



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2012 - 2016



United Nations

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

MONGOLIA

2012-2016


ULAANBAATAR, MONGOLIA
2011

SIGNATURES

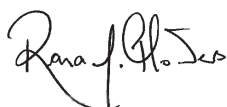
We, the Government of Mongolia and the United Nations Country Team, pledge to foster cooperation, coordination and partnership, in order to implement this United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as a means to support national priorities articulated in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy,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



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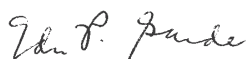
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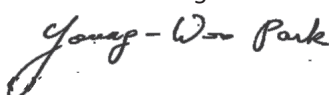
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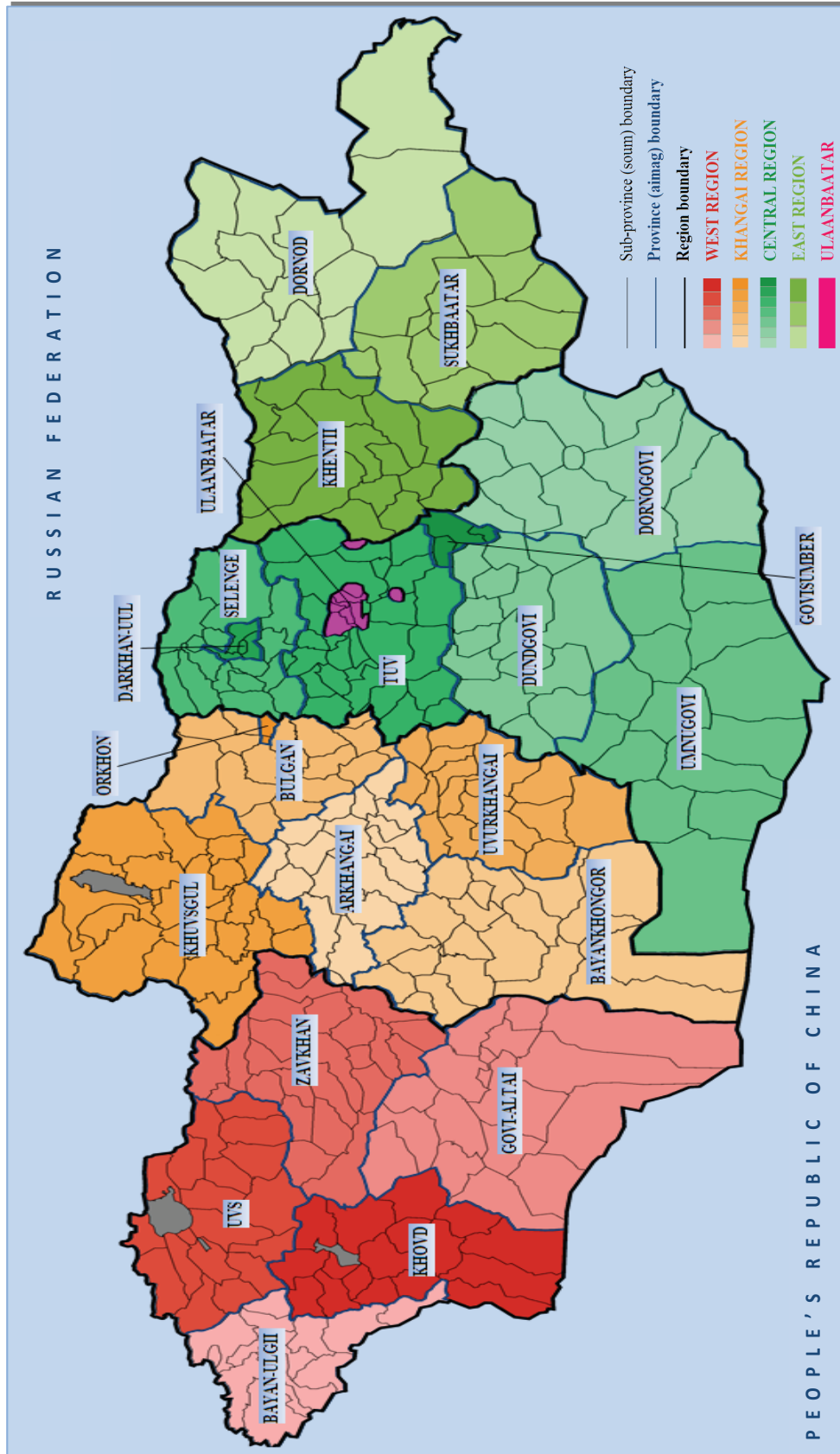


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MAP OF MONGOLIA



FACTS AND FIGURES

* - preliminary estimates

| Indicator | Figure | Units | Year | Source |
|--|----------|---------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| Population | 2,735.8 | thousand persons | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Population by sex | 51.1 | % , female | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Population by location | 37.4 | % , rural | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Population by age (under 15) | 27.6 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Population by age (15-64) | 68.3 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Population by age (over 64) | 4.1 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Total fertility rate | 2.7 | births per women | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Growth rate | 1.9 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| GDP (nominal) | 6,055.8* | MNT billions, at current prices | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| GDP (nominal) | 4,203.1* | USD millions, at current prices | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| GDP per capita | 2,234.5* | MNT thousands, at current prices | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| GDP per capita | 1,550.9* | USD, at current prices | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| GDP growth | 1.6 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Unemployment rate | 11.6 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Unemployment rate by sex | 11.5 | % , female | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Labour force participation rate | 66.8 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Labour force participation rate by sex | 61.8 | % , female | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Inflation rate | 8.0 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Gross industrial output | 1,763.3 | MNT billions, at 2005 constant prices | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Average wage | 300.5 | MNT thousands per month | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Government external debt in GDP | 43.1 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Government external debt service | 4.5 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Foreign direct investment | 754.9 | MNT billions | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Imports | 2,137.7 | USD millions | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Exports | 1,885.4 | USD millions | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Foreign trade balance | -252.3 | USD millions | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Official net reserve | 1,145.3 | USD millions | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |

| Indicator | Figure | Units | Year | Source |
|--|--------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Headcount | 38.7 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Headcount by location (urban) | 30.6 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Headcount by location (rural) | 49.6 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Gap | 10.6 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Gap by location (urban) | 7.9 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Gap by location (rural) | 14.4 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Severity | 4.1 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Severity by location (urban) | 2.9 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Severity by location (rural) | 5.6 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Life expectancy at birth by sex (male) | 64.3 | Years | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Life expectancy at birth by sex (female) | 71.8 | Years | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Infant mortality rate | 24.3 | deaths per 1,000 live births | 2009 | www.childmortality.org, Inter-Agency Group on Mortality Estimates |
| Under-five mortality rate | 28.8 | deaths per 1,000 live births | 2009 | www.childmortality.org, Inter-Agency Group on Mortality Estimates |
| Maternal mortality rate | 81.4 | deaths per 100,000 live births | 2009 | Health Indicators 2009, MOH |
| Low birth weight infants | 4.2 | % | 2009 | Health Indicators 2009, MOH |
| Child immunization rate by type (BCG) | 98.8 | % | 2009 | Health Indicators 2009, MOH |
| Child immunization rate by type (polio) | 97.1 | % | 2009 | Health Indicators 2009, MOH |
| Child immunization rate by type (DPT) | 96.0 | % | 2009 | Health Indicators 2009, MOH |
| Child immunization rate by type (measles) | 96.5 | % | 2009 | Health Indicators 2009, MOH |
| Child immunization rate by type (hepatitis B) | 98.8 | % | 2009 | Health Indicators 2009, MOH |
| Child immunization rate by type (penta vaccine) | 97.4 | % | 2009 | Health Indicators 2009, MOH |
| Adult HIV prevalence rate | < 0.02 | % | 2008-2009 | UNGASS 2010 Country Progress Report |
| Population with access to improved sources of drinking water | 54.5 | % | 2007-2008 | Household Socio-Economic Survey 2007-2008, NSO |
| Population with access to improved sanitation facilities | 43.1 | % | 2007-2008 | Household Socio-Economic Survey 2007-2008, NSO |
| Gross enrolment rate in primary education | 99.2 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Gross enrolment rate in secondary education | 93.2 | % | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Internet users | 39 | per 1,000 population | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Cellular subscribers | 815 | per 1,000 population | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Railway length | 1,815 | km | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Human Development Index | 0.742* | | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Gender Development Index | 0.741* | | 2009 | Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO |
| Women elected to National Parliament | 3.9 | % | 2008 | Statistics Yearbook 2008, NSO |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outlines the strategic direction and results expected from cooperation between the Government of Mongolia (GoM) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) for the period 2012-2016. The UNDAF represents a collective response of the UN system to the national development priorities contained in Mongolia's Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2008-2021, namely the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. It also reflects Mongolia's changing economic, social, and environmental conditions.

This UNDAF was developed in partnership with the Government and the civil society, and it builds on lessons from the current UNDAF cycle and an assessment of the comparative advantages of the UNCT. Overall it is a statement about the continued value of the UN's presence in Mongolia.

Under this UNDAF, the UNCT will work with the GoM, civil society, and other development partners on **4 strategic priorities**:

- 1. Economic development is inclusive and equitable contributing towards poverty alleviation.**
- 2. Equitable access to, and utilization of, quality basic social services and sustainable social protection.**
- 3. Improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate.**
- 4. Strengthened governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities.**

Across the 4 priorities, the UNCT will focus its technical support, resources, and advocacy to make tangible contributions to **thirteen (13) outcomes**. These are critical institutional and behavioral changes that will help to achieve national development goals and related MDGs. The GoM and the UNCT have a mutual accountability for the outcomes. **Each UN Agency** is accountable for its contribution to selected outcomes as per their agency mandate and agreed country programme or project.

The narrative of the UNDAF describes the priorities and outcomes, estimated resource requirements, processes and mechanism for implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, and it makes provision for initiatives outside the UNDAF. A detailed description of the outcomes, outputs, indicators, means of verification and budget resources is provided in the **Results Matrix**.

UNDAF-AT-A-GLANCE

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| NATIONAL GOALS | To achieve the MDGs and eradicate poverty by intensifying economic growth and increasing jobs and livelihoods | To develop education, provide effective health services for all, and undertake reforms in social welfare and security | To develop capacity to better adapt to environmental and climactic conditions, protect the environment and properly utilize natural resources | To strengthen government accountability and transparency, and the capacity to protect human rights and promote gender equality |
| MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS | MDG 1: Reduce poverty and hunger | MDG 2 – Achieve universal primary education MDG 4 – Reduce child mortality MDG 5 - Improve maternal health MDG 6 – Combat STIs/ HIV/AIDS and TB, reverse other diseases | MDG 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability | MDG 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 8 -Develop global partnership for development MDG 9 (Mongolia) – Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance |
| STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR THE UNDAF | SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION: Economic development is inclusive and equitable contributing towards poverty alleviation | BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: Equitable access to, and utilization of, quality basic social services and sustainable social protection | ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: Improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate | GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS: Strengthened governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities |
| OUTCOMES | OUTCOME 1. Improved livelihood opportunities with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups | OUTCOME 3. Increased access and improved quality of education, especially for the vulnerable | OUTCOME 7. Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management with the participation of primary resource users | OUTCOME 10. Increased capacity of central and local governments for evidence based planning and budgeting, results based monitoring and evaluation |
| | OUTCOME 2. Policies and strategies developed for poverty reduction | OUTCOME 4. Equitable access to safe water and sanitation services in urban <i>ger</i> areas and rural settlements | OUTCOME 8. Reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels | OUTCOME 11. Representation, accountability and transparency of governing institutions strengthened |
| | | OUTCOME 5. Increased access to, and utilization of, quality health services, with a special focus on the vulnerable | OUTCOME 9. Innovative technologies made available for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution | OUTCOME 12. Strengthened national systems for the promotion and protections of human rights |
| | | OUTCOME 6. Social protection is strengthened and expanded with a specific focus on the vulnerable | | OUTCOME 13. Capacities to implement the Gender Equality Law and to mainstream gender in policies and programmes improved |

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF UNDAF

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outlines the strategic direction and results to be achieved from cooperation between the Government of Mongolia (GoM) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) for the period 2012-2016. The UNDAF represents a collective response of the UN system to the national development priorities contained in Mongolia's Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2008-2021, namely the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and Mongolia's transformation to a knowledge-based economy. And it reflects Mongolia's changing economic, social, and environmental conditions.

The UNDAF is also a strong statement about the continued value of the UN's presence in Mongolia, based on the lessons and best practices of each contributing agency. While UNDAF interventions target the entire country, special emphasis is placed on selected sectors, regions, and target groups to achieve sustainable gains in education, health care, employment, the environment, economic growth, governance, and implementation of international conventions.

The UNDAF was developed in partnership with the Government of Mongolia, including: the Cabinet Secretariat, the National Development and Innovation Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, line ministries and other relevant agencies and departments. The process began with a review of existing studies, research and information on development indicators. These were analyzed in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), completed in April 2010. Guided by the Comprehensive

National Development Strategy and the CCA, a prioritization exercise was conducted by the Government and the UNCT, which identified 4 strategic priorities for GoM-UNCT cooperation.

Working groups were formed, comprising members from all UN organizations, government counterparts, parliament, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other development partners including international financial institutions and bilateral donors. UN non-resident agencies based in regional offices in Beijing, Bangkok and other locations were engaged in the process and their contributions are reflected in this UNDAF. The CCA and UNDAF will guide the preparation of the country programmes and projects of contributing UN organizations for the period 2012-2016.

1.2 LESSONS FROM 2007-2011 UNDAF

A mid-term review (conducted in June 2009) of the 2007-2011 UNDAF highlighted 6 strategy recommendations for the next UNDAF cycle:

- (a) Strengthen the capacity of the government for MDG-related policy development and MDG-based budgeting, particularly for those MDGs that are not likely to be achieved.
- (b) Provide joint technical assistance under the framework of Mongolia's MDG 9 to promote human rights, gender equality and other governance-related issues, including partnerships with civil society organizations.
- (c) Sharpen the geographical focus of UN programmes at the local level to provide comprehensive and holistic support

to social services (health, education, water and sanitation, employment), and the democratic participation of men, women and children in targeted provinces.

- (d) Address issues related to climate change, desertification, disaster mitigation and adaptation.
- (e) Address issues related to the expansion of the mining sector, particularly its environmental impact and emerging local governance and related social issues.
- (f) Support the government in its efforts to mitigate the impact of the global financial crisis, with a focus on vulnerable segments of the population.

1.3 COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF UNCT

Achievement of the goals of the NDS and related MDGs will depend on measures to regulate and sustain economic growth, and to make it more inclusive. Political commitment and action are needed to harness mining-related revenue and economic growth to address national priorities and related MDGs where progress is seriously off-track.

During this historic period of transition and growth, the UN in Mongolia is poised to make a significant contribution to these efforts. With its resources, its knowledge base, and its global network, the UN will work in close partnership with the Government to develop critical capacities to strengthen public institutions, and improve the targeting and delivery of basic social services, while ensuring the protection of the weakest and most vulnerable groups in society.

The comparative advantages offered by the UN in Mongolia are:

- (a) Its long history of good cooperation with the Government of Mongolia,
- (b) Its advocacy of, and support for, international norms and standards agreed to by member states in various UN-sponsored conventions and world conferences, and its human-rights-based approach to development,
- (c) Its convening power and its donor-coordinating role at the national level,
- (d) Its particular focus on capacity development at all levels within the framework of national ownership, and
- (e) Its neutrality and impartiality in providing policy advice based on its technical expertise and global experience.

1.4 COUNTRY SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Mongolia is undergoing a significant and rapid transformation, driven mainly by growth in the mining industry. From 2006 to 2008, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average rate of 9.2 percent; the global average during the same period was 4.3 percent. GDP is expected to grow more than 8.5 percent in 2010¹ and 7 percent in 2011. In 2008, mining accounted for 22.5 percent of GDP and 60 percent of total exports.

An investment agreement, signed in October 2009, for the development of the vast Oyu Tolgoi copper and gold deposit in southern Mongolia will extend the dominance of the minerals sector, and place Mongolia amongst those

countries whose economies are dependent on mining². This makes Mongolia's economy highly vulnerable to external financial shocks and volatile commodity prices. In 2009, there was a sharp decline in GDP due to the global financial crisis and falling commodity prices.

The economy, inflation, and household food security were further tested by the impact of the *dzud* or *severe winter* of 2009/2010. Mongolia rebounded quickly with surging commodity prices, and with ongoing high levels of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the mining sector, Mongolia is now one of the fastest growing economies in Asia.

But the vast increase in FDI, mainly in the mining sector, and corresponding economic growth have not been harnessed sufficiently for poverty reduction, food security, job creation, and transfer of technology. Based on the review of progress towards the MDGs (see Annex A), 66% of MDG targets are on track and/or likely to be achieved by 2015. However, four MDGs are unlikely to be met by 2015: Eradicating Poverty and Hunger, Promoting Gender Equality, Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, and Democratic Governance and Human Rights.

Disparities are evident across all the other MDGs and most will not be achieved equitably across the country. Even where national averages show an overall improvement, such as school enrolments and reductions in child and maternal mortality, disaggregated data reveal distinct disparities between urban and rural areas, females and males, ethnic minorities, as well as the disabled and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups. This represents a key challenge for GoM-UNCT development cooperation.

Mongolia now stands at a historic crossroads. Sound governance of increasing resource wealth³ will give it the means to eradicate poverty, provide quality education, health services, water and sanitation, and other social services for all of its citizens. Mongolia can also position itself as a leader in the promotion of a low-carbon economy, intent on preserving its environment. Demographics are working in Mongolia's favour, with expected growth in the working-age population over the next three decades and key shifts in labour policy and vocational training. Building on these strengths, a long-term vision and commitment to equitable growth will be essential if Mongolia is to avoid the *resource curse* and build a just, equitable and prosperous nation for all of its people.

1 International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database, Oct 2010*.

2 The agricultural sector - accounts for 21% of GDP and employs 38 percent of the national workforce. This sector has yet to achieve internationally recognized export standards, has not generated formal agro-processing industries, and is extremely vulnerable to climatic changes and natural disasters. The *dzud* of 2009/2010 had a severe negative impact on the agricultural sector, and consequently on the livelihoods of herders, who lost a total of 9.7 million head of livestock. This has increased internal migration to urban areas as people search for better livelihood opportunities.

3 The recently passed Fiscal Stability Law addresses how increased revenues will be managed in an efficient and prudent manner to ensure sustainable and equitable development. In October 2010, Mongolia was declared compliant in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) which promotes good governance in the extractive industries through the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining. Follow these links for more information about the EITI (<http://eiti.org>) and Mongolia's progress (<http://resources.revenuewatch.org/en/official-document/eiti-report-mongolia>).

2.0 UNDAF RESULTS

2.1 PRIORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

For the period 2012-2016, the UNCT will work with the government, civil society, and other development partners to make tangible contributions for the achievement of national development priorities and related MDGs. The UNCT will focus on **4 strategic priorities**:

1. Economic development is inclusive and equitable contributing towards poverty alleviation.
2. Equitable access to, and utilization of, quality basic social services and sustainable social protection.
3. Improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate
4. Strengthened governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities.

Programmatic efforts to achieve these priorities will take place at three levels: 1) Policy advice and formulation at the national level, 2) Capacity development of implementing partners, both institutions and individuals to ensure the sustainability of development results; and 3) Community and grassroots-level pilots that will highlight the value of new approaches, technologies and techniques for replication and scaling-up.

Building on the lessons from the 2007-2011 UNDAF and the comparative advantages of the UNCT, development cooperation under this UNDAF will use the following **strategies**:

- (a) Focus on MDGs where Mongolia is either lagging behind, or has failed to achieve a stable positive trend, or where geographic and economic disparities below the national averages.
- (b) Ensure all programme interventions are targeted, particularly on vulnerable groups⁴.
- (c) Make significant headway on gender equality issues.
- (d) Strengthen governance capacity to be more accountable, transparent and responsive in support of MDGs.
- (e) Pay special attention to the implementation of recommendations of human-rights treaty bodies and other mechanisms. This will require renewed focus on legal and policy frameworks, systems, and mechanisms for human rights promotion and protection.
- (f) Position national capacity development⁵ as the main programmatic approach to build institutional capacity to manage for development results.
- (g) Rapid growth in FDI and GDP do not obviate the need for technical assistance in new areas. Work with the government to identify opportunities

⁴ **Vulnerable groups** include: the poor, women, children, unemployed youth, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, people living with HIV/AIDS, sexuality minorities, people with disabilities, asylum seekers and refugees

⁵ National capacity development is defined as: The ability of individuals and institutions to perform in support of their development objectives.

for South-South cooperation, and explore public-private partnerships in more depth.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- (I) Achieving **gender equality** remains a priority for all UN agencies in Mongolia. Working in partnership with government and civil society, programme efforts under each of the priorities will address critical issues facing Mongolian women today, including: unequal access to employment and decent work, lack of representation at the political and decision-making levels, and protection from domestic violence.
- (II) UNCT will support the strengthening of human rights systems, greater engagements with the international human rights machinery and mainstream **a human-rights-based approach** in all programmes, across all sectors.
- (III) To reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience, **climate change and disaster risk-reduction** will be mainstreamed into all programmes and at all levels.
- (IV) Ongoing efforts are needed to mainstream the **role of civil society** across all programmatic areas and to promote dialogue with the government on development and human rights issues. The UNCT will build on its strong involvement with civil society organizations (CSOs) to help establish formal and informal consultative mechanisms, and to facilitate wider civic participation in development, especially for children and young people. CSOs derive much of their membership from volunteers. The UN will promote and support **volunteerism** as a means for citizens to contribute to development and public service.

- (V) Improving **communications and information** through traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) and new and emerging ICTs (mobile phones, the internet, social networking) will enable the UN to promote behavior change and improve the quality of governance by enhancing transparency and accountability. This is particularly relevant for a country such as Mongolia, which has a low population density.

2.2 OUTCOMES

Across the 4 strategic priorities, the UNCT will focus its technical support, resources, and advocacy to make tangible contributions to **thirteen (13) outcomes**. These are critical institutional and behavioral changes that will help to achieve national development goals and related MDGs. The GoM and the UNCT have a mutual accountability for the outcomes. Each UN Agency is accountable for its contribution to selected outcomes as per their agency mandate and agreed country programme or project.

PRIORITY 1

Sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation

Under this priority area, the UNCT will contribute to enhancing livelihoods, especially in under-served areas and amongst vulnerable groups. This will involve development of a strategy for employment-based growth, support for pilot approaches for income-generation and employment-promotion focused on small and medium size enterprises, microfinance, and vocational and entrepreneurial training. Building on these local initiatives, and in conjunction with other development partners, the UNCT will support policy formulation and implementation, including a new strategy for poverty reduction.

| Indicative Resources (USD) | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Available | To be mobilized |
| UNDP | 981,850 | 1,500,000 |
| ILO | 170,000 | 250,000 |
| FAO | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| UNIDO | - | 230,000 |
| UN-HABITAT | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| UNICEF | 130,000 | 520,000 |
| UNESCO | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| TOTAL | 3,381,850 | 5,700,000 |

UNCT expertise and resources will be used to analyze existing disparities, help formulate pro-poor economic growth policies, and gather evidence to support the channeling of mining revenues into employment, education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, and other sectors of immediate concern to the poor.

The rationale for this priority is the lack of progress on poverty reduction and stubborn unemployment levels in remote rural areas and amongst vulnerable groups. The CCA⁶ highlights a lack of pro-poor economic development policies with particular attention to productivity and job security in agriculture, services, and manufacturing, where most of the poor are employed. Efforts to divert mining revenues to poverty alleviation need strengthening, along with more reliable data about the use of government revenues for poverty alleviation, and support is needed to craft a comprehensive mid-to-long term social protection strategy reflecting the concept of welfare-to-wage.

Results achieved under this priority will contribute towards 4 priorities in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS):

- Achieving the MDGs for all around development (priority 1), with emphasis on MDG 1 (targets 1, 3),

⁶ Closing the Gaps, The United Nations in Mongolia, Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2012-2016, April 2010, 22.

- Unemployment and poverty reduction (4.1),
- Science and technology (4.7), and
- Agriculture and food industry (5.2.14)

Two outcomes are expected:

OUTCOME 1

Improved livelihood opportunities with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups

The UN will work towards identifying and promoting access to alternative livelihoods for the poor and underemployed with support for a national strategy for employment-based growth, pilot approaches for income-generation and employment-promotion focused on small and medium-sized enterprises, micro-finance and micro-insurance schemes, and vocational and entrepreneurial training.

- A study of the informal sector will guide pilots of alternative-livelihood activities for herders, urban migrants and other poor people who have been adversely affected by economic and environmental factors.
- Capacity building in vocational and entrepreneurial skills aimed at present and future market demands will be undertaken, as will the promotion of improved production and marketing skills with the introduction of new technologies and methodologies.
- Food and agricultural sectors, and the promotion of small-scale vegetable and agricultural production to help ensure food security and adequate levels of nutrition for the most vulnerable groups. Special attention will be given to the promotion of decent work for unemployed women and youth, and

to food insecure, and female-headed households.

Key implementing partners include: The National Development and Innovation Committee (NDIC), The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MSWL), Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB), The Vocational Education and Training Agency, The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MFALI), and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) and other corresponding line ministries. A coordinating committee or joint UN programme will be initiated where appropriate.

OUTCOME 2

Policies and strategies developed for poverty reduction

Mongolia is committed to formulating a comprehensive poverty reduction policy that will help translate potential wealth from the mining sector into tangible benefits for the poor. The policy will address social security and social protection on the one hand and decent employment and skills development on the other hand.

The UNCT will focus on capacity development of the relevant national counterparts with the main objective of reducing poverty and achieving MDG-1 targets. In this vein:

- The UN will conduct poverty mapping, and focus on disparity reduction. It will assist the government to introduce mechanisms that ensure the national budget process is participatory, pro-poor and child-sensitive, and that social protection policies and social safety-net interventions are adequately resourced.
- The UN will assist in other areas of policy formulation and will provide advice to align policies and regulations with international

norms, standards in such areas as employment, labour management, wage protection, agriculture and food, and in the trade and small industry sectors on improving product development and branding and export diversification.

- Specialized UN agencies will assist the government in formulating policies to boost exports and reduce the level of commodities imports.

Key implementing partners include: NDIC, MSWL, MFALI, Ministry of Finance (MOF), and other line ministries as well as CSOs. A coordinating committee or joint UN programme will be initiated where appropriate.

PRIORITY 2

Basic social services and social protection

Under this priority, the UNCT will help to address the multidimensional nature of poverty in Mongolia, inequities in access to quality basic social services and social safety nets, and the lack of sustained social-protection programmes. This priority recognizes the long-term benefits of other social-protection approaches, including social security, insurance schemes, the promotion of decent work initiatives, efforts to reduce gender-based violence, and child-protection initiatives.

The rationale for this priority is the poor quality

| | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Available | To be mobilized |
| UNICEF | 2,910,600 | 11,642,400 |
| WHO | 8,300,000 | 8,500,000 |
| UNFPA | 4,470,000 | 3,200,000 |
| UN-HABITAT | 680,000 | 2,320,000 |
| UNDP | 100,000 | 1,500,000 |
| UNESCO | 1,200,000 | 800,000 |
| ILO | 185,000 | 450,000 |
| UNAIDS | - | 1,000,000 |
| TOTAL | 17,845,600 | 29,412,400 |

and sustainability of development results in the health services, nutrition, education, water and sanitation and hygiene sectors⁷.

The challenges faced by these social-service sectors fall into four broad categories:

- Ensuring that effective policies, strategies and plans are in place and implemented,
- Promoting access by ensuring that critical structures and mechanisms are established for effective social-service delivery, including management and planning capacity, and human and financial resources,
- Addressing critical issues related to the awareness raising and capacity development of individuals, families and communities,
- Ensuring better integration of emergency preparedness and responses into strategies.

While these challenges lend themselves to grassroots interventions, it is equally important to build national capacity to ensure that improvements and progress towards the MDGs is sustained. National funding for education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene is urban-focused, which disrupts such capacity development. With mining expected to significantly bolster state revenue in the years to come, there is an opportunity to address inequality in social expenditure.

Results achieved under this priority will contribute towards 4 priorities in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS), linked to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7:

⁷ Closing the Gaps, The United Nations in Mongolia, Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2012-2016, April 2010, Poverty 11, Education 27, and Health 56.

- Implement a comprehensive policy to strengthen family environments, enabling parents to raise healthy, well-educated children,
- Provide students with equal opportunities to accessible, quality education that meets their needs,
- Pursue a policy of population growth by encouraging delivery and increasing the annual average birth rate,
- Decrease incidence of diseases and premature mortality, increase life expectancy,
- Cultivate proper habits of healthy lifestyle and health care, and
- Establish a family, society and community-based welfare system that meets international standards.
- Ensuring safe working environments and reducing workplace fatalities and other incidents

Four outcomes are expected:

OUTCOME 3

Increased access and improved quality of education, especially for the vulnerable

To support the provision of quality education for the vulnerable, the UNCT will:

- Strengthen national capacity in education policy analysis, planning, management and monitoring,
- Increase learning opportunities for the most vulnerable: Ethno-linguistic minorities, migrant children, children with disabilities and working children,

- Improve the quality of education by promoting rights-based, child-friendly schools, and improve teacher education, school management, student empowerment and school curricula,
- Incorporate sustainable development and disaster risk reduction elements into the education sector, and help to establish a coordination mechanism for timely responses to emergencies.

Key implementing partners include: The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS), MSWL, Local Governments, and the National Commission for UNESCO. Specific coordination mechanisms will include: Education donors consultative mechanism co-chaired by MECS, Asian Development Bank and the Japanese Embassy.

OUTCOME 4

Equitable access to safe water and sanitation services in urban ger areas and rural settlements

The challenge of ensuring access to safe water and improved sanitation and washing facilities, particularly in hospitals and other health-care and educational facilities, is a daunting one. The UN will work on enhancing sector capacity to provide quality services and will introduce innovative *green* technologies and methodologies.

The UN will also focus on improving coordination, planning and management, including for emergency response. Demonstrations of good practices will be undertaken in selected vulnerable communities in tandem with the development of pilot infrastructure and services in educational and health-care facilities. These efforts will be strengthened by evidence-based policy development, knowledge-generation and advocacy, and the provision of adequate resources. At the grassroots level, awareness

will be raised, and the capacity of individuals, families and communities will be accordingly developed.

The UNCT will:

- Support amendment of government policies to ensure equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, clarify roles and responsibilities, improve coordination, planning, and encourage investment,
- Enhance sector capacity for the provision of quality services and impact-monitoring using innovative technologies and methodologies,
- New pilot infrastructure and services based on community-led processes in selected vulnerable communities, and educational and health-care facilities, and
- Ensure emergency preparedness for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, and clusters are activated and able to provide responses in line with standard emergency procedures.

Key implementing partners include: The Ministry of Road, Transport, Construction and Urban Development (MRTCUD), the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism (MNET), MECS, Local Governments, The Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, universities and colleges, the private sector, and CSOs.

Specific national coordination mechanisms will be established under the Government's leadership. The existing UN Joint Programme on Water and Sanitation will continue bringing UN agencies together in responding to issues related to rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

OUTCOME 5

Increased access to, and utilization of, quality health services, with a special focus on the vulnerable

The UNCT will:

- Strengthen health system coordination, partnerships and governance at the national and sub-national levels, and advocate for increased sector funding and health safety nets,
- Strengthen the delivery of, and demands for, quality sexual and reproductive health services including maternal health, family planning, and adolescent reproductive health services,
- Improve the quality of, and demand for, essential new-born and child health and nutrition interventions,
- Strengthen the multi-sectoral and workplace response to HIV, AIDS, STIs, and Tuberculosis, and
- Improve health security by addressing the key determinants of health, including gender inequality, environmental hazards, and emergency preparedness and response.

Key implementing partners include: The Ministry of Health (MoH), MoF, MECS, MOFALI, MSWL and implementing agencies, Local Governments and CSOs. Specific coordination mechanisms will include: (a) Aid coordination committee chaired by the Vice Minister of Health which consists of 8 technical working groups chaired by Department Directors of the MoH, (b) UN Thematic working group on Maternal and Newborn Health, (c) the National Theme Group on HIV/AIDS/STI co-chaired by UN and the National Committee on AIDS and (d) Country Coordinating Mechanism of the Global Fund supported projects.

OUTCOME 6

Social protection is strengthened and expanded with a specific focus on the vulnerable

Mongolia's transition to a market economy weakened the government's ability to finance and deliver social protection for all its citizens, and provide targeted interventions for vulnerable groups. However, the government is making efforts to redress this situation with increased funding. To support these efforts, the UNCT will:

- Assist with poverty and disparity analysis and provide technical assistance to formulate policies and legislation related to social security, safety nets, and occupational safety and health
- Develop national and sub-national capacity to monitor the application of international standards concerning the rights of the disabled, migrants, children, women and the elderly, and
- Build capacity to assist victims of gender-based violence and violence against children with a continuum of services from prevention to response.

Key implementing partner is MSWL, together with specialized agencies responsible for the implementation and regulation of social insurance, social assistance, and employment and labour markets. A UN theme group with contributing UN agencies, the Government and civil society organizations will be established to ensure coordination.

PRIORITY 3

Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction

Mongolia is a vast, environmentally diverse country, subject to extreme climatic conditions. Under this priority, the UNCT will contribute to government-led efforts to balance rapid economic growth with environmentally sustainable development measures.

This will require building on proven achievements and lessons learned from prior interventions and involve continued capacity development for natural resources management and urban planning, enhanced abilities to anticipate and mitigate the consequences of natural and man-made disasters, and measures and technologies for energy and resource efficiency, abatement of urban air pollution, and waste management. Mitigating and adapting to climate change will become a central theme to link UNCT supported interventions in these three areas, with the aim of strengthening national and local level capacities.

The rationale for this priority is to accelerate and better coordinate action on a number of linked challenges⁸ Water scarcity, urban air pollution, pastureland degradation and desertification, and the environmental impact of large-scale mining. These are aggravated by weak implementation of environmental laws, poor coordination amongst relevant agencies, as well as inadequate funding and priority given to conservation efforts.

⁸ Closing the Gaps, The United Nations in Mongolia, Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2012-2016, Environment 72, 82-83.

| | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Available | To be mobilized |
| UNDP/UNV | 1,900,000 | 12,600,000 |
| UNICEF | 110,000 | 440,000 |
| UNEP | 157,000 | 240,000 |
| UNIDO | 50,000 | 500,000 |
| ILO | 45,000 | 50,000 |
| WHO | 390,000 | 600,000 |
| UNESCO | 50,000 | 425,000 |
| FAO | 1,750,000 | 5,800,000 |
| UN-HABITAT | 150,000 | 350,000 |
| IAEA | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| TOTAL | 5,602,000 | 22,005,000 |

Results achieved under this priority will contribute towards 5 priorities in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS), linked to the achievement of MDG 7:

- Limiting pollution,
- Ensuring the proper use of land, mineral, and water resources,
- Containing the depletion of animal and plant life, and adapting to climate change,
- Complying with international environmental conventions and treaties (NDS, 6) and
- Energy sector development (NDS 5.3.2)
- Establish an integrated mechanism of preventing natural disasters and providing assistance to their victims.

Key implementing partners include: MRTCUD, MoFALI, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MMRE), MECS and its implementing agencies, MoH and its implementing agencies, MNET, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Local Governments, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, universities and research institutes, CSOs and local resource users.

Specific coordination mechanisms will include inter-ministry working groups and committees such as the National Water Committee, National Committees on Climate Change and Combating Desertification, Pastureland Coordination Working Group and National Emergency Clusters, the functions of which will be enhanced through UNCT support. Specific UN joint programmes, particularly on environmental governance will further improve the effectiveness of UNCT effort. Three outcomes are planned:

OUTCOME 7 Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management with the participation of primary resource users

Planning, management and coordination capacity for environmental sustainability will be strengthened both at the central and local levels with a special focus on compliance monitoring and involvement of local resource users in natural resources management. For that, a holistic (landscape and ecosystem based) approach will be promoted. Mongolia's compliance with the Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Combating Desertification and implementation of national action plans will be supported with targeted programmes.

Accordingly, the UNCT will:

- Strengthen capacities at national and local levels to formulate, implement, and enforce environment sector policies and legislation, including improved reporting and management,
- Introduce a holistic approach to the planning, management and conservation of land, water and forest resources and biodiversity.

OUTCOME 8 Reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels

The devastating *dzud* in 2009-2010 demonstrated the need for greater disaster preparedness, coordination and management at all levels, including communities, civil society organizations and private enterprises. Highly prone to earthquakes, floods and other disasters, there is a strong need to further mainstreaming of Hyogo Principles into sector policies and programmes.

An improved understanding of the causes and consequences of climate change is essential, particularly regarding cost-effectiveness and priority of identified adaptation options for vulnerable sectors and communities.

Accordingly, the UNCT will:

- Strengthen functional capacities in inter-sectoral planning and coordination, communication, information-sharing and networking,
- Analyze climate change risks and options for adaptation, with focus on vulnerable groups,
- Improve disaster preparedness in the agriculture sector.

Volunteerism will be used as a possible means of achieving this outcome at the community level.

OUTCOME 9

Innovative technologies made available for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution

Greater capacities are needed to promote a 'green' economy, undertake climate screening and mitigation measures and to improve energy and resource efficiency with a particular focus on sustainable urban development. There is a need also to support compliance with the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Copenhagen accord. To this end, the UNCT will:

- Support the development of green growth policies to promote energy and resource efficiency, and the abatement of urban air pollution,
- Strengthen implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA),
- Improve solid and hazardous waste management, and support reductions in persistent organic pollutants.

PRIORITY 4

Governance and human rights

In recognition of democratic governance and human rights as necessary conditions for the achievement of all the other MDGs, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted a separate MDG 9 on human rights, democratic governance and anti-corruption. Under this priority, the UNCT efforts will focus on strengthening the links between the quality of governance and equitable distribution of development results and promotion of human rights. In particular, reducing poverty is the fundamental justification for fighting corruption and UN's engagement in this area.

| | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | Available | To be mobilized |
| UNDP | 4,690,000 | 3,550,000 |
| UNFPA | 1,600,000 | 1,150,000 |
| UNICEF | 600,000 | 2,400,000 |
| UNHCR | 35,000 | 80,000 |
| UNESCO | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| UN-HABITAT | 100,000 | 300,000 |
| UNAIDS | - | 150,000 |
| ILO | 180,000 | 250,000 |
| TOTAL | 7,255,000 | 7,930,000 |

Support to the on-going electoral reform will address the issue of enhancing the role and presence of right-holders in development policy-making through a more representative and inclusive parliament capable of effective oversight. Interventions on access to justice will seek to empower the poor and marginalized by enabling them to articulate their interests and organize themselves to claim legal remedies for their grievances and expand their livelihood opportunities.

Results achieved under this priority will contribute towards 4 priorities in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS), linked to the achievement of MDG 3 and 9:

- Ensure intensive development of the country's regions, their infrastructure, and reduce urban-rural development disparities.
- Consolidate further political democracy, foster a transparent, accountable, just system, free from corruption and red tape.
- Promote gender equality and empower women (MDG3, target 8)
- Foster Governance and Strengthening Human Rights (MDG9, targets 22, 23, 24).

Four outcomes are expected:

OUTCOME 10**Increased capacity of central and local governments for evidence based planning and budgeting, results based monitoring and evaluation**

Information about growth, movements, structures, living conditions, spatial distribution and natural resources of a country's population is vital for relevant policy formulation, planning and implementation, and for monitoring and evaluation. Mongolia has made a significant progress in obtaining such data through census, statistical surveys and MDG reporting. However, much remains to be done to analyze and utilize the data collected in a way that fosters sound, evidence-based policymaking. In view of the MDGs, UNCT will work jointly with government agencies on designing evidence-based policies and programmes, assessment and alignment of plans and strategies, availability of consistent and comparable statistical information to measure the progress toward the MDGs.

The UNCT will:

- Increase the availability, accessibility and utilization of quality data, disaggregated by sex, for the formulation of national policies, plans, programmes and budgets,
- Develop capacities for results-based monitoring and evaluation at the NDIC and Cabinet Secretariat, and
- Accelerate progress on the MDGs by ensuring greater alignment between the NDS and MDG action plan.

Key implementing partners include: MoF, The National Statistical Office (NSO), NDIC, The Cabinet Secretariat, and line ministries. DevInfo will continue to provide the platform for database management and coordination.

OUTCOME 11**Representation, accountability and transparency of governing institutions strengthened**

UNCT efforts will focus on the on-going democratic consolidation in the country with a particular emphasis on strengthening the quality of governance, political and civic institutions, achievement of equality and equity, increased level of openness, transparency and integrity in public organizations.

The UNCT will:

- Increase the capacity of the General Election Commission to administer more credible and fairer elections. Emphasis will be placed on clearer rules and regulations, voter education and participation, and strengthening citizens' oversight.
- Help create an enabling policy environment for effective decentralization and increased functional capacity of local governments to deliver basic social services.
- Increase the capacity of the Independent Authority Against Corruption and other relevant government bodies in order to implement the UN Convention against Corruption and the Mongolian Anti-Corruption law enacted in 2006.
- Support political empowerment of women and especially their right to participate in decision-making at central and local levels.

Key implementing partners include the Cabinet Secretariat, Local Governments, Parliament of Mongolia, General Election Commission, Independent Authority for Anti-corruption.

OUTCOME 12

Strengthened national systems for the promotion and protection of human rights

The UPR 2010, reviewing countries expressed its concerns over human rights issues as poverty and unemployment, the erosion of public services through corruption, the persistence of strong stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women, the increasing incidence of trafficking and exploitation of women and girls and the low rate of the prosecution of perpetrators. The UPR 2010 also expressed its concerns regarding an increasing number of homeless persons and working children, the recent rise in nationalism, and discrimination against minorities, including serious violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

Under this outcome UNCT will support Mongolia's engagement with international human rights instruments, implementation of recommendations of treaty bodies and other review mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic review.

Under this outcome, the UN will support:

- Access to justice for all through legal empowerment of the poor and other marginalized groups, with the help of legal aid volunteers.
- Key implementing partners include:** the National Parliament, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (MoJHA), MOFAT, and other line ministries. Specific coordination mechanisms will include National Human Rights Action Plan Committee chaired by the Prime Minister and its Secretariat, National Human Rights Commission and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Human Rights.
- ## OUTCOME 13
- ### Capacities to implement the Gender Equality Law and to mainstream gender in policies and programmes improved
- The CCA highlights several areas where renewed efforts are needed to address discrimination against women⁹: low and underpaid employment, the lack of women's participation in politics and decision-making, gender-based violence, and women's reproductive and sexual health. While gender equality is a cross-sectoral theme in all four strategic priorities, the UNCT will contribute to this outcome with four specific interventions:
- Capacity building of national human rights institutions.
 - The oversight function of Parliament and civil society, and human rights training for government, educational institutions, and the private sector,
 - National monitoring and reporting mechanisms for human rights treaty bodies,
 - Human rights advocacy, awareness raising and policy development
 - Advocate for the enactment of gender equality legislation,
 - Build the capacities of women, and especially girls and young women, to take an active interest in local and national politics,
 - Strengthen the capacities of CSOs to advocate for the rights of women and vulnerable groups, with a specific focus on eliminating gender based violence.

⁹ Closing the Gaps, The United Nations in Mongolia, Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2012-2016, Gender 49-53.

- Build capacities of policy makers to ensure gender mainstreaming in national policy and programme formulation.

Key implementing partners include: the National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE), line ministries, and local governments. Specific coordination mechanisms will include: United Nations Gender Theme Group and the National Committee on Gender Equality.

3.0 INITIATIVES OUTSIDE THE UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

The UNDAF is a framework of results to be achieved through the joint efforts of the Government of Mongolia and the UNCT, as a response to priorities in the NDS and related MDGs. It represents the lion's share of resources and technical expertise available from the organizations that make up the UNCT. But as the situation changes, and upon a specific request from Government, other results may be identified which are outside the framework of the UNDAF.

These may be supported by UN organizations working individually or jointly, and appropriate to their mandates and available resources. For example, new results may be needed to address aid coordination or the impact of mining. Additionally, if new funding for the MDGs or for other UN Trust Funds becomes available, it may facilitate the development of results and joint activities currently outside the UNDAF matrix.

4.0 ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The estimated financial resources available, and to be mobilized, in support of the priorities and outcomes in this UNDAF are summarized below:

| Strategic Priorities and Outcomes | Resources (USD) | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Available | To be mobilized |
| Priority 1: Sustainable economic development | 3,381,850 | 5,700,000 |
| Outcome 1 | 2,110,000 | 3,640,000 |
| Outcome 2 | 1,271,850 | 2,060,000 |
| Priority 2: Basic social services and social protection | 17,845,600 | 29,412,400 |
| Outcome 3 | 1,989,800 | 4,429,200 |
| Outcome 4 | 1,220,800 | 5,583,200 |
| Outcome 5 | 14,105,000 | 18,030,000 |
| Outcome 6 | 530,000 | 1,370,000 |
| Priority 3: Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction | 5,602,000 | 22,005,000 |
| Outcome 7 | 2,269,000 | 10,970,000 |
| Outcome 8 | 2,290,000 | 5,605,000 |
| Outcome 9 | 1,043,000 | 5,430,000 |
| Priority 4: Governance and human rights | 7,255,000 | 7,930,000 |
| Outcome 10 | 3,140,000 | 2,260,000 |
| Outcome 11 | 2,630,000 | 3,370,000 |
| Outcome 12 | 1,205,000 | 1,970,000 |
| Outcome 13 | 280,000 | 330,000 |
| TOTAL | 34,084,450 | 65,047,400 |

These resources come from: **(1)** The programme resources of each UN organization (UNO); and **(2)** Resources that UNOs expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle. These figures are as accurate as possible at the time of the drafting of this UNDAF. Resource commitments will continue to be made when the country programmes and projects of UNOs are approved by their governing bodies.

With government revenues expected to rise substantially in the coming years, there is the

potential for co-financing arrangements with the government. The UNDAF budget will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect additional contributions.

The GoM and the UNCT have shared accountability for the outcomes. The expected outcomes cannot be achieved with UN funds alone and will require financial commitment from the GoM as well as joint efforts for resource mobilization.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the UNDAF will be undertaken by UN organizations (UNOs) and the Government of Mongolia through its designated line ministries or other national and sub-national implementing bodies. The Parliament, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector may also be involved as implementing partners. The accountability of UNOs for their contributions to the outcomes is reinforced in their agreed Programmes of Cooperation with the government. Effective and timely implementation is the responsibility of each UNO and its implementing partners.

Implementation of the UNDAF will be overseen by an UNDAF Steering Committee headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the UN Resident Coordinator. Members of the committee will include senior government officials whose departments are involved in the implementation of the UNDAF and the heads of UNOs.

UNDAF working groups will be established for each priority. They will:

- Coordinate and support implementation of the outcomes,
- Ensure that UNDAF results are being measured and monitored effectively,
- Report to the UNDAF Steering Committee on progress and constraints,
- Ensure that implementation is in alignment with a human-rights-based approach, and addresses concerns related to gender equality and environmental sustainability, and
- Explore the potential for joint programmes.

National capacity development underpins the implementation of the outcomes. Every effort will be made to enhance the capacity of national counterparts to manage all aspects of implementation, including the recruitment of national staff, the procurement of equipment and supplies, the conduct of training, and administrative and financial tasks such as accounting, cash management and financial reporting. Where initial support is provided by a UNO with a view toward eventual government responsibility for the budget, clear exit strategies will be agreed by both parties.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This UNDAF includes national priorities and related MDGs, outcomes, and outputs. Monitoring will track performance at all 3 levels based on measurable indicators, baseline data and targets.

At the output level, monitoring will be carried out by responsible UNOs and their implementing partners, based on field visits, stakeholder meetings, desk reviews, and reports.

At the outcome level, monitoring will be conducted by UNDAF working groups and joint programme teams (as appropriate). In order to promote country ownership, indicators at the outcome level will be aligned, as far as possible, with indicators in the comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS), and national M&E processes and reports will form the basis for UNDAF monitoring and evaluation.

The UN will strengthen the capacity of government partners (including NSO, NDIC and the Cabinet Secretariat) to measure development effectiveness and the attainment of MDGs, and to collect, analyze and use

the data gathered. The capacity of civil society organizations to generate, analyze and disseminate information will also be strengthened.

A UNCT monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team, facilitated by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, will be responsible for tracking overall UNDAF performance, based on an UNDAF M&E plan, and for promoting a harmonized approach and instilling overall team spirit. The chair of the M&E team will represent the UNCT during M&E meetings on national priorities.

The M&E team will support UNDAF working groups and joint programme teams to review and strengthen indicators, support baseline data collection, set-up effective monitoring mechanisms, and carry out joint data collection, analysis and evaluations. *DevInfo* will be used as the common database management system.

An UNDAF Annual Review will be organized each year to assess the progress that has been

made to achieve outputs and their contribution towards the outcomes. The timing of UNDAF annual reviews can be scheduled to coincide with the review of the NDS. UNDAF working groups will prepare concise reports based on the progress reports of UNO-supported programmes and projects. The reports will identify good practices and lessons. The findings and recommendations will inform the Resident Coordinator's Annual Plan and Report, and feed-in to national performance monitoring systems. Ownership by the Government of annual reviews and participation by all implementing partners is important.

A mid-term review may be organized, drawing on UNDAF annual reviews, studies, surveys and evaluations conducted by UNOs and their partners. It will examine whether and how far UNDAF results are contributing to priorities in the NDS. An evaluation will be conducted, and a major progress report prepared at the end of the UNDAF cycle. These will inform the next UNDAF.

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------------------|---|---|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 1.1 Vocational and entrepreneurial skills are developed that match market needs | Proportion of trainees employed after skills training | Labour demand and supply do not match. No baseline data exists | 25% of people who complete vocational and entrepreneurial skills training enter to job. | Assessment Report | Climate factors: extreme and prolonged weather conditions inhibit out reach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO (lead) MSWL MoFALI Vocational Education Agency FAO UNIDO | ILO | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| | | | | Summation of project reports | | | FAO | 200,000 | 300,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNIDO | - | 30,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNESCO | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| OUTPUT 1.2 New micro, small- and medium-sized enterprise development | Number of micro and small size enterprises developed | Project Area Baselines to be established | Number of micro, small-and medium-sized enterprises developed | Target area surveys | SME products may not compete with flood of cheap imported goods. | ILO- MSWL UN- HABITAT- MUB FAO- MoFALI | ILO | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| | Number of new jobs created | Project Area Baselines to be established | Number of employment among the beneficiary households | ISO/IEC reports | | UNIDO- MoFAT/ MoFALI UNICEF | UN- HABITAT | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| | % of income increase in beneficiary households | | | | | | | | |
| | ISO/IEC 17000 standards applied | Project Area Baselines to be established | 20% of income increase in beneficiary households | | | | FAO | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | | TBD | Number of ISO. IEC 17000 standards applied | | | | UNICEF | 110,000 | 440,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 1.3 Improved productivity and markets skills among producers in the agriculture and food sector | <p>% food producers using new technology and knowhow</p> <p>Staple food consumption level of urban and rural population</p> | <p>Processed milk consumption is 2.2% of total milk production; Processed meat consumption is 6.4% of total meat production; Urban milk consumption is 3.9 times less than rural areas;</p> | <p>The volume of industrially processed milk and meat consumption will reach 20 and 30 % respectively of total production</p> | <p>MoFALI s Sector Report</p> | <p>Weak capacity to compete in the market.</p> <p>Unstable economic conditions.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO-MoFALI • IFAD • UNIDO-MoFAT | <p>FAO</p> | <p>500,000</p> | <p>500,000</p> |
| | | | | | | | <p>UNIDO</p> | <p>-</p> | <p>70,000</p> |
| OUTPUT 1.4 Improved food security among the most vulnerable groups. | <p>Increase in Vegetable production</p> <p>% of food insecure households in project areas</p> | <p>Project Area Baselines to be established</p> <p>Project Area Baselines to be established</p> | <p>25% increase</p> <p>% of household income spent on food decreased by at least 20%</p> | <p>Project Impact Assessment Report</p> <p>TBD</p> | <p>Possible food price hike may bring more families under food insecurity</p> | <p>FAO-MoFALI</p> | <p>FAO</p> | <p>600,000</p> | <p>1,400,000</p> |
| OUTCOME 2. Policies and strategies developed for poverty reduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Poverty Reduction Program (NPRP) with pro-poor measures focused on disparity reduction • Number of pro-poor sector policies incorporated in NPRP | <p>No</p> <p>TBD</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>Employment promotion policy is in place</p> <p>TBD</p> | <p>NSO poverty indicator</p> <p>Policy drafts Project reports</p> | <p>Insufficient focus and allocation of state funds for poverty alleviation efforts.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP (lead) • FAO • UNIDO • ILO • UNICEF | <p>UNDP (lead)</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNIDO</p> | <p>981,850</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>95,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>-</p> | <p>1,500,000</p> <p>80,000</p> <p>-</p> <p>300,000</p> <p>130,000</p> |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|---|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 2.1 National capacities supported for design and implementation of the National Poverty Reduction Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of draft policies Mechanisms for NPRP preparation and budget process that are pro-poor, child-sensitive | No | Yes | Draft policies (yes/no) | Coordination Mechanisms between line ministries/national and Aimag authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP (lead) NDIC UNICEF MoSWL MoFALI ILO | UNDP | 981,850 | 1,500,000 |
| | | TBD | Mechanism developed for NPRP preparation and budget process that are pro-poor, child-sensitive | Project reports | | | UNICEF | 20,000 | 80,000 |
| OUTPUT 2.2 Policies and strategies developed to enhance productivity and product diversification, branding and export | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Product diversification and export promotion policy Number of enterprises obtaining HACCP Certificate | Policy is under development and discussion | Approved policy document available | Approved draft document | Lack of Coordination Mechanisms between line ministries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO (lead) MoFALI ILO UNIDO-MoFAT/MoFALI | FAO (Lead) | 200,000 | 300,000 |
| | | 0 | HACCP introduced | Records of MASM and MoALI | Insufficient technical expertise in state agencies. | | ILO | 70,000 | 50,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNIDO | - | 130,000 |

BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| Strategic Priority 2 - Basic Social Services and Social Protection: Equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social services and sustainable social protection | | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Available | To be mobilized |
| National Development Priority: National Development Strategy (NDS) | | 2,910,600 | 11,642,400 |
| 4.3.1. Implement a comprehensive policy to develop family into a favorable environment to love in; | | 8,300,000 | 8,500,000 |
| 4.3.3. The state shall support building favorable family conditions to allow parents raise their children healthy, well-educated and well-brought up. Pursue a policy of population growth by encouraging delivery and thus increasing the annual average birth rate; | | 4,470,000 | 3,200,000 |
| 4.4.1. Provide students with equal opportunities for accessible, qualitative education that meets their needs; | | 680,000 | 2,320,000 |
| 4.5.4. Decrease incidence of morbidity and premature mortality, increase life expectancy. Cultivate proper habits of healthy lifestyle and health care; | | 100,000 | 1,500,000 |
| 4.8.1. Establish a family, society and community-based welfare system and bring the welfare service to international standards. | | 1,200,000 | 800,000 |
| MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 | | 185,000 | 450,000 |
| | | - | 1,000,000 |
| Total | | 17,845,600 | 29,412,400 |

| Indicators: | Baseline: | Target: | Means of Verification: |
|--|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| - Net basic education enrolment ratio | - 91.2% | - 100% | - MICS/NSO SY |
| - % of rural pop using an improved drinking water source | -49% (08-r) | -65% (2015-r) | - Administrative data |
| - % of population using an improved sanitation facility | -32% (08-r) | -63% (2015-r) | - EMIS report |
| - Under-five mortality rate | -64% (08-u) | -83% (2015-u) | - JMP |
| - Infant mortality rate | - 23.7 (09) | - 21 (2015) | - DoH /MoH |
| - Maternal mortality ratio | - 20.2 (09) | - 15 (2015) | - Annual Health indicator report |
| - % of social safety nets beneficiaries by target groups | - 81.4 (09) | - 50 (2015) | |
| | - 100% | - 35% | |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|------------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTCOME 3. Increased access to and improved quality of education, especially for the vulnerable | Net primary and basic education enrolment ratios disaggregated by sex, ethnic groups, regions and provinces | Primary 94.3% Basic 89.8% (Nat) | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National statistical data/ Administrative data EMIS outcomes MICS / NSO SY | <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the Government in terms of human resources after elections ; Climate factors/ Natural disasters Coordination between line ministries / national and Aimag authorities Insufficient state budget allocation Insufficient expertise and technical support for EMIS <p>Key Ministries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS) The MLSW and implementing agencies Local Government National Commission for UNESCO External partners | UNICEF | UNICEF | 969,800 | 3,879,200 |
| OUTPUT 3.1 National capacity improved in education policy review, planning and management | Number of revised, amended and newly developed national policies on education Electronic EMIS put in place incorporating data on school and WatSan facilities | 0 | 100% Yes | National statistical data/ Administrative data EMIS outcomes | <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment will be sustained after new elections; Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for education, especially for the most disadvantaged | UNICEF | UNICEF | 140,000 | 560,000 |
| | | | | | | UNESCO | UNESCO | 250,000 | 300,000 |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 3.2 Learning opportunities increased for the most disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minority children, working children, boys, children with disabilities and illiterates. | Education enrollment and literacy ratios of the most disadvantaged groups | pre-school 65.4% primary 90.4% | 80% 100% | National statistical data/ Administrative data Curriculum and training materials, their impact evaluation reports | | | UNICEF ILO UNESCO | 416,000 20,000 650,000 | 1,664,0055 - 100,000 |
| | Enrollment ratios of ethnic/linguistic minority groups / pre-school, primary and basic education ratios desegregated by age, sex, regions and provinces/ | basic 91.3% (Bayan-Ulgii only) ≈ 40% (the disabled) | 100% | | | | | | |
| | Enrollment ratios for children with disabilities and migrant children Literacy rate | No (migrant) | 100% | | | | | | |
| | Number of curricula and training/ learning materials developed for ethnic/linguistic minority groups | 1 curriculum and 1 textbook | 3 curriculums and 12 textbooks | | | | | | |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 3.3 Quality of education improved through promoting rights-based child-friendly schools, improving quality of teacher education and curricula as well as improving the learning assessment | National and school level assessment systems for CFSS established and operational Proportion of curricula and teacher education guide updated and applied; National and school level systems for students' learning achievement according to international standards established and operational | None 0 No | Assessment system for CFSS operational 50% Yes | Updated and approved curricula and learning materials for teachers Review reports | | | UNICEF | 313,800 | 1,255,200 |
| OUTPUT 3.4 Education for sustainable development (ESD) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) incorporated into education sector and coordination mechanism established for active operation and timely response to emergencies by the Education Cluster. | Curricula on ESD for key teacher education institutes; DRR strategy and coordination | No curricula No | Curricula on ESD developed and endorsed Mechanism put in place | Emergency relief reports Review reports | | | UNICEF | 100,000 | 400,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNESCO | 100,000 | 100,000 |

| Expected Results Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTCOME 4. Equitable access to safe water and sanitation services in urban ger areas and rural settlements | 49%(08-r) 32% (08-r) 64%(08-u) TBD TBD | 65% (15-r) 63% (15-r) 83% (15-u) 15 % of UB Ger Area population | MICS Survey in Project areas - JMP | Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the Government after 2012 elections and associated staff turn-over hinders effectiveness of capacity building efforts. Donor resources may decrease due foreseen economic growth of Mongolia Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment will be sustained after new elections in 2012 Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for water and sanitation service provision, especially at the local level Donor coordination by the Government will be improved to avoid duplication and increase effectiveness | Key Ministries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRTCLUD, MNET, MCES, MoFALI and implementing agencies Local Government Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, Universities and colleges Private sector, CSOs, NGOs and local resource users External partners Media | UN- HABITAT UNICEF WHO UNDP | 680,000 440,800 100,000 100,000 | 2,320,000 1,763,200 200,000 1,500,000 |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|--|--|---|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 4.1 Government policies are favorable for equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation services with clarified roles and responsibilities, improved coordination, planning and increased investment. | Number of revised, amended and developed national policies and programmes considering water safety planning approach Increase in investment by the Government and private sector for water and sanitation service provision | TBD Government budget allocation MNT 50 Bln for 2005-2009 | TBD - Budget allocation increase by 10% | Revised and approved legislations Assessment and annual review reports | | | UN- HABITAT UNICEF UNDP | 100,000 100,000 25,000 | 400,000 400,000 300,000 |
| OUTPUT 4.2 Sector capacity enhanced to provide quality services and monitor the impact applying innovative technologies and methodologies. | JMP mainstreamed in National Statistics and monitoring system Number of revised/developed codes, norms and standards | JMP data mismatch national data Out of 250 BCNSs only 6 are related to WaSH | JMP data consistent with that of national 5 additional BCNS developed and adopted | Curriculum and training data, impact reports | | | UNICEF UNDP UN- HABITAT | 80,000 25,000 80,000 | 320,000 100,000 220,000 |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|--|---|--|--|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 4.3 Selected vulnerable communities, education and health facilities provided with pilot infrastructures and services based on community-led processes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population provided with access to water and sanitation services, schools, hospitals, kindergarten and dormitories Morbidity and mortality data on water-borne diseases | 75% of rural hospitals and schools had no access to improved water and sanitation | 50,000 rural area residents has access to adequate | NSO - Statistical yearbooks embedded with JMP data National Health Statistics | | | UN- HABITAT UNICEF UNDP | 500,000 200,000 50,000 | 1,700,000 800,000 1,100,000 |
| OUTPUT 4.4 Effective emergency preparedness in place for WASH sector and clusters activated with timely response provided in line with standard in case of emergency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of update of the inter-cluster preparedness plan for emergency response in WASH Activation of WASH cluster in case of emergency | No clusters exist | Every 6 months | Document in place Administrative Data | | | UNICEF | 60,800 | 243,200 |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--|---|--|--------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTCOME 5. Increased access to and utilization of quality health services, with a special focus on the vulnerable | Under-five mortality rate | 23.7 (2009) | 21 (2015) | - MICS - MoH Annual Health indicator report - SGSS | Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the Government after the elections and associated staff turn-over; • Natural and man-made disasters; • Unstable economic growing Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment will be sustained after the new elections; • Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for health, nutrition for the most disadvantaged • Economic positive growing • Continued government strategy on encouragement of investment in food and agriculture sector towards the most disadvantaged | Key Ministries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health, • Ministry of Finance, • Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS), • Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, • MLSW and implementing agencies • Local Government and Civil societies • External partners (WB, ADB, bilateral agencies and INGOs) | UNICEF | 1,220,000 | 4,880,000 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 20.2 (2009) | 15 (2015) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage and turnover of trained and skilled health service providers • Food price fluctuation | | UNESCO | 200,000 | 300,000 |
| | Maternal mortality ratio | 81.4 (2009) | 50 (2015) | | | | UNFPA | 4,350,000 | 3,200,000 |
| | % of MSM who are HIV infected | 1.8% (2009) | <5%(2015) | | | | WHO | 8,300,000 | 8,500,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNAIDS | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | | | ILO | 35,000 | 150,000 |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 5.1 Strengthened health system with effective and efficient primary health care, policies and equitable budget allocations and health safety nets with specific focus on the poor and disadvantaged | Health expenditure as percentage of GDP | 3.5% (2009) | 5% (2015) | DoH/MoH Annual Health indicator report | | | UNICEF | 100,000 | 400,000 |
| | % of Health insurance | 77.6% (2009) | 90% (2015) | DoH/MoH Annual Health indicator report | | | UNFPA | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| | % of budget allocated to PHC | 23% (2009) | 35% (2015) | DoH/MoH Annual Health indicator report | | | WHO | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| OUTPUT 5.2 Increased availability of and demand for comprehensive quality sexual and reproductive health services including maternal health, family planning, adolescent reproductive health services | % of women undergoing antenatal check-ups at least 6 times | 84% (2009) | 90% (2015) | DoH / MoH Annual Health indicator report | | | UNICEF | 228,000 | 912,000 |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate among women of reproductive age (modern methods) | 53.2% (2009) | 58% (2015) | RH survey | | | UNFPA | 3,500,000 | 2,000,000 |
| | Number of maternal and newborn emergency cases registered and consulted through telemedicine network | 350 (2009) | 1800 (2015) | Annual project report | | | WHO | 750,000 | 750,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNAIDS | - | 100,000 |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|---|--|---|-----------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 5.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved quality and demand for high impact essential new-born child health, nutrition intervention and its coverage reaches 75% of disadvantaged areas with high child mortality | Prevalence of chronic malnutrition % of infant mortality due to new-born complication % of under 5 mortality due to pneumonia Its coverage of essential new-born, child health and nutrition intervention | 25% (2009) 55% (2009) 18% (2009) TBD | 13%(2015) 35%(2015) 10%(2015) 75% (2015) | - Nutrition Survey - MICS - DoH /MoH Annual Health indicator report | | | UNICEF WHO UNFPA | 400,000 750,000 100,000 | 1,600,000 750,000 300,000 |
| OUTPUT 5.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Strengthened multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS/STIs and Tuberculosis | Percentage of adults, who are HIV positive Domestic and international AIDS Spending by categories and financing sources % of youth aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of transmission of HIV and reject major misconception about HIV transmission Incidence of congenital syphilis TB prevalence | <0.1% National budget 30% (2008) 20.3% (2009) 19 cases (2009) 234/100k (2007) | <0.1% National budget 50% (2015) 36% (2015) 0 cases (2015) 150/100k (2015) | Estimation by Global HIV/AIDS and STI surveillance, UNAIDS/WHO National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) SGSS; MICS DoH /MoH Annual Health indicator report NTP/MoH Annual report/ Global Tuberculosis Control, WHO report | | | UNICEF UNFPA WHO UNAIDS ILO GFATM | 392,000 350,000 800,000 - 15,000 | 1,568,000 300,000 1,000,000 800,000 50,000 |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|---|--------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 5.5 Improved health security through addressing health determinants, including emergency preparedness, response and safe work environment | Frequency of update of the inter-cluster preparedness plan for emergency response in health | 0 | Every 6 months | Document in place MoH report MoH STEP Survey | | | UNICEF UNFPA WHO ILO | 100,000 200,000 3,000,000 20,000 | 400,000 400,000 4,000,000 100,000 |
| | Number of high quality health staff trained for response health emergency | 8 (2009) | 50 (2015) | | | | | | |
| | Prevalence of adult smoking | 27.5% (2009) | 21.4% (2015) | | | | | | |
| | Incidence of injury per 10 000 population | 8.71 (2009) | 6 (2015) | | | | | | |
| | Number of occupational diseases, work place accidents and fatalities; | TBD | TBD | | | | | | |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|----------|--------|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTCOME 6. Social protection is strengthened and expanded with a specific focus on the vulnerable | % of social safety nets beneficiaries by target groups | 100% | 35% | | Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the Government after the elections and associated staff turn-over; • Unstable economic growing • Coordination mechanisms between line ministries / national authorities are ineffective. • Insufficient State Budget Allocation • Low donor interest Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for health for the most disadvantaged • Economic positive growing | Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MSWL) is the lead agency for the social protection sector. Under MSWL are specialized agencies responsible for the implementation and regulation of social insurance, social assistance, and employment and labour markets. • Bilateral and multi-lateral development partners: WB, ADB | UNICEF ILO UNFPA | 280,000 130,000 120,000 | 1,120,000 250,000 - |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|---------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 6.1 National policies and legislations related to social security and social safety net are strengthened and appropriately budgeted with increased coverage and quality of benefits and better targeting and sustainability of the system | Budget allocated for social security and social safety nets Amount spent on targeted cash transfer by GoM | No TBD | Yes 823,000,000 | Government reports Administrative data | | | UNICEF UNFPA ILO | 40,000 50,000 80,000 | 160,000 - 100,000 |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 6.2 National and sub national capacity for effective monitoring of the international standards concerning the right of the disabled, migrants, children, women and the elderly is increased, including the integration of monitoring indicators into the national statistical framework | % of the mentioned modalities included in the national statistical framework % of progress reports on the concerned international standards submitted and recommendations implemented | TBD TBD | 100% (2016) 100% (2016) | Administrative Data Survey | | | UNICEF ILO UNFPA | 80,000 30,000 20,000 | 320,000 50,000 - |
| OUTPUT 6.3 Government at all levels ensures functional capacity in the provision of continuum of services from prevention to response on child protection issues. | % of targeted person referred in selected areas Government budget allocated to the referral system | 0 No | 80% Yes | Reports, MoSWL | | | UNICEF UNFPA ILO | 160,000 50,000 20,000 | 640,000 - 100,000 |

Note: BCNS: Building Code, Norms and Related Standards
 GASi: General Agency for Specialized Inspection
 NTP: National TB Programme
 SGSS: Second generation sentinel surveillance

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Strategic Priority 3 - Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction: Improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate

| National Development Priority: | Indicators: | Baseline: | Target: | Means of Verification: |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| VI. 1-6. Limit pollution, proper use of land and mineral resources, water resources, contain depletion of animal and plant life, and capacity to adapt to climate change, compliance with international conventions and treaties on environment, national action plans, 5.3.2 Energy sector development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in protected areas and water sources, endangered species population and rehabilitated land Reduction in number of emergency cases and economic losses Decrease in energy/emission intensity of the country's economy and per-capita GHG emission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected areas 14% of territory, 71.8% of land area degraded; (4th National report to UNCCD) 2468 registered emergencies causing loss of 247 human lives, 468,570 livestock heads and USD22 Mln. Per GDP emission - 11.16 kg CO₂-eq/US\$ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% increase in PAs; 2% of degraded land 5% decrease 5% reduction 4% annual growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of the environment report (web-based) NEMA data Green House Gas Inventory MoFALI Sector Report |

| | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | AVAILABLE | TO BE MOBILIZED |
| UNDP/UNV | 1,900,000 | 12,600,000 |
| UNICEF | 110,000 | 440,000 |
| UNEP | 157,000 | 240,000 |
| UNIDO | 50,000 | 500,000 |
| ILO | 45,000 | 50,000 |
| WHO | 390,000 | 600,000 |
| UNESCO | 50,000 | 425,000 |
| FAO | 1,750,000 | 5,800,000 |
| UN-HABITAT | 150,000 | 350,000 |
| IAEA | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| TOTAL | 5,602,000 | 22,005,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| <p>OUTCOME 7. Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management, with the participation of primary resource users</p> | <p>Number and quality of approved sector policies and plans for protected areas, water sources, endangered species, and rehabilitated land.</p> <p>Number and quality of participation processes in community-based natural resources management</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected areas 14% of territory Closed forest area 8.56% 71.8% of land area degraded | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% increase in PAs 1% increase in closed forests 2% of reduction in degraded land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised/ approved policies and legislation Reports to Rio Conventions and other MEAs Assessment and annual review reports Annual report on state of the environ. Curriculum and training data NSO - Statistical yearbooks Assessment of CB forestry certificates issued | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the Government after 2012 elections and associated staff turnover hinders effectiveness of capacity building efforts. Government prioritizes economic benefits over sustainable and resilient ecosystems Unforeseen climate risks pose additional challenges for climate resilience of vulnerable sector and communities Donor resources may decrease due to foreseen economic growth of Mongolia High cost in treatment of relevant POPs facility | <p>Key Ministries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNET, MoFALI, MIMRE, MCES and implementing agencies Local Government Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, Universities and colleges CSOs, NGOs and local resource users External partners Media Forestry Agency Universities and vocational training schools | UNDP FAO UNESCO UNEP UNICEF | 900,000 1,250,000 50,000 39,000 30,000 | 5,100,000 5,300,000 250,000 200,000 120,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|--|---|-----------------------|---|------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 7.1 Capacities improved for effective formulation, implementation and enforcement of sector policies and legislations | Effectiveness of law enforcement in the field of environment | Low level of law enforcement | 10% increase | | Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment in environmental sustainability will be sustained after new elections in 2012 Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for environmental conservation, climate change adaptation and disaster management measures, especially at the local level Donor coordination by the Government will be improved to avoid duplication and increase effectiveness Government strengthening/restructuring its institutions Government will increase capacity of forestry management | UNDP | 200,000 | 1,000,000 | |
| | Operational Environment Master Plan | No implementation plan | Effective formulation, implementation and enforcement of plan for EMP | FAO | | | 50,000 | 300,000 | |
| | Waste water feed regulation | No waste water feed regulation Gap in forest policy and law | Waste water fee regulation in place | UNEP | | | 39,000 | 200,000 | |
| | Forest policy in place | | Green economy law drafted Forest policy and law amended | | | | | | |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|--|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 7.2 A holistic (landscape-based) principle applied for planning, management and conservation of pasture/land, water and forest resources and biodiversity (FAO, UNDP UNICEF & UNESCO) | Number of landscape-based conservation strategies | At least 2 landscapes have a conservation strategy | 2 Landscape-based Conservation and Management Plans developed | | | | UNDP | 700,000 | 4,100,000 |
| | Number of innovative, environmentally friendly and efficient farming technologies introduced | Data not available | 5 new technologies applied | | | | UNESCO | 50,000 | 250,000 |
| | Utilization of pasture use fee (incentive) to reduce grazing pressure | No pasture use fees | Pasture use fee or equivalent applied | | | | UNICEF | 30,000 | 120,000 |
| | Increased quality of groundwater monitoring | No regular groundwater monitoring for extraction and quality | Policy recommendation on groundwater monitoring | | | | FAO | 1,200,000 | 5,000,000 |
| OUTCOME 8. Reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels | Reduction in number of emergency cases and economic losses | 2468 registered emergencies causing loss of 247 human lives, 468,570 livestock heads and USD22 Mln. | 5% decrease | | | | UNDP/ UNV | 400,000 | 3,100,000 |
| | | | | | | | FAO | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNEP | 30,000 | 40,000 |
| | | | | | | | IAEA | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNICEF | 60,000 | 240,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNESCO | - | 75,000 |
| | | | | | | | WHO | 250,000 | 400,000 |
| | | | | | | | UN- HABITAT | 50,000 | 250,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|---|--|---|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 8.1 National climate and disaster risk management capacities improved in inter-sectoral coordination, communication, information sharing and networking (UNDP) | Number of policy and legislative documents on emergency preparedness developed/updated and adopted | 3 main policy documents developed on disaster management but not yet adopted | 3 main policy documents are updated and adopted | Assessment reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Communication to UNFCCC, NSO - Statistical yearbooks Annual report on state of the environment (web-database) Assessment, number of certificates issued | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Ministries: MNET, MoFALI, MoH and implementing agencies, NEMA Local Government Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, Universities and Colleges CSOs, NGOs and local resource users Private sector External partners Media | UNDP/ UNV | 200,000 | 2,100,000 |
| | Number of functional National Emergency Clusters (NEC) and Emergency Preparedness groups locally | No clusters exist | At least 11 NECs are established and functional | | | | WHO UN- HABITAT | 50,000 | 200,000 |
| | Safety standards and procedures in place for social services infrastructure and urban planning | No | Yes | | | | | | |
| | Integrated, people-centered and cross-sectoral database mechanism in place for emergency monitoring / information sharing and early warning | Comprehensive database not in place | Self-help groups replicated in 20 soums in 4 Aimags and 52 groups in 5 khorroos (Ger Area) in UB remain prepared. | | | | | | |
| | Number of Local Emergency Preparedness groups | Number of local emergency preparedness groups piloted at the project level | | | | | | | |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|---|--|--------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTCOME 9. Innovative technologies made available for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution | Decrease in energy/emission intensity of the country's economy and per-capita GHG emission | Per GDP emission - 11.16kg CO ₂ -eq/US\$ (2006, 2nd National Communication) | 5% reduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GHG inventory ● Monitoring data of UB city air quality authority ● NSO – Statistical yearbooks ● Assessment reports ● National Communication to UNFCCC | Key Ministries: MNET, MRTCLUD, MMRE, MoH and implementing agencies -Local Government -Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, Universities and colleges -CSOs, NGOs and local resource users -Private sector -External partners | UNDP UNICEF UNEP UNIDO UNESCO UN- HABITAT WHO ILO | 600,000 20,000 88,000 50,000 - 100,000 100,000 140,000 20,000 | 4,400,000 80,000 - 500,000 100,000 100,000 200,000 50,000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 BCNSs developed or updated and enforced |
| OUTPUT 9.1 Green growth policy planning and implementation supported on resource efficiency for abatement of urban air pollution (UNEP, UNDP, ILO & UNESCO) | Number of Energy Efficiency Building Codes, Norms and Standards developed and enforced Reduced HCFC production and consumption | Needs determined for BCNS system update Percentage in HCFC reduction in consumption and production, 2009 ODP 2.2 tons | 10% HCFC reduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report to UNFCCC ● Convention on POPs., ● NIP report ● MoH – Health statistics | National Innovation Policy | Science and Technology Innovation Plan Developed Green job concept introduced | UNDP UNICEF UNESCO UNEP UN- HABITAT ILO | 200,000 20,000 - 88,000 100,000 45,000 | 1,000,000 80,000 100,000 - 100,000 50,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be mobilized |
| OUTPUT 9.2 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) implementation and building energy efficiency technologies supported (UNDP) | Implementation of NAMAs Increase in carbon trade Number of air quality monitoring laboratory and indicators Decrease in respiratory and cardiovascular disease cases | NAMAs developed in 11 areas and submitted to Copenhagen accord 3 Approved CDM project and 11 endorsed by DNA NOx, SO2 and ad hoc PM 2.5 and PM 10; Air visibility not measured TBD | Implementation of 5 NAMA areas • 1 additional approved and registered CDM project • Routine monitoring of PM2.5 and PM 10 and increased number of indicators and monitoring stations • Control laboratory for air pollution monitoring and air visibility in place • Daily data on morbidity and mortality in place with 5% decrease | | | | UNDP | 400,000 | 3,400,000 |
| OUTPUT 9.3 Solid and hazardous waste management improved and reduction of POPs achieved (WHO & UNIDO, UNHABITAT) | • Number of improved hazardous and toxic waste management facilities • Improved management of Polychlorinated biphenils (PCBs) | 90.9% of health care facilities practice low temperature combustion of health care waste | 50 health care facilities introduced non combustion methods Number of PCB containing equipments identified and properly handled | | | | UNIDO WHO | 50,000 140,000 | 500,000 200,000 |

GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

| Strategic Priority 4 - Governance and human rights: Strengthened governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| National Development Priority: | Indicators: | Baseline: | Target: | Means of Verification: |
| National Development Strategy (NDS) - Ensure intensive development of the country's regions, their infrastructure, and reduce urban-rural development disparities (3.5). - Consolidate further political democracy, foster a transparent, accountable, just system free from corruption and red tape (3.5). | Implementation status of concluding observations and recommendations of treaty bodies Relative value of corruption perception index | CEDAW/2008 CRC/2010, CAT/2010 SR on the right to education, 2009 ECOSOC 2010, UPR -2010 | Improved status of reporting on and implementation of Human Rights Conventions and Treaties | OHCHR Database SP, UPR, reports to treaty bodies, MDG reports. |
| National MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women | | | | |
| Target 8: Increase participation of women in politics and decision making levels | | | | |
| National MDG9: Foster Governance and Strengthening Human Rights | | | | |
| Target 22: Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure the freedom of media, and provide the public with free access to information | | | | |
| Target 23: Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life | | | | |
| Target 24: Develop a zero-tolerance environment to corruption in all spheres of society | | | | |
| | | | MDG9 Target - maintain the positive trend on the Index of Corruption | Corruption index by IAAC |
| | | | CPI/Transparency ranking moved ahead (2016) | CPI/Transparency International |
| | | | CPI/Transparency International ranking 116 (2010) | |

| | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | Available | To be mobilized |
| UNDP | 4,690,000 | 3,550,000 |
| UNFPA | 1,600,000 | 1,150,000 |
| UNICEF | 600,000 | 2,400,000 |
| UNHCR | 35,000 | 80,000 |
| UNESCO | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| UN- HABITAT | 100,000 | 300,000 |
| UNAIDS | - | 150,000 |
| ILO | 180,000 | 250,000 |
| TOTAL | 7,255,000 | 7,930,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|---|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be Mobilized |
| OUTCOME 10. Increased capacity of central and local governments for evidence based planning and budgeting, results based monitoring and evaluation | Key policies and budgets backed by data | Currently almost none | Key policies and budgets are increasingly and fully backed by data by 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term fiscal framework • Annual socio-economic guidelines • Public investment programme, Annual budgets • World Bank Public Expenditure and Financial Management Review • NSO Statistical Yearbook | Political will | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOF • NSO • NDIC • Cabinet Secretariat • Line ministries | UNFPA | 1,300,000 | 900,000 |
| | | | | | | | | UNDP | 1,500,000 |
| OUTPUT 10.1 Disaggregated data set (sex, age, income, geographic regions) available for use | Disaggregated national data set | 64% of national MDG indicators are fully disaggregated | 100% of national MDG indicators fully disaggregated are available by 2016 | MDG reports | | | UNFPA (lead) | 1,200,000 | 800,000 |
| | | | | | | | | UNICEF | 300,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be Mobilized |
| OUTPUT 10.2 Results-based M&E systems are in place at central government planning entity | Results-based M&E System | Baseline: No RBM-M&E System in place (Cabinet Secretariat is working on design of RB M&E System) | Data systems and quality, technical and managerial capacity is upgraded for RB M&E system | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDIC • Cabinet Secretariat | UNFPA | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| OUTPUT 10.3 Enabling policy environment and institutional capacity strengthened for MDG acceleration | NDS is aligned with MDGs, action plan for acceleration of MDGs and M&E framework | NDS not aligned with MDGs ; lack of policy coherence | Statistical dataset for MDG tracking completed by mid 2012, Planning policies and procedures approved by 2013 | A revised NDS is approved by parliament. | | NDIC | UNDP | 1,500,000 | - |
| OUTCOME 11. Representation, accountability and transparency of governing institutions strengthened | Increased representation of women at decision making levels | 2008: 3.9 % in parliament, 30.2% in aimag and soum hural, 6.6% in cabinet | 2015: MDG3 target 30% seats in Parliament and 15% at aimag level | Results of the general election in 2012 and local elections in 2013 | Election laws are revised with quotas of other affirmative measures. | | UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UN- HABITAT ILO | 2,250,000 50,000 110,000 100,000 120,000 | 2,500,000 30,000 440,000 300,000 100,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be Mobilized |
| OUTPUT 11.1 Electoral systems and processes are improved for enhanced representation of underrepresented groups, including women | Voter education programme Women as a voter and as a candidate campaign | 2010: No voter education programme was approved | 2015: Voter education programme designed and adopted | Evaluation report on voter education programme adopted | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament, GEC, NCGE, political parties, local khurals | UNDP (lead) UNFPA UNICEF | 750,000 20,000 10,000 | 500,000 - 40,000 |
| OUTPUT 11.2 Enabling policy environment created for effective decentralization and increased functional capacity of local governments to deliver service. | Capacity of local governments to deliver services | No baseline exists | Baseline to be established Comprehensive LG capacity development needs assessment will be carried out in 2011 to set baselines and targets | Survey on local governance and local service delivery | Budget law is revised towards greater fiscal decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Secretariat line ministries local governments municipality of Ulaanbaatar | UNDP (lead) UN-HABITAT | 1,000,000 100,000 | 2,000,000 300,000 |
| OUTPUT 11.3 Increased capacity to implement the UN Convention Against Corruption | Compliance with UNCAC provisions on corruption prevention | 2010: First Self-assessment of UNCAC implementation undertaken- gaps and capacity needs for corruption prevention are identified | | Second Self-assessment of UNCAC implementation (2016) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAAC line ministries local governments | UNDP | 500,000 | - |
| | | | | | | | UNICEF | 70,000 | 280,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|---|----------|---|--|---------------------------|--|--------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be Mobilized |
| OUTPUT 11.4 Increased civil society participation in key national processes and strengthened state-citizen engagement for accountable and responsive governance | Feedback mechanism of state-CSOs-state | | Feedback mechanism in place | | Political will | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet secretariat, Parliament, CSO's umbrella bodies, • Workers' and employers' organizations | UNFPA | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| | Social dialogue between government, workers and employers | | Social dialogue is strengthened at policy level, particularly in labour and social security areas | An assessment done on social dialogue. | | | UNICEF | 30,000 | 120,000 |
| | | | | | | | ILO | 120,000 | 100,000 |
| OUTCOME 12. Strengthened national systems for the promotion and protection of human rights | Number of the poor received free legal aid | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHCHR database. • Experts' judgments for time-series data on protection of rights. • Survey based data on perception of violation of human rights. | No major risk is expected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament • NHRM • MoJHA • MFA • Line ministries | UNAIDS | - | 150,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNDP | 940,000 | 1,050,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNICEF | 130,000 | 520,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNFPA | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNESCO | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | | | | | | | UNHCR | 35,000 | 80,000 |
| ILO | 60,000 | - | | | | | | | |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be Mobilized |
| OUTPUT 12.1 Enhanced capacity to implement obligations under international human rights instruments. | Submission status of treaty implementation reports by GOM Human rights training curricula for public servants, law and order officials. | Government resolution #362, Dec. 2009 Human rights education is not mainstreamed | Timely submission of national reports. Human rights education is mandatory for all public servants and law and order officials by 2016 | OHCHR database. | No major risk is expected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoJHA, • NHRCM, • MFA, • Line ministries, • CSO | UNDP (lead) UNAIDS UNDP UNICEF UNFPA UNESCO UNHCR ILO | - - 190,000 60,000 20,000 50,000 10,000 30,000 | 50,000 150,000 - 240,000 20,000 50,000 80,000 100,000 |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be Mobilized |
| OUTPUT 12.2 Access to justice for all enhanced through legal empowerment of the poor and other marginalized groups | Number of the poor received free legal aid | Legal representation in all criminal cases | Baseline to be established -on availability and quality of legal aid | Survey among the poor and marginalized | Law on Legal Aid is approved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOJHA, • NHRM • General Prosecutor's Office | UNDP (co lead)/ UNV | 750,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | Asylum seekers' access to entire refugee status determination procedures | Various factors prevent asylum seekers from exercising their right to asylum | All asylum seekers have full access to the entire the refugee status determination | Court, police, and Legal Aid Centres' statistics | No major risk is expected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Police Department • Court decision implementation agency • MoJHA | | | |
| | Number of J4C committees for juvenile offenders, child victims and witnesses | J4C committees for juvenile offenders, child victims and witnesses are functional in 10 aimags and 2 districts | Nationwide replication of Justice for Children (J4C) committees | National budget UNHCR and Mongolian Immigration Authority databases | Due to the non-signatory status of Mongolia to refugee instruments, not all asylum seekers are informed at border entry points of the refugee status determination by UNHCR under its mandate. Some asylum seekers are unable to fully access the entire refugee status determination procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolian Immigration Authority, • NHRM | UNICEF (co-lead) | 70,000 | 280,000 |
| | | | | Criminal Procedure Code revised to incorporate J4C | | | UNHCR | 25,000 | - |

| Expected Result | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumption | Role of Partners | UNO | Indicative Resources (USD) | |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Available | To be Mobilized |
| OUTCOME 13. Capacities to implement the Gender Equality Law and to mainstream gender in policies and programmes improved | Implementation strategy for GEL with results and resource framework. Gender-mainstreamed sectoral policies | 29 mln Tg in 2009; 45 mln Tg in 2010 state budget National Gender Equality Strategy 2002-2015 NCGE has no direct links with line ministries and access to cabinet | Agency responsible for gender with more direct link with line ministries and access to cabinet in place by 2015 Gender-mainstreamed sectoral policies in place by 2016 | Annual budgets | Gender equality law is approved Agency responsible for gender with more direct link with line ministries and access to cabinet established | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCGE • line ministries • local governments | UNFPA (lead) UNICEF ILO | 230,000 | 200,000 |
| | | | | | | | | 20,000 | 80,000 |
| | | | | | | | | 30,000 | 50,000 |

ANNEX A: PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MDGS

According to the last national report on the MDGs published in 2009, Mongolia is on track to meet 66 percent of its MDG targets. However, slow progress and some regressions have been the trend with the remainder, including those MDGs targeting poverty, gender equality and the environment.

Disparities are evident across all the MDGs: Between urban, peri-urban and rural areas, men and women, ethnic minorities, and the disabled and other disadvantaged and/or marginalized groups in society, particularly in relation to access to employment opportunities and basic social services, nutrition and food security.

At the national level, significant progress has been made in school enrolments and reductions in child and maternal mortality. Chronic malnutrition remains high, and access to safe drinking water and sanitation is far below average for this region. In all of these areas - even where national averages show an overall improvement - a closer examination of baseline data, targets and indicators disaggregated according to geographical coverage reveal distinct inequalities. In rural and peri-urban areas and in some ethnic-minority communities, education, nutrition and health indicators are far in excess of the national average, which signals an urgent need for more targeted investment and development approaches.



MDG 1 Reduce Poverty and Hunger:

- Target 1:** *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is below the minimum living standard*
- Target 2:** *Reduce by six times, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from malnutrition*
- Target 3:** *Increase employment rate of population, reduce youth unemployment rate who are newly entering to the labour market*
- Target 4:** *Reduce negative effects of population concentration and migration, provide migrants with basic social services*

Despite Mongolia's strong economic growth in the past five years, only a limited reduction in overall poverty has thus far been achieved. Current estimates of the number of people living below the poverty line range from 27 percent to 35 percent nationally. Given these figures, it is apparent that the nation's recent economic gains have not translated into demonstrable levels of poverty reduction. Similarly, there has been an increase in the level of inequality, as indicated by a rise in the Gini coefficient from 0.33 in 2003 to 0.36 in 2008.

Many of the poor are employed but poorly paid, and are living below the poverty line: 73.6% of poor households are headed by employed individuals.¹⁰ This indicates that Mongolia's economic growth has been largely jobless, with a lack of, or weak implementation of, pro-poor, inclusive economic-growth policies and secure social-safety nets.

There has been no decrease in the level of child poverty. UNICEF estimates that almost 43 percent of children in Mongolia are living below the poverty line. Increased household poverty and insufficient family support systems have exposed children to the attendant social risks of domestic violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. In the past five years, the incidence of poverty has dropped only 1.6 percent, which is well below the MDG target of 18 percent with a little over five years left to 2015.

¹⁰ National Statistical Office, Household Socio-Economic Survey 2007-2008, Main Output Tables, (Ulaanbaatar, 2009), Table 18.

Disadvantaged women and children, the elderly who are trying to survive on inadequate pensions, the unemployed and poorly paid workers, migrants and the disabled are among the faces of poverty in Mongolia today. They lack adequate social-protection mechanisms to aid their survival and assist them in moving out of poverty. There is also increasing concern that without due government diligence, spending increases, including wage rises, will drive up inflation, placing the poor at an even greater disadvantage.

The widening gap between poverty levels in cities and rural areas is part of the nationwide trend of rapid urbanization. For the rural poor, migration to urban centers has become an increasingly attractive option as they seek to escape harsh winter conditions, find improved job opportunities and gain access to basic social services. At present, about 38 percent of the total population of 2.7 million people lives in the capital, Ulaanbaatar, 600,000 of whom reside in peri-urban *ger* districts. Twenty-two percent of those people are poor.

Ger district residents face limited employment prospects, have inadequate access to quality health services, have insufficient and poor-quality educational facilities, and have limited access to water and sanitation. Poverty in these areas has also triggered increased social tensions and higher rates of gender-based violence. Registration requirements mean that rural migrants to these peri-urban settlements often initially face difficulties in securing land and education for their children, and in accessing legal aid and other government services.

Seventy-three percent of the nation's poor work in low-paid jobs in urban centers and in herding and farming activities in rural areas. The increase in rural-urban migration has also fuelled a rise in urban poverty. There are fewer job opportunities for women, and those who do find work are paid less than their male counterparts. There is widespread youth unemployment, with university graduates at present taking from 1.6 to three years to secure work.

In Mongolia, food security is closely linked to poverty. Persistent disparities in food consumption have been observed between rural and urban populations. According to the FAO, families are spending up to 80 percent of their income on food. More than 21 percent of children nationwide suffer from chronic malnutrition, with significantly higher levels recorded in rural areas. Nutritional deficiencies are a particular concern for pregnant women and are an underlying cause of child mortality in many areas.

The government has taken steps to alleviate poverty, including directly and indirectly investing an estimated MNT 220 billion on employment promotion, social welfare and sustainable livelihoods programmes, and via such funds as the Human Development Fund. However, better-targeted programmes and improved programme monitoring will help maximise the impact of such initiatives.

Mongolia will need to redouble its efforts to reach its MDG goal for poverty reduction. With the incidence of poverty experiencing only a marginal decline in the past five years, it will take a significant investment and policy turnaround to achieve this MDG target.



MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education:

Target 5: Provide primary education for all children by 2015

Overall the indicators for MDG 2 are positive, with the Net Enrolment Ratio in primary education presently standing at 93.5 percent and secondary school enrolments at 95 percent. However, 8 percent of all rural children aged from seven to 15 are not enrolled in school, and 19 percent drop out before completing Year 8.

While Mongolia has made significant progress in expanding the reach of early, primary and secondary school education, the quality of education remains a key concern, particularly in terms of the serious disparities in education quality that exist between rural and urban areas. In regard to tertiary education, low-cost and low-quality education and a lack of focus on school-based and other vocational training is producing a growing gap between the skills of graduates and those in demand on the labour market. According to a 2010 World Bank report, only 36 percent of all university graduates are able to find jobs.¹¹

Children with disabilities, children from ethno-linguistic minorities and “street” children are currently unable to fully enjoy their right to education. According to the last census of people with disabilities, more than half of all children and youth with disabilities are not enrolled in any school. Bayan-Ulgii province in western Mongolia, which is home to a large proportion of the country’s Kazakh community, has the highest school drop-out rate and the lowest preschool participation rate. It also has an illiteracy rate of 6.8 percent, compared with the national average of 4.6 percent.

The lack of availability of bilingual education for minority Kazakh, Dukha and Tuvan children is hindering their ability to attain quality education. Kazakh children are taught in the Kazakh language in primary school, but are disadvantaged as Mongolian is the language used in their curricula and textbooks. Tuvan children, who live primarily in the northern region of Khovsgul province, attend Mongolian schools and do not receive any education in their own language. There is just one exception: More than 200 children attend a Tuvan primary school in Tsengel soum in Bayan-Ulgii province. In terms of the overall school environment, the CCA highlighted Mongolia’s lack of such “child-friendly” environments as play areas, and the lack of adequate hygiene, water for washing and drinking and sanitation facilities.

While the level of preschool coverage has grown rapidly in recent years, attention to the provision of quality education and equality of access remain significant challenges. The standard of primary school education and the poor state of school dormitories that house children from herding families and poorer households, many of which are at present unsuitable for habitation during the winter months, require significant and sustained investment. Education, particularly at the higher levels, is lacking in both quality and relevance, and inefficient use is being made of the scarce resources available in the sector due to a lack of accountability at the local level.



MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:

- Target 6:** *Achieve appropriate sex ratio in primary and secondary education preferably by 2009, and in all levels of education institutions no later than 2015*
- Target 7:** *Ensure gender equality in wage employment*
- Target 8:** *Increase participation of women in politics and decision-making levels*

Undoubtedly the most telling indicator of the current state of gender equality in Mongolia is the extremely low rate of participation of women in politics and their concomitant representation at decision-making levels. At present, only three of 76 Parliamentarians are women, and only one woman is a member of the Cabinet. Mongolia is also lagging behind in gender wage equality, with many confined to low-paying jobs in the education, health and retail/trade sectors. Gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, remains a major concern affecting both women and children.

¹¹ World Bank, 2010, Policy Note on Tertiary Education in Mongolia: Meeting the Challenges of the Global Economy, p. 5.



MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality:

Target 9: *Reduce by four times, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate*

Significant progress has been made towards the realization of Mongolia's infant and under-five mortality rates per 1000 live births, which currently stand at 20 per 1000 live births and 23 per 1000 live births respectively. With concerted effort and a greater focus on urban/rural disparities and increased and equitable investment, it is feasible that these targets could be met by 2015.



MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health:

Target 10: *Provide access to all individuals of appropriate age to required reproductive health services and reduce by four times, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio*

There has been a 30 percent decrease in the maternal mortality rate (MMR) to 65 per 100,000 live births, however Mongolia's small population leads to great yearly statistical variability. However, what is clear is that there are disparities in access to quality maternal health care, with the MMR reaching as high as 200 per 100,000 live births in some provinces. In order to overcome these disparities, there needs to be targeted budget allocations and tailored strategies that take into account equity, culture and distance.

Overall, the key challenges in the health sector as identified in the CCA are:

1. Primary health care is unevenly distributed between urban and rural areas, and between the rich and the poor.
2. The health system is inappropriately staffed and underfinanced.
3. There are gaps in nutritional, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health policies and capacities; there are unclear coordination responsibilities for nutrition; there are uncoordinated responses to gender-based violence; and preventive measures for HIV/AIDs, STIs and tuberculosis are poorly coordinated and unevenly distributed.
4. Mongolia lacks a comprehensive strategy and clear vision on how to manage non-communicable diseases.
5. Mongolia is unprepared for natural and epidemiological emergencies.



MDG 6 Combat STIs/ HIV/AIDS, TB and reverse other diseases:

- Target 11:** *Limit and prevent the spread of Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) by 2015*
- Target 12:** *Reverse the spread of tuberculosis by 2015*
- Target 13:** *Reverse the spread of caries among children*

Mongolia remains a low HIV prevalence country, with the estimated adult HIV prevalence of less than 0.02% by the end of 2009. However, there has been a sharp rise (80%) in the number of HIV infections in the past five years. The main transmission mode is sexual; and men having sex with men (MSM) are currently the group most at risk of HIV infection in Mongolia (80% of all cumulative cases are MSM).

The country runs the risk of a further acceleration of the spread of HIV given Mongolia's relatively high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), which indicate the presence of high-risk sexual behavior and can be linked to the increasing domestic and cross-border mobility of the population. At present 43 percent of all reported communicable diseases are STIs, and this could well make the country vulnerable to the spread of HIV/AIDS in the near future.

Half of all reported female HIV cases were those engaged in sex work, and comprised 10 percent of all reported HIV cases. Identifying and reaching out to sex workers are problematic because of the illegality of sex work. It is important to address HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, particularly among adolescents and youth, through the integration of prevention activities and the provision of effective reproductive-health services.

In terms of tuberculosis (TB), Mongolia is one of the high-burden TB countries in the Asia/Pacific region. Efforts to reach the poor and to address the issue of multi-drug resistant strains of TB remain a challenge.

Non-communicable diseases such as heart diseases, cancer and injuries are the leading causes of death in Mongolia. Health facilities lack skilled personnel, equipment and medical supplies, particularly in rural areas, and the health sector is underfunded.



MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability:

- Target 14:** *Integrate and implement the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reduce air pollution in urban areas, especially in Ulaanbaatar*
- Target 15:** *Reduce the shrinking process of rivers and streams by protecting and rehabilitating their sources*
- Target 16:** *Reduce, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*
- Target 17:** *Improve, by 2015, the housing condition of population*

Environmental degradation is a pressing issue for Mongolia, and is one that has potentially serious ramifications both economically and culturally. At present, the country faces imminent threats to its natural ecosystems, particularly in regard to pastureland (of which an estimated 70 percent is now degraded to some degree), forest and water resources, biodiversity, and air pollution in urban areas.

Of particular concern is the long-term impact of climate change. As amply demonstrated in the 2009/2010 dzud, Mongolia is vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions and natural disasters. The gradual long-term consequences of climate change are: Shifts in ecological zones and vegetation cover; the expansion of the Gobi Desert; changes in patterns of precipitation; water shortages; declines in native vegetation and pastureland; longer heat waves; and increased cold periods. Moving to a 'green' economy and creation of 'green' jobs is comparatively slow, and strong leadership in introducing and piloting the concept is needed.

The lack of an adequate water supply and sanitation in rural and peri-urban areas of Mongolia poses serious and direct threats to the human security of vulnerable populations. Women and children are largely responsible for the collection of water from wells, which are often located at a considerable distance from their homes. Access to improved sanitation exists for only a very small percentage of the population in rural areas and *ger* settlements.

According to the 2008 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, although national water coverage has improved, less than half of the rural population has access to safe drinking water and less than one-third has access to adequate sanitation, with variations noted between areas. Diarrheal diseases are a common cause of childhood illness and death. Major challenges exist in achieving widespread community and household ownership of facilities and in changing hygiene practices.

Water resources are becoming scarce in Mongolia, largely as a result of increased industrialisation and increased water consumption. And in many areas of the country, the quality of the water is extremely poor. In order to improve water and sanitation nationally, issues such as cultural barriers, the clarification of the government's role and responsibilities, improved sector coordination and planning, and increased investment must be addressed.



MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development:

- Target 18:** *Create favorable condition for achieving MDGs through developing trade and financial system*
- Target 19:** *Address special needs of Mongolia as a landlocked country through negotiation for favorable terms for access to the sea, improve the efficiency of transit transportation through the territories of foreign countries and increase transit transportation through the territory of Mongolia*
- Target 20:** *Develop a debt strategy to ensure sustainability of external and internal debt for long term, study methods applied nationally and internationally to coordinate and resolve debt issues without negative effects on the state budget and economy of Mongolia*
- Target 21:** *Development of new information, communication technologies and building an information Society*

Being a landlocked country, this particular MDG is important for Mongolia. Since the nation's transition in 1990, it has pursued a foreign policy of neutrality and the fostering of friendships with all nations. Although situated between two world super powers - Russia and China – Mongolia has, through its “Third Neighbour Policy”, reached out to those countries that have a strong interest in its future, including the US, Japan, the Republic of Korea, ASEAN countries and the European Union, some of which have been major donors in the past two decades.

As Mongolia's GDP and fiscal stability continue to consolidate, and will continue to do so given the anticipated expansion of future mining activities, official development assistance is likely to decline. Mongolia currently trades with more than 110 countries. As a result of its trade liberalisation policies, total foreign trade turnover in 2008 was three to six times higher than in the years 1996, 2000 and 2004.

Mongolia also concluded Trade and Economic Cooperation agreements with Russia and China in 2007 and 2008 respectively, and tripartite negotiations between Mongolia, Russia and China are currently under way.



Mongolia-specific MDG 9 Strengthen Human Rights and Foster Democratic Governance:

- Target 22:** *Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure the freedom of media and provide the public with free access to information*
- Target 23:** *Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life*
- Target 24:** *Develop a zero-tolerance environment to corruption in all spheres of society*

Mongolia took the initiative of establishing a separate ninth MDG on democratic governance and human rights. The Millennium Declaration specifically emphasises the importance of good governance to meet the objectives of development and poverty eradication. Mongolia has confirmed its commitment to democracy through five Parliamentary and five Presidential elections since 1992, when the country's new Constitution was adopted. However, public demonstrations after the last Parliamentary elections in 2008 over alleged electoral fraud, which resulted in the loss of five lives and the declaration of a state of emergency, illustrated that democracy in Mongolia remains fragile. There is a growing public dissatisfaction with the perceived lack of attention being paid to poverty, urban air pollution and transport issues, environmental degradation, land and housing issues, and the delivery of basic social services.

These challenges are compounded by a high degree of local government centralisation. Since the adoption of the Public Sector Management and Finance Law in 2002, the powers of local governments and local self-governance institutions have been severely curtailed. Rapid urbanisation since the 1990s means there is an increasing need to improve local government legislation to address the requirements of modern municipal management and urban governance. Parliament is expected to adopt a new Organic Budget Law which will detail a new process of budget management, including improvements in public investment planning and fiscal decentralisation.

Corruption is acknowledged at all levels, and concerns have been expressed by donors and the private sector about its spread. However, efforts to combat corruption have not yet translated into any measurable improvements. According to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index 2010, Mongolia ranks 116 out of 189 countries.

As of 2010, Mongolia had ratified more than 30 international human rights conventions and treaties. A number of policy documents have been developed to improve the protection of human rights. In December 2009, the government approved procedures for reporting to the various UN human-rights treaty bodies, and established a clear line of accountability mechanisms for those government agencies responsible for the implementation of specific conventions.

While civil rights are in general upheld, concerns remain regarding the practices of the police and security forces, and about the conditions of prisons. In relation to the latter, prison conditions have improved following substantial state investment in the infrastructure and capacity of the Court Decision Enforcement Agency. On 14 January 2010, Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj announced a moratorium on the use of death penalty, a move that was welcomed by the international community, including the UN. Victims' rights are not well protected and, in most instances, damage resulting from crimes is not compensated, even when offenders are convicted. Labour rights are another area in which serious breaches occur due to the informal nature of employment and the lack of work contracts.

UN human rights treaty bodies, namely the committees on CEDAW (42nd Session in 2008) and CRC (53rd Session in 2010), have highlighted the following problems: Weak implementation; the lack of a monitoring system which allows for analysis and assessment of the situation facing women and children, and the impact of laws and policies; inadequate budget allocations at national and local levels; and the lack of a measure of implementation progress. No significant improvements have been observed since the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in May 2009.

In UPR 2010, reviewing countries expressed their concerns over such human rights issues as poverty and unemployment, the erosion of public services through corruption, the persistence of strong stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women, the increasing incidence of trafficking and exploitation of women and girls and the low rate of the prosecution of perpetrators, an increasing number of homeless persons and working children, the recent rise in nationalism, and discrimination against minorities, including serious violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

Mongolia is experiencing an increased influx of asylum seekers and refugees from within the region. Despite the asylum framework guaranteed by the Constitution of Mongolia and Mongolia's international obligation to respect the right to asylum and protection from being turned away, a national asylum mechanism is yet to be developed, resulting in curtailment and violations of asylum seekers' and refugees' human rights. Civil society organizations, which are an essential component of a vibrant democracy, have flourished and are generally able to speak out openly, although they are hampered by a lack of organization, capacity and funding. The media is moving towards independence and is playing an increasingly vital role in promoting policy debate and exposing human rights violations.

A challenge as the economy grows will be to ensure the equitable distribution of resources and the prioritization of investments to address existing inequities in the provision of basic social services. The UN continues to advocate that social safety nets should be sustained, and not reduced, in times of fiscal belt-tightening, and should not be dependent on profits derived from commodities; that social-security and health-insurance systems should be introduced; and that an increased percentage of the GDP should be directed towards addressing the inequities, including funding much-needed water and sanitation, schools, hospitals and roads. In this regard, evidence-based planning, budgeting and decentralisation are being promoted in order to better target and allocate the national budget.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
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| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| CBD | Convention on Biodiversity |
| CBO | Community-based Organization |
| CC | Climate Change |
| CCA | Common Country Assessment |
| CDEA | Court Decision Enforcement Agency |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CNDS(NDS) | Comprehensive National Development Strategy |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DoH | Department of Health |
| EITI | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| FDI | Foreign direct investment |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEC | General Election Commission |
| GoM | Government of Mongolia |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HIV/AIDS | Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome |
| IAAC | Independent Authority against Corruption |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| ICTs | Information, Communication and Technologies |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| JMP | Joint Monitoring Program |
| LLDCs | Land-locked Developing Countries |
| LGBT | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MECS | Ministry of Education, Culture and Science |
| MOF | Ministry of Finance |
| MOFALI | Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry |
| MOFAT | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| MMRE | Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy |
| MNET | Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism |
| MNT | Mongolian Tugrik |
| MoJHA | Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MRTCUD | Ministry of Road, Transportation, Construction and Urban Development |
| MSL | Minimum Standard of Living |
| MSWL | Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour |
| MUB | Municipality of Ulaanbaatar |
| NAP | National Action Programme |

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| NAMA | National Appropriate Mitigation Actions |
| NCA | National Committee on AIDS |
| NCC | National Climate Committee |
| NCD | Non-communicable Diseases |
| NCGE | National Committee on Gender Equality |
| NDIC | National Development and Innovation Committee |
| NDS | National Development Strategy |
| NHRC | National Human Rights Commission |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NHRCM | National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia |
| NPGE | National Programme on Gender Equality |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| NSO | National Statistical Office of Mongolia |
| OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PSMFL | Public Sector Management and Finance Law |
| RH | Reproductive Health |
| RHCS | Reproductive Health Commodity Services |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| STI | Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| UB | Ulaanbaatar |
| UN | United Nation |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDAF | United Nation Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nation Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| 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 |
| WHO | World Health Organization |