billion in 2014<sup>14</sup>.

Due to the weakened global commodity market and the sharp decline<sup>15</sup> in FDI, Mongolia's currency has continued to depreciate. This has resulted in a shortfall in state budget revenues and a year-to-year inflation rate of 7.3% in June 2015<sup>16</sup> that has placed pressure on the national budget. In response, the GoM has introduced a major savings regime in the 2016 state budget including cuts of up to 30% across government institutions and mergers of several state agencies with the aim of keeping the budget deficit at 3.4% of GDP<sup>17</sup>.

Since the 1990s, Mongolia has been experiencing rapid rural-to-urban migration and urbanization. While a generation ago, most Mongolians were nomadic herders, the majority of the population now resides in urban and mining centers, i.e. 66.4% in urban versus 33.6% rural areas<sup>18</sup>. Migration from the countryside to urban settlements has been driven by the rapid conversion from a centrally planned to a market economy creating greater economic opportunities in cities. The size of international migration is also on the rise<sup>19</sup>.

This picture has been complicated by distress migration caused in general by the difficulty in sustaining a rural herding livelihood and fueled by harsh winters (dzuds) and summer droughts. The rapid urbanization has largely been unplanned and resulted in many development challenges including lack of access to basic services and high levels of air pollution in peri-urban settlements in the capital city during winter.

<sup>5</sup> Global Human Development Report 2015

<sup>6</sup> HSES 2015, NSO

<sup>7</sup> Statistics Yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>8</sup> Statistics Yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>9</sup> Statistics Yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>10</sup> Statistics Yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>11</sup> US\$4,320 in 2014

<sup>12</sup> Economic Outlook, Nov 2015, WB

<sup>13</sup> Economic Outlook, Nov 2015, WB

<sup>14</sup> Economic Outlook, Nov 2015, WB

<sup>15</sup> a ten-fold reduction of foreign capital flow between 2012 and 2014

<sup>16</sup> Economic Outlook, Nov 2015, WB

<sup>17</sup> *ibid*

<sup>18</sup> Statistics Yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>19</sup> 2010 Population and Housing Census, NSO, Ulaanbaatar, 2011



The economy and livelihoods are highly dependent on natural resources putting high pressure on ecosystems and causing the degradation of pasturelands, forest and water resources. Over 70%<sup>20</sup> of Mongolia's land is degraded and forest cover has been decreasing at a rate of 0.1%<sup>21</sup> per year. Due to its geographic location and fragile ecosystems, Mongolia is highly vulnerable to climate change. In the past 70 years, the mean temperature increased by 2.07°C, much faster than the global average<sup>22</sup>. Mongolia ranked 8<sup>th</sup> among over 100 countries in the Global Climate Risk Index of 2014<sup>23</sup>.

As per Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) mechanisms, the government has pledged a 14%<sup>24</sup> reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 compared to business as usual (BAU). At the same time, energy consumption, which is currently predominantly based on coal power generation, is expected to double.

Going forward, Mongolia is faced with the challenge of restoring economic growth, while diversifying and broadening its largely mining and agriculture based economy and making growth more inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

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<sup>20</sup> Mongolia Assessment Report on Climate Change, MEGDT, 2014

<sup>21</sup> ibid

<sup>22</sup> ibid

<sup>23</sup> – Global Climate Risk Index 2014

<sup>24</sup> Mongolia Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, 2015



### III. UN in Mongolia

This UNDAF is not *“business as usual”* for the UN in Mongolia, with a deliberate effort to address the *“unfinished”* business from the MDG agenda. At the same time, the UN intends to move from a “project” implementation approach focused on supporting the downstream provision of public services to a “programme” approach focused on the upstream provision of policy and technical advice.

The graduation of Mongolia to upper MIC status has been welcomed as an important phase of Mongolia’s economic development however, it also has a number of consequences vis-à-vis the role of the UN and other traditional development partners. Potentially the implications for the UN within a MIC setting include:

- ❑ fewer UN resident agencies and increasingly, more UN agencies supporting Mongolia from outside the country;
- ❑ reduced UN staffing at the technical level within and/or assigned to Mongolia; and
- ❑ decreased financial resources available to the UN in support of programmes.

There are also potential consequences and ongoing trends for Mongolia including:

- ❑ the number and size of bilateral funding organizations decreasing for both Mongolia and the UN;
- ❑ diplomatic missions moving from funding to a more political agenda; and
- ❑ resources from international financial institutions (IFIs) moving from grants to loans for Mongolia. These possibilities have been considered during the development of this UNDAF.



In a MICs setting and in the implementation of this UNDAF, the UN will bring its global perspective to development in Mongolia. The UN will move away from implementation of small-scale projects to increasingly focus on upstream policy work with the GoM and other partners in Mongolia’s development sector. This shift will require the UN to bring world-class technical expertise and knowledge, capacities and ideas, to foster innovation and address present and emerging development challenges.

The UN in Mongolia will foster increased exposure to horizontal cooperation with neighboring countries, playing a role of broker of international dialogue, knowledge, innovation and best practices, and facilitating high level technical assistance and knowledge. This UNDAF will support improved knowledge management, capacity building and strengthening south-south collaboration through our network of UN institutions and offices around the world. The UN will work even closer together through joint initiatives and programmes, striving for greater cost efficiencies, co-investment, greater cohesion in programme delivery and better coordination, to deliver with the resources available through the UN.



The UN will adopt the “*Delivering as One*”<sup>25</sup> model to ensure strategic programming, mutual accountability for results and reduced transaction costs for the GoM, donors, other partners and the UN itself. The UN in Mongolia (using its convening power, brand, credibility and neutrality/impartiality) will focus on the development of new multi-stakeholder partnerships and financing arrangements, to ensure greater programmatic impact.

The UN in Mongolia will also adopt the MAPS<sup>26</sup> approach to support the GoM and other stakeholders to realize the Vision 2030 agenda for Mongolia, at the same time, delivering on the UNDAF Outcomes.

While acknowledging that the UN works for the sustainable development of all people in Mongolia, it has been agreed that a special focus be placed on the poor and vulnerable populations within the country.

**The UN has identified its comparative advantages in Mongolia to include:**

- ❑ Strong reputation with the Government of Mongolia and a consolidated relationship built on decades of successful cooperation;
- ❑ Convening ability and role of international broker;
- ❑ Credibility with NGOs, civil society (at all levels);
- ❑ Knowledge and international standards;
- ❑ Independence and neutrality;
- ❑ Strategic support for SDGs (expertise, reporting);
- ❑ Window to international/regional expertise on complex development issues, and
- ❑ Guarantor of international quality of norms and standards.

<sup>25</sup> Standard Operating Procedures for countries adopting the “Delivering As One” approach, UN Development Group, 2014

<sup>26</sup> MAPS - Mainstreaming (placing SDGs in national, sub-national and local plans for development and shaping budget allocations), Acceleration (targeting resources at priority areas) and Policy Support (ensuring UN skills and expertise available). UNDG has adopted a common approach for effective and coherent implementation support to the SDGs.



## IV. Lessons from the UNDAF 2012-2016

The development of this UNDAF has benefitted from a number of processes initiated by the UN in Mongolia. An independent evaluation of the ongoing UNDAF 2012-2016 (*the Evaluation*) was undertaken in 2015 and jointly commissioned by the UN and the GoM. This was complemented by a country gap analysis completed in June 2015. The work of the analysis formed the basis for the UNDAF prioritization.

As an additional input into the refinement of this document, a mapping of existing and planned agency capacities and contributions against each of the proposed Outcomes was undertaken, by agencies, to ensure viability of the Outcomes.

The Evaluation identified the following lessons<sup>27</sup> that have been taken into account in the drafting of this UNDAF.

### a. Outcome level UNDAF

Previously, the UN had developed their strategic framework with significant detail including outputs and activities. However, this restricted the ability of the UN to respond to changes that emerged during the life of the framework. The focus on outputs and activities has also posed challenges to gauging the impact of UN contributions to overall higher-level developmental change in Mongolia. Therefore, this UNDAF has been developed at the Outcome level. The aim is to provide



<sup>27</sup> Independent Evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Mongolia, UNDAF 2012-2016, Chiara, R M, et al



greater flexibility for the UN to respond to the evolving development context of Mongolia in addition to enhancing effectiveness by focusing on a limited number of areas where the combined expertise of the UN system can be leveraged for strong results<sup>28</sup>.

Further, the UN will ensure there is alignment of their individual programmes of work with the UNDAF's Outcomes.

### **b. Need for a robust M&E system**

The UN has agreed to the establishment of UNDAF Outcome Result Groups that will regularly monitor performance at the Outcome level while the evaluation undertaken during the life of the UNDAF will also focus on Outcome Level. Attention will be paid to the importance of key programming principles including human rights and gender equality in the fabric of the M&E system. Great care has been taken by the Outcome Results Groups to align the indicators and associated data collection with the SDG indicators, indicators responsive to international human rights mechanisms and the development targets of the GoM.

The UN in Mongolia has adopted Standard Operating Procedures vis-à-vis the establishment of Result Groups, co-chaired by GoM and a Representative<sup>29</sup> of a UN agency. The Outcome Result Groups will also include the participation of other relevant development partners and civil society, meeting at least semi-annually to monitor progress on agreed targets within the UNDAF.

<sup>28</sup> *ibid*

<sup>29</sup> Representative – country level head of agency

### **c. Resource mobilization and partnerships**

Reflecting on the results of resource mobilization for UNDAF 2012-2016, the UN has identified the need for a deliberate resources mobilization strategy drawing on traditional and non-traditional sources of funds and technical support. Further, during this UNDAF, strengthening existing and developing new partnerships will be critical to delivering results under the identified Outcomes.

The UN in Mongolia will commit specific efforts to engage partners in the design of its UNDAF's joint work, working together to mobilize the required resources. These resources could be earmarked for specific actions, provided within the scope of pooled resources or via other loan or grant modalities. This will see the UN and its partners working with IFIs to mobilize "*hard*" or "*soft*" loans, co-financing (between IFIs and other development organizations) and grants in support of Mongolia's development.

The key partner in the operationalization of the UNDAF will be the GoM. The UN will work closely at all stages of programme development and implementation to further strengthen capacities and expertise in Mongolia. Successful operationalization of the UNDAF will also require working with the GoM to design a joint resource mobilization strategy to meet UNDAF funding requirements. Focus will be on leveraging in particular co-financing contributions from GoM to UN programmes and services supporting key policy and development objectives of the GoM.

Considering the accession of Mongolia to upper MIC status- the UN in Mongolia will shift the emphasis of its work in the country, moving "*upstream*" from project implementation to greater focus on analytical work, strengthening of national systems and capacity as well as strengthening the use of data for evidence-informed policy development and programming.



## V. UNDAF Results

The purpose of this UNDAF is to respond to the interconnected issues across the three outcome areas identified and detailed in the Results and Recourse Frameworks (RRFs). The intended changes over the five years that the UN intends to contribute to, are: (1) promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources; (2) enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services; and (3) fostering voice and strengthening accountability.

Detailed RRFs for each of the three Outcome Areas that include indicators (baselines and targets), partnerships and resources, are included as an Annex to this document.

### Outcome Area 1 – Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources.

**Outcome statement:** By 2021, poor and vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks, and benefit from inclusive growth and a healthy ecosystem.

The UN has identified the importance of increasing resilience of poor and vulnerable people to mitigate shocks whether they be natural or man-made. It is anticipated that under this Outcome, communities and individuals will be better able to deal with environmental and economic hardships, through being equipped with new, relevant and diverse sets of skills, capacities and capabilities.

<sup>30</sup> In the context of the UNDAF, the UN has used a definition of resilience - the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner (Country Gap Analysis, July 2015)

The sustainable development vision for Mongolia envisions that by 2030 Mongolia will<sup>31</sup> :

- ❑ Increase its GNI per capita to USD 17,500 and become an upper middle-income country based on its income per capita;
- ❑ Ensure average annual economic growth of not less than 6.6 percent through 2016-2030.
- ❑ End poverty in all its forms;
- ❑ Reduce income inequality and have 80 percent of the population in the middle and upper-middle income class;
- ❑ Be placed among first 70 countries on the ranking of countries by the human development index;
- ❑ Preserve ecological balance and to be placed among first 30 countries on the rankings of the countries by the Green economy index in the world, and
- ❑ Be ranked among first 40 countries by the Doing Business Index and among first 70 countries by the Global Competitiveness Index in the world.

The GoM's green development strategy<sup>32</sup> aims to create an eco-friendly and inclusive growth model which improves the wellbeing of people and ensures sustainable development by efficiently using natural resources.

As such, Mongolia is faced with the challenge of revitalizing economic growth to further reduce poverty while diversifying and broadening its largely mining and agriculture based economy to make growth more equitable and sustainable. This will require strengthened institutional capacity to plan for the longer term and to have the ability to allocate

<sup>31</sup> Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030, Parliament of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 2016 (unauthorized translation from Mongolian prepared by the Parliament Secretariat)

<sup>32</sup> Mongolia Green Development Strategy approved by the Parliament in 2014

resources effectively among spending, investing, and saving. It also requires a whole of government and society approach as poverty and inequality cannot be tackled in isolation of natural resource management and ecosystem sustainability and resilience building of the Mongolian people and economy.

### Rationale

The country gap analysis<sup>33</sup> undertaken by the UN highlighted that Mongolia's ambitions for long-term stable, inclusive and sustainable growth, face many development challenges.

Half a million Mongolians were lifted out of poverty during the implementation of the MDGs<sup>34</sup>. However, there remains significant inequalities across Mongolian society that will impact on its progress towards inclusive and sustainable development. Disparities across society persist as the richest 20% of Mongolia consumes 40% of the total national consumption and the poorest 20% consumes about 7%<sup>35</sup>; social discord remains present and vulnerabilities continue.

The country is facing challenges from persistent economic imbalances. The share of mining in GDP today stands at 20 percent, its share of exports is close to 90 percent, and 20 percent of state revenue are directly derived from mining<sup>36</sup>. However, mining employs only 3.7% of the workforce and does not generate enough jobs to provide employment and livelihood opportunities for broad segments of the population. In contrast, agriculture stands for 14% of GDP<sup>37</sup> but employs 28%<sup>38</sup> of the population, many at subsistence levels. Mongolia's highly extractive and agriculture dependent economic growth model puts enormous pressure on its ecosystems causing degradation of pasture

<sup>33</sup> Country Gap Analysis, UNCT Mongolia, 2015

<sup>34</sup> Mongolia's fifth MDG report, Government of Mongolia, 2013

<sup>35</sup> Growth and Inequality in Mongolia: Does policy have a role?, Saurabh Sinha, 2014

<sup>36</sup> Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2015, ESCAP

<sup>37</sup> Key indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2015, Asian Development Bank

<sup>38</sup> Statistics Yearbook 2014, NSO







(land), forest and water resources, habitat destruction and a decline in biodiversity.

Poverty and unemployment are still a daily hurdle for many people in Mongolia. Diversification of the economy away from an agriculture and mining dependency towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development through local value addition remains a major challenge. There are risks that inequalities will increase. Recent data indicates that poverty rates have continued to decrease - the proportion of the population living in poverty was 21.6% (2015) compared to 27.4% (2012)<sup>39</sup>. While this is an encouraging trend, the rate remains comparatively high especially in light of Mongolia's upper MIC status. Moreover, disparities remain; the poverty rate was the lowest (16.4%) in Ulaanbaatar and increased as the remoteness increased (27.9% in soums)<sup>40</sup>.

Mongolia's income inequality is lower than most of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Income inequality measured by the Gini coefficient has remained relatively constant since transition. With a value of 0.365 (2013), it is lower than the average for the Asia-Pacific region estimated to be 0.375 (2014)<sup>41</sup>. When adjusting Mongolia's human development index for inequality, the value decreases by 12.9%, which is a comparatively smaller reduction than most of Mongolia's peers<sup>42</sup>.

However, inequality of opportunity is a major driver for urbanization where rural poverty is driving citizens to move to cities for work opportunities. Most migrants have limited transferable skills and therefore face difficulties in securing employment, which increases the share of poor people in the city and the growing number of people living in informal and semi-formal settlements<sup>43</sup> (ger districts).

<sup>39</sup> National Statistical Office, HSES 2015

<sup>40</sup> Millennium Development Goals and Poverty Map, UNDP, 2012

<sup>41</sup> World Development Indicators 2013, Washington, D.C.: World Bank, <http://data.worldbank.org>. Accessed October 2013

<sup>42</sup> Human Development Report 2015, UNDP

<sup>43</sup> Statistics Yearbook 2014, NSO



The Country Gap Analysis conducted in July 2015, suggested explanations of income inequality including<sup>44</sup>:

- ❑ Emerging economic imbalance and vulnerability;
- ❑ A lack of vision, planning and budgeting for long-term development;
- ❑ A lack of comprehensive poverty reduction programmes with a multi-dimensional approach, and
- ❑ Limited access to quality, affordable social services for the poor.

Inequality also has a gender dimension. Women earn less than men (GNI per capita PPP for women was 70.5% that of men)<sup>45</sup>. Women are disproportionately concentrated in low-paying sectors and occupations while men are concentrated in comparatively higher-paying occupations<sup>46</sup>. In addition, unpaid family workers are also predominantly women<sup>47</sup>. Family properties are often registered under the husband's name<sup>48</sup>. Female-headed households are therefore especially vulnerable. Women are also deprived in other areas of public life. For example, the percentage of women in national parliament is 14.5%, which is below the world and Asia-Pacific averages of 22.9% and 18.8% respectively<sup>49</sup>.

Mongolia's National Statistics Office (NSO) official statistics indicates that unemployment rate in 2014 at national level is 7.9% whereas women unemployment is 8.5% and men 7.3%. However, large disparities exist in employment rates between geographical locations and age groups. For example, unemployment in western (14.5%) and

eastern region (12.1%) are much higher than in Ulaanbaatar (4.5%) and unemployment of 20-24 age group is 18% which is almost 2.5 times the national level<sup>50</sup>. Job quality is essential, where almost one third of the working population live below the poverty line<sup>51</sup>.

Actions will be needed to address the key determinants of disparity. These include increasing the opportunities for life-long skills development, modernizing labor market governance in support of employment generation for men and women in terms of quantity and quality, and strengthening the social protection system and floor to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Climate change is impacting the lives of all Mongolians and there are significant environmental sustainability concerns. On the one hand, agriculture and herding based livelihoods are directly dependent on ecosystem services and on the other hand Mongolia's mining and agriculture based growth model comes with a heavy ecological footprint.

The frequency and impact of natural disasters and weather hazards (harsh winters - dzud, snow, dust and sandstorms, forest and steppe fires, and flash floods) has increased<sup>52</sup>. Increasing desertification, water scarcity, overgrazing, and pasture degradation are in large parts attributable to the effects of climate change.

Mongolia has a fast growing urbanized population (66.4% in 2014)<sup>53</sup>. The urban poor remain food and energy insecure especially in spring

<sup>44</sup> Country Gap Analysis, UNCT Mongolia, 2015

<sup>45</sup> Global Gender Gap Report, World Economic Forum, 2015

<sup>46</sup> Mongolia: Gender Disparities in Labor Markets and Policy Suggestions, World Bank, 2013

<sup>47</sup> Mongolia Statistical Information Service, 2016

<sup>48</sup> Gender Analysis in Pastoral Livestock Herding in Mongolia, SDC, 2015

<sup>49</sup> Women in national parliaments, Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015

<sup>50</sup> LFS Report NSO, 2014

<sup>51</sup> ILO estimation based on 2007/08 LFS data and NSO poverty line.

<sup>52</sup> Mongolia Assessment Report on Climate Change, MEGDT, 2014

<sup>53</sup> Country Gap Analysis, UNCT Mongolia, 2015

and winter and susceptible to disease epidemics, flash floods and other emerging types of disasters including earthquake. Additionally, Ulaanbaatar is the world's coldest capital, with underdeveloped heat and power systems, and has air pollution levels that are among the worst in the world in winter. Rapid urbanization and concentration of a formerly nomadic population in Ulaanbaatar has led to major localized problems with both air and water pollution, which need to be addressed. Policy frameworks for tackling urban air pollution and investment in urban built and transport infrastructure need be directed

to low carbon resource efficient infrastructure that also benefits lower income groups in the city.

In semi-nomadic Mongolia, the connection between climate, peoples and animal populations is exceedingly clear. While the impacts of climate change will affect all strata of society, the awareness and understanding by society is limited. Without concrete commitments and proper coordination for a holistic solution, the battle against the effects of climate change on Mongolia could be lost.

**One UN Support for an Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development.** The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for an integrated approach to development that promotes cross sectoral collaboration and integrated planning that addresses the three pillars of sustainable development and that thereby supports multiple SDG targets. During the last UNDAF cycle, the UN system has worked together under two programmes that promote an integrated approach to development - the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) - and it is envisaged that these programmes will be continued and scaled up under this new UNDAF.

The joint UNDP, UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) in Mongolia supports work that contributes towards SDG 1 (Poverty), SDG 8 (economic growth) 10 (Inequality), and SDG 17 (means of implementation) addressing the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development. PEI has supported work to integrate pro-poor environmental sustainability into national and sub-national planning and M&E processes, and public investment management system. It has strengthened governance of mining through improved benefit sharing and utilization of mining revenues for environmental

and social benefits. PEI is implemented through a cross sectoral alliance from across government including Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Environment and Green Development and the National Statistics Office. Under this new UNDAF, PEI will support the development of integrated financing frameworks at the sub-national level in line with the 2030 Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The joint ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR Partnership for Action on Green Economy supports work that contributes to SDG 3 (healthy lives), 4 (Education), 8 (Economic Growth), 9 (Infrastructure), 12 (SCP) . To date PAGE has supported modelling for Green Economy using the T21 model to identify macro-economic impacts due to Green Policy Interventions; sustainable public procurement; the development of Green Economic indicators; and Green School design and modelling leading to National Green Building codes. Actions that continue support for the implementation of the Green Development Policy and Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 will be undertaken through the operationalization of this UNDAF. PAGE is also implemented through a cross sectoral team from Ministry of Environment and Green Development, National Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development.

To tackle such interlinked challenges, an integrated development model needs to be adopted. The SDGs provides the basis for such and will be the cornerstone of UN's support to Mongolia. National, regional and local development strategies and plans need to have such an integrated perspective, as must sector strategies and plans. A particular focus should be the enactment of the SDGs supportive policies and legislations, and implementation of programmes particularly focusing on the poor and vulnerable. Furthermore, to address the gap between policy planning and budgeting, there is a need for development of an integrated national financing framework identifying potential mechanisms and financing options, including private sector financing, for implementation of the 2030 Agenda and national policies.

A societal-wide response of community-based climate change adaptations and use of resilience-building are needed to ensure government, private sector and civil society work together for the benefit of Mongolia. The importance of preserving the environment and responding to climate change are critical interlinked issues for Mongolia now and in the future - an important challenge for GoM-UN sustainable development cooperation.

**The UN will focus under this Outcome to deliver the following four main results:**

1. Development visions, strategies and plans that integrate the SDGs and focused on poverty reduction, inclusive resource efficient economic growth, economic diversification and resilience at the national and local level (including supporting evidenced based policy making, and collecting and analyzing sex- and other types of disaggregated data to inform impact analysis of these policies on specific population groups);
2. People based climate change adaption and mitigation approaches tailored to the Mongolian context including national green economy strategies that generate new jobs and skills, promote clean technologies, and reduce environmental risks and poverty

(in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, mining, industry);

3. Protection of ecosystem services that support the livelihoods of the rural poor and vulnerable<sup>54</sup>, and
4. Resilient communities able to mitigate disaster risks.

The actions developed in response to this Outcome will directly support the implementation of Mongolia's Vision 2030 notably through the building of resilience with a particular focus on ecosystems and livelihoods.

**Outcome Area 2 – Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services.**

**Outcome statement:** By 2021, the poor and vulnerable population benefit from better social protection and are able to increasingly utilize quality and equitable basic social services, with a special focus on water, sanitation and hygiene.

The UN has identified the lack of universal access to social services including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and education as important obstacles for the full realization of the SDGs, particularly that 'no one will be left behind'<sup>55</sup>. For real change to occur in the universality of access to these services, a multi-dimensional/multi-layered approach with existing and new partners, challenging the status quo and taking implementation and policy risks will be needed.

The GoM has identified the importance of sustainable social development in the Vision 2030.

<sup>54</sup> Vulnerable groups include: the poor, women, children, unemployed youth, elderly, herders, landless or land poor, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, people living with HIV, victims of GBV, LGBTI and people with disabilities

<sup>55</sup> Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN GA Resolution A/RES/70/1, October 2015



“The objective of the sustainable social development will be to ensure gender equality, improve the quality of and access to health care services, create a healthy, safe living environment for the citizens, improve public awareness on health education, provide equal education of high quality to every citizen, build a national system for lifelong education, end all forms of poverty, and increase the share of middle-income classes sustainably and consistently.”

Principles for achieving the sustainable social development are (as reflected in the Vision 2030<sup>56</sup>):

- ❑ Human development must be the core measure for development;
- ❑ Civil and lifelong education system must be open, accessible and of high quality;
- ❑ Impart high quality health care services accessible to all and protect from financial risks. It should be based on the equal participation of the populace at large;
- ❑ Ensure equal participation of working age populations in the labor markets, and keep the employment rate high;
- ❑ Introduce a labor market system that values Mongolian workers' labor based on productivity;
- ❑ Provide social welfare services for the target population in an equitable and inclusive manner;
- ❑ Plan state budget investment expenditure for social services in accordance with the needs of the population;
- ❑ Ensure gender equality in social development, and create a pleasant environment for equal participation in social welfare;
- ❑ Ensure equal participation for citizens with physical disabilities, and provide opportunities to be employed<sup>57</sup>.

<sup>56</sup> Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030, Parliament of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 2016 (unauthorized translation from Mongolian prepared by the Parliament Secretariat)

<sup>57</sup> Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030, Parliament of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 2016 (unauthorized translation from Mongolian prepared by the Parliament Secretariat)

## Rationale

Despite tremendous progress since the 1990 democratic transition, there is still an unfinished development agenda related to provision of quality and equitable basic social services. One example is provided by current inequalities in WASH whose indicators remain stagnant. National level rates of use of improved drinking water sources are at 64% and the use of improved sanitation facilities stands at 59%, with further disparities based on geographic location and income. Use of improved water sources stands at 73% in urban areas, but is as low as 58% in rural areas<sup>58</sup>.

The wealth disparities of this indicator are even larger, with only 41% of those in the poorest quintile having access to improved water sources, while 99.9% of those in the wealthiest quintile enjoy access. In addition, the use of improved sanitation is 69% in urban areas and 39% in rural areas, while it stands at 19% for the poorest wealth quintile and 99% for the wealthiest quintile<sup>59</sup>.

Higher living standards, improved water and sanitation quality, and improved access to and quality of health services have contributed to improvements in the average life expectancy of the population. However, these improvements are not enjoyed by all sectors of society.

Both WASH and the health systems in Mongolia require systematic strengthening led by evidence and supported by strong policy, infrastructure and personnel with the appropriate skills and resources. Action is needed to reduce the high levels of open defecation practices; to improve personal hygiene including hand washing; and expand the number of safely managed water and sanitation facilities in schools, dormitories and health centers. This vision is reflected in the 'Ulaanbaatar 2020 Master Plan and Development Approaches for 2030' developed in 2014.

<sup>58</sup> Social Indicator Social Survey (MICS5), UNFPA & UNICEF, NSO, 2013

<sup>59</sup> Child Development Surveys (MICS 2, 3 and 4), UNFPA & UNICEF, NSO, 2000, 2005 and 2010





Mongolia's main health indicators have improved, achieving all health-related MDG targets except for Tuberculosis. In 2014, the average life expectancy was 69.6 years – 75.5 years for women and 65.9 years for men<sup>60</sup>. This improved life expectancy was accompanied by a reduction in mortality rates at all ages<sup>61</sup>. However, challenges remain in improving the health of the disadvantaged and vulnerable populations; addressing gender, geographic, urban and rural and socio-economic disparities across the country; and in implementing the significant health sector reforms and policies.

The adolescent birth rate in Mongolia is high, estimated at 40.4<sup>62</sup> per 1,000 (2013). The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among married women declined from 69% in 2003 to 54.6% in 2013<sup>63</sup>. Unmet needs for family planning increased from 4.6% in 2003 to 16% in 2013 and is particularly high among women aged 15-19 (36.4%) and women living in urban areas<sup>64</sup>. Of particular concern is the abortion rate, which was reported at 205 per 1,000 live births in 2013, a significant increase from 169 in 2008 (258.2 in urban areas and 129.8 in rural areas)<sup>65</sup>. Also notable are syphilis incidence rates which stand at 60.4 per 10,000 persons among young people aged 15-24 as compared to 32 per 10,000 persons among those aged 25-49<sup>66</sup>.

As a result of improving health system performance, health outcomes and indicators are continuously becoming better. However, financial and non-financial barriers are still hindering the equity of service utilization and access to health care across aimags and population groups indicating the need to strengthen health systems at subnational

levels. Changes in budget law and local government election law have intensified the decentralization process in terms of financing and governance. Responding to these needs development partners including UN agencies have been providing support to strengthen subnational health systems and to improve the capacity at the aimag and district levels. These experiences show that there is urgent need to expand this initiative to other aimags and districts.

Current reform in social health insurance area in Mongolia should go beyond universal health insurance coverage. It needs to aim to improve benefit and utilization of social health insurance services by poor and disadvantaged. Development partners need to support and promote evidence-based policy making at national and subnational levels focusing on poor and vulnerable populations.

Mongolia is experiencing a double health burden: while some communicable diseases (tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, viral hepatitis) are prevalent in the country<sup>67</sup>, the burden of non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancer and injuries) is also on the rise<sup>68</sup>. Non-communicable disease burden is the highest with overall death from non-communicable diseases being 79%<sup>69</sup>. Therefore, firstly, there is a need to disaggregate the burden of diseases by disease-specific standardized mortality rate. Secondly, there is a need to improve screening for common noncommunicable and communicable diseases.

The following gap analysis identified disparities existing in the Mongolian health care system. Even though Mongolia has reached health related MDGs, disparities still exist among poor and vulnerable populations. Therefore, this UNDAF should ensure equitable access to quality health care services for these target populations to achieve universal health coverage (UHC).

<sup>60</sup> Statistics yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>61</sup> Center for Health Development, Health Indicators-2014, Ulaanbaatar, 2015

<sup>62</sup> Social Indicator Sample Survey 2013

<sup>63</sup> Reproductive health survey 2003 and Social Indicator Sample Survey 2013, NSO

<sup>64</sup> Reproductive health survey 2003 and Social Indicator Sample Survey 2013, NSO

<sup>65</sup> MOH and Center for Health Development. Health indicators, 2008 and 2013

<sup>66</sup> Center for Health Development. Health statistics database-2014

<sup>67</sup> Health indicators- 2014, MOH, CHD

<sup>68</sup> National programme on NCD prevention and control, MOH, 2014

<sup>69</sup> NCD Progress Monitor 2015, WHO

The Country Gap Analysis identified the following disparities<sup>70</sup>:

- ❑ The poorest quintile of the population has the lowest utilization of health care services, but they have the greater health needs;
- ❑ The wealthiest quintile spends about 20 times the amount of OOP health expenditures compared to the amount that the poorest quintile spends;
- ❑ Social determinants for child mortality include poor housing, lack of income, food and lack of education, while injuries at home are also rising as one of the main causes behind child mortality;
- ❑ IMR and U5MR are more than three times higher in poor households;
- ❑ The risk of newborn deaths tends to be higher among poor and disadvantaged groups who are less likely to have access to quality care;
- ❑ Lack of income, food and lack of education are main determinants for child malnutrition. The nutritional status of children from the poor households is extremely adverse compared to that of wealthy families.

Access to basic education is near universal levels with Net Enrollment Rates for primary and secondary education in 2014 reaching 99.1% and 96.1% respectively while nearly 80% of the 15-19 year olds are attending school<sup>71</sup>. The share of women and men with tertiary education has more than doubled since 2000, with 27% of young women and 17% of young men attaining higher education in 2014<sup>72</sup>.

However, there are concerns related to the quality of secondary and tertiary education, as well as technical and vocational education and training. This disconnect between education and market demands as well as accessibility for all children particularly the children with disabilities, children of herders, migrants and poor families, means that

<sup>70</sup> Country Gap Analysis, UNCT Mongolia, 2015

<sup>71</sup> MECS, 2014

<sup>72</sup> NHDR, 2015

the skills gaps for Mongolia are real and action is required to address them.

As the country transitions to a knowledge-based economy by 2021, there are challenges in terms of children left behind. Looking beyond national averages, a close analysis of available disaggregated data from MECS, NSO, MICS, and UNESCO's UIS and EFA progress reports<sup>73</sup> reveal specific groups of children marginalized from fully enjoying their right to education in terms of access, attendance, completion and learning outcomes.

Mongolia has a relatively small and young population (3.06 million in 2015<sup>74</sup> with a median age of 27.5 years<sup>75</sup>). At more than 1 million<sup>76</sup>, youth aged 15-34 represent the largest demographic group, accounting for 36.4% of the population (2014)<sup>77</sup> and a significant share of people of working age. However, while these young people present significant economic opportunities for the country, a number of challenges will need addressing to capitalize on this youth bulge.

While the national unemployment rate declined from 11.6% in 2009 to 7.9% in 2014 the youth unemployment rate rose from 14% in 2012 to 17.4% in 2014<sup>78</sup>. The recent study reveals that young people neither in employment, nor in education or training is 21.1% for Mongolia and the number is even higher (27.1%) at aimag centers<sup>79</sup>.

<sup>73</sup> MECS, NSO, MICS, and UNESCO's UIS and EFA progress reports

<sup>74</sup> Preliminary Statistics 2015, NSO

<sup>75</sup> Statistics yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>76</sup> Statistics yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>77</sup> Statistics yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>78</sup> Mongolian Statistical Information Services, [http://www.1212.mn/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=976&tblId=DT\\_NSO\\_2800\\_008V1&conn\\_path=l2&language=en](http://www.1212.mn/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=976&tblId=DT_NSO_2800_008V1&conn_path=l2&language=enhttp://www.1212.mn/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=976&tblId=DT_NSO_2800_008V1&conn_path=l2&language=en)

<sup>79</sup> Rand and ILS study, 2015

Mongolia belongs to a select few developing countries that can be acknowledged for well-ratified and comprehensive social protection systems (social insurance, social welfare, and active labour market policies). Mongolia also has performed remarkably well in extending social protection coverage, with several universal social protection programmes (social health, education, child allowance) and a high participation of private and public employees to the social insurance scheme (79.8 per cent)<sup>80</sup>. However, the system continues to be vulnerable to economic cycles and public finance constraints, jeopardizing continuity, accessibility and quality of social protection programmes and social services.

Also, only one out of four herders, self-employed and informal economy workers contribute to the voluntary social insurance scheme<sup>81</sup>, leaving a large majority vulnerable to events such as working injury, unemployment, sickness, maternity, disability and old-age. To achieve an effective and efficient social protection system, including a floor, for all in Mongolia, legal safeguards securing continuity and adequacy of funding, and improved design, institutional framework and implementation measures guaranteeing universal coverage should be put in place.

Child protection issues in Mongolia are exacerbated by the absence of a comprehensive and effective child protection system. There are massive gaps in terms of services for prevention, early identification, intervention, referral to rehabilitative and specialized services and follow-up (i.e. a continuum of services) to child neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence.

Mongolia is experiencing a double burden of malnutrition. Although country made progress in reducing child undernutrition, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies remain as public health problems. During

<sup>80</sup> State Insurance General Office, 2014

<sup>81</sup> State Insurance General Office, 2014

<sup>82</sup> Social Indicator Social Survey (MICS5), UNFPA & UNICEF, NSO, 2013



2000-2010, underweight, stunting and wasting prevalence declined from 11.6% to 1.6%, 29.9% to 10.8%, and 7.1% to 1.0% respectively<sup>82</sup>. However, the improvement in child undernutrition also displays great disparities by regions and by household wealth index. Children in Western, Eastern and Khangai regions are more likely to be chronically malnourished than other children such as prevalence of stunting among children under five years old is 19.5% in Western, 13.5% in Eastern and 12.3% in Khangai regions<sup>83</sup>. Moreover, the percentage of chronically malnourished children is two times higher in rural areas (14.5%) than in urban areas (8.4%)<sup>84</sup>. The nutritional status of children from the poorest households is extremely adverse compared to that of wealthy families (stunting prevalence – 19% versus 6%)<sup>85</sup>.

Micronutrient deficiencies remain significant public health problems, with Vitamin A and D deficiencies and anemia affecting 32%, 22% and 28.5% respectively of children under five in Mongolia<sup>86</sup>. In addition, overweight and obesity prevalence among children and adults demonstrate dramatic increases in recent years. From 2005 to 2013, overweight and obesity prevalence increased from 32.2% to 54.4%, and 10.2% to 19.7%, respectively among the population aged 15-64 years<sup>87</sup>.

According to FAO's State of Food Insecurity 2015, since the 1990s Mongolia has steadily reduced the number of undernourished people. The proportion of undernourished in the total population (2014-2016) has reached 20.5% (0.6 million), which is 4% less than the previous two years. However, despite progress more work is needed for Mongolia to achieve the MDG target of halving the proportion of people suffering from undernourishment against the 1990 baseline of 29.9%.

<sup>83</sup> Social Indicator Sample Survey 2013, NSO

<sup>84</sup> Social Indicator Social Survey (MICS5), UNFPA & UNICEF, NSO, 2013

<sup>85</sup> Social Indicator Social Survey (MICS5), UNFPA & UNICEF, NSO, 2013

<sup>86</sup> NNS 2010, MoH

<sup>87</sup> STEPS Survey 2013

Sustained improvement of the nutrition situation requires a combination of effective coordinated food and nutrition actions through strengthening food and nutrition programming at all levels of government and across health, education, social services, food and agriculture sectors.

**The UN will focus under this Outcome to deliver the following five results:**

1. Improved WASH in selected peri-urban areas and soums, through equitable access to appropriate labor-intensive technology to improved water and sanitation facilities; supported by an improved enabling environment, evidence base and social awareness;
2. Strengthened health system to improve health status of poor and vulnerable in urban/peri-urban/rural areas; ensure equitable access to quality health care provided by priority health programs; and promote evidence-based policy and decision making in partnership with national institutions;
3. Improved basic education quality, increased access to ECD and lifelong education in selected peri-urban areas and soums;
4. An efficient and effective social protection system and floor for all and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; and
5. Improved food and nutrition security (support healthy food/diet environment, reduce double burden of malnutrition, strengthen food and nutrition surveillance system and services).

The results developed under this Outcome will directly support the implementation of Mongolia's Vision 2030, notably addressing poverty, promoting healthy lives and well-being, along with the education goal and the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.



### Outcome Area 3 – Fostering voice and strengthening accountability.

**Outcome statement:** By 2021, governing institutions are more responsive and accountable to people, while ensuring effective participation of young persons and realization of the rights of all, especially the poor and marginalized.

25 years after its democratic transition, Mongolia is widely viewed as a stable democracy and free country with a market based economy, in which human rights are well-respected, the media is free, and genuine political competition exists.

This Outcome is strongly anchored in the SDG agenda, so that all the peoples of Mongolia benefit from sustainable development and that the poor and marginalized are heard and reached first. The UN, in partnership with the GoM and other development partners, will work towards the informed participation of the poor and marginalized in the Sustainable Development agenda while building greater trust in government institutions.

In the Vision 2030 of the GoM<sup>88</sup>, the following principles shall be followed strictly at all levels of government:

- ❑ “Ensure implementing stable state policies through consistent activities and strengthening inter-sectoral coordination;
- ❑ Judiciously complying with the principle of ‘rule of law’;
- ❑ Ensuring transparency in administration;
- ❑ Decentralizing and ensuring the participation of all stakeholders in decision making;
- ❑ Judiciously enforcing ethics in the public sector and eliminating corruption.”

<sup>88</sup> Presentation to the Validation Workshop, 27 January 2016

Further, the GoM<sup>89</sup> has identified that their governance improvement objectives shall be to;

**“Objective 1:** Establish and strengthen an accountable and proficient governance structure to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate sectoral and local development policies, for giving shape to the Sustainable Development Vision.

**Objective 2:** Improve the leadership of civil service organizations at all levels, and develop transparent and accountable governance at the national and local levels, based on public participation and public-private partnership.

**Objective 3:** Judiciously enforce laws and procedures on ethics for politicians and civil servants, and eliminate all forms of corruption.

**Objective 4:** Actively participate in international cooperation, aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.”

The UN will support Mongolia’s democratic institutions to deliver services with mutual accountability and greater transparency, leading to a more inclusive society where human rights are promoted, protected and realized. Particular attention will be paid to the recommendations made in Mongolia’s UPR and the recommendations from the reports relating to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

<sup>89</sup> Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030, Parliament of Mongolia, February 2016



## Rationale

The GoM has detailed in the Vision 2030 its commitment to sustainable governance as one of four main pillars of sustainable development. Key aspects of these pillars include accountable and capable governance structures and elimination of corruption and participatory society.

Mongolia's system of democratic governance continues to strengthen as it gains experience and expertise, and as relevant institutions are in place and functioning. Twelve governments have been formed in Mongolia since 1992 with average duration of less than 2 years. Each formation of a new government is usually followed by widespread changes in government structures as well as high turnover of staff creating challenges for institutional continuity and capacity retention in the public administration<sup>90</sup>.

As a result, there appears to be an overall declining trust of Mongolians in their political institutions as evidenced by a decline in voter turnout, for example, in the 2013 Presidential election, voter turnout was down to 66.8% from 73.6% in the previous election held in 2009<sup>91</sup>. Disillusionment with politics seems to be particularly high among younger Mongolians.

A key factor going forward is the continued deepening of democracy and strengthening of key institutions to enable peoples' voices to be taken into account in decision-making and to ensure accountable government institutions delivering the right services. Building trust in political institutions and changing citizens' views of their government in treating them fairly, being democratic and associated with economic success is of fundamental importance for governance in Mongolia today and in the future.

<sup>90</sup> The Role of Constitution of Mongolia in Consolidating Democracy: An Analysis, 2015

<sup>91</sup> The Role of Constitution of Mongolia in Consolidating Democracy: An Analysis, 2015



Mongolia has made progress in achieving gender balance in education, employment and political participation. The Gender Development Index (GDI), which measures gender equalities in three basic dimensions of human development: health, education, and command over economic resources, increased from 0.677 in 2005 to 1.028 in 2014<sup>92</sup>. Likewise, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) decreased from 0.401 in 2005 to 0.325 in 2014, which placed Mongolia in the 63<sup>rd</sup> position out of 155 countries<sup>93</sup>. In terms of the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) published by the World Economic Forum, Mongolia ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> out of 142 countries in 2014 with the score of 0.721<sup>94</sup>.

The Mongolian Parliament adopted in December 2015 the Election Law for the upcoming elections, which included a 30% quota for women candidates<sup>95</sup>. This would have been an important step in further advancing women's political participation. Regrettably, the latest revisions of the Elections Law approved in May 2016, decreased the quota for female candidates back to 20%. Within the civil service, only 26.6%<sup>96</sup> of State Secretaries are women. Similarly, women's participation in the labor market is lower, 56.6% compared to 69.3 for men. In private sector, it is estimated that women comprise only around 30% of middle level managers and 15% of higher level positions<sup>97</sup>. In other words, there are fewer women in decision-making positions than men in Mongolia.

In 2015, Mongolia underwent its second Universal Periodic Review<sup>98</sup> (UPR) of its human rights record. There has been little progress made from the previous review. The UPR made in total 164 recommendations of which the GoM accepted 150 and did not accept 14. The UN will

continue to work with the GoM and partners to support human rights in general, and to address UPR recommendations, in working towards the SDGs in Mongolia.

The Committee on the ICCPR in its May 2011 report; the CESCR in its report of July 2015; and the CEDAW in its report of March 2016, all provide recommendations for the GoM to consider and for the UN to report progress during the implementation of this UNDAF.

Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a human rights violation. While Mongolia lacks a nation-wide study to estimate GBV, it can be estimated that one out of five families has a violent relationship<sup>99</sup>; one out of five women suffers physical violence<sup>100</sup>; and one out of two children<sup>101</sup> are victims of violence. It is reported that nearly 88.3% of victims of domestic violence are women, and 40% of them are young women aged 15-34, who are more unlikely to report, according to the National Police Authority. To address this issue, the Domestic Violence Law was approved in 2004, however, the implementation has remained weak. A revision of the Law, which is intended to improve the victim protection and criminalize domestic violence, has been delayed although it is expected to be approved by the Parliament in 2016.

Within the comprehensive legal reform initiated by the Government towards strengthening victim protection and multisectoral responses, the Criminal Law was approved in December 2015 by the Parliament, which criminalizes domestic violence. The development of the national programme with budget allocations is to follow the enactment of the law. Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms on VAWG, which is one of the success factors to effectively respond to domestic violence, have been established at national level and in three provinces, but their effectiveness needs to be improved, and they need to be expanded to other provinces.

<sup>92</sup> Human Development Report 2015, Work for Human Development

<sup>93</sup> Briefing note for countries on the 2015 Human Development Report, 2015

<sup>94</sup> 1.0 equates to full gender equality

<sup>95</sup> <https://www.parliament.mn/laws?key=%D1%81>

<sup>96</sup> NCGE Report, 2012

<sup>97</sup> Gender Analysis 2015, ILO

<sup>98</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Mongolia, UN Human Rights Council, A/HRC/30/6, July 2015

<sup>99</sup> The National Reproductive Health Survey, 2008

<sup>100</sup> The National Reproductive Health Survey, 2008

<sup>101</sup> Social Indicator Sample Survey, 2013



The Country Gap Analysis identified the following governance challenges<sup>102</sup>:

- ❑ High turn-over in civil service;
- ❑ Weak accountability of governing institutions;
- ❑ Need for clarification of power relations between the presidency, the executive and the legislature
- ❑ Need for clarification of roles and functions between the different levels of administration;
- ❑ Underrepresentation of women in politics;
- ❑ Lack of civil society participation in the policy making process, and
- ❑ Enforcement challenges with international human rights treaties and instruments.

Mongolia is a young country. Mongolians, aged 15-34 years make up 36.2% of the country's population<sup>103</sup>. The median age of the Mongolian population was 27.5 years in 2015. With one quarter of the population being under 15 years of age, the dependency ratio is 48%<sup>104</sup>. Mongolia is ranked 49 out of 170 countries according to its Youth Development Index (0.705), however its disaggregate indices of youth political and civic participation (0.205 and 0.219 respectively) are below global averages<sup>105</sup>. Citizen's political activism is low among young people with only 20% of 18-35 years of age group having participated in the 2012 Parliamentary election. Their participation is important as they constitute 45%<sup>106</sup> of the total voting age population in Mongolia.

Young people are a key force within Mongolian society to take action around the SDGs. Participants to the Mongolian Youth Forum<sup>107</sup> as part of the in-country discussions relating to the "Post-2015 Development

<sup>102</sup> Country Gap Analysis, UNCT Mongolia, 2015

<sup>103</sup> NSO 2020, 2016

<sup>104</sup> Statistics yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>105</sup> Youth Development Index 2015

<sup>106</sup> as of 2013

<sup>107</sup> Formulating the Post-2015 Development Agenda, UN Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar 2014

Agenda: The World We Want", identified problems they faced including unemployment; poor quality education; skills gaps between education provided and the workplace; poor quality health services; and deteriorating environment. Improving young people's understanding of their rights within the SDG agenda and enlisting their participation in delivering on that agenda will be an important focus of the UN in Mongolia.

The SDG agenda should deliver solutions to these and other problems facing young people, with empowered young Mongolians leading calls for action and accountability of government to deliver results. Continuing to foster a culture of democracy through civic education is critical for deepening democracy in Mongolia. Focusing on improving the civil and political participation of young Mongolians should lead to the greater and meaningful inclusiveness of them in the sustainable development agenda. Their active citizenship will build greater awareness and protection of their rights, leading to enhanced accountability by government, improved services delivery and build greater trust between civil society and governing institutions.

#### **The UN will focus under this Outcome to deliver the following three results:**

1. Improved normative protection mechanisms (revisions of laws in accordance with international standards) and monitoring mechanisms are in place or strengthened for the protection of human rights especially of the poor and marginalized and a focus on gender based violence;
2. Increased representation of women and young people (up to 34 years) at a decision-making level (members of parliaments, ministers, state secretaries, local governors and local representatives); and
3. Youth networks and organizations are strengthened and effectively participating in expressing their voices as an equal partner.



The results developed under this Outcome will directly support the implementation of Mongolia's Vision 2030 and the international human rights conventions and other international norms (e.g. international labour standards) that Mongolia is committed to, notably ensuring that "no-one is left behind", that the voiceless are heard and the institutions of Mongolia have greater accountability.





## VI. Cross cutting issues

The UN in Mongolia has incorporated five key programming principles into the fabric of the UNDAF. These principles are universal, based in law, emphasis accountability and are relevant to the cooperation between the UN, the GoM and other development partners.

There are three normative principles human rights and HRBA, gender equality and environmental sustainability; along with two enabling principles: capacity development and results-based management.

All five principles provide a lens, both individually and in combination, for strengthened UN engagement with and support to national development planning processes. While this UNDAF includes specific results on human rights, gender equality and environmental protection under the relevant outcomes, these three normative principles will also be mainstreamed across and within the UNDAF outcomes and corresponding results.

As the GoM responds to the results of the UPR process and implements conventions such as the CESC, the UN will work with the GoM and other partners to ensure a human rights-based approach to the achieving of the SDGs in Mongolia. This approach will look to strengthen the enabling environment, develop operational capacities within human rights institutions, and work with the people of Mongolia to realize their rights.

Gender inequality in Mongolia, as measured using the Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) and the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), has declined in the last decade<sup>108</sup>. Women

<sup>108</sup> Human Development Report, 2014

are under-represented in decision making positions and only 14% of MPs and 3 of 19 Cabinet Ministers are women<sup>109</sup>. Women's labour force participation is only 56.6% compared to 69.3%<sup>110</sup> among men.

The situation of violence against women and girls (VAWG) is of concern. While there has yet to be a nationwide VAWG prevalence study, it is reported that nearly 88.3% of victims of domestic violence are women while 40% of them are young women aged 15-34 who are more unlikely to report, according to the National Police Authority<sup>111</sup>. Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms on VAWG have been established at national level and in three provinces, but their effectiveness needs to be improved, and they need to be expanded to other provinces. It is therefore critical that gender equality is addressed throughout the implementation of the UNDAF to ensure further advancement in the areas of gender (new text).

While Mongolia has enacted various pieces of legislation to reduce disparities in society for women, many inequalities remain. Women are under-represented in the public and political arenas while the extent of gender-based violence<sup>113</sup> affecting women remains under-reported<sup>114</sup>. Gender-based violence takes other forms including stigma, discrimination and harassment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI).

<sup>109</sup> <http://zasag.mn/> Official website of the Government of Mongolia

<sup>110</sup> Statistics yearbook 2014, NSO

<sup>111</sup> General Authority of Police statistics on DV on December 4, 2015

<sup>112</sup> Mongolian Statistical Information Service <http://www.1212.mn/en/http://www.1212.mn/en/>

<sup>113</sup> Thematic paper on Gender, UN Mongolia, June 2015

<sup>114</sup> Implementation of Mongolia's Domestic Violence Legislation, The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, Minnesota USA and the National Centre Against Violence, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, January 2014





Environmental sustainability is implicit in all the Outcome Areas of this UNDAF. The actions generated through the implementation of the Framework should at the same time be environmentally sound and meet international commitments as articulated in relevant agreements including the COP21<sup>115</sup>.

In the implementation of the UNDAF, a capacity assessment for Mongolia will be critical to their realization of the SDGs - what are the present capacity gaps of the partners/stakeholders - enabling environment, as well as organization and individual levels. It is also important for there to be a mutual understanding what are the desired future capacities and targets relative to current capacity levels.

Another underlying principle is the focus on public participation, inclusion and access to, and demands for information. High quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data is needed for informed decision-making and provides the means for greater accountability.

In the implementation of this UNDAF, the UN in Mongolia will work with partners to strengthen data collection systems as well as capacity building to address gaps in data collection. The data will enable the UN and partners to measure progress relative to the UNDAF Outcomes and the SDGs, to support decision making and ensure that “no-one is left behind”.

The development of the three Outcome Areas and their corresponding RRFs has followed a Results Based Management (RBM) approach, which includes the indication of time bound targets and resources needed for the achievement of results. Efforts have been made at all stages to engage and plan with stakeholders, enlisting their engagement in the development of joint SMART results that address capacity gaps and ensure resources are allocated to deliver the desired outcomes.

<sup>115</sup> Adoption of the Paris Agreement, Conference of the Parties, Twenty-first session, 12 December 2015, FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1

## Assumptions and risks

**The UN in Mongolia made some assumptions that are necessary for the achievement of the Outcomes in this UNDAF:**

1. GoM and the UN will continue to work closely together towards addressing inequities;
2. Good internal and external coordination amongst UN agencies will continue and that the value of the UN presence is well recognized;
3. Population well informed about availability of services through different types of awareness programmes;
4. The Mongolian membership in the Human Rights Council will result in an increased government commitment and capacity towards protection of human rights;
5. National institutions are willing to reflect voices of young people in government policies and programmes, and
6. Political parties are committed to nominate more women at decision-making levels.

**The UN in Mongolia identified a number of risks<sup>116</sup> to the achievement of the Outcomes in this UNDAF:**

1. Financial ability of the government to invest towards the outcomes may be limited during the five years of the UNDAF cycle due to the ongoing economic and budget situation;
2. The changes in the government following the 2016 elections may pose delays and uncertainties in the implementation with possible differing priorities by incoming government;
3. Limited UN/GoM capacity to engage with new donors/partners and non-grant sources of funding, and
4. Funding uncertainty within the UN system over the course of UNDAF implementation.

<sup>116</sup> Risk is defined as a potential event or occurrence beyond the control of the United Nations that could negatively affect the achievement of the desired results

## VII. Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

### a. Basic Agreements between Government and UN entities

Whereas the Government of Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 28 September 1976. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNDAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 8 February 1994.
- c) The United Nations Development Programme model Basic

Agreement (the “model Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA, in accordance with the agreement concluded between UNDP and the Government which entered into force on 28 September 1976, and as well as the letter exchanged between UNFPA and the Government on 27 August 1999. This UNDAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the model Basic Agreement.

- d) With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), pending the conclusion of a Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government and UNIDO, the Government shall apply, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme signed and entered into force on 28 September 1976.
- e) Agreement concerning technical assistance between the Government and the UN (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ITU, WMO, IAEA, UPU) dated 24 May 1963.
- f) For UNEP, UN Habitat and UNHCR: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures.

The UNDAF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

## **b. Joint GoM/UN Steering Committee**

The UN in Mongolia and the GoM will undertake the implementation of the UNDAF. UNDAF implementation will be achieved through a joint GoM/UN high-level steering committee, outcome result groups, the UNCT and the UN's Operations Management Team (OMT). UNDAF implementation mechanism is shown in Annex G.

The Joint GoM/UN Steering Committee will be convened at a strategic level to undertake coordinated implementation and oversight of the UNDAF Programme (see annex H for detailed TORs). Multi-stakeholder participation in the Committee will be determined by the UN and GoM.

In preparation for the meetings of the joint GoM/UN Steering Committee, the UNCT will review the progress of the three Outcome Result Groups, via the Chairs of the Outcome Result Groups and the M&E Working Group.

## **c. Outcome Results Groups**

Outcome Results Groups will lead and guide the work undertaken by each Outcome using joint work plans (see annex I for detailed TORs). Each of the Outcome Results Groups will be chaired by a UN agency representative on behalf of the UNCT in Mongolia and co-chaired by a relevant government representative (see annex J for TORs of chairs). It is expected that each the Outcome Results Groups will systematically document the lessons learned from the work delivered as well as good practices for the benefit of all partners and the other work of the UN.

For each of the Outcomes, detailed RRFs have been developed that includes Outcome level indicators, baselines, targets and means of verification. Also each Outcome Group has documented the risks identified and the assumptions made in developing the targets.

In the collection of indicator data, the information will be disaggregated (where possible and appropriate) including by sex, age, geographical location and vulnerabilities. The first option for data collection will be to use available local sources and all efforts will be made to strengthen national data collection facilities.

## **d. Monitoring and Evaluation Group**

To increase cross-Outcome collaboration, the UNCT M&E working group will continue. This group will be responsible for tracking the overall performance of UNDAF and will work closely with the three Outcome Result Groups. Detailed TORs are shown in Annex K.

An UNDAF Calendar (see Annex B) will improve coordination of M&E efforts and ensure better use of available data for all Outcome Result Groups and other interested partners.

## **e. Operations Management Team**

The UN in Mongolia, particularly through the OMT, will look for options for increasing cost-effective common operations and service support, in keeping with the "Operating as One" business model. The operations and service support provision will work to achieve common procurement practices; common logistics and transport; common ICT; common finance procedures; common human resource management; and Harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT). The UN in Mongolia already enjoys the benefits of common premises with no less than seven UN agencies housed there.

## **f. UN Country Communications Group**

In the implementation of the UNDAF, the UN in Mongolia will "Communicate as One", through the United Nations' Country Communications Group (CCG).





#### **g. Annual Country Results Report and UNDAF Evaluation**

An annual United Nations Country Results Report will be shared with the joint GoM/UN Steering Committee. These reports will include information from each of the Outcome Result Groups and their development will be overseen by the UNCT.

The Country Results Report should include data - both quantitative and qualitative - collected to measure progress in each of the Outcomes. The Report should highlight “what worked” and “what did not”, with recommendations for the next phase of implementation.

An independent evaluation will be undertaken in the penultimate year of the UNDAF. It will objectively determine the value and results of the activities, policies and programme implementation in each Outcome area. It is anticipated that the next UNDAF will be informed by this evaluation. Efforts will be made to align the UNDAF evaluation with the evaluation processes and planning of the GoM.

The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator as the responsible office for the coordination of the UNCT will provide oversight of UNDAF implementation.

#### **h. Implementation Arrangements**

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Finance taking into account the national regulation #176 on “Development assistance implementation, disbursement, management, reporting and monitoring”. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex E. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities.



The detailed implementation arrangements will be set up based on programme and project risk assessments (including the one carried out on the harmonized approach to cash transfers) in consultation with the government.

The UNDAF will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWPs) and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary, which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNDAF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNDAF and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents.

### **Cash Transfers**

All cash transfers to Implementing Partners (IPs) are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the IP and the UN system agencies.

#### **I. Government IPs**

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred to the State Treasury Account for forwarding to the IP:
  - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
  - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the IP, and
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with IPs.

Where cash transfers are made to the State Treasury Account, the Ministry of Finance shall transfer such cash promptly to the IP. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the IP over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the IP and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government IP, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN IP. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the IP shall participate. The IP may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

## II. Non-Government IPs

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the IP:
  - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
  - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the IP, and
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with IP.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the IP of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the IP as per the respective payment processing schedule for each respective agency, but no longer than 10 working days upon receipt of a completed and signed Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE) form.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment as per the respective payment processing schedule for each respective agency, but no longer than 10 working days upon receipt of a completed and signed FACE form.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the IP and a third party vendor.

## III. Financial Monitoring and Audit

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same IP, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

IPs agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

- ☐ Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies'
- ☐ Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
- ☐ Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.



## VIII. Resources and Resource Mobilization Strategy

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNDAF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WPs) and project documents. Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNDAF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans (WPs) and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

The UN in Mongolia has based the development of the three Outcomes, on an assessment of both required and available (current and expected). The graduation of Mongolia to upper MIC status will impact on the core resources available to the UN as well as the bilateral resources available for development. It is critical for the UN, through the joint GoM/UN Steering Committee, to leverage new sources of human, technical and financial resources.

The resources required for the full implementation of the UNDAF will include programme resources from each of the relevant UN entities, as well as new funding that it mobilized.

The UN will continue to map the "donor" landscape in Mongolia, looking for opportunities to mobilize "new" resources. Based on the joint biannual "rolling" workplans and the overall thrust of the UNDAF, the UNCT will dedicate special efforts to develop new and non-traditional partnerships in the planning through the implementation phases of the Outcomes. Key partnerships will include those with ministries and institutions of the Government of Mongolia, along with civil society organizations, the private sector and other development partners.

Prior to the operationalization of this UNDAF, the UN will identify donors' core interests and engagements relevant to the UNDAF's focus. Extra attention will be made to ensuring that partners - funding and implementation - are involved in the forward conceptualization and planning of responses initiated via this UNDAF.

As a MIC country, Mongolia may see a move from grants to loans (such as earmarking, tied to bidding or specific loan disbursement



modalities) by international financial institutions. The UN will play an important advocacy role with IFIs in getting the “best deal” for Mongolia’s sustainable development.

Given its MIC status, the UNCT will redouble efforts to create viable and stable partnerships with Mongolian institutions based on perceived “win-win” arrangements and UN seen as a “local problem-solver”.

The UN will move from being a source of external funding and increasingly become a provider of technical assistance. It is expected that the UN will be recognized as a local development agent whose role is to support national development priorities in such a way that it is seen as a “win” for partners. The UN’s ability to resolve problems should be sufficiently important for the partner/host government to decide to contribute financial resources towards this endeavor.

In this context entry points can be varied and differentiated for the UNDAF: policy advice; implementation support, piloting for up-scaling etc. but common for all is that a funding prospect has to be an integral part of the partnership.

Another facet of resource mobilization will be the building of new partnerships in keeping with the SDG agenda. Building more PPP and adopting a “win-win” approach, the UN will work to be a local problem solver when resource mobilization is required.

In Mongolia whose GDP prospects are dependent on extractive industries which, in turn, are highly dependent on global price oscillations, particular attention to building stable and sustainable financial partnerships will be required to minimize risks for stop/go funding.

As with any other partnership, overall risk assessment is an absolute must. Reputational risk is obviously an ever present concern and thus also crucial for partnering with domestic sources, e.g. ensuring transparency of bidding or allocation procedures. Another more specific risk to be considered is that of financial sustainability, i.e. does the partner have control over resource flows and are they multi-year. Part of this analysis comes from detailed and up-to-date knowledge of the national budget, its legislative framework and budget cycle, mechanisms for budget planning, continuous dialogue with the principal decision makers, etc.





## IX. Commitments of the Government of Mongolia

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNDAF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Mongolia; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Mongolia to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph [x above in the section on Basis of the Relationship].

The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition, the Government will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. The Government will be responsible for dealing

with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- (a) "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".
- (b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.



A standard FACE report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that [UN organization] will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UN organization will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- ☐ all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UN system agency, together with relevant documentation;
- ☐ all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and relevant UN organizations. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- ☐ Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- ☐ Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the [UN organization] that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to [UN organization].
- ☐ Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).



## Results and Resources Frameworks

Outcome 1. Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources						
<b>Outcome statement:</b> By 2021, poor and vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks, and benefit from inclusive growth and a healthy ecosystem						
<b>National Priority or Goal relevant to this Outcome:</b> Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 Goal #2.1. Sustainable Economic Development and Goal #2.3. Environmental Sustainability						
<b>Sustainable Development Goals relevant to this outcome:</b>						
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.						
Contributing UN agencies: <b>FAO, IAEA, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO</b>						
Indicators	Baselines (2015 unless otherwise indicated)	Targets (2021 unless otherwise indicated)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (in US\$)
Climate change and sustainable natural resource management			Biannual Update Report (BUR) by Government (MEGDT) and National communications to UNFCCC	<u>Risks:</u> Financial ability of the government to invest towards the outcome may be limited during the first years of the UNDAF cycle due to an ongoing economic and budget situation	Government: Parliament MEGDT MOA NEMA UB City MCUD MOF NSO MOL MPDSP MONEF CMTU	FAO: \$ 3,700,000 IAEA: \$1,400,000 ILO: \$ 750,000 UNDP: \$ 20,000,000 UNEP: \$1,500,000 UNESCO: 322,000 UN Habitat: \$100,000 UNICEF: \$ 100,000 UNIDO: \$ 2,277,242 WHO \$ 4,050,000
1.1.1 Reduction of GHG emission from BAU scenario	GHG emission, 26,806 tons eq CO2	from BAU scenario by 4%, from 33,212 thousand tones eq CO2 to 31,884 thousand tones eq CO2 (2020)				



1.1.2 Increase in share of renewable in the national energy mix	7%	20%		The change in the government expected following the 2016 elections may pose delays and uncertainties in the implementation.	CSO: Environmental NGO coalition Red Cross Think tanks Academia	
1.1.3 Forestland, mln ha (or percentage of Forest land in total area, %)	forest coverage 11mln ha equal to 8% of the land surface	13.2 mln ha equaling to 8.5 % of the land surface (2020)	NSO Annual Socio-Economic Report			
1.1.4 Especially protected area as proportion of total area	17.4%	18%	State of the Environment Report by the Government			
<b>1.2 Inclusive and sustainable industrialization for economic diversification - Share of manufacturing value added (MVA) in GDP</b>	5% (2014)	SDG target 9.2 <sup>1</sup>	SDG Monitoring Report, NSO			
<b>1.3 Disaster impact - disaster economic loss</b>	Economic loss from natural hazards 21,961.5 mln tog (2013)	19,765.35 mln tog	NSO Annual Socio-Economic Report			
<b>1.4 Poverty</b>						
1.4.1 Proportion of people living below poverty line (urban/rural, children)	National average 21.6%; Urban 18.8%; Rural 26%; Children 28.9% (2014), working poor 20.29% (2013)	National average 18.0% <sup>2</sup>	NSO Annual Socio-Economic Report			
1.4.2 Unemployment rate (disaggregated by sex)	National 7.5 female 6.7	6% (2020) <sup>3</sup>	NSO Labor Force Survey			

<sup>1</sup> will be determined in collaboration with NSO and relevant sectoral ministries as part of UN's SDG monitoring support

<sup>2</sup> Sex and geographically disaggregated baseline and target values for this indicator are currently only partially available and will be determined in collaboration with NSO and relevant sectoral ministries as part of UN's SDG monitoring support

<sup>3</sup> Sex and geographically disaggregated baseline and target values for this indicator are currently only partially available and will be determined in collaboration with NSO and relevant sectoral ministries as part of UN's SDG monitoring support

Outcome 2. Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services						
<b>Outcome statement:</b> By 2021, poor and vulnerable population benefit from better social protection and are able to increasingly utilize quality and equitable basic social services, with a special focus on water, sanitation and hygiene						
<b>National Priority or Goal relevant to this Outcome:</b> Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 Goal #2.2. Sustainable Social Development						
<b>Sustainable Development Goals relevant to this Outcome:</b> 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.						
Contributing UN agencies: <b>IAEA, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, UNV</b>						
Indicators	Baselines (2015 unless otherwise indicated)	Targets (2021 unless otherwise indicated)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (in US\$)
<b>2.1 State of water and sanitation - Improved WASH</b>			Social Indicator Sample survey, NSO	<b>Assumptions:</b> - Government of Mongolia and the UN will continue to work closely together towards addressing inequities - Good internal and external coordination amongst UN agencies will continue and that the value of the UN presence is well recognized. - Population well informed about availability of services through different types of awareness programmes	Government investment in water supply and sewage system  Development Partners contribution by implementing WASH projects.	IAEA: \$1,700,000 ILO: \$750,000.00 UNESCO: \$300,000.00 UNFPA: \$9,300,000.00 UN Habitat: \$100,000 UNICEF: \$18,513,227.00 WHO: \$7.192.565.00
2.1.1 Percentage of population using improved water sources	National 64% Urban 73.5% (2013) Rural 58.7% (2013) Q1 41.2% (2013) Q5 99.8% (2013) Urban A 95.7 (2013) Urban B 65.4 (2013)	National at least 80%  Urban – 99%  Rural – 80%				

					Government MoHS		
2.1.2 Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities	60% (2013)  Urban A 92.6% (2013) Urban B 59.1% (2013)	at least 70%; target figures for selected areas Urban A– 99% Urban B – 80%			MoF MCUD  MECS  MPDSP		
2.2 Improved health status							
2.2.1 Access					Local Govern- ment		
2.2.1.1 Social health insurance coverage (disaggregated by geographical area, socio-economic quintiles and content)	TBD (Baseline to be set using 2015 data)	Universal cov- erage of social health insurance by 2021	Annual Report, Social Insurance General Office	<b>Risks</b>  resource mobilization election driven changes in the Government  Possible changes in political priorities	Civil societies		
2.2.1.2 Benefit incidence analysis (disaggregated by gender, urban/rural, geographical area and socio-economic quintiles)	TBD (to be set through a designated study conducted in 2015 using 2012 data)	50% reduction in the difference between urban/ rural; highest and lowest SE quin- tiles	Report of a repeated benefit incidence analysis in 2021		Development Partners ADB WB Bilateral agen- cies and iNGOs		
2.2.2 Utilization of equitable and quality health services							
2.2.2.1 Percentage of women who underwent antenatal check-ups at least 6 times during pregnancy	83.8% (2014)	Above 90%	Health Statistics, Centre for Heath Development				
2.2.2.2 Incidence rate of syph- ilis among youth from 15-24 years of age per 10 000	60.4 per 10,000 (2014)	30 per 10,000	Health Statistics, Centre for Heath Development				
2.2.2.3 Percentage of popu- lation above 40 years of age screened for hypertension and diabetes	Hypertension 41.6% (2014)  Diabetes mellitus 38% (2014)	79.5%  77.5%	Health Statistics, Centre for Heath Development				
2.2.2.4 Adolescent birth rate (15-19 years old) per 1000	40.4 (2014)	36	Social Indicator Social Survey, NSO				

2.2.3 Enabling environment for strengthened health system through evidence-based policy and decision making						
2.2.3.1 Number of new and/or revised national health policies, strategies and plans revised during UNDAF period	0 new and/or revised policies, strategies and plans in 2016	5 new and/or revised national health policies, strategies and plans during 2017-2021	Government resolutions and order of the Minister of Health and Sports			
2.2.3.2 Number of aimags and districts endorsed and implemented Sub-national Health System Strengthening Strategies	1 aimag and 1 district in 2015	7 aimags and 3 districts	Endorsed by respective local governments, MOHS and partners			
2.2.4 Impact of strengthened health system						
2.2.4.1 Disease specific standardized mortality rate (disaggregated by urban/rural, gender, geographical area)	TDB (to be set through a designated study based on 2015 data)	Estimated difference reduced by 15% between highest and lowest values	Mongolia country specific burden of disease and other related studies			
2.2.4.2 Probability of dying between 15 and 60 years (disaggregated by gender)	Male/female 300/132 (2011-2015)	Male/female 285/125 (2016-2020)	WB/NSO life tables			
<b>2.3 Quality Education</b>						
2.3.1 Primary and secondary education net enrollment rate of children from the poorest quintile	96.2% (2013) 85.4% (2013)	100% 95%	Social indicator Sample Survey, NSO			
2.3.2 Enrollment of children with disabilities in general education schools	44.4% (2010)	70%	Housing and Population census, NSO			
2.3.3 Percentage of children under 5 years of age from the poorest quintile who are developmentally in track in health, learning and psycho-social well-being	77% (2013)	79%	Social indicator Sample Survey, NSO			



2.3.4 Percentage of children aged 36-39 months who are attending an early childhood education programme from the poorest quintile	35% (2013)	45%	Social Indicator Sample Survey, NSO			
2.3.5 Learning achievement for 4 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> graders in mathematics and science	39.6% (4 <sup>th</sup> grade) (2015) 25.8% (8 <sup>th</sup> grade) (2015)	50% (4 <sup>th</sup> grade) 45% (8 <sup>th</sup> grade)	Pilot TIMSS/PIRLS			
<b>2.4 Enhanced social security</b>						
2.4.1 Percentage of economically active population contributing to the social insurance system	84.4% (2014)	89%	Labor Force and Social Insurance Statistics, NSO			
2.4.2 Public social protection expenditures as percentage of GDP	3.4% (2014)	4.4%	Public expenditure statistics, NSO and MoF			
<b>2.5 Improved food and nutrition security</b>						
2.5.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old	10.8% (2013)	9%	Social indicator Sample Survey, NSO			
2.5.2 Prevalence of overweight students aged 13-17 years old	11.5% (2013)	9%	Global School-based Health Survey			

Outcome 3. Fostering voice and strengthening accountability						
<b>Outcome statement:</b> By 2021, governing institutions are more responsive and accountable to citizens, while ensuring effective participation of young people and realization of the rights of all, especially the poor and marginalized.						
<b>National Priority or Goal relevant to this Outcome:</b> Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 Goal #2.4. Governance for Sustainable Development						
<b>Sustainable Development Goals relevant to this Outcome</b> 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
Contributing UN agencies: <b>ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNV</b>						
Indicators	Baselines (2015 unless otherwise indicated)	Targets (2021 unless otherwise indicated)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (in US\$)
<b>3.1. Improved normative protection mechanisms</b>						
3.1.1 Proportion of implemented recommendations from UPR, CEDAW and other HR instruments relating to the protection/ promotion of human rights and basic freedoms for all	UPR: 150/164 accepted CEDAW: 55 recommendations	UPR: at least 85% of accepted recommendations implemented CEDAW: at least 85% recommendations implemented	UPR and UN treaty reports, NHRC report, reports issued by convention implementation review mechanisms	Risks: Financial ability of the government to invest towards the outcome may be limited during the first years of the UNDAF cycle due to an ongoing economic and budget situation.	Parliament, MoJ, MoPDSP, MoHS, MoECS, NSO, CSC NHRC, MoPDSP, MoL, MoHS, NCGE, MoHS, MoECS, MoJ, civil society MoPDSP,	ILO: \$1,000,000 UNDP: \$750,000 UNESCO: \$365,000 UNFPA: \$5,000,000 UNICEF: \$450,000 WHO: \$50,000
3.1.2 Specific comprehensive policy measures and legislation are adopted and effectively implemented against discrimination of all kinds, especially women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, LGBTI and others	The DVL revision is under consideration by the Parliament The youth policy is under formulation The new child protection law is under review by Parliament LPPD is under review by Parliament	The revised DVL, youth policy and the child protection law, and LPPD containing strong anti-discrimination provisions are approved and implemented	Parliament/ government resolutions, government reports	The change in the government expected following the 2016 elections may pose delays and uncertainties in the implementation.	Parliament, youth and gender CSOs, NCGE, MoJ Parliament, NCGE, political parties, local	

3.1.3 Prevalence rate of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)	TBD (the VAWG is scheduled to be conducted in 2016 by NRSO)	30% reduction form the 2016 level	VAWG study report by NRSO	The location of the National Committee on Gender Equality under the Gender Equality Law has been changed.	government, civil society MoPDSP, National Youth Coordination Committee Civil society
3.2 Increased representation of women and young people					
3.2.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national and local parliament and government (SDG5.5.1)	14.5% of MPs 27.3% of local citizens representatives 10.1%% of ministers 26.6% of state secretaries 0% of local governors	30% of MPs 30% of local citizens representatives 40%% of ministers 40% of state secretaries 30% of local governors	NSO Statistical Yearbook, General Election Committee report		
3.3 Youth Development					
3.3.1 Young people turnout in parliamentary elections	0.205 (2013)	20% increase	Youth development index report		
3.3.2 Civil participation	0.219 (2013)	20% increase			





## Annex B:

### UNDAF Calendar 2016 – 2021 (incorporating programmatic management and M&E)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Management</b>						
Joint GoM/UN Steering Committee Annual Meeting		X	X	X	X	X
UNDAF Results Groups (Semi-annual Meetings – to meet in 2016 to develop first workplan)		X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
Workplans (bi-annual rolling – reviewed at the end of each year and revised according to lessons learned and resources available)	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Surveys, Studies, Assessments, Reports</b>						
Socio-economic Survey						
Labour Force Survey						
Footprint Report						
Social Indicator Sample survey						
UPR (date to be confirmed)				X		
CEDAW					X	
Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action				X		
Covenant Reports						
Treaty Reports						
Youth development index report						
MICS						

MECS						
UIS						
EFA						
Annual UN Country Results Report		X	X	X	X	X
<b>Monitoring systems</b>						
Health statistics (MOHS)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Program on EENC				X	X	
Surveillance						
<b>Reviews</b>						
Joint UNDAF Annual Review		X	X	X	X	X
Joint Review of UNDAF final						X
Gender Score Card update						
<b>Evaluation</b>						
Independent Evaluation UNDAF					X	
Agency specific evaluations						
<b>Training and capacity development</b>						
M&E capacity development		X				
Support to SDG monitoring		X	X	X	X	X
Results based management training					X	
Support to Mongolian Sustainable Development Vision Phase Two results (2021–2025) development					X	

## Annex C. Definitions

**Access to health care** means having "the timely use of personal **health services** to achieve the best health outcomes" (IOM, 1993).

**Age-specific abortion rate** is defined as the number of abortion to women in a specific age group during a specific period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period expressed per 1000 women.

**Aimag** – Mongolia is divided into a capital city and 21 provinces (aimags). Capital city divided into districts and each aimag is divided into **soums**.

**Antenatal care coverage**– Percentage of women with a live birth underwent check-ups at least 6 times during pregnancy.

**Benefit incidence analysis** (disaggregated by gender, urban/rural, geographical area and socio economic quintiles) - A method of computing the distribution of public expenditure across different demographic groups, such as women and men. The procedure involves allocating per unit public subsidies (for example, expenditure per student for the education sector) according to individual utilization rates of public services.

**Disease specific standardized mortality rate** - *Standardized mortality rate* (SMR) is a ratio between the observed number of deaths in a study population and the number of deaths would be expected, based on the age- and disease specific rates in a standard population and its distribution and disaggregated by urban/rural, gender, geographical area and socio-economic quintiles.

**Fragility / resilience** - a feature of sustainability, is the ability to cope with internal and external shocks and recover quickly. Resilience is "the capacity of an individual, community or system to adapt in order to sustain an acceptable level of function, structure, and identity." [2] In economic terms, resilience is dynamic efficiency. Organizations that are resilient manage to adjust to changing environments. Health systems are constantly confronted with stress, shocks, crises and change of environment, e.g.: demographic change, rising health care costs, the NCD epidemic and pandemic outbreaks, disasters (natural and man-made).

**Inequity / disparities** - Health inequalities can be defined as differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups. For example, differences in mobility between elderly people and younger populations or differences in mortality rates between people from different social classes.

**Modern contraceptive usage** – Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) modern contraceptive methods.

**Screening of population for hypertension and diabetes**- a strategy used in a population to identify the possible presence of an as-yet-undiagnosed disease in individuals without signs or symptoms of hypertension and diabetes.

**Universal health coverage** is attained when people actually obtain the **health services** they need and benefit from financial risk protection.

**Vulnerability** is defined as the prospect of eroding people's capabilities and choices and the risk of deterioration in human development achievements and their sustainability at the individual, community or national level. There are two underlying drivers of vulnerability. People's vulnerability is impacted by their own capabilities and the capabilities of the society they live in. Individual vulnerability is influenced by low capabilities in education, health etc.

Vulnerability from a human development perspective goes beyond the interpretation of vulnerability as exposure to risks. It underlines the role of people's capabilities in minimizing adverse consequences from shocks and persistent threats. It also stresses underlying structural causes such as exclusion and discrimination as key to understanding why some groups and people are systematically worse off when disaster strikes (...). Vulnerability is increased by inadequate policies and dysfunctional institutions that fail to protect people and provide access to services, security etc. (Source: *UNDP Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress – Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*, pp 15). The experience of vulnerability creates stress and anxiety which affects physiological, psychological and social functioning. Although everyone is vulnerable at different times in his or her life, some individuals are more likely to develop health problems than others. Vulnerability is affected by personal factors as well as factors within the environment. Trends in society indicate that increasing numbers of vulnerable people will create additional demands on an already over-burdened health care system. (Source: *Rogers, 1997*).

## Annex D:

### Capacity Assessments of UN Agencies

FAO	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strength/Weakness:</p> <p>There are several basic attributes which are intrinsic and in combination unique to FAO thus giving it comparative advantage in the areas of its work:</p> <p>FAO is the United Nations specialized agency in food and agriculture, with a comprehensive mandate from its member countries to work globally on all aspects of food and agriculture (including fisheries, forestry and natural resources' management), food security and nutrition across the humanitarian development continuum;</p> <p>FAO has intergovernmental status and neutrality and the authority to provide a neutral platform;</p> <p>FAO has a regular budget derived from assessed contributions that provides a minimum guaranteed amount of resources that can be committed for medium-term programmed priority activities, complemented by significant voluntary contributions, increasingly mobilized in support of FAO's Organizational Results to leverage FAO's knowledge and enhance outreach</p>
<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise: FAO has staff with a broad range of expertise across its areas of mandate. FAO's country level presence in Mongolia is supported by regional and global multi-disciplinary teams of experts, to respond to demands</p> <p>Staff: Staff: Staff is already available as above. There will be needs to recruit specific technical experts to enable success.</p> <p>Budget: The total estimated budget for FAO in this outcome area is approximately US\$ 3.7 million.</p> <p>Geographic presence: Nation-wide; and selected areas for possible pilots</p>
IAEA	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strength: The IAEA technical cooperation (TC) programme is the main mechanism through which the IAEA delivers services to its Member States. Through the programme, the IAEA helps Member States to build, strengthen and maintain capacities in the safe, peaceful and secure use of nuclear technology in support of sustainable socioeconomic development. IAEA's Country Programme Framework and its associated projects contribute to the national development plans of Mongolia and work in cooperation with the relevant key UN Agencies and partners, such as FAO, UNDP, WHO, and UNCCD. Mongolia has been extremely committed to promoting the safe and secure use of nuclear techniques and applications in the country, which is reflected in the work invested by the Mongolia counterparts and stakeholders. IAEA's activities are in line with the relevant national socio-economic strategies, as well as objectives to achieve post-2015 sustainable developmental goal (SDG) and make a transition to knowledge-based economy during 2016-2021.</p> <p>Weakness: IAEA is a non-resident UN agency</p>



<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise:</p> <p>Mongolia has worked with the IAEA since the mid 1970s and has received technical cooperation via the country programme in the areas of human health, agriculture, geology, industry, environmental protection, nuclear safety and radiation protection. Currently Mongolia has seven national projects. The projects focus on the development of human health, agriculture (in particular animal health and food safety), geology and mining, strengthening technical and HR capacity in terms of nuclear safety and radiation protection, strengthening national capabilities in nuclear science and education and water resource management.</p> <p>Staff: IAEA is a non-resident UN agency so has no staff members on the ground in Mongolia.</p> <p>Budget: \$3,100,000</p> <p>Geographic presence: Project counterpart are mainly from Ulaanbaatar: Nuclear Energy Agency; Government of Mongolia; Institute of Geoecology; Mongolian Academy of Sciences; National Cancer Centre; Mongolia State University of Agriculture, Mongolia Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Mongolia State Veterinary Laboratory; Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Industry.</p>
<b>ILO</b>	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strength: ILO has a tripartite structure and gives an equal voice to workers, employers and governments to ensure that the views of the social partners are closely reflected in shaping policies and programmes. In Mongolia, it has provided technical assistance on formulation of policies and legislations in the area of employment, youth employment, skills and enterprise development and green jobs while focusing on persons with disabilities, herders and young people. ILO has an excellent knowledge and technical expertise in employment promotion enterprise development, including tools and methodologies adapted for Mongolia.</p> <p>Weakness: Due to Mongolia's MIC status, there is a challenge in resource mobilization. Limited number of technical and programming staff in the country.</p>
<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise: ILO has technical expertise in the area of employment promotion, employment services, youth employment, skills and employability, business development, employment promotion of marginalized groups such as women, youth and persons with disabilities, labor market governance, and green jobs.</p> <p>Staff: Staff: ILO has a small team working in Ulaanbaatar, which operates under guidance and support of the ILO Country Office in Beijing. ILO's Decent Work Team in Bangkok provides technical expertise to promote decent work.</p> <p>Budget: Indicative budget of \$2.5 million for UNDAF 2017-2021 for in three outcomes.</p> <p>Geographic presence: Nationwide. Pilot activities in Bayankhongor and Uvurkhangai aimags (as of 2016)</p>
<b>UNAIDS</b>	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- proven track record in policy and legal advocacy on HIV and LGBT rights</li> <li>- provision with strategic information on above areas</li> <li>- resource mobilization (technical, political and financial)</li> </ul> <p>Weakness: Very limited budget and staff (one person)</p>

<b>Agency</b>	<p>Technical expertise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocacy</li> <li>- Policy development and coordination</li> <li>- Partnership building; networking with CS and marginalized communities</li> <li>- Strategic information</li> <li>- Resource mobilization</li> </ul> <p>Staff: 1 staff Budget: to be mobilized for this outcome Geographic presence: UB</p>
<b>UNDP</b>	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strengths: UNDP has anchored its previous programme in the MDGs, led MDG based development strategy formulation for Mongolia, developed tools, supported capacity development and facilitated quality national reporting. UNDP were instrumental in the post-2015 process and has been very active and engaged in the launch of the SDGs. In addition, UNDP has led support to Mongolia in setting up a development planning system as well as in formulating the new development vision for Mongolia. On natural resource management, climate change and disaster risk reduction, UNDP has many years of experience in working in Mongolia. This includes leveraging global environmental/climate funding, support to the legal and policy environment, capacity development support, as well as bottom-up on the ground focus. In addition, these are all areas where UNDP focuses its global strategic plan and hence has strong technical backstopping at regional and global levels.</p> <p>Weakness: Main challenge is that CO does not have strong economics expertise.</p>
<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise: In the CO, UNDP have strong expertise in the environment/climate change area with 3 national professional staff and 1 support staff working 100% of time in the area. For SDG/poverty, UNDP has 2 national professional staff and ½ support staff. As mentioned above, UNDP has strong technical regional and global backstopping in the outcome area.</p> <p>Staff: Staff is already available as above. There will be needs to recruit specific technical experts at the project level, both internationally and nationally, to enable success.</p> <p>Budget: The total estimated budget for UNDP in this outcome area where work will be off joint focus and done in a coordinated manner is approximately US\$ 20 million. If adding work that UNDP projects to do in this area as an agency the amount is approximately US\$ 36 million of which US\$ 15 million is soft pipeline. See budget breakdown below (green is areas where funding already secured, orange very likely pipeline and red soft pipeline).</p> <p>Geographic presence: Presently the environmental portfolio covers different ecosystems, regions and protected areas across Mongolia. The poverty portfolio is focused in UB but also have work supporting local development planning in some aimags. Going forward, a similar geographical presence is envisioned.</p>

UNESCO	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strengths: UNESCO coordinates the World Network of 651 Biosphere Reserves - six of which are located in Mongolia, and has supported the development and maintenance of Mongolia national Biosphere Reserve network since 1990. Biosphere Reserves are special places for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems. UNESCO coordinates the World Heritage programmer through the effective implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention. Mongolia currently has four World Heritage Sites. UNESCO is the lead UN agency for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), assigning particular priority to the role of education in disaster risk reduction and the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. UNESCO supports Mongolian partners to integrate ESD in education policy, curricula and teacher training. UNESCO has developed a range of innovative science-based educational programmes and materials using the MAST (Monitor, Analyze, Share and Take action) methodology, in partnership with Mongolian institutions specifically for local communities threatened by desertification. UNESCO has also supported initiatives to promote green Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). UNESCO spearheads worldwide advocacy for culture and development, while engaging with the international community to set clear evidence-based and gender-relevant policies and legal frameworks, and working on the ground to support governments and local stakeholders to safeguard heritage, strengthen creative industries and encourage cultural pluralism.</p> <p>Weakness: As a non-resident agency in Mongolia, UNESCO has no permanent staff presence in Ulaanbaatar but maintains an active and committed community in the country through the establishment by Mongolia of UNESCO intergovernmental scientific committees in the fields of ecology and hydrology, as well as a university chair in sustainable water management.</p>
<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise: UNESCO Beijing serves as the Secretariat of the East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network, which provides targeted support for the implementation of research, training, networking and international cooperation to Biosphere Reserves in East Asia. Mongolia is among the most active countries in the network. UNESCO provides regular technical advice on the zonation, management, maintenance and development of Biosphere Reserves, and supports projects and interventions that enhance Mongolia's ability to comply with the global standards set by the MAB programme. UNESCO will contribute towards enhancing Mongolia's capacity for integrated ecosystem management and sustainable local development attained through the development and trialing of innovative management approaches in Mongolia's Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage sites. Furthermore, UNESCO will support community capacities for environmental monitoring and mitigation of negative impacts of environmental change enhanced through the preparation and trialing of field-based climate change education for sustainable development materials and programmes; and scale up integration of green skills in TVET institutions. UNESCO will also facilitate exchange of experience and peer learning with other countries with similar challenges through the Global Action Programme on ESD and other platforms; and assist in the elaboration of a practical framework for the sustainable development of cultural and creative industries in Mongolia.</p> <p>Staff: Mongolia is supported through UNESCO Beijing cluster office, a subregional cluster office representing the Organization in five East Asian countries.</p> <p>Budget: \$ 987,000</p> <p>Geographic presence: Nationwide, with particular focus on Mongolia's Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage sites.</p>

UNEP	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strength: UNEP's work is focused on seven thematic areas - Climate Change, Disasters and Conflicts, Environment Under Review, Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance, Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste, Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production - which form the core of UNEP's expertise. UNEP's green economy expertise brings together work under these areas including: Policy support in SCP and Resource Efficiency, including support to statistical office on indicators for natural resource related SDGs. Also support on sustainable tourism, sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable buildings, sustainable public procurement, cleaner production; Poverty environment Initiative focused on extractives sector. UNEP has the capacity to highlight the gender-environment nexus and mainstream gender in its programme of work.</p> <p>Weakness: As a non-resident agency, UNEP has no staff in country to provide day to day support to government</p>
<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise: Expert advisors in UNEP regional office on seven UNEP focus areas (see above), Some specific areas noted below:</p> <p>On SDGs, UNEP has extensive financing for development experience with private and public sector partners that can support development of Mongolia national integrated financing framework for SD in the 2030 Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Agenda.</p> <p>Support to climate change national reporting INDC submission (\$200,000), 3rd National Communication (\$500,000) and Initial Biennial Update Report <i>Formulation of Mongolia's National Adaptation Plan, integrated into national development plan to serve as an investment framework in accessing climate funds to support medium-to long-term climate change adaptation actions</i></p> <p>Generation of quality data on natural resource use</p> <p>Policy support on implementation of natural resource and SCP related SDGs.</p> <p>UNEP has the capacity to highlight the gender-environment nexus and mainstream gender in its programme of work.</p> <p>UNEP support to regional technical environmental forums can support knowledge sharing between Mongolia and countries in the region including through: Regional Ministerial Forum on Environment and Health for North East and South East Asian countries; Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership (APCAP); Asia-Pacific Roundtable for SCP (APRSCP); Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN).</p>
UNFPA	
<b>Agency track record</b>	<p>Strength: has been promoting universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights among young people for last two decades. Since 1998, UNFPA has been working in the area of adolescent and youth health, especially adolescent-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, life skills-based health education including comprehensive sexuality education, peer education, adolescent participation, IEC/BCC amongst adolescents, and life skills education in partnership with the MoHS, NCMCH, MECS, Institute of Education, and national NGOs. Since 2012, UNFPA has expanded its focus on youth, by promoting youth development, youth participation, youth-friendly health services, and life skills education for young people in partnership with MOPDSP, MoHS, MoL, MECS, and CSOs including MONFEMNET, MFWA and CCE, at service provision, capacity development and policy advocacy levels. Adolescent and youth area has two independent outcomes under CP5. With the Ministry of Health and Sports, UNFPA has established and promoted the sustainability of over 20 adolescent and youth friendly health centers all over the country since 2002, strengthened the capacity of service providers, and trained thousands of peer educators. Since 2012, UNFPA has implemented cross border projects on STI/HIV in partnership with UNFPA CHINA and national partners such as MOHS, Mongolian Red Cross Society and Mongolian Family Welfare Association. The project has been very successful and already shows prominent results in reducing STI prevalence in selected project sites among key affected population.</p>



<b>Agency capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise: the agency has an independent outcome on sexual and reproductive health and youth in its CP6, which will contribute to this UNDAF. In particular, CP6 has an independent output i.e. enabling policy and regulatory environment is enhanced for adolescents and youth to benefit from quality sexual and reproductive health services. Given the large youth population, technical support and advocacy efforts showcasing international best practices will be provided for adolescent and youth friendly SRH services. In tandem, UNFPA will work with the Ministry of Health and Sports, the Ministry of Finance and Parliament (including the Parliamentary Budget Committee) to ensure sufficient state budget allocation for SRH services for adolescents and youth. The agency has technical expertise in advocating for universal access to SRH, increased budget allocation for SRH commodities; and supporting the Mongolian Government's effort in developing, implementing and evaluating evidence based policies and programmes as well as data collection and analysis. In particular, the agency has strong technical expertise in advocating for better policy environment to promote youth issues, adopting a human rights-based approach to working with young people; promoting sexual and reproductive health of young people, including adolescent and youth-friendly health services; promoting youth participation, life skills education, and life skills-based health education, including comprehensive sexuality education, promoting BCC, peer education, GBV prevention.</p> <p>Staff: The agency has capable technical staff on youth, RH and gender who are experienced in various aspects of youth development, including youth data, youth GBV, sexuality education, peer education, and youth sexual and reproductive health. The agency's country level interventions are guided by strong technical expertise at its regional office and headquarters.</p> <p>Budget: \$14,300,000 (2017-2021).</p> <p>Geographic presence: Ulaanbaatar is the main area for policy advocacy as all Central Government Agencies are working in UB.</p> <p>UNFPA's youth development programme's target areas include 11 provinces (Uvs, Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, Gobi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Zavkhan, Umnugobi, Dornogobi, Dornod, Darkhan-Uul, and Orkhon), and Ulaanbaatar City</p>
<b>UNICEF</b>	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>UNICEF is conducting a vast array of data collection through the officially adopted MICS methodology and produces equity analyses on the situation of children.</p> <p>UNICEF promotes integrated approach to social protection to address multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities of children and communities.</p> <p>UNICEF works on Public Finance Management for children, budget analysis and costing of services to address gaps in service delivery for children.</p> <p>UNICEF is committed to social inclusion through its Strategic Plan for 2014-2017.</p>
<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise:</p> <p>Generation of quality data and solid evidence, equity and poverty analysis of children.</p> <p>Evidence based policy advocacy and dialogues with the government</p> <p>Knowledge of RBM and Theory of Change in social inclusion</p> <p>Comparative advantage to bring global best practices and technical expertise in the area of social protection and child poverty as well as provision of basic social services for children and adolescents.</p> <p>Staff: Chief of Social Policy; Monitoring and Evaluation Officer; Community Development Specialist</p> <p>Budget: \$ 19,063,227</p> <p>Geographic presence: UNICEF will work in selected 5 rural provinces and one peri-urban districts of Ulaanbaatar city.</p>

UNIDO	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strengths: UNIDO is engaged in the implementation of climate change and sustainable chemicals management projects in Mongolia and has mobilized funds from multilateral funds and donors for the implementation of these projects. The projects have supported to implement its obligations to multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and strengthened national capacities for policy formulation and strategy development for the sustainable management of hazardous chemicals and wastes. UNIDO prepared a report for Mongolia that provided strategic directions on industrial policy in Mongolia that will support economic diversification and sustainable development. UNIDO has also supported agro-industry sector studies to promote quality improvement and value chain development to promote export value-added goods and services. In the consultation process, UNIDO was actively involved in the consultation with the organized private sector for their buy-in and involvement in the preparation and implementation of the SDGs. Industrialization is the core of Mongolia's economic diversification drive and UNIDO has the global mandate to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development. Implementation of SDG 9 is at the heart of UNIDO's mandate.</p> <p>Weakness: UNIDO does not have a permanent physical presence in Mongolia. UNIDO relies on the services of national experts recruited under the projects to follow up with counterparts and partners. Mongolia is under the coverage of UNIDO Regional Office in Beijing, which has the requisite capacities to respond to requests from counterparts and partners. UNIDO is not a funding agency and hence relies on funds mobilized from donors and partners for programme intervention.</p>
<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise: UNIDO has strong expertise and competencies in the development of implementation of programmes in the following areas: i) multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) to promote climate change mitigation and environmental protection; ii) trade capacity building and, iii) poverty reduction through productive activities. UNIDO's Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) and Green Industry-Initiative (GII) will apply resource efficient and cleaner production methodologies to lower the industrial carbon footprints (greening of industries). UNIDO has a large network of international technology centres and investment promotion offices that can facilitate technology and knowledge transfer and international partnership for the delivery of UNIDO's mandates and programmes in Mongolia.</p> <p>Staff: UNIDO has the technical staff with requisite competence and expertise in the subject areas both in the UNIDO Regional Office in Beijing and UNIDO Headquarters in Vienna.</p> <p>Budget: \$ 2.3 million.</p> <p>Geographic presence: Currently the coverage of UNIDO's programme and activities in Mongolia is nationwide.</p>
UNV	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strength: UNV has been supporting Mongolia for the last 30 years, through the placement of skilled UN Volunteers to contribute to providing improved social services; fostering economic development; and enhancing civic participation. Traditionally, UNV has been extensively working with communities and youth, through volunteerism, to support to build their capacity and enhance meaningful participation in the society. In particular, under the Strategic Framework 2014-2017, UNV sets youth capacity building and participation as one of priority areas. UNV also formulated UNV Youth Strategy 2014-2017. Besides, UNV manages the UN youth volunteers programme in line with the UN Secretary General's 2012 Five-Year Action Agenda. Another efficient support have been also rendered through the UN Online Volunteering platform, which contributes to a better implementation of projects and development activities , e.g. in conducting censuses, surveys, data collection, compilation and analysis, translation, graphic design, etc. In 2015, UNV produced the 2<sup>nd</sup> State of the World's Volunteerism Report, which aimed to inform the public about the contributions of volunteerism in transforming governance, through evidence-based approach. The report was also translated into Mongolian by UNV Online Volunteers.</p>

<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise: UNV can deploy qualified professionals through a well-established roster system, in a wide range of expertise, including but not limited to: social services, youth development and governance building. There are also dedicated specialists both at the UNV Regional Office and HQ, in the areas of youth; basic social services; peace building; environment &amp; disaster risk reduction; and volunteer infrastructure.</p> <p>Staff: UNV Programme Officer based in the country; Basic Social Services Specialists and Youth Specialists based at the UNV Regional Office for Asia Pacific in Bangkok and UNV HQ; Gender specialist based at the UNV HQ</p> <p>Budget: No specific budget allocated currently, but may participate in the joint implementation of projects in collaboration with other UN agencies under the UNV Global Programmes</p> <p>Geographic presence: Field Unit located in Ulaanbaatar; no presence outside of the capital city</p>
<b>UN Habitat</b>	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>Strength: UN-Habitat has 10 years' of working experience in community led ger area upgrading and community led water and sanitation services improvement in Ulaanbaatar city. The UN-Habitat People's Process approach which is proven worldwide as an effective tool of participatory planning and development for poverty reduction, inclusive growth and resilience building at the local level was introduced through the ger area upgrading strategy development and its implementation interventions by UN-Habitat.</p> <p>The UN-Habitat community led informal settlement upgrading projects achievements are resulted in Municipality of Ulaanbaatar city and MCUD adoptions of the People's Process approach in their activities as main tool of participatory local area development for existing ger settlements.</p> <p>Weakness: UN-Habitat is a non-resident agency and works in Mongolia based on its' projects. Therefore, UN-Habitat contributions to the outcomes will be very dependent on its resources mobilization results for the respective projects.</p>
<b>Agency Capacity to respond in</b>	<p>Technical expertise: As UN-Habitat is working in peri-urban and informal settlements residents' life improvement in the past 10 years; it has its approaches and expertise proven in Mongolian context. The agency is known and recognized by the partners in the country</p> <p>Staff: There are 7 staff working with the ongoing project.</p> <p>Budget: \$200,000 to be mobilized</p> <p>Geographic presence: Ulaanbaatar</p>
<b>Agency: WHO</b>	
<b>Agency Track Record</b>	<p>WHO advocated health and environment issues and joined other stakeholders to strengthen the environmental health management system in Mongolia. This included joint United Nations programmes, demonstration projects and studies to support evidence-based decision-making. Two United Nations joint projects on health and environment were implemented from 2009 to 2013 with financial support from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS). Capacity of rural health workers and communities on environmental health management, water and sanitation system was upgraded in selected 20 soum hospitals and health-care waste management system was improved in 26 soum hospitals.</p> <p>The Mercury Free Hospital Initiative was successfully rolled out. Procurement of mercury containing thermometers, sphygmomanometers and dental amalgams was banned, effective from January 2011.</p> <p>Evidence for decision-making was strengthened through a study assessing the health condition of artisanal miners and their family members in collaboration with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.</p> <p>WHO Strengths on the following areas:</p> <p>Experiences on Climate Change, Health Security including Disaster Risk Management for Health (DRM-H) and Resilience on Health System</p>

<b>Agency Capacity</b>	<p>Technical expertise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocacy at policy level on Climate Change and DRM-H</li> <li>- Public awareness on Climate Change and DRM-H</li> </ul> <p><u>Strengthening environmental health management</u></p> <p>WHO will advocate key issues on health and environment to raise awareness among national leaders and the public (programme area 3.005):</p> <p>Mining and health. In Mongolia, extractive industries are rapidly growing. Environmental and health hazards related to mining are increasing, including environmental degradation and contamination, industrial and traffic accidents, dust-related respiratory diseases, and chemical poisoning due to artisanal mining. Sexually transmitted diseases among miners and nearby local communities are another challenge to health care. Regulation and legislation for basic occupational health services should be strengthened with WHO support. WHO's technical assistance is vital to strengthen capacity in dealing with these issues as well as national capacity to conduct health impact analysis.</p> <p>Waste management. WHO technical support is crucial to improve appropriate waste management in the coming years while Mongolia is increasingly challenged to deal with poor waste management including health care hazardous waste.</p> <p>Climate change and health. WHO will expand its role in supporting the Government to mitigate health impacts of climate change, to strengthen capacity to adapt to climate change and to encourage an economic system with less green-house gas emissions.</p> <p>WHO will also provide technical support to implement the National Programme on Environmental Health and National Environmental Action Plan, with the focus on (programme area 3.005): strengthening and ensuring environmental health and sustainable management for reduction of air, soil and water pollution; enabling proper management of chemical safety; and strengthening of capacity to carry out health impact assessment in relation to environmental and occupational health (programme area 3.005).</p> <p>Staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WHO Representative</li> <li>- Senior Programme Coordinator</li> <li>- 2 NPOs for Environmental Health and Emergency, Response and Surveillance</li> <li>- 1 Programme officer on Disaster Risk Management for Health</li> </ul> <p>Budget: \$ 11,292,565</p> <p>Geographic presence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nationwide</li> </ul>
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## Annex E:

### Government Coordinating Authorities for Specific UN Agency Programmes

Outcome areas	UN Lead Agency	Government Coordinating Authorities
<b>Outcome Area 1</b> Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources	UNDP	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism
<b>Outcome Area 2</b> Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services	UNICEF	Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection
<b>Outcome Area 3</b> Fostering voice and strengthening accountability	UNFPA	National Human Rights Commission Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection National Committee for Gender Equality

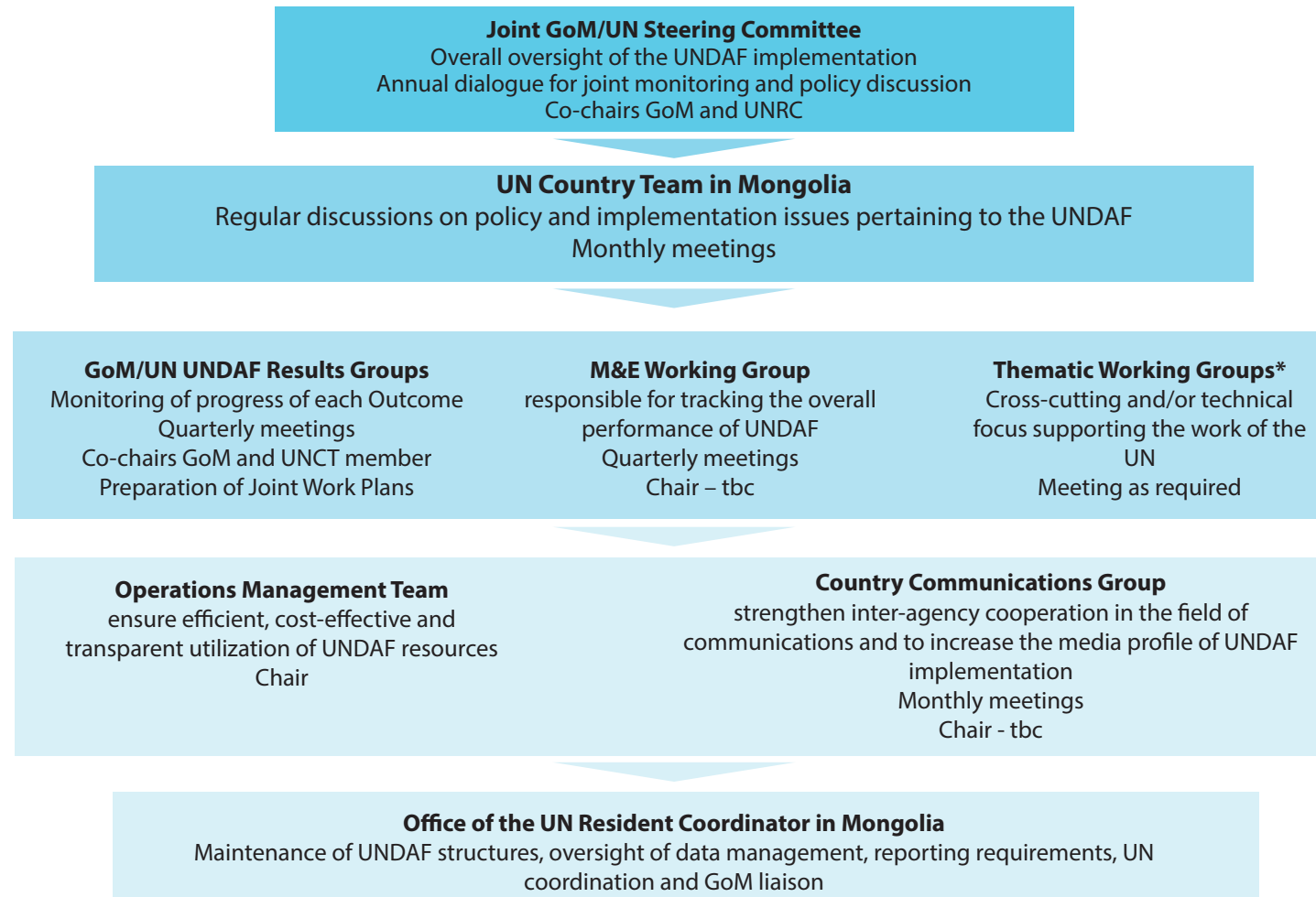
## Annex F:

### Key results indicators for Mongolia's Sustainable Development Vision 2030

#	Indicator	Measuring unit	Base level (2014)	Target level (2030)
1	Annual average economic growth	percent	7.8	6.6 (average in 2016-2030)
2	Gross national income per capita	USD	4,166	17,500
3	Human development index	rank	90	70
4	Life expectancy	years	69.57	78
5	Poverty rate	percent	21.6	0
6	Global competitiveness index	rank	104	70
7	Doing business index	rank	56	40
8	Environmental performance index	rank	111	90
9	Share of the population with social insurance coverage in the total economically active population	percent	84.4	99
10	Gini coefficient of inequality	score	36.5	30
11	Infant mortality ratio per 1,000 live births	ratio	15.1	8
12	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	ratio	30.6	15
13	Number of students in a class at high school (national average)	number	27.3	20
14	Area of the land with disease free status for international trade certified by World Animal Health Organization	percent	0	60
15	Area of decertified land	percent	78.2	60
16	Area of specially protected land	percent	17.4	30
17	Number of foreign tourists travelling in Mongolia	million person	0.392	2.0
18	Share of the households using reliable electricity	percent	89	100
19	Share of the processing sector exports in total exports	percent	17	50
20	Share of main fuel products supplied from domestic production	Percent	0	100

## Annex G.

### Diagram of the UNDAF implementation mechanisms



\*Including theme groups on Gender and HIV/AIDS and working group on Youth. Other issue-specific time-bound task forces including on human rights, will be established based on needs.

## Annex H:

### Terms of Reference - Joint GoM/UN Steering Committee (referred below as “the Committee”)

#### The Committee<sup>117</sup> will:

- ☐ Provide strategic guidance to and oversight of UNDAF implementation. The Committee shall be responsible for overseeing the work of the Outcome Results Groups ensuring they perform within their mandate; remain aligned to the UNDAF and national priorities; and undertake evidence-based programming;
- ☐ Provide a strategic overview of the Joint Work Plans and the United Nations Country Results Report;
- ☐ Provide guidance and direction on the development of the terms of reference of the UNDAF evaluation and oversee its subsequent commissioning process; and
- ☐ Ensure that funding gaps and evolving programming priorities are addressed.

#### Leadership and accountability

- ☐ The Committee is guided by a terms of reference mutually agreed by the Government of Mongolia and the UN in Mongolia.
- ☐ The UN Resident Coordinator hosts and co-chairs the Committee.
- ☐ The Committee will be co-chaired by a representative of the coordinating entity of the government.

#### Membership and frequency of meetings

- ☐ Remain operational throughout the life of the UNDAF and its implementation phase;
- ☐ Include representation from key government entities relevant to the UNDAF and the Outcome Result Group Lead Agencies from the United Nations;
- ☐ Other development partners including civil society as agreed; and
- ☐ Meet as per agreed schedule to ensure it is able to perform the aforementioned key functions.

#### Secretariat

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office will provide secretariat support to the Committee.

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<sup>117</sup> Modified from the SOPs for countries adopting the “Delivering as One” approach, one programme – tools and materials



## Annex I:

### The terms of reference of Outcome Results Groups<sup>118</sup>

#### Responsibilities:

1. Prepare biennial Joint Work Plans with outputs that are measurable through indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and assumptions and risks, in consultation with all members of the Results Group.
2. Undertake joint analysis of the policy environment, key development issues and emerging trends related to priority areas to ensure that the Results Groups' work plans address pressing development constraints.
3. Contribute to the development of common UNCT advocacy messages and communication products, and support policy dialogue with government counterparts, civil society and other development partners with substantive inputs.
4. Mainstream normative programming principles and any crosscutting themes and issues relevant to the country into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF, ensuring normative-operational linkages while addressing national needs and priorities.
5. Share information on proposed and ongoing initiatives of national and international partners in relation to the UNDAF priorities for improved synergy and to address gaps in programming.
6. Produce sector needs assessments and identify capacity requirements of partners, including those needed for the implementation of a UNDAF M&E Plan.
7. Track progress and reporting on results within the Joint Work Plan and contribute to the preparation of the United Nations Country Results Report.
8. Contribute to the preparation of terms of reference for the mandatory UNDAF evaluation.
9. Where the UN in Mongolia establishes a Joint Programme, assist with its formulation ensuring that each Joint Programme is strategically aligned with the UNDAF priorities and is developed in accordance with UNDG guidelines<sup>119</sup>.

<sup>118</sup> The establishment of ORGs should see a corresponding disbandment of joint teams/partnerships. Continuation/retention of any thematic collaboration should be consistent with the agreed priorities of the UNCT and GoM

<sup>119</sup> UNDAF Guidance and Support Package, UNDG, 2010 & 2015

#### Membership and frequency of meetings

1. The membership of Outcome Results Groups will be agreed upon by the UNCT in consultation with the GoM. Each Group will include representation from United Nations entities contributing to the UNDAF's outcome, notably Non-Resident UN Agencies, partner government entities, and relevant national partners including civil society. Donors and development partners may be invited to meetings of Results Groups as observers for transparency, programmatic coordination and alignment.
2. The chair of the Outcome Results Group, in consultation with the UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT, may request the engagement of any other expertise within the United Nations as needs arise (e.g., from the OMT, procurement expertise, expertise on the five programming principles, communications, etc.).
3. There should be at least one M&E expert in every Results Group to provide necessary results-based management support in planning, budgeting, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.
4. It is expected that these Outcome Results Groups should meet at least six-monthly during the life of the UNDAF or as deemed necessary by the chair in order to ensure timely implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Joint Work Plan.
5. For ad hoc issues requiring urgent action, the Results Groups may conduct its business electronically.

#### Accountability

Chairs of Outcome Results Groups are accountable to the Joint GoM/United Nations Steering Committee.

The UN Resident Coordinator will assess the performance of the United Nations chairs of the Outcome Results Groups as part of the regular performance appraisal of the members of the UNCT on their contributions to effective and efficient functioning of the UNCT, in accordance with the mutual accountability principle in the performance assessment process.

The overall performance of Outcome Results Groups with national partners will be reviewed by the Joint GoM/United Nations Steering Committee on a periodic basis. The members of the Outcome Results Group will respectively be accountable to the GoM and United Nations co-chairs of the Results Group for their respective contributions.

For United Nations members, all participating United Nations entities should ensure that the contributions of the staff members participating in Outcome Results Groups are adequately reflected in their performance appraisal. The chairs of the Outcome Results Groups will provide inputs, as needed, to the performance appraisal of the members of the Outcome Results Groups.

#### Secretariat

The United Nations entity chairing an Outcome Results Group will be responsible for providing necessary secretariat support and services, with support from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

## Annex J: Terms of Reference - Chairs of the Outcome Results Groups

The Chairs will be collectively responsible for the overall performance of the Group and will be accountable for the coordinated achievement of results stipulated in the Joint Work Plans.

The specific responsibilities of Chairs include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Lead the development and consolidation of the bi-annual rolling Joint Work Plan for submission to the UNCT and/or the Joint GoM/United Nations Steering Committee for endorsement;
2. Moderate, facilitate and guide the activities of the Results Group in accordance with the normative programming principles and the Joint Work Plans;
3. Ensure adequate consultations and discussions take place with all

members, including Non-Resident Agencies, and other national partners prior to reaching decisions;

4. In consultation with Results Group members, request the UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT to access any needed technical capacity of the United Nations system available in-country or at the regional or global levels;
5. Lead preparation, consolidation and submission of Results Group's contributions to the United Nations Country Results Report and any other document requested by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Government of Mongolia;
6. Support the Joint GoM/United Nations Steering Committee, UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT in resource mobilization efforts;
7. Contribute to the development of TORs for the UNDAF evaluation;
8. With support from participating United Nations entities, ensure that the Results Group has the necessary M&E support to technically guide the integration and application of results-based management principles in the planning, budgeting, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the Joint Work Plans;
9. Guide the annual review process for the Joint Work Plans contributing to the United Nations Country Results Report;
10. Report annually to the UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT on progress and results, as their
11. contribution to the United Nations Country Results Report; and
12. Ensure necessary coordination with all participating United Nations entities (including NRAs)
13. and other stakeholders for programme alignment and greater synergy of work.



## Annex K:

# Terms of Reference of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Working Group

The inter-agency MEWG is convened to oversee and advise on all M&E related work relating to the UNDAF implementation. The Outcome Results Groups will retain responsibility for implementing the recommendations of the MEWG and for reporting back to the UNCT on progress relating to the UNDAF Result Area. The MEWG will work to achieve harmonization of M&E activities, processes and methodologies to enhance coordination and foster good practice within the UN system in Mongolia.

The work of the MEWG will be guided by and aligned with norms and standards set by the United Nations Evaluation Group and the Government of Mongolia.

### The MEWG will:

1. support the UN Country Team (UNCT) by providing technical advice and guidance on monitoring the UNDAF 2017-2021 (through the joint annual reviews) and to facilitate the process for the development of a new UNDAF 2022 -2026;
2. plan and prepare the UNDAF Evaluation (to be conducted in 2020);
3. coordinate, monitor and report on progress towards the UNDAF Outcomes, as outlined in the UNDAF RRFs and subsequent workplans;
4. provide guidance and support to the UNCT to ensure that M&E information is used as a strategic management tool for results-based planning, monitoring, reporting and management (RBM);
5. provide advice and technical support towards enhancing national M&E capacities and systems;
6. facilitate knowledge management and learning
7. support the Outcome Groups in the annual review and planning processes and help identify and plan the evaluation of the UNDAF

### Membership and frequency of meetings

- ☐ Remain operational throughout the life of the UNDAF and its implementation phase;
- ☐ Include M&E officers and/or focal points of the UN agencies participating in the UNDAF 2017-2021;
- ☐ The chair of the MEWG will be on a rotational basis among UN agencies for a period of at least six months.
- ☐ The MEWG will meet at least once every two months to review progress against the overall M&E plan.

### Documentation and reporting

Meetings of the MEWG will be minuted. The MEWG (through the Chair) will report to the UNCT on a bi-annual basis, in support of the Outcome Results Groups.

## Annex L:

# Sustainable Development Goals

-  End poverty in all its forms everywhere
-  End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
-  Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages
-  Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
-  Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
-  Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
-  Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
-  Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
-  Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
-  Reduce inequality within and among countries
-  Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
-  Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
-  Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
-  Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
-  Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
-  Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
-  Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development





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## List of Acronyms

ABND	Assessment based national dialogue	M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
BAU	Business as usual	MAPS	Mainstreaming, Accelerating and Policy Support for SDGs
CBO	Community-based Organization	MCUD	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
CC	Climate Change	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
CCG	Country Communications Group of the UN	MECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women	MEGDT	Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism
CMUT	Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions	MIC	Middle Income Country (World Bank classification see <a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a> )
CSC	Civil service commission	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MMR	Maternal mortality rate
DVL	Domestic violence law	MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
EENC	Early Essential Newborn Care	MoECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
ECD	Early childhood development	MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sports
EFA	Education for All	MONEF	Mongolian Employers' Federation
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure	MoPDSP	Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization	MOF	Ministry of Finance
FDI	Foreign direct investment	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
GBV	Gender based violence	MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	NCD	Non-communicable diseases
GHG	Greenhouse gas	NCGE	National Committee on Gender Equality
GNI	Gross national income	NEET	Neither in employment, education and training
GoM	Government of Mongolia	NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
GSHS	Global School-based Student Health Survey	NHDR	National Human Development Report
HDI	Human Development Index	NMR	Neonatal mortality rate
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	NSO	National Statistical Office of Mongolia
HRBA	Human rights based approach	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission	OMT	Operations Management Team on the UN
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	OOP	Out-of-pocket
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	ORGs	Outcome Results Groups
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology	PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
ILO	International Labour Organization	PEI	Poverty environment Initiative
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	PIRLS	Progress in International Reading Literacy Study
INDC	Intended national determined contributions	PPP	Public Private Partnership
LB	Live births	RRF	Results and resources framework
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex persons	SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
LPPD	Law on Protection of People with Disabilities	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals



SIGO	State Insurance General Office
SISS	Social indicator sample survey
SMART	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound
SPA	Special Protected Area
SPF	Social protection floor
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
TORs	Terms of reference
UB	Ulaanbaatar
UIS	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
UHC	Universal health coverage
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNO	United Nations Organization
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
U5MR	Under five-mortality rate
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WPs	Work plans

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# **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

