



UNITED NATIONS  
MONGOLIA



# UN MONGOLIA

## ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

# 2022

Dancers at the SDG Open Day 2022  
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# FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

The year 2022 has been very special for the United Nations (UN) in Mongolia, characterized by eventful milestones. We have achieved the planned results and leveraged many more new opportunities to strategically position the UN to best support the country in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

On 20 May 2022, the Government of Mongolia and the UN in Mongolia signed a flagship document that will strategically guide development cooperation over the next five years – the next phase of the UN's strategic partnership with Mongolia upon successful completion of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), implemented from 2017 to 2022.

Our proudest moment in 2022 was when the UN Secretary-General (SG), Mr. Antonio Guterres, paid an official visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the President, H.E. Ukhnaa Khurelsukh. The visit of the UN SG highlighted that Mongolia is a valued partner, "a symbol of peace" and an increasingly important contributor to the work of the UN.

The UN in Mongolia has strongly advocated making the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) a national priority through 2022. Engaging with diverse stakeholders throughout the year in different settings and fora, the UN in Mongolia brought the importance of committing to Agenda 2030 to inspire and mobilize further united and individual actions to achieve its development goals.

In 2022, the UN in Mongolia hosted the first-ever Global Digital Dialogue in collaboration with the Ministry of Digital Development and Communication and spotlighted Mongolia among global digital leaders. It provided an opportunity to share Mongolia's experience in making the nation digital and offering a global platform to peer countries for the exchange of experiences, challenges, and solutions for implementing digital transformation at the country level to help accelerate the SDGs.

Another highlight was the successful participation in the Transforming Education Summit, leading the nationwide consultation with education stakeholders from across the country. In my capacity as a convener and facilitator for inclusive and sustainable development, it was a privilege to support Mongolia's successful presentation of its unique initiative aimed to close the gap in the digitalization of the education sector at the Transforming Education Summit, held during the UN General Assembly in September 2022.

Furthermore, the UN collectively advocated for and continued its efforts on stronger climate actions in Mongolia in reversing climate change and leveraging youth power in leading actions to save the planet. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment was a high priority for the UN in Mongolia. The UN accelerated its efforts to promote and advocate for human rights, including the rights of the minorities, such as people with disabilities and marginalized groups, to ensure that no one is left behind.

To exemplify the UN Development System reform on the ground, the UN in Mongolia successfully implemented two joint programmes that involved more than three agencies in making development programmes more impactful for the target groups we aim to reach through comprehensive assistance packages.

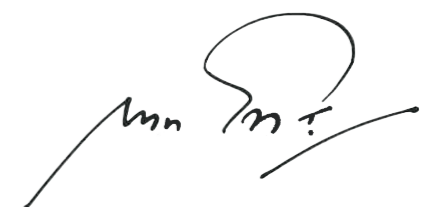
With this report, I am very pleased to present the development results generated from our excellent partnerships with the Government of Mongolia (GoM) and development stakeholders in Mongolia over the past six years upon the conclusion of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2022.

The UN system's support to Mongolia in its most challenging time of grappling with the Covid-19 pandemic was the most appreciated support, offering valuable vaccines that reached out to 80 per cent of the target population. There was also a concerted effort to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for all stakeholders who contributed to the impacts of the UN's work to accelerate Mongolia's sustainable and inclusive development, leaving no one behind.

I trust you will find the report informative and insightful.

Looking forward to 2023 – a year that marks the commencement of implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-27, the UN in Mongolia will work together through Joint Work Plans to achieve the SDGs – a shared blueprint for the people of Mongolia to enjoy and benefit from inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development in Mongolia.



**TAPAN MISHRA**

UN Resident Coordinator in Mongolia



# UN COUNTRY TEAM IN MONGOLIA



UN in Mongolia

**Mr. Tapan Mishra**  
UN Resident Coordinator



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**Mr. Vinod Ahuja**  
Representative



IAEA

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ILO

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UNESCAP

**Mr. Ganbold Baasanjav**  
Head, ESCAP East and North-East Asia Office



UNESCO

**Mr. Shahbaz Khan**  
Director and Representative, UNESCO Office in Beijing



UNFPA

**Mr. Khalid Sharifi**  
Head of Office



UN-HABITAT

**Mr. Laxman Perera**  
Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific



UNIDO

**Mr. Stephen B. Kargbo**  
Representative and Head of UNIDO's Regional office in Beijing, China



WHO

**Dr. Sergey Diorditsa**  
Representative

# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN MONGOLIA

- Government of Mongolia
- Parliament of Mongolia
- The Global Environment Facility
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- European Commission
- The Green Climate Fund
- United States Agency for International Development
- World Bank
- Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
- Government of Canada
- Government of Japan
- Adaptation Fund
- Korea International Cooperation Agency
- United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- The Joint SDG Fund
- Australian Agency for International Development
- Government of Luxembourg
- Oyu Tolgoi
- Korea Foundation for International Healthcare
- Canadian National Committee for UNICEF
- The United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund Multi-Partner Trust Fund



# CHAPTER 1

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN MONGOLIA



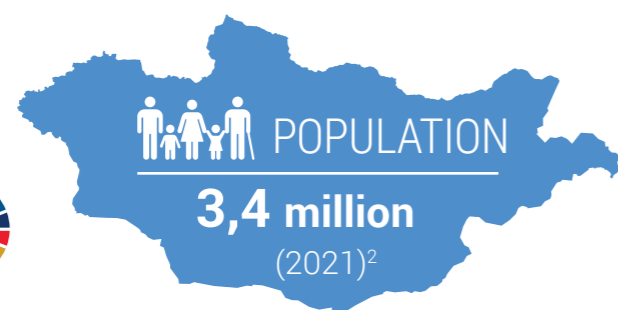


# KEY INDICATORS

## SDG SCORE

**63.51**

109 th out of 163  
(2022)<sup>1</sup>



- 47% Urban**
- 53% Rural**
- 32% of population under age 15**
- 19.6 Births per 1,000 population**

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

**4.8%**

(2022)<sup>3</sup>



## INFLATION RATE

**13.2%**

(2022)<sup>4</sup>



## POVERTY RATE

**27.8%**

(2020)<sup>5</sup>



## GINI INDEX

**34.0%**

(2022)<sup>6</sup>



## GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

**0.313**

76 out of 191  
countries (2021)<sup>7</sup>



## HDI

**0.739**

96 out of 191  
countries  
(2021)<sup>8</sup>



Mongolia ranked 109 out of 163 countries with an Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) score of 63.5, which is 2.4 per cent below the East and South Asia regional average.<sup>9</sup> As per the SDG progress analysis by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) based on the national indicator framework, Mongolia has regressed in Goal 1 since 2015, while progressing in all other goals since 2015. In particular, Mongolia met the 2022 progress target set for goals 11, 13, 16, and 17.

The border closure with China, the country's dominant trading partner, due to the Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) pandemic has had a substantial impact on the value chains of all Mongolian industries compared to prior years. The war in Ukraine, which started at the outset of 2022, has had a cascading socio-economic effect on Mongolia. Findings from the UN's in-depth analysis of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine confirmed the impacts on the livelihood of Mongolia's households and businesses, including the quality of nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding women. The analysis also revealed that the impact was greater for vulnerable groups, including rural/herder and women-headed households, which could hamper the implementation of Mongolia's New Revival Policy and the achievement of SDGs.

Even though the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine are negatively evidenced in the household and business sectors, the Mongolian economy fared relatively well in 2022. Mongolia enjoyed a trade balance surplus of USD 3.9 billion, with a significant increase in total trade turnover. The Mongolian economy marked 4.8 per cent growth in 2022 compared to the previous year. While Mongolia's overall economic performance improved in 2022, the livelihood of households faced the challenge of high living expenses. Inflation continued to stay above 10 per cent, while the depreciation of Tugrik (Mongolia's currency) deepened throughout 2022.

Furthermore, the country's economy has remained heavily dependent on specific sectors with limited trading partners in 2022, reconfirming the urgent need for economic diversification.

On the social front, poverty continued to decrease gradually. The poverty rate reached 27.8 per cent in 2020, 0.6 per cent lower than in 2018 (28.4 per cent) and 1.8 per cent lower than in 2016 (29.6 per cent). Nonetheless, the GINI coefficient indicates that inequality grew in 2022; compared to the value of 0.32 in 2020, it increased to 0.34 in 2022. As of 2021, Mongolia ranked 76 out of 191 nations on the global gender equality index, demonstrating steady progress toward greater equality. On human development, Mongolia ranked 96 in the world as of 2021, with a minor decrease in score from the previous year.

The Government of Mongolia (GoM) initiated and implemented several policies in 2022, including the New Revival Policy, a post-pandemic recovery effort. The Ministry of Economy and Development (MED) and the Ministry of Digital Development and Communications (MDDC) were established in January 2022. In 2022, several new laws and amendments, in particular those related to the implementation of the Digital Nations strategy, entered into force, including the Law on Information Transparency, the Law on the Protection of Personal Data, the Law on Digital Signatures, the Law on Virtual Asset Service Providers and the Law on Cybersecurity.

Mongolia had a series of peaceful demonstrations in 2022, particularly by young people. Thousands of youth gathered at Sukhbaatar Square in April to protest the GoM's failure to address the country's development challenges. A December demonstration was organized to demand accountability for the alleged embezzlement of a large amount of state revenue through unlawful coal sales. Protesters expressed dissatisfaction with corruption, government inefficiencies, injustice, financial burdens, price increases and inflation. The protests clearly demonstrated citizens' strong desire for increased government accountability, democratic governance and transparency in Mongolian society.

<sup>1</sup> <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/rankings>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/mn>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/mn>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/mn>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/mn>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/mn>

<sup>7</sup> <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

<sup>8</sup> <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/MNG>

<sup>9</sup> <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/>





## CHAPTER 2

# UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE UN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF) 2017-2022



## 2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE UNDAF FRAMEWORK RESULTS

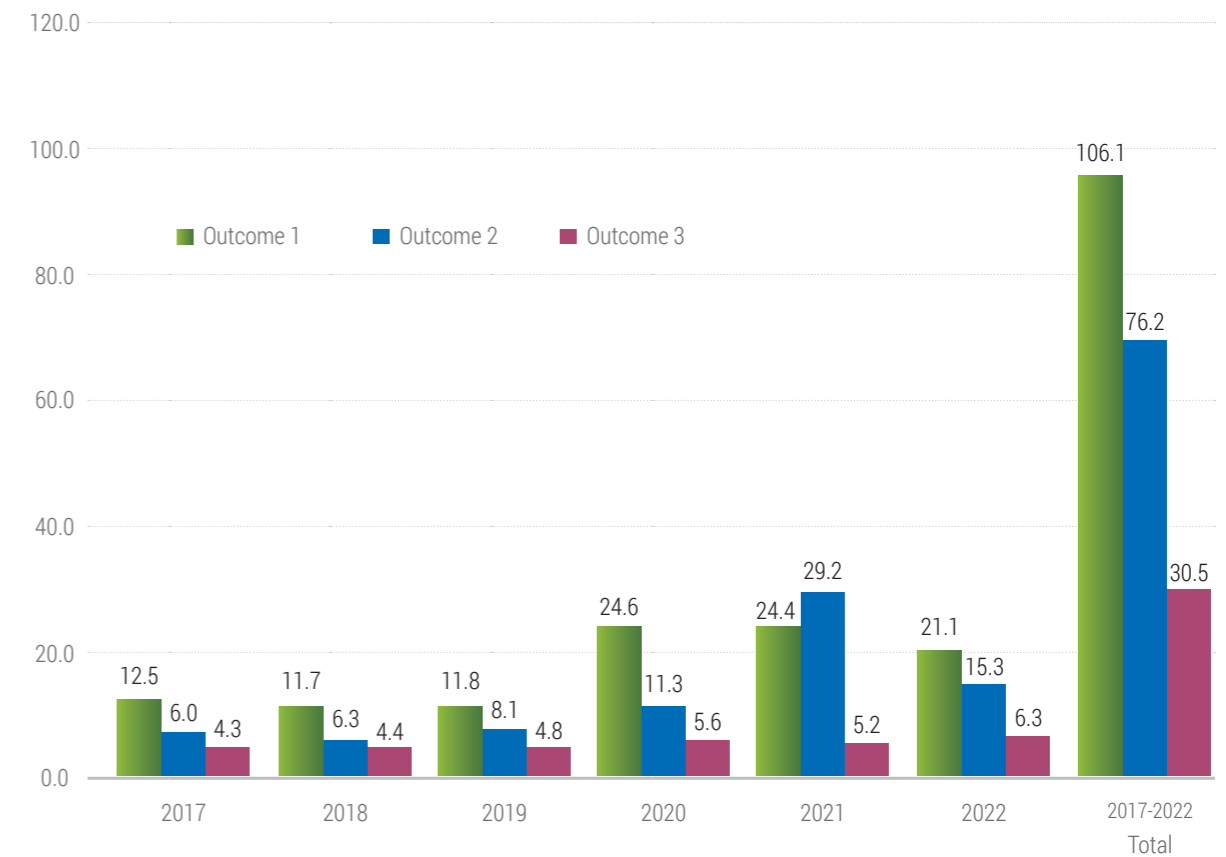


Khurelsukh Ukhnaa, the President of Mongolia received António Guterres, UN Secretary-General

In 2022, the last year of the Assistance Framework, the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Mongolia collectively made enormous efforts to achieve the targeted results. The UNCT also finalized the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 to support Mongolia's development priorities and SDG acceleration, co-signed with the Government of Mongolia (GoM) in May 2022.

According to an independent evaluation report, the Assistance Framework was aligned with key national development objectives and was relevant to national needs and priorities. The UN Mongolia played a significant role in contributing to the achievement of national priorities and SDGs through its support for strengthening national capacity in developing and implementing key policies and strategic plans.

### TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY OUTCOME AREAS, USD MLN



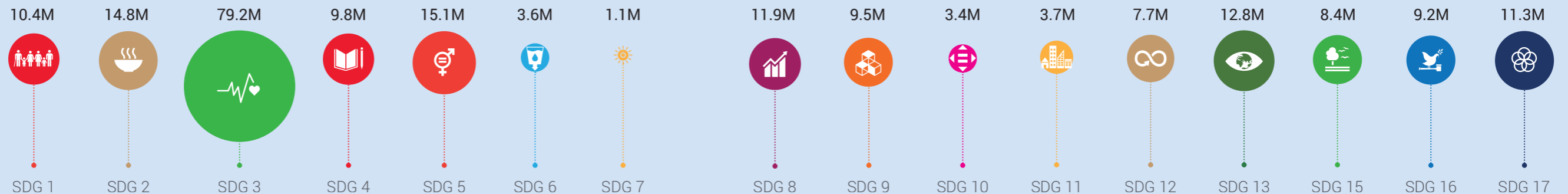
The GoM recognizes the UN's strong support in providing technical advice, convening power, and mobilizing international expertise in the country.

During the UNDAF cycle, the UN Mongolia implemented 216 programmes and projects at the grassroots level and in strategic policy areas at the provincial and national levels. During the past six years, the UN Mongolia collectively mobilized USD 239.8 million and utilized USD 212.8 million, achieving an overall delivery rate of 88.7 per cent.

The UN Mongolia contributed to efforts to achieve all SDGs in Mongolia; however, most interventions were focused on reducing poverty (SDG 1), ending hunger (SDG 2), improving health (SDG 3), promoting decent jobs and economic growth (SDG 8), reducing the negative impact of climate change (SDG 13), and supporting partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17) in timely response to Covid-19 pandemic and other challenges.

### TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2017-2022

USD  
**212.8**  
Million





## 2.2 UNDAF PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

### OUTCOME 1: PROMOTING INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

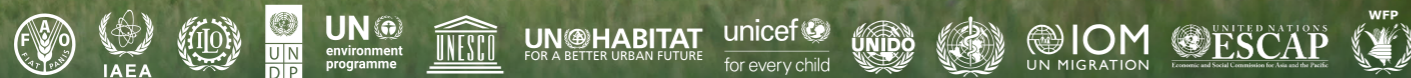
#### OUTCOME STATEMENT:

By 2021, poor and vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks, and benefit from inclusive growth and a healthy ecosystem

Takhis - Przewalski's horses roaming on the Mongolia steppe ©UNDP Mongolia



#### Contribution agencies:



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



### The UN contributed to the legal environment for national development policy planning and budgeting and expanding the protected area network in Mongolia.

During the period, 13 UN agencies collectively delivered around USD 106.1 million for 128 programme interventions nationwide carried out in cooperation with the implementing partners.

During the UNDAF cycle, notable achievement were observed in the legal environment improvement with the UN support in : i) adoption of the revised Law on Development Policy, Planning, and Management, ii) Genetic resource law aligned with Access Benefit Sharing context under Nagoya protocol iii) technical assistance in development of the Law on Seeds and Varieties of Cultivated Plants, iv) revision of the Law on Plant Protection by aligning it with the International Convention on Plant Protection and relevant standards, and v) the revised Employment Promotion Law.

The UN played a significant role in formulation of favorable policy and regulatory framework for sustainable use of natural resources including sustainable forest, water and land management, aligned with internationally recognized norms and principles. Several initiatives like the protected area legislation, ecosystem-based adaptation measures are producing positive results, such as the coverage of especially protected areas increased from 17.4 per cent in 2015 to 20 per cent in 2021.

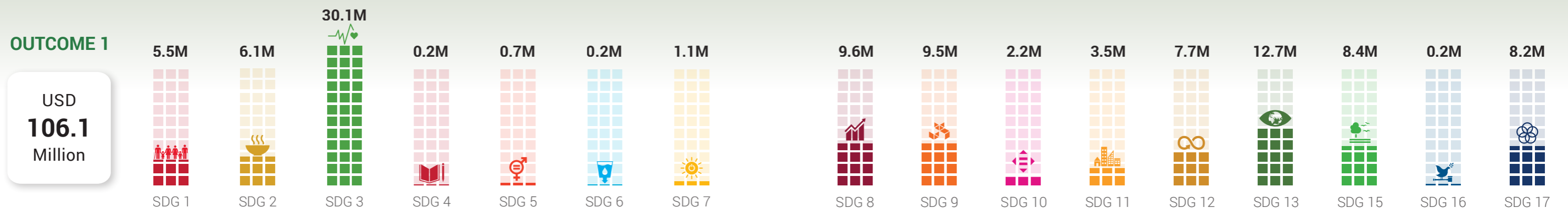
#### INDICATOR

	Increase in share of renewable in the national energy mix	Progress
	Forest land, mln ha (or percentage of forest land in total area, %)	Achieved
	Especially protected area as proportion of total area	Achieved
	Share of manufacturing value added in GDP	Progress
	Disaster impact – Disaster economic loss	Regress
	Proportion of people living below poverty line	Regress
	Unemployment rate	Regress

#### Note:

Progress - If actual performance is above the baseline but under the target  
 Achieved - If actual performance is above the target  
 Regress - If actual performance is below the baseline

#### OUTCOME 1





The first-ever intergovernmental organization for Land Locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) was established and is representing land locked countries' interest and to serve as a platform to pool knowledge, research, and resources.

### OUTPUT 1.1

#### **Development visions, strategies and plans that integrate the SDGs and are focused on poverty reduction, inclusive growth, economic diversification and resilience at the national/local level**

To create sound policy frameworks aligned with SDGs, the UN continued its support to the government through several interconnected measures. Specifically, the methodology for integrated results-based planning was introduced and used in drafting the short-term and medium-term development planning documents, such as the 2022 Annual Socio-Economic Development Programme and seven 10-year targeted development programmes. The UN supported sectoral reviews to improve their alignment with SDGs, such as implementation of the Science and Technology Master Plan (2007-2020) and medium-term policy strategy for agriculture sector to further elaborate a new and inclusive plan beyond 2020. Moreover, the government adopted 11 new results indicators that are aligned with SDGs.

A key vehicle for mobilizing, aligning, and leveraging resources for SDGs and Mongolia's sustainable development priorities, the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) was drafted with UN support and the National Committee on Sustainable Development (NCSD) endorsed it, making Mongolia one of the early adopters of an INFF. A youth-focused expenditure review was conducted allowing for the first-time youth voices to be factored into budget preparations. Though planning and budgeting are government driven processes, the UN supported Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to conduct budget monitoring to enhance objective oversight mechanism on budget transparency and accountability.

As part of the UN's effort to support the county in measuring poverty, tracking changes in SDG progress and monitoring Covid-19 impact, national database and monitoring system were strengthened.

For instance, a methodology of estimating Multidimensional Poverty (MDP) was developed to capture the conditions of various population groups including the vulnerable and most difficult to reach. Another major database is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which delivers data for 178 indicators for SDG outcomes. Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments contributed to creating the baseline database on the short-term mobile population and introduced new data collection and analysis methodology.

### OUTPUT 1.2

#### **People-based climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches tailored to the Mongolian context, including national green economy strategies that generate new jobs and skills, promote clean technologies, and reduce environmental risks and poverty in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, mining, and industry.**

The UN played a significant role in formulation of favorable policy and regulatory framework for sustainable use of natural resources including sustainable forest, water and land management, aligned with internationally recognized norms and principles. Several initiatives like the protected area legislation, ecosystem-based adaptation measures are producing positive results, such as the coverage of especially protected areas increased from 17.4 per cent in 2015 to 20 per cent in 2021.

The UN continuously supported the government's capacity to prepare reports to the UNs Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC) under the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework. As such, Mongolia has systematically adopted the methodologies on the Greenhouse emissions (GHG) inventory and Measurement,

reporting and verification (MRV) system. Information necessary to track progress, such as agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) inventories of emissions, their sources and sinks were collected for reporting of the Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) which was increased in 2019 to 22.7 per cent.

Necessary building blocks for the National Adaptation Plan formulation are being meticulously created with the UN support. At sub-national level, aimags now start implementing climate change adaptation measures such as reforestation, natural spring protection, setting up water harvesting ponds, and construction of emergency fodder storage facilities.

The UN supported the government in addressing the multilayered challenges of urban air pollution through evidence generation for policies on Air Pollution and testing innovative solutions,

such as cooking, heating insulation product (CHIP) for cleaner indoor air. To ensure financial inclusiveness and affordability of CHIP to ger households, the government reduced the state annual green loan interests from 8 per cent to 3 per cent.

Furthermore, the UN supported the country as a Party to the Montreal protocol on protection of the ozone layer from ozone depleting substances (ODS), as well as signatory of the Minamata Convention on mercury use. The government fulfilled Hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase out plan, with consumption reduced to 35 per cent by 1 January 2020.



Mongolian youth are increasingly participating in climate action.  
©UNRCO Mongolia



**OUTPUT 1.3**

**Protection of ecosystem services that support the livelihoods of the rural poor and vulnerable is strengthened**

The UN's support through land degradation offset interventions made important contributions to apply a holistic approach to natural resource management and to global benefits in reducing land degradation. Much has been done to improve herders' awareness on climate smart livestock husbandry and expand livestock product markets. As a result, over the years the UN contributed to creating 2,213 jobs using meat, dairy, vegetable, and bee production value chains in 40 soums across major livestock and crop-producing areas.

To manage Mongolia's forest landscapes, in a productive and sustainable way, the government and non-government organizations as well as Forest users' communities were supported for securing the flow of multiple ecosystem services and benefits. As indicators demonstrate, forest land coverage increased from 11 mln ha to 14.1 mln ha in 2021.

The UN has been also working with the government and key stakeholders to promote community-based eco and cultural tourism. The "Ger and Nature" (G&N) scheme lets individual community groups to become hosts to cultural and adventure tourists, using innovative technology, leveraging private sector collaboration and investment.



Ms Ulaalgana at the expo together with the STREAM Project manager A. Amgalan. ©FAO Mongolia

**ULAALZGANA'S STORY:**

**A FLOURISHING WOMEN-LED COOPERATIVE**

Ulaalgana is a herder living in Binder soum of Khentii aimag (province) who comes from a long line of herders. Unlike previous generations, she wants to turn herding into a viable business. Ulaalgana realizes the traditional way of processing dairy products has its downfalls when it comes to storage and market access. Combining technology with traditional practices and integrating local herders in value chains is crucial to improving their livelihoods.

Thanks to the STREAM project, funded by the EU and implemented by FAO, Ulaalgana and other local women established a cooperative and opened a milk processing facility. Dairy production equipment and training were provided, and practices for increasing livestock productivity were introduced. The project also linked the women-led cooperative to the School Lunch Programme, and they are now supplying milk and dairy products to a local school. "The children find our honey milk, vanilla curd, cream, and yogurt delicious, and we feel gratified to provide this healthy and nutritious food," Ulaalgana says. Ulaalgana is optimistic about the future as an environmentally-friendly entrepreneur who develops livestock-based value chains.

**OUTPUT 1.4**

**Resilient communities able to mitigate disaster risks**

The UN supported the National Disaster Management Agency (NEMA) in addressing the warning signs of a dzud and its potential devastating impact on the herder households and the national institutions. Through DZUD Vulnerability Surveillance and Preparedness program, the UN supported NEMA and the National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM) to upgrade its existing systems and capabilities for drought and dzud monitoring and early warning, as well as introduced automated disaster impact forecasting.

Leveraging ICT in disaster risk reduction, NEMA has access to high-resolution real-time satellite imagery during major disasters, catastrophes, and accidents.

The UN facilitated the development of health strategy and multisectoral plan in response to Covid-19 pandemic, alignment with priorities of the regional action plan for response to large-scale community outbreaks. As a Covid-19 pandemic's immediate response, the UN supported digitalization of all case workers and establishment of digital case management system for social workers, established Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) laboratories in strategic provinces to support timely diagnostics of the infections, and provided the needed support with personal protection equipment (PPE) and supplies for frontliners.





G.Bazargarid is at work. ©IOM Mongolia

### BAZARGARID'S STORY:

## LANDING A DREAM JOB

As a little boy, when Bazargarid saw his father lose his livestock due to dzud (harsh winter conditions), he promised himself he would become a professional and send his father a truckload of hay. After finishing secondary school, Bazargarid moved to Ulaanbaatar, studied welding at the Vocational Training and Production Center, and started working in construction. However, every time he got a job, he was paid less than the negotiated salary, and sometimes he was not even paid at all. This kept him on the constant hunt for a job, a challenge faced by thousands of migrants who have moved from rural areas to Ulaanbaatar.

He joined the Employment Skills for Young Migrants programme, supported by the SDC and implemented by the IOM, after hearing about it from another migrant. With the help of the programme's teachers, Bazargarid, now 24, was able to prepare all the necessary documents required for a job and acquired soft skills, such as job interview and communication skills. As a result, he landed a job at the Thermal Power Plant.

The UN supported programme provided hands-on training, guidance, and mentorship to help young migrants from rural areas settle in urban areas. Some support services included training on completing official documentation and job applications, various vocational skills, seed funds to start new businesses, and organizing information-sharing sessions. Altogether, 22,504 people benefited from the programme, including 14,372 women and 444 people with disabilities.

The UN supported over 20,000 population of the 10 most vulnerable khoroos in Ulaanbaatar ger areas to get protected from flood risk through the provision of 5 flood protection infrastructures, which resulted in those population to have improved capacity and access to better sanitation into flood resilient and accessible toilets. Around 221.9 hectares are now protected from flood risk and 3,419 household have improved resilience, because of the UN support.

The UN facilitated the safe and orderly return of 1300 stranded migrants from 37 countries through the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration program (AVRRP) since the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2022 alone, the UN facilitated the safe and orderly return of 499 migrants (239M/260F) from 11 countries through the AVRRP.

### ARIUNSAIKHAN'S STORY:

## EMPOWERING WOMEN FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Ariunsaikhan Bulganaa, a mother of five boys between 2 and 15, is a chef at the National Center for Mental Health in Bayanzurkh District. Despite working full-time and being a busy mother and housewife, she's also the leader of the community group Khamtiin Khuch 27, meaning "collective power". In 2019, under the UN-Habitat Flood Resilience in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas project, she was selected as a leader of one of the 11 primary groups in Ulaanbaatar's Bayanzurkh District. After being trained by the project, she became a community trainer for disaster preparedness events.

With project assistance, she organized two trainings for 64 people, most of whom were women, on disaster preparedness and mitigation. Her interpersonal communication skills have improved significantly as a trainer and community leader. Living in a ger area (informal settlement) in a marginalized part of the district and being a mother of five, she had never had the opportunity to engage with others in her community before. Being part of the project and the community group helped her gain the confidence to freely share her ideas and feelings with others.

Learning these skills helped her become a better role model for her children. "I feel that if women are trained and empowered, we can create a better future for our children and communities," said Ariunsaikhan. She encourages other women to actively engage in community work to be empowered like she is.



Ariunsaikhan (in the middle) is at a meeting with her community members at the local citizens hall. ©UN-Habitat Mongolia



# OUTCOME 2: ENHANCING SOCIAL PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION OF EQUALITY AND EQUITABLE SOCIAL SERVICES

## OUTCOME STATEMENT:

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

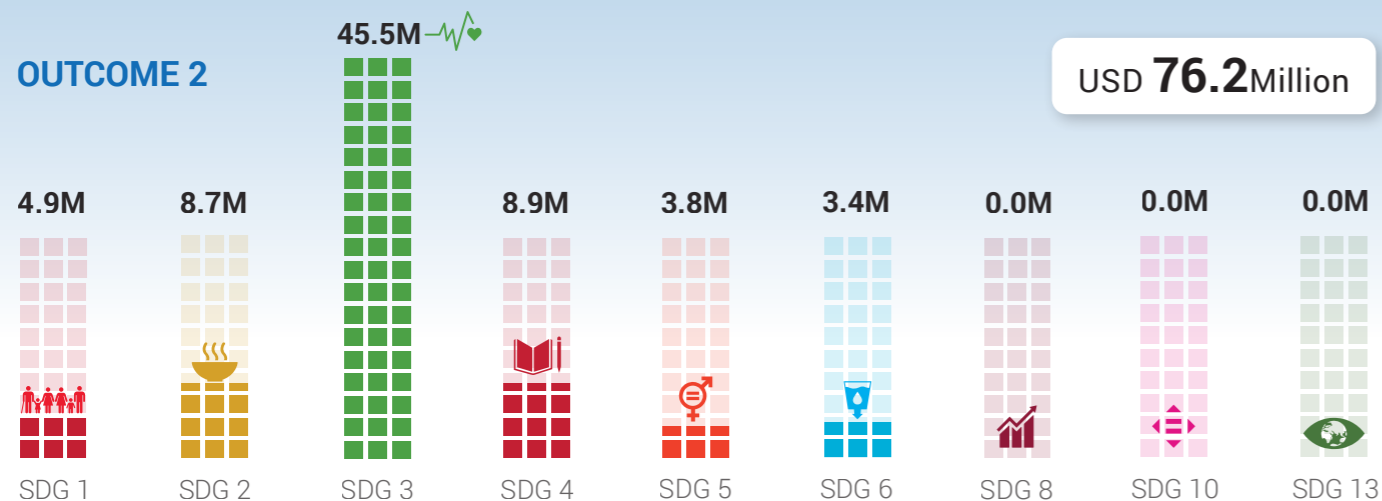


Contribution agencies:



Local citizens receiving social protection services at a local One-Stop-Shop centre. ©ILO Mongolia

## OUTCOME 2



# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



The UN contributed to the achievement of national targets on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and Covid-19 response in the health sector, including vaccine campaigns and sustaining the continuation of learning during Covid-19 through an integrated approach to supporting tele and e-learning along with child protection (CP) services for children and families. Moreover, the UN made great effort to sustain good nutritional status for the entire population as well as to improve livelihood in targeted areas.

From 2017 to 2022, 11 UN agencies collectively delivered around USD 76.2 million for 59 programme interventions nationwide carried out in cooperation with the implementing partners for outcome area 2.

The UN contributed to sustaining the access rate for improved water sources at 87 per cent and increasing the access rate for improved sanitation facilities at 70 per cent nationally. In close partnership with the government and donors, the UN responded to the Covid-19 pandemic based on emerging situations and the needs of the most vulnerable, reaching 2,248,000 (66 per cent of the population) children, women and vulnerable communities with support worth USD 26.4 million. During the pandemic, the UN Mongolia ensured the continuity of learning of more than 600,000 children, including those in remote areas and those who did not have access to television or online platforms, through offline and online modalities.

The UN has been addressing food production and supplement to sustain good nutritional status for the entire population, including vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and children. The UN provided technical assistance to enhance the legal framework for food and nutrition security, which resulted in the approval and revision of i) the Law on Seed and Plant Varieties (2022), ii) the Law on Plant Protection, iii) Law on Organic Food and

### Note:

Progress - If actual performance is above the baseline but under the target  
 Achieved - If actual performance is above the target  
 Regress - If actual performance is below the baseline

## INDICATOR

	Percentage of population using improved water sources, Percent	Achieved
	Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities, Percent	Achieved
	Percentage of women who underwent antenatal check-ups at least 6 times during pregnancy, Percent	Achieved
	Incidence rate of syphilis among youth from 15-24 years of age per 10 000, per 10000 youths	Progress
	Adolescent birth rate (15-19 years old) per 1000, Per 1000 population	Achieved
	Number of new and/or revised national health policies, strategies and plans revised during UNDAF period, Number	Achieved
	Number of aimags and districts endorsed and implemented Sub-national Health System Strengthening Strategies, Number	Achieved
	Primary and secondary education net enrollment rate of children from the poorest quintile, Percent	Regress
	Enrollment of children with disabilities in general education schools, Percent	Achieved
	Percentage of children under 5 years of age from the poorest quintile who are developmentally in track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Percent	Achieved
	Percentage of children aged 36-39 months who are attending an early childhood education programme from the poorest quintile, Percent	Regress
	Learning achievement for 4th and 8th graders in mathematics and science, Percent	Achieved
	Percentage of economically active population contributing to the social insurance system, Percent	Achieved
	Public social protection expenditures as percentage of GDP, Percent	Achieved
	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old, Percent	Achieved
	Prevalence of overweight students aged 13-17 years old, Percent	Progress



iv) Law on Enriched Food. The Nutrition programme continued critical support to Mongolia during the Covid-19 pandemic, reaching 600,609 children under five nationwide programmes with Vitamin A supplementation maintained with the UN support.

Furthermore, a joint programme implemented by the UN agencies resulted in improved livelihood and increased resilience capacity of herders through the extension of social protection with increased social insurance coverage and shock-responsive cash transfers. Local community capacity was improved to manage livestock and create more income opportunities. The government expanded the Child Money Programme (CMP) vertically in response to Covid-19 pandemic shock based on the experience of a pilot project under the joint programme.

**OUTPUT 2.1**

**WASH services are improved in selected peri-urban areas and soums through equitable access to technology, water and sanitation facilities, supported by a more enabling environment, evidence base and social awareness.**

Local policies and plans for climate-resilient WASH, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and winter preparedness in Mongolia supported by the UN were translated into the designing and demonstration of nine smart (automatic) water kiosks and climate-resilient WASH facilities in eight hospitals, benefiting over 22,800 people. Especially in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, reliable access to water and sanitation facilities is extremely important to prevent and reduce community transmission. National and sub-national institutional capacities are enhanced by strengthening the WASH in Schools partnership networking and coordination involving CSOs and the private sector. With the UN's advocacy, the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) has made commitments to eliminating outdoor sanitation facilities (latrines) in all kindergartens, schools and dormitories nationwide by 2025, with total estimated funding (MNT 100 billion/USD 28.9 million). In 2022, over 3,600 children (1,836 girls) in 15 schools and kindergartens had access to indoor toilets, showers and handwashing facilities with direct support from the UN.

**ANKHILUUN'S STORY:**

**CHANGING THE GAME WITH INDOOR SCHOOL TOILETS**

Sixteen-year-old Ankhiluun from Zavkhan aimag in Western Mongolia says the only thing she does not like about going to school is the outdoor toilet. "It's far from school, and it smells. Especially in winter, it gets slippery. It's even worse when I have my period," says Ankhiluun. Zavkhan is one of the coldest aimags in the country. The school doctor reports that many children have health problems because they do not drink water to avoid going to the toilet, and they go outside to use the toilet without their coats on and get sick. Using outdoor pit latrines has been the most challenging for children with disabilities. UNICEF and partners built new indoor sanitation facilities for the children and school staff in 2022. Ankhiluun and her friends could not describe their joy when they saw the new facilities. "We even have wheelchair-friendly toilets now!" says Demberelyam, a student with a disability. Through this initiative, UNICEF granted access to improved water and sanitation facilities to over 500 students and 70 school staff. UNICEF advocates for the replication of these improved facilities nationwide. "Now I love everything about my school," says Ankhiluun.



Furthermore, the UN supported 7,263 (51 per cent female) vulnerable people in peri-urban areas of Ulaanbaatar to improve their sanitation facilities to become flood-resilient and accessible. The UN interventions to integrate migrants to Ulaanbaatar, disqualifying the migration ban that exacerbated their vulnerabilities, with particular attention paid to women, also helped increase access to health services.

**OUTPUT 2.2**

**The health system is strengthened to increase the health of the poor and vulnerable in urban/peri-urban/rural areas, ensure equitable access to quality health care, and promote evidence-based policies and decision-making in partnership with national institutions.**

The main strategy of the UN efforts lies in addressing the system's bottlenecks that prevent service availability and accessibility, as well as the community and individual behaviours that discourage service utilization. The UN supports a focus on quality primary health care (PHC) services, strengthening the capacity of the General Authority for Health Insurance (GAHI) and the newly established National Medicine and Medical Device Regulatory Authority (NMMDDRA) by supporting the development and revision of relevant regulations, including the Law on Medicine and Medical Devices. The integrated service provisions via PHC platforms were strengthened by recruiting 2,300 health workers, supporting the integration of Covid-19 vaccination, creating more immunization units, conducting a child health and developmental screening and supporting the catch-up immunization campaigns. Furthermore, the preparedness and response capacities of health care providers were enhanced with the provision of six mobile clinics, fully equipped with medical devices, medicine packages, and advanced connectivity (CODAN) attached to container WASH facilities and with incoming warehouse stocks, including personal protective equipment (PPE). Reduced emission and exposure to air pollution by scaling up cooking, heating, insulation products and services (CHIPS) packages for more families through the government's subsidized loan programs

(8 per cent to 3 per cent in 2022), making it more affordable and strengthening the CHIPS supply chain and marketing.

The UN supported the capacitation of multidisciplinary committees for referral to health, education and social protection services at the provincial level, facilitating increased accessibility of services for children with disabilities (CwD).

The quality and content of the services were strengthened via strengthened human resources, e.g., creating positions and training dedicated mental health counsellors in community and school settings, and supporting menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in school dorms, expanding access for adolescents. The UN played a main broker role for digital health, with strategic planning discussion, the application of geographic information system (GIS) data, and the creation of dedicated channels, curricula and content for training and reference materials for remote health care workers, and the availability of a standard course on digital health in the local language. The budget capacity for essential commodities, including the budget for contraceptives, was ensured with the allocation of MNT 1.4 billion in the 2019 state budget – a nine-fold increase from the preceding year due to the joint the UN and Asian Development Bank (ADB) initiative within the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) programme for the 2030 Agenda Framework.

With the UN support, specific technical assistance was extended to the national cancer treatment programme, including procuring a brachytherapy unit (linear accelerator-based technology) for the National Cancer Center. The equipment is critical for treating certain types of cancer, specifically cancers of the head and neck, breast, cervix, prostate, and eye as the country is heavily suffering from cancer-related deaths. Moreover, the sustainability of the national cancer control programme has been supported by strengthening the production and dispensing capacity of medical radioisotopes, including for technetium-99m generators, in accordance with quality assurance (QA)/ quality control (QC) requirements.





Mr M. Khishigdavaa exercising healthy lifestyle  
©WHO Mongolia

#### KHISHIGDAVAA'S STORY:

## LOVE FOR FAMILY MAKES HIM A HEALTH CHAMPION

Khishigdavaa Myagmar, 39, from Darkhan-Uul aimag, weighed 85 kg and was overweight in the past. His bad habits and unhealthy lifestyle were the main reason for his weight gain. Khishigdavaa used to drink soda all the time and eat processed food at night. He had high blood pressure, an irregular heartbeat, and high blood sugar. After a difficult conversation with his doctor, Khishigdavaa made the important decision to change his diet and lifestyle to combat noncommunicable diseases.

Khishigdavaa began sleeping well at night, waking up early in the morning, and feeling more energetic after starting to exercise and giving up alcohol and smoking. He lost 28 kg and reached his healthy weight with support from his family and friends. Khishigdavaa says, "The main trigger for me to start my journey to change my bad habits and unhealthy lifestyle was my family. I wanted to set a good example for my children. I can fully support and take care of my family and loved ones when I'm healthy and happy."

After struggling with obesity and high blood sugar for years, Khishigdavaa changed his life and became a more energetic, active, and healthy father who brings love and happiness to his family. Khishigdavaa wants to share his experience with those suffering from obesity-related health problems and help as many people as possible drop their bad habits. These days, he runs a health club in Darkhan soum, where he supports members of his community to achieve their health and wellness goals. Khishigdavaa likes to say, "Health is wealth."

### OUTPUT 2.3

#### Higher quality basic education is supported, with greater access to early childhood development and lifelong education in selected peri-urban areas and soums

The UN's strong advocacy and efforts enhanced equitable access to education, especially for children with disabilities (CwDs). Through Child Development Centres (CDCs), 67 CwDs were able to enrol and access education in four schools in target areas. The Mobile Teacher initiative reached out to 75 CwDs, providing home-based educational services. As part of the UN's efforts to advocate for the importance of meaningful stimulation and early childhood development (ECD), national ECD service providers were equipped with child-centred interactions skills to support implementing the inclusive ECD strategy and programme for 0-3-year-old children upon its approval.

The UN also focused on the active involvement of parents in ECD, including establishing parenting clubs in 10 kindergartens in target areas. Over 70 master trainers monitored the parenting clubs and collected information on best practices and lessons learned, shared with a youth group and grandparents group in other provinces. Local health workers were equipped with knowledge and methods to conduct early screening of 9, 18 and 36-month-old children contributing to the prevention of morbidity and high health care costs. All family health centres in four target provinces were equipped with necessary toys, books and tools to conduct health and developmental check-ups for children. Four early childhood education (ECE) centres improved kitchen and WASH facilities in the target areas in collaboration with nutrition and WASH teams. A survey revealed that 85 per cent of the targeted kindergartens met child-friendly services criteria.

The preschool enrolment rate increased by 7 per cent in Bayanzurkh District through the provision of integrated health, nutrition, WASH and development services at child-friendly 24-hour kindergartens with a specific focus on marginalized and vulnerable families. The UN provided valuable support in assessing health education, specifically the Comprehensive

Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculum of Lifelong Education Centres (LEC). Recommendations were given to the MoES for further integration of the main content in the curriculum as per the International Technical Guidance on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (ITGSE).

### OUTPUT 2.4

#### An efficient and effective social protection system is facilitated for all and substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

The UN has implemented a joint programme resulting in improved livelihood and increased resilience capacity of herders through the extension of social protection with increased coverage and shock-responsive cash transfers. As a result, social insurance coverage was increased by 10 per cent in five pilot soums; the social welfare system is able to transfer cash, i.e., Child Money, within two weeks as a response to shock; cooperative actions were strengthened; and 14 small businesses were established for better, more sustainable livelihoods. The government expanded the CMP vertically in response to Covid-19 pandemic shock based on the experience of the pilot project.

The UN mainstreamed migration into evidence-generating documents to be used for policies, such as the Labour Market Model (LMM) and Mathematic Model for Internal Migration (MMIM). As a result of a more nuanced approach to managing migration through various studies, focusing on integrating migrants in Ulaanbaatar, disqualifying the migration ban and, most importantly, addressing internal migration in concrete policy documents, such as the mid-term development programmes of the government. Through non-governmental organization (NGO) interventions, the UN directly supported 50,000 migrants, and over 1,000 municipal public servants throughout the country had their migration management knowledge capacity strengthened. Furthermore, the UN mainstreamed an information campaign providing evidence-based migration, reaching over 4,000 migrants, and supported 7,263 (51 per cent female) vulnerable people in peri-urban areas of Ulaanbaatar to upgrade their sanitation facilities, making them flood-resilient and accessible.





Ms N. Amarbayasalan and her husband D. Batsaikhan. ©ILO Mongolia

#### AMARBAYASGALAN'S STORY:

## HOW SOCIAL PROTECTION TRAINING HELPED HER BECOME AN ADVOCATE

Amarbayasalan Niisuren, a herder from Zavkhan aimag in Western Mongolia, learned about the benefits of social insurance through personal experience. Her husband, Batsaikhan Dovoo, fell off a camel while herding and broke his leg and shoulder. Niisuren attended social insurance training and learned how to claim compensation for occupational injuries, such as medical and hospital expenses. Although Niisuren had been enrolled in social insurance for 17 years, she did not know about compensation benefits. Niisuren shared her family's experience with her peers to raise awareness of social insurance benefits.

Herders, who make up a third of Mongolia's population, are vulnerable to climate-driven shocks and are at risk of occupational injuries in the field. However, poor infrastructure and accessibility to information mean they often lack knowledge of the social protection scheme's benefits. The ILO-led UN Joint Programme Extending Social Protection to Herders with Enhanced Shock Responsiveness aimed to extend social protection to herders, focusing on reducing their vulnerabilities to poverty and extreme climate change. Through the programme, advocates and local trainers in the five target soums of Zavkhan aimag raise herders' awareness of social protection and its benefits through a peer-to-peer approach.

#### OUTPUT 2.5

##### **Improved food and nutrition security; support a healthy food/diet environment, reduce the double burden of malnutrition, strengthen food and nutrition surveillance systems and services**

The government was supported by the UN interventions to improve food security through technical assistance in animal and plant health and enhanced food safety legislation, policies and standards. This resulted in the capacitated management of foodborne antimicrobial resistance (AMR) with the completion of the National Action Plan on AMR (2022-2025), and national laboratory specialists (25) have become capable of working on the Assessment Tool for Laboratories and Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Systems (ATLASS). Food and nutrition security is ensured by an improved legal framework and provided with the achievements of the approval and revision of the Law on Seed and Plant Varieties (2022), Law on Plant Protection and Law on Organic Products, which were technically assisted by the UN expertise. Continued support has been provided to develop and implement Mongolia's One Health plan, including support to strengthening national veterinary services, strategies on transboundary animal diseases (TAD), and a contingency and preparedness plan for TADs.

The Nutrition programme continued critical support to Mongolia during the Covid-19 pandemic, reaching 600,609 children under five nationwide with Vitamin A supplementation maintained with the UN support. Furthermore, the screening of 35,600 children was supported by the UN, 1,719 children with acute malnutrition were identified and admitted for life-saving treatment, and nutrition counselling was provided for over 46,000 children and mothers.

Analysis of child obesity, conducted with the UN support, has been fundamental in strengthening the national capacity on the infant and young child feeding and multiple micronutrient supplementation programme and resulted in the implementation of the School Lunch Law, with technical assistance on developing standards for school canteens and dormitory and kindergarten kitchens to improve the school nutrition environment. As one of the important inputs for enforcement of the Enriched Food Law, continued support was provided to the government on developing laboratory analytical method standards for fortified flour, iodized salt and premix, which allows food laboratories to issue valid results in the analysis of micronutrients in fortified food. An assessment of the impacts of climate change on nutrition and food security was carried out in Mongolia to adjust and adapt policies and programmes to the changing climate implications.



# OUTCOME 3:

FOSTERING VOICE AND STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY

## OUTCOME STATEMENT:

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

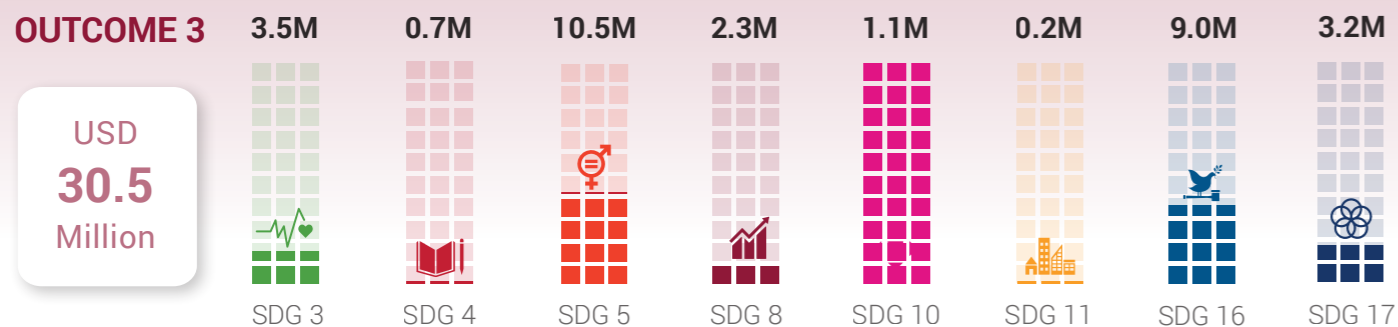


Contribution agencies:



SDG Open Day participants, advocating for responsible consumption for the planet. ©UNRCO Mongolia

## OUTCOME 3



# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



**The UN contributed to the legal framework to protect and uphold human rights, including the right to freedom from violence (gender-based violence [GBV]/domestic violence [DV]) and violence against children, and to implement and monitor these laws.**

During the period, 9 UN agencies collectively delivered around USD 30.5 million for 29 programme interventions nationwide carried out in cooperation with the implementing partners for outcome area 3.

The GoM, with the support of the UN, made progress in promoting and protecting human rights, particularly those of women and girls. The government has implemented recommendations from the Universal Period Review (UPR) and the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), with 89 per cent of the supported recommendations fully or partially implemented as of 2020.

The UN supported development and strongly advocated for approval of the following laws: i) the Law on Combating Domestic Violence (LCDV), ii) the Child Rights Law, iii) the Child Protection Law, iv) the Youth Development Law, v) the Criminal Code of Mongolia, the Infringement Law, vi) Labor Law, vii) Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and their Governance, and the viii) Law on Political Parties. The UN also supported the ratification of the ILO Convention for Safety and Health in Construction (No. 167) by strengthening social dialogue between the government, employers and workers and supporting the transition from informal workers to formality.

**Note:**  
 Progress - If actual performance is above the baseline but under the target  
 Achieved - If actual performance is above the target  
 Regress - If actual performance is below the baseline

## INDICATOR

- Proportion of implemented recommendations from UPR, CEDAW and other HR instruments relating to the protection/promotion of human rights and basic freedoms for all **Achieved**
- Specific comprehensive policy measures and legislation are adopted and effectively implemented against discrimination of all kinds, especially women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, LGBTI and others **Achieved**
- Proportion of seats held by women in national and local parliament and government (SDG5.5.1) **Progress**

## OUTPUT 3.1

**Improved normative protection mechanisms through the revision of laws in accordance with international standards, and monitoring mechanisms are in place or strengthened for the protection of human rights, especially of the poor and marginalized with attention to gender-based violence**

With the UN support, Mongolia has made progress in implementing the second cycle of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations, with 89 per cent of 150 supported recommendations being fully or partially implemented as of 2020. The country also underwent the third cycle of the UPR in 2020 and received 190 recommendations, of which the country supported 170.

In 2022, the government joint working group, with the UN's support, prepared the third periodic CEDAW report in Mongolia.



During the UNDAF cycle, the UN supported the development and revision of the following laws: the Law on Combating Domestic Violence (LCDV), the Child Rights Law, the Child Protection Law, the Youth Development Law, the Criminal Code of Mongolia, the Infringement Law, Labor Law, and the Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and their Governance. The UN also supported the ratification of the ILO Convention for Safety and Health in Construction (No. 167) by strengthening social dialogue between the government, employers and workers, and supporting the transition from informal workers to formality.

The UN continued its assistance to the government in conducting the first-ever Gender Based Violence (GBV) Prevalence Survey, followed by the Economic Costs of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Mongolia, resulting in informed decision-making and increased government resource allocation for GBV prevention and response of over MNT 10 billion during 2017-2022 compared to MNT 20 million in 2016.

The UN made great efforts to conduct the Health Sector Readiness Assessment to respond GBV, which guides the strengthening of the health care system to be responsive to the need of GBV survivors as the first entry point. In close cooperation with the government, the UN contributed to establishing, scaling up, and institutionalizing the 17 One-Stop Service Centers (OSSC) and 14 shelters in all 21 provinces, serving 22,268 GBV survivors from 2017-2022, including the Covid-19 lockdown period. Six OSSCs piloted women's economic empowerment initiatives to help survivors reaching financial independence and breaking the cycle of violence with promising results for scale-up opportunities.

In addition, an action plan to ensure gender equality in civil service in 2021-2023 was developed with UN support, which enables the Civil Service Council (CSC) to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines for

the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace, including grievance redress standards in internal labor regulations. Moreover, in close cooperation with the Coordination Council of Crime Prevention (CCCCP), the UN successfully organized a nationwide campaign and reached 6.6 million people (through multiple information channels) providing information to prevent girls and young women from sexual assault and human trafficking.

The UN provided direct support for establishing and institutionalizing an E-Gender Based Violence (eGBV) database under the National Police Agency (NPA) to record and report GBV cases from across the country. From 2017-2022, 7,738 cases of crime due to domestic violence and 49,078 cases of misconduct due to domestic violence were registered and reported through the eGBV database, which provides disaggregated data by geography and type of GBV.

**OUTPUT 3.2**

**Increased representation of women and young people - up to 34 years - at the decision-making level, such as Parliament, ministries, state secretariats, local government and local representation**

The percentage of women in local councils (Citizens' Representative Khurals) remained at 28 per cent after the 2020 elections, below the regional average of 33 per cent. The UN continued its support for the revision of the Law on Political Parties, which aims to refine support for women's political participation by equipping key lawmakers with insights on international best practices and advocacy efforts. This involved mobilizing the international donor community to pressure stakeholders on legislative reforms that included female participation.

**DELGER'S STORY:**

**OVERCOMING THE CHALLENGES OF WOMEN BECOMING LEADERS IN MONGOLIA**



Delger is the first female governor of her soum and one of only two female soum governors in Bulgan aimag. She is also a representative of her soum's Citizen's Representative Khural (local assembly), and one of only five female members of the Bulgan aimag Citizen's Representative Khural.

So far, only 17 percent of Mongolia's Parliament, the nation's highest legislative body, are female, well below the global average of 24 percent. Furthermore, women only comprise about 27 percent of local khurals. Despite being well-educated and equally capable, women still struggle to be included in decision-making roles at all levels.

Traditional and cultural norms that perceive women in certain roles at home and work still serve as a key barrier to a lack of strong representation in leadership positions. According to 2019 indicators from Mongolia's National Statistics Office, women spend 2.6 times more time per day in unpaid domestic work than men.

With the knowledge she gained from leadership training conducted by MONFEMNET Network and UNDP's Strengthening Representative Bodies in Mongolia project, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Delger emphasized the importance of such training to provide female khural representatives with the right tools, empowering them to advance in their careers and attain high-level decision-making roles.

Ms Delger - the first female governor of her soum (county) in Bulgan aimag. ©UNDP Mongolia

The UN supported the formal adoption of the Civil Service Women's Leadership Program (WLP), which empowered 3,086 women civil servants to apply for senior positions in public administration. In response to the recommendations set out in the first-ever national Baseline Study on Civil Service Gender Equality in 2018, the UN made a great effort to conceptualize and pilot the WLP at the height of Covid-19 restrictions, which the Civil Service Council (CSC) approved in 2021.

This programme targeting women civil servants is the first of its kind in Mongolia's public administration and is preparing the next generation of senior women civil servants. Partly owing to the UN's support and other rigorous enforcement work done in connection with implementing the Law on the Promotion of Gender Equality, the representation of women in senior civil servants increased from a single digit of 8 per cent in 2016 to double digits (21 per cent) in 2022.



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### OUTPUT 3.3

#### **Youth networks and organizations are strengthened and effectively participating in expressing their voices as equal partners**

The UN supported the development of Mongolia's first-ever Law on Supporting Youth Development in 2017, followed by establishing a National Council on Youth Development (NCYD) headed by the Prime Minister and 373 sub-national youth councils in 21 provinces, 320 soums, 23 baghs, and nine districts of Ulaanbaatar. These councils provided young people a venue to congregate, discuss, propose, organize, and advocate on critical priorities of youth issues with policy and decision-makers. As a result, the government's commitment to youth empowerment increased, and a decision was made to spend MNT 2.3 billion on relevant actions in 2018-2022.

In collaboration with the government, the UN successfully assisted in establishing, scaling up, and institutionalizing 46 Youth Development

Centers (YDCs) in Mongolia in all 21 provinces. In the last five years, the YDCs have provided counselling and life skill services to over 95,000 youth nationwide.

The Decent Work for Youth Network was established with the UN support, comprising various government and non-government organizations, to promote rights at work for young men and women. With the approval of amendments to the Labor Law, the network actively advocated for labour rights and legal provisions, including the expansion of the application of the Labor Law, the prohibition of forced and child labour, the prohibition of the use of personal documents as collateral, equal pay for work of equal value, and the prohibition of all types of violence and harassment at work, such as sexual harassment.



Bagdaulet Darger - a beneficiary of the Youth Development Centre in Bayan-Ulgii aimag. ©UNFPA Mongolia

#### **BAGDAULET'S STORY:**

## A CENTRE WHERE YOUTH THRIVE

Bagdaulet Darger, a young Mongolian student, is proof of the positive impact that UNFPA's Youth Development Centres (YDCs) have on young people in Mongolia. Bagdaulet learned about the YDC in his local area and decided to spend his free time there after school. He saw it as an opportunity to learn and grow personally, and the centre did not disappoint.

With the support of UNFPA, YDCs in Mongolia are run by the government and offer services to young people to help them build resilience, gain life skills and become leaders. YDCs offer safe spaces for youth to access support groups, counselling, and life skills training on family planning, decision-making and more.

Bagdaulet took advantage of these services and developed leadership, communication, and language skills that would prove valuable in his future studies and career. "The centre was very helpful for young people to learn at the time and acquire new skills required for competing with young people worldwide," Bagdaulet added.

Bagdaulet won a scholarship to study in the UK thanks to the skills and knowledge he learned at the centre. Over the years, many young people, including marginalized groups, found the support they needed at YDCs nationwide. Bagdaulet believes YDCs are critical to the personal and professional growth of young people in Mongolia.



## 2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

During the UNDAF cycle, the UNCT continued expanding partnerships with traditional and new stakeholders for collaboration and leverage financing to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN Mongolia developed fruitful partnerships with more than 160 organizations, including the Government of Mongolia, international thematic funds, international government organizations, CSOs (international and national), the private sector, international financial institutions and academia.

A herder child carrying a kid.  
©ILO Mongolia



### PARTNERSHIP FOR COLLECTIVE COVID-19 RESPONSE: PARTNERSHIP FOR COLLECTIVE COVID-19 RESPONSE:

In close collaboration with the Government of Mongolia and development partners, the UN played a key leading role in assisting and mobilizing support for Covid-19 responses in Mongolia. For instance, WHO's technical support and leadership ensured the planning and coordination mechanism for Covid-19 vaccine deployment preparedness.

UNICEF maintained a strong partnership with Gavi's COVAX Facility to leverage funding support for Covid-19 response and routine vaccination. UNFPA successfully partnered with the largest mining conglomerate operating in Mongolia, Oyu Tolgoi LLC, and obtained funding to establish four fully-equipped polymerase chain reaction (PCR) laboratories, provide PPE to frontliners working on prevention and response to Covid-19, and strengthen the capacity of laboratory staff on utilizing PCR technologies. Under the leadership of NEMA, the national Wash Hands and Wear a Mask campaign was launched to strengthen the government's efforts to encourage pandemic prevention among the public, reaching more than 1.7 million people and being supported by the IOM, UNICEF, and the WHO.

A number of UN agencies, including the IOM, the UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO), UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, and FAO, as well as other development partners such as the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) partnered with the government to organize the Support and Thank campaign to fight the stigma associated with Covid-19 infected persons and first contacts, and to support the continuous efforts of frontline workers, including doctors and police.

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) AND ENGAGEMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (IFIs):

The UN Mongolia had good experiences with public-private partnerships (PPPs), advocating for a "whole of society" approach to sustainable development and using it to bridge the SDG financing gap. UNDP played a key role as convener and broker to establish PPPs in various sectors, including the cashmere sector. The Mongolian Sustainable Cashmere Platform brought together the government, private sector, CSOs and herder communities in 2021, demonstrating UNDP's ability to provide space for different interests in Mongolia to reach consensus when addressing challenging issues.

UNIDO provided technical assistance to the Mongolian Export Development Project (EDP) funded by World Bank's International Development Association. UNIDO led the overall EDP project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation in close cooperation with other departments and divisions of UNIDO's headquarters and the regional office in China.

### PARTNERSHIP FOR DZUD EARLY ACTIONS:

In 2022, the UN Mongolia played a significant leading role in assisting the government in mobilizing support for early action and response to dzud. The Humanitarian Country Team, led by the UN RC and the Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia (DPM), maintained a strong partnership with all humanitarian stakeholders and mobilized USD 2.8 million for dzud early action from donors such as the Special Fund For Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the SDC, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Start Fund, UN projects being implemented in Mongolia, and international governments.



## EVENTS FOR FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS

### GLOBAL DIGITAL DIALOGUE

The UN in Mongolia collaborated with the Mongolian Ministry for Digital Development and Communications (MDDC) to organize the first-ever Global Digital Dialogue (GDD), a virtual event that brought together over 400 participants from over 30 countries and five continents. Close to 800 users joined the event for more than one Deep Dive Session. The GDD was a platform for Mongolia and other participating countries to exchange their experiences, challenges, and solutions for implementing digital transformation at the country level to help accelerate the SDGs.



Tapan Mishra, UN Resident Coordinator and Uchral Nyam-Osor, Minister for Digital Development Communications of Mongolia at the Virtual Launch of the Global Digital Dialogue 2022 ©UNRCO Mongolia

### SDG OPEN DAY

The UN in Mongolia has strongly advocated making the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) a national priority through 2022. Bringing more than 150 partnering organizations, ranging from government entities to leading national companies to civic movements, showcasing their work towards the SDGs and at least 5000 people roaming the main square and visiting from booth to booth, the SDG Open Day provided a great opportunity to see where Mongolia is and what needs to be done to inspire and mobilize further united and individual actions to achieve its development goals.



The launch of the SDG Open Day 2022 ©UNRCO Mongolia

## 2.4 RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

2022 was the last implementation year of the UNDAF, and the UN Country Team ensured effectively working together to achieve the intended results of the framework. The independent evaluation report for UNDAF (2021) underlined the key obstacles and lessons learnt. These key recommendations were taken up and reflected to improve better planning and designing of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 for Mongolia.

This past year was the fourth year since the implementation of the UN reform agenda and the reinvigorated RC system in Mongolia. During the reporting year, the UN Country Team finalized the Cooperation Framework, which was co-signed with the GoM in May 2022. A comprehensive UNCT configuration exercise was conducted, confirming the new composition of the UN Country Team in the country. As a result, 23 resident and non-resident agencies will support and implement the UNSDCF 2023-2027 for Mongolia over the next five years.

The UNSDCF 2023-2027 has three strategic priority areas. Three result groups for each area were formed, along with support arrangements from thematic and support groups, to ensure the effective joint implementation of the Cooperation Framework for the next five years.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, through its result groups, the UN Country Team prepared the Joint Work Plan (JWP) for implementation of the UNSDCF

2023-2027. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) provided coordination support and methodological guidance for the preparation of the JWP. It was an excellent example of how UN agencies effectively collaborate and plan for system-wide monitoring and reporting for results. These joint efforts were essential for ensuring the coherence and efficiency of programmes and projects to be executed by agencies to implement the Cooperation Framework in coming five years.

The UN's joint thematic (e.g., Gender, Youth and Human Rights) and support groups (e.g., Joint-Communications and Operations) revised their respective terms of reference (TOR) and group strategies in relation to the new UNSDCF 2023-2027 for Mongolia, and a joint action plan for the groups was prepared based on 2023 priorities for the UN Country Team.

The UNCT carried out the annual update of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) for 2022, analysing development progress and challenges. The CCA found that while the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine continued impacting the lives of households through high inflation, the Mongolian economy managed to grow by 4.8 per cent. 2022 witnessed a few peaceful demonstrations by people requesting better management of the government. The GoM initiated new legislation and several policies in 2022, including the New Revival Policy, but they must be implemented transparently and with accountability to contribute to national development and achieving the SDGs.



**The UNCT implemented the following two UN joint programmes and successfully completed and delivered results in 2022:**

Rolling Out an Integrated Approach to the SDG Financing in Mongolia: The financing strategy for SDGs, including public, private and development financing, was developed and presented to the government for its endorsement for implementation. The financing strategy was developed under the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which aims to contribute to sustainable national development.

Extending Social Protection to Herders with Enhanced Shock Responsiveness: The joint programme's innovative approaches resulted in increased social and health insurance coverage, the development of income-generating start-up business models for young herders, the establishment of national herder programmes to increase awareness of the benefits of social insurance, and improving their livelihood skills.

The UNCT effectively worked together to support the government and other stakeholders to prepare its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) of Mongolia for SDGs to be presented by the government itself at the high-level UN political forum in July 2023. The UN's support from various agencies in technical assistance, SDG progress analysis, and reflecting human rights mechanisms in the report was coordinated by Resident Coordinator's Office. The thematic focus of Mongolia's second VNR is Addressing the key development bottleneck for achieving SDGs: Regional/local development, one of the government's key challenges and priorities for addressing development disparities and gaps between rural and urban to achieve reverse migration.

The UNCT engaged in joint communications and advocacy for development priorities on multiple fronts, including policy dialogue, media engagement and public outreach campaigns with unified messages on transformative changes.

The UN's advocacy and communications were focused on, but not limited to, digital transformation, climate actions, transforming education, promoting gender equality, protecting human rights, child rights, and labor rights, enhancing universal and reproductive health services, facilitating orderly migration, building disaster-resilient communities, and building a sustainable food system—our main mandate and a noble cause keeping us motivated and energized. Notable events and campaigns include SDG Open Day, a joint campaign on gender equality and ending gender-based violence, and the UN's joint press trip.

The UN in Mongolia Communications Group (UNCG) organized a press trip for the first-ever joint UN programme on enhancing herders' resilience and responsiveness to shocks and natural disasters by promoting various social protection measures. Eight different media outlets and journalists on a mission to exemplify the joint work of the UN agencies were invited to learn about the impact of the UN work on the ground, generating more than 20 news features on over 10 channels, further disseminated via social media.

Operation Management Team (OMT) Mongolia worked collaboratively to strengthen cooperation and better align operational arrangements among agencies through common services and long-term agreements within the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). The current common services, including premises management, security services, printing, ICT, travel service and vehicle rental service that have been implemented since 2019 and 2021, continuously support all participating agencies in reducing administrative and financial costs. The UNCT regularly reviews the implementation plan of each common service reported in the BOS.

The Country Common Premises Plan (CCPP) platform in UN-Info is updated with 2022 information on the premises' situation, common premises projects and efficiencies achieved through the consolidation of service provision.





## 2.5 EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

An independent evaluation of UNDAF implementation was conducted under the auspices of the UNDAF Joint Steering Committee from August 2021 - February 2022. Key actions taken in response to recommendations from the evaluation report are well incorporated in the UNSDCF 2023-2027. The table below summarizes the actions taken in response to the recommendations with higher priorities.

TABLE 1: Management response to key recommendations from the UNDAF Evaluation Report

Key recommendations	Actions taken in response to the recommendations	Key recommendations	Actions taken in response to the recommendations
<b>The UNCT and the government should improve the design and usefulness of the next UNSDCF as an instrument to capture a shared vision and mission in the context of SDGs.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A theory of change (ToC) was conducted for UNSDCF 2023-2027 to ensure outputs were sufficient for achieving outcomes, with suitable outcome level indicators that can capture all UN contributions.</li> <li>UNSDCF 2023-2027 Joint Work Plan was developed in a format recommended by the Development Coordination Office (DCO) in the UNSDCF Guidelines to enhance 'its design and usefulness.</li> <li>To formulate the indicators in a way that allows for effective monitoring and evaluation, output indicators for the UNSDCF were selected from a list provided by DCO with frequent discussions with UN agencies' monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) officers and focal points.</li> </ul>	<b>The UNCT should ensure a greater mainstreaming of the UNSDCF guiding principle on gender equality and women's empowerment.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcome 4 on People-centred Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights has focused on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and has a specific output on this area.</li> <li>GEWE is a UNCT priority for 2023 to be focused on more closely.</li> </ul>
<b>The GoM should strengthen its ownership and strategic management of the next UNSDCF.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic priorities of the UNSDCF 2023-2027 were jointly designed with the GoM with the involvement of other wider stakeholders, ensuring its alignment with national priorities. The Government-UN Joint Steering Committee (JSC) was established to oversee UNSDCF implementation in the coming five years.</li> <li>According to the ToRs, JSC meetings will be organized at least twice a year.</li> </ul>	<b>The UNCT and the government should contemplate creating an integrated funding framework in the next UNSDCF, and adequate funding instruments to ensure the scale of impact necessary for attaining the 2030 Agenda.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A multi-year and annual UNSDCF funding framework was prepared based on the JWP.</li> <li>A Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy was drafted based on the analysis of Mongolia's development financing landscape and innovative financing opportunities.</li> </ul>
<b>UN agencies should implement the UNSDCF, increase their cooperation through the Outcome and Thematic Groups, and use them to help the UNCT, managing the UNSDCF strategically with RC/ UNCT leadership.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Result Groups were set up on each of the strategic priority areas of the UNSDCF. These result groups will ensure that respective outcomes will be achieved through the UN's collective and coherent efforts. Support (Communications, M&amp;E and Resource Mobilization) and thematic (Gender, Human Rights) groups will be established to support result groups in achieving their targeted results. TORs for each group were developed and updated.</li> <li>Agencies agreed to chair the result groups on a rotational basis to increase agency cooperation.</li> </ul>	<b>The UNCT should ensure greater mainstreaming of the UNSDCF guiding principle of leaving no one behind and taking a human rights-based approach under the leadership of the RC.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guiding principles (human rights, gender and leave no one behind) are well mainstreamed across all strategic priorities and outcomes of the UNSDCF.</li> </ul>



## 2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

TABLE 2: Financial overview by outcome areas and agencies (2017-2022), USD Million

UNDAF Outcome areas	Agencies	Total Required resources	Total Available Resources	Total Expenditure
OUTCOME 1: Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources	FAO	11.2	14.4	14.1
	IAEA	2.6	2.5	2.4
	ILO	1.9	1.9	1.8
	IOM	6.1	4.9	3.7
	UNDP	33.3	36.4	24.3
	UNEP	7.2	6.5	5.6
	UNESCAP	0.4	0.4	0.4
	UNESCO	0.9	0.9	0.7
	UN-HABITAT	4.3	4.3	4.3
	UNICEF	7.9	7.9	7.5
	UNIDO	22.5	22.3	14.4
	UNWFP	0.3	0.3	0.3
	WHO	18.7	18.7	26.5
UNFPA	-	0.0	0.1	
<b>Total for Outcome 1</b>		<b>117.3</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>106.1</b>
OUTCOME 2: Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services	FAO	4.8	9.0	5.8
	IAEA	1.6	1.6	1.5
	ILO	1.0	1.0	1.2
	IOM	1.4	1.5	1.0
	UNESCO	1.5	1.5	1.6
	UNFPA	10.2	10.7	10.3
	UNICEF	45.3	44.8	42.9
WHO	13.5	13.8	12.0	
UNAIDS	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total for Outcome 2</b>		<b>79.4</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>
OUTCOME 3: Fostering voice and strengthening accountability	ILO	1.5	1.5	1.1
	IOM	1.7	1.7	1.7
	UNDP	14.2	13.9	11.4
	UNESCO	0.2	0.2	0.4
	UNFPA	13.1	13.1	11.6
	UN-HABITAT	0.3	0.3	0.3
UNICEF	4.2	3.7	3.9	
WHO	0.1	0.0	0.1	
<b>Total for Outcome 3</b>		<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>231.9</b>	<b>239.8</b>	<b>212.8</b>

Source: UN-info

TABLE 3: Total expenditure by outcome areas and years (2017-2022), USD million

Years	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Grand Total
2017	12.5	6.0	4.3	22.8
2018	11.7	6.3	4.4	22.3
2019	11.8	8.1	4.8	24.7
2020	24.6	11.3	5.6	41.6
2021	24.4	29.2	5.2	58.7
2022	21.1	15.3	6.3	42.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>212.8</b>

Source: UN-info

TABLE 4: Total resources mobilized by source of funding (2017-2022), USD million

Source of funding	Total resources mobilized	Share %
Global Thematic Fund	72.7	30%
Bi-lateral Government	71.3	30%
UN Agency Fund	51.0	21%
International NGO	18.2	8%
Government of Mongolia	13.9	6%
International Financial Institutions	7.5	3%
Private Sector	4.3	2%
Others	0.9	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239.8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UN-info

TABLE 5: Total expenditure by implementing partner groups (2017-2022), USD million

Implementing partner groups	Total Expenditure	Share %
Government of Mongolia	168.6	79.2%
Academia	13.6	6.4%
National NGO	9.8	4.6%
International NGO	8.2	3.9%
IFI	6.9	3.2%
UN Agency	3.2	1.5%
International Government	2.5	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UN-info



# CHAPTER 3

## UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2023





The UN Country Team identified following key thematic priorities for 2023 based on the JWP of the UNSDCF 2023-2027 Mongolia:

### OUTCOME 1

- Primary Health Care (PHC) acceleration
- Inclusive education
- Equal access to social protection services for vulnerable groups
- Water, sanitation hygiene (WASH)
- Prevention of malnutrition among children and adolescence
- Improved access to quality GBV prevention and response services

### OUTCOME 2

- Resilient and sustainable employment
- Economic transformation/diversification through digitalization and connectivity infrastructure, clean energy and climate
- Sustainable financing

### OUTCOME 3

- Climate adaptation and Disaster risk reduction

### OUTCOME 4

- Women's leadership across sectors
- Digital transformation
- CEDAW and CRC
- Masculinity and stereotypes, men's health



## APPENDIX

### NOTE:

- Progress **If actual performance is above the baseline but under the target**
- Achieved **If actual performance is above the target**
- Regress **If actual performance is below the baseline**

### OUTCOME AREA 1:

#	Indicator	Status	Baseline	Target	Achievement 2022
1	Increase in share of renewable in the national energy mix	Progress	7% (2015)	20% (2021)	18% (2021)
2	Forest land, mln ha (or percentage of forest land in total area, %)	Achieved	forest coverage 11mln ha equal to 8% of the land surface (2015)	13.2 mln ha equaling to 8.5 % of the land surface (2020)	14.1 mln ha equaling to 9.1% of the land surface (2020)
3	Especially protected area as proportion of total area	Achieved	17.4% (2015)	18% (2021)	20%
4	Share of manufacturing value added in GDP	Progress	5% (2014)	-	7%
5	Disaster impact – Disaster economic loss	Regress	Economic loss from natural hazards 21,961.5 mln MNT (2013)	19,765.35 mln MNT	108,200.12 mln MNT (2018)
6	Proportion of people living below poverty line	Regress	National average 21.6%; Urban 18.8%; Rural 26%; Children 28.9% (2014), working poor 20.29% (2013)	National average 18% (2021)	National – 27.8% (2021)
7	Unemployment rate	Regress	National 7.5%	6% (2020)	National – 7.8 (2021)



## OUTCOME AREA 2:

#	Indicator	Status	Baseline	Target	Achievement 2022
1	Percentage of population using improved water sources, Percent	Achieved	64% (2015)	80% (2021)	87.60%
2	Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities, Percent	Achieved	60% (2013)	70% (2021)	70%
3	Percentage of women who underwent antenatal check-ups at least 6 times during pregnancy, Percent	Achieved	83.8% (2014)	Above 90% (2021)	91.60%
4	Incidence rate of syphilis among youth from 15-24 years of age per 10 000, per 10000 youths	Progress	60.4 per 1000 (2014 baseline)	30 per 10000 (2021)	46.5
5	Adolescent birth rate (15-19 years old) per 1000, Per 1000 population	Achieved	40.4 per 1000 (2014)	36 per 1000 (2021)	28
6	Number of new and/or revised national health policies, strategies and plans revised during UNDAF period, Number	Achieved	0 new and /or revised policies, strategies and plans in 2016	5 new and /or revised national health policies, strategies and plans during 2017-2021.	10
7	Number of aimags and districts endorsed and implemented Sub-national Health System Strengthening Strategies, Number	Achieved	1 aimag and 1 district in 2015	7 aimags and 3 districts	30
8	Primary and secondary education net enrollment rate of children from the poorest quintile, Percent	Regress	96.2% (2013), 85.4% (2013)	100% (2021) 95% (2021)	93%
9	Enrollment of children with disabilities in general education schools, Percent	Achieved	44.4% (2010)	70% (2021)	71.60%
10	Percentage of children under 5 years of age from the poorest quintile who are developmentally in track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Percent	Achieved	77% (2013)	79% (2021)	86%
11	Percentage of children aged 36-39 months who are attending an early childhood education programme from the poorest quintile, Percent	Regress	35% (2013)	45% (2021)	32%
12	Learning achievement for 4th and 8th graders in mathematics and science, Percent	Achieved	39.6% (4th grade, 2015), 25.8% (8th grade, 2015)	50% (4th grade, 2021), 45% (8th grade, 2021)	56% (4th grade), 62% (8th grade)
13	Percentage of economically active population contributing to the social insurance system, Percent	Achieved	84.4% (2014)	89% (2021)	91%
14	Public social protection expenditures as percentage of GDP, Percent	Achieved	3.4% (2014)	4.4% (2021)	11.80%
15	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old, Percent	Achieved	10.8% (2013)	9% (2021)	6.10%
16	Prevalence of overweight students aged 13-17 years old, Percent	Progress	11.5% (2013)	9% (2021)	10

## OUTCOME AREA 3:

#	Indicator	Status	Baseline	Target	Achievement 2022
1	Proportion of implemented recommendations from UPR, CEDAW and other HR instruments relating to the protection/promotion of human rights and basic freedoms for all	Achieved	UPR: 150/164 accepted CEDAW: 55 recommendations	UPR: at least 85% of accepted recommendations implemented, CEDAW: at least 85% of recommendations implemented	<b>Fully achieved:</b> UPR: 89% of accepted recommendations were implemented. Out of these: fully (56/150 recommendations or 37%) and partially implemented (77/150 recommendations or 51%) with 2 noted recommendations. CEDAW: 90% of the recommendations (47/55) were implemented.
2	Specific comprehensive policy measures and legislation are adopted and effectively implemented against discrimination of all kinds, especially women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, LGBTI and others	Achieved	The DVL revision is under consideration by the Parliament The youth policy is under formulation The new child protection law is under review by Parliament, LPPD is under review by Parliament	The revised DVL, youth policy and the child protection law, and LPPD containing strong anti-discrimination provisions are approved and implemented	<b>Fully achieved:</b> The revised Law to Combat DV and Child Protection law were approved in 2016, and Law to promote Youth Development was approved in 2017.
3	Proportion of seats held by women in national and local parliament and government (SDG5.5.1)	Progress	14.5% of MPs 27.3% of local citizens' representatives 10.1% of ministers 26.6% of state secretaries 0% of local governors	30% of MPs 30% of local citizens' representatives 40% of ministers 40% of state secretaries 30% of local governors	<b>Under achieved:</b> 17.1% of MPs, 15% of aimag and capital citizens' representatives, 28.6% of soum and district citizens' representatives, Less than 10% of ministers 4% of provincial governors (1/21) (2/ 21)



# ABBREVIATIONS:

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<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank	<b>GEWE</b>	Gender equality and women's empowerment
<b>AFOLU</b>	Agriculture, forestry, and other land use	<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas
<b>AMR</b>	Antimicrobial resistance	<b>GIS</b>	Geographic information system
<b>ATLASS</b>	Assessment Tool for Laboratories and Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Systems	<b>GoM</b>	Government of Mongolia
<b>AVRRP</b>	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration program	<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operations Strategy	<b>ICT</b>	Information and communications technology
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Analysis	<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>CCPP</b>	Country Common Premises Plan	<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	<b>INFF</b>	Integrated National Financing Framework
<b>CHIPS</b>	Cooking, heating, Insulation Products & Services	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>CMP</b>	Child Money Programme	<b>IPV</b>	Intimate Partner Violence
<b>CODAN</b>	Medicine packages and advanced connectivity	<b>ITGSE</b>	International Technical Guidance on Comprehensive Sexuality Education
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus disease 2019	<b>JSC</b>	Joint Steering Committee
<b>CP</b>	child protection	<b>JWP</b>	Joint Work Plan
<b>CSC</b>	Civil Service Council	<b>LCDV</b>	Law on Combating Domestic Violence
<b>CSE</b>	Comprehensive Sexuality Education	<b>LLDCs</b>	Land-locked developing countries
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil society organizations	<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and evaluation
<b>CwD</b>	Children with Disabilities	<b>MAPS</b>	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
<b>CWDs</b>	Child Development Centers	<b>MDDC</b>	Ministry of Digital Development and Communications
<b>DCO</b>	Development Coordination Office	<b>MDP</b>	Multidimensional poverty
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster risk reduction	<b>MED</b>	Ministry of Economy and Development
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement tracking matrix	<b>MHM</b>	Menstrual hygiene management
<b>DV</b>	Domestic violence	<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development	<b>MoES</b>	Ministry of Education and Science
<b>ECE</b>	Early Childhood Education	<b>MRV</b>	Measurement, reporting and verification
<b>EDP</b>	Export Development Project	<b>NAMEM</b>	National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring
<b>eGBV</b>	E-Gender Based violence	<b>NDCs</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	<b>NEMA</b>	National Disaster Management Agency
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>G&amp;N</b>	Ger and Nature	<b>NMMDRA</b>	National Medicine and Medical Device Regulatory Authority
<b>GAHI</b>	General Authority for Health Insurance	<b>OMT</b>	Operation Management Team
<b>GBV</b>	Gender based violence	<b>OSSC</b>	One-Stop Service Center
<b>GDD</b>	Global Digital Dialogue	<b>PCR</b>	Polymerase Chain Reaction
		<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care



<b>PPE</b>	Personal protective equipment
<b>PPP</b>	Public and private partnership
<b>QA</b>	Quality assurance
<b>QC</b>	Quality control
<b>SDC</b>	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SFERA</b>	Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities
<b>TAD</b>	Transboundary animal diseases
<b>ToC</b>	Theory of change
<b>ToRs</b>	Term of References
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCT</b>	UN Country Team
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN-Habitat</b>	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteers
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Period Review
<b>USAID</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>WASH</b>	Water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WLP</b>	Women's Leadership Program
<b>YDC</b>	Youth Development Centers





