



UNITED NATIONS  
MONGOLIA

A young girl with dark hair in two braids, wearing a blue patterned jacket with a pink collar, is holding a brown goat. The background is a bright, sunny outdoor setting with a stone wall and a white tent-like structure.

# UN MONGOLIA Annual Results Report 2023

March 2024

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## FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

The year 2023 has been marked by significant milestones and achievements as we embarked on the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, underlining our commitment to advancing sustainable development in Mongolia. This year is the first year of our journey under the UNSDCF, setting the stage for impactful initiatives and progress ahead.

Throughout 2023, the United Nations Mongolia, in collaboration with 23 UN agencies, diligently worked across three strategic priorities:

1. Human development and well-being,
2. Green, Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, and
3. People-centred Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights.

Together, we implemented 158 interventions, spanning grassroots initiatives to strategic policy areas, with a total mobilization of USD 51.5 million. Numbers tell the story loud and clear. Here are a few to highlight.

Thanks to UN system support, the quality of life improved for 250,000 elderly people through a healthy aging program, and over 71,000 people upgraded their drinking and water sanitation facilities. Due to support to value chain development, Mongolia's camel milk products export have increased three times, and private

sector investments have increased 10 times. Climate-resilient land, pasture, and water management practices resulted in the rehabilitation of 49,000 hectares of degraded rangelands while local communities adopted improved pasture management practices in 82,000 hectares. The UN's policy support saw the new election law enabling a 30% gender quota for the 2024 elections.

Accelerating all efforts to achieve all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Mongolia was not only our key mandate and focus but was our passion and inspiration! We take great pride in sharing that we offered valuable support to the national lead ministry for sustainable development, the Ministry of Economy and Development, to present the country's Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the 2023 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, assessing SDG implementation, policies, and efforts, while identifying groups left behind in development.

The National Forum for Sustainable Development held in September 2023 further reinforced our commitment, paving the way for Mongolia's renewed commitment to the SDGs and the development of twelve Accelerators to drive sustainable development efforts, including the 6 Global Transitions and 4 Engine rooms. We are very pleased with Mongolia's further commitment to the development of roadmaps for the SDG Accelerators, ensuring national consensus and ownership. Mongolian

society, including youth, civil society, media, and the private sector, is increasingly embracing the SDGs as their own, showcasing their commitment and achievements in creating sustainable and inclusive communities.

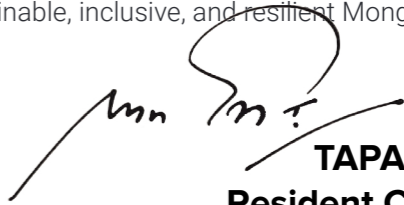
The UN Mongolia continued its support to transforming education and enhancing digitalization to drive transformative changes in the country. You will be presented with the groundbreaking works and results of the UN Country Team on these aspects from the report we proudly present to you. Human rights are the foundation, front and centre of our efforts and engagement. In commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we saw significant engagement with various stakeholders and communities across Mongolia.

Our efforts and achievements have garnered recognition both nationally and globally. On UN Day, we were deeply honored by the historic visit of His Excellency Ukhnaa Khurelsukh, the President of Mongolia, to the UN House, marking the first such visit in our 60-year history. His presence underscored the significance of the UN's pivotal role in advancing sustainable development within Mongolia. Furthermore, the UN Mongolia Annual Results Report for 2022, recognized as the "Best Results Report in Asia Pacific Region," underscores our commitment to excellence.

The UN Country Team extends our sincere appreciation to our esteemed partners, funders, and stakeholders who were with us on this journey to a more sustainable Mongolia. The results highlighted here were only possible thanks to your contribution and participation. As we reflect on the accomplishments and challenges of 2023, we remain steadfast in our commitment to advancing sustainable development, leaving no one behind. We are also developing many more Joint Programmes to synergize our efforts by leveraging the capacities of respective UN Agencies to enable acceleration for achievement of the SDGs by 2030, as a critical milestone towards Mongolia's Vision 2050. I am sincerely grateful to the Government of Mongolia for their leadership and support on the UNSDCF implementation.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our UN Country Team for leading the progress in the UN's contribution to Mongolia's development, and to our dedicated staff for their unwavering dedication and collaboration.

Together, let us continue our journey towards a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient Mongolia.



**TAPAN MISHRA**  
Resident Coordinator

# UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN MONGOLIA

							
Mr. Tapan Mishra UN Resident Coordinator in Mongolia	Mr. Vinod Ahuja FAO Representative	Mr. Sakphouseth Meng IFAD Country director	Mr. Chang-Hee Lee ILO Director of Country Office for China and Mongolia	Mr. Giuseppe Crocetti IOM Chief of Mission for China and Mongolia	Ms. Sylvie Betemps Chief, Office for Asia and the Pacific	Ms. Atsuko Okuda ITU Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Bang- kok, Thailand	Mr. Rory Mungoven OHCHR Chief of the Asia and Pacific Region
RESIDENT COORDINATOR	FAO	IFAD	ILO	IOM	ITC	ITU	OHCHR
							
Mr. Eamonn Murphy UNAIDS Regional Director for Asia and Pacific	Jean-Philippe Rodde UNCTAD Programme Officer	Ms. Matilda Dimovska UNDP Representative	Mr. Marco Tosano Rivalta UNDRR Chief of Regional Office for Asia Pacific	Ms. Yujeong Kim UNEP Senior Programme Management Officer	Mr. Ganbold Baasanjav UNESCAP Head, ESCAP East and North-East Asia Office for China and Mongolia	Mr. Shahbaz Khan UNESCO Director and Repre- sentative, Office in Beijing	Dr. Khalid Sharifi UNFPA Head of Office
UNAIDS	UNCTAD	UNDP	UNDRR	UNEP	UNESCAP	UNESCO	UNFPA
							
Mr. Laxman Perera UN-Habitat Human Settle- ments Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Mr. Evariste Kouassi Komlan UNICEF Representative	Mr. Stephen B Kargbo UNIDO Representative and Head of Regional office in Beijing, China	Mr. Jeremy Douglas UNODC Representative	Ms. Samina Kadwini UNOPS Country director	Mr. Dmitry Frischin UNV Regional Portfolio Manager, Regional Office for Asia-Pacific	Ms. Sarah Knibbs UN Women Office in Charge, Regional Office	Dr. Soccoro Escalante WHO Representative
UN-HABITAT	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNOPS	UNV	UN WOMEN	WHO

# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN MONGOLIA



Government of  
Mongolia



Parliament of  
Mongolia



THE WORLD BANK



European  
Commission



USAID  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



KOICA  
Korea International  
Cooperation Agency



THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG



Gavi  
The Vaccine Alliance



Government of Japan



Global Affairs  
Canada  
Affaires mondiales  
Canada



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



Government of the Netherlands



Australian Government



UNITEL



ADAPTATION FUND




fedasil  
AGENCE FEDERALE POUR  
L'ACCUEIL DES DEMANDEURS D'ASILE



The Asia Foundation

# CHAPTER 1

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN MONGOLIA

69%   
URBAN, 2022

31%   
RURAL, 2022

19   
BIRTHS PER 1,000  
POPULATION, 2023



<sup>1</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/en/statistic/file-library/view/73581389>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/en/dissemination/72995930>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/en/dissemination/72995930>

<sup>4</sup> <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/MNG>

<sup>5</sup> <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>



Despite the impact of geopolitical developments and the disadvantage of being landlocked, Mongolia had a solid economic performance in 2023, marking an impressive 7 per cent growth. However, that progress was driven by imbalanced export-led growth, with 91.6 per cent of total exports being minerals and precious metals and 91.4 per cent of exports being directed to a single market. There is an urgent need for Mongolia to diversify its economy, including by developing non-mining sectors. Mongolia ranked 74 in the E-government Development Index in 2022. In 2023, the Government of Mongolia continued its digitalization efforts, including e-commerce and online public services (e-Mongolia 3.0) and agricultural sector development for food security.

Mongolia's poverty rate was estimated to be 27.1 per cent in 2022. At the same time, 7.3 per cent of the population (243,000 in 2021) were multidimensionally poor, while an additional 15.5 per cent were classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (519,000 in 2021). Middle-aged men with a low level of education, living in rural households with a low standard of living were identified as the furthest behind group in terms of development (bottom 40 per cent). Persons with disabilities, the elderly, internal migrants, children and the homeless (people with low levels of education, alcoholics, victims of domestic

violence, and adults who have been released from incarceration or orphanages) were identified as a group with high risk of being left behind. .

Mongolia ranked 72 in the Gender Inequality Index in 2022. Over half of Mongolian women have experienced at least one type of violence in their lifetime, and 31.2 per cent of ever-partnered women report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence from their partners. A study conducted by the NSO and the UNFPA identified protective (strong family relationships) and risk (witnessing abuse or being abused in childhood) factors that may lead to gender-based violence (GBV). Adolescents and youth, especially the most marginalized, are vulnerable to school dropout, unemployment, mental health issues and early union. Mongolia has yet to equip youth with skills and create sufficient opportunities for productive, decent work to harness the full potential of its demographic dividend.

Challenges like habitat loss, overgrazing and climate change persist in Mongolia. Desertification affects a significant portion of the country, with livestock increases contributing to it. The nation is highly vulnerable to climate change, evidenced by the increasing frequency of dzud, adversely affecting herders' livelihoods and food security. In the winter of 2023/2024, 90 per cent of the country is

expected to face high dzud risk, affecting 190,000 herder household's livelihoods. Mongolia's revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) sets ambitious targets, aiming for a 27.2 per cent conditional emissions reduction by 2030 and 22.7 per cent unconditional. Mongolia commits to spending 1 per cent of GDP annually to combat climate change and desertification, requiring an estimated USD 11.5 billion.

In 2023, constitutional amendments and the approval of legislation concerning elections, political parties, the education system, and corruption scandals characterized Mongolia's political landscape and governance. The resulting transformations in the electoral system, a gender-specific quota for political candidates, and the transparency of political party funding had political consequences and are expected to impact the parliamentary elections in 2024. Mongolia ranked 121 in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. The government proclaimed 2023 the Year of Fighting Corruption and announced Operation Whistleblowing, including 1) whistleblowing corrupt officials, 2) transparency in public office operations, 3) sweeping illegal appointees from public office, 4) bringing back people implicated in corruption who fled to foreign countries, and 5) asset recovery operations.

Rural-urban development disparities have grown and persisted as one of Mongolia's key development bottlenecks for more than two decades, with Ulaanbaatar being the only growth centre. For the government to be able to take consistent and results-oriented fiscal, taxation and investment policy measures, an in-depth analysis should be made to define and map out growth-driven sectors and regional projects. The government announced 2024 as the Year to Promote Regional Development and started preparing a new regional development concept.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/en/statistic/file-library/view/76105511>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.1212.mn/en/statistic/file-library/view/73581389>

<sup>3</sup> [https://1212.mn/en/statistic/statcate/573066/table-view/DT\\_NSQ\\_1900\\_007V12](https://1212.mn/en/statistic/statcate/573066/table-view/DT_NSQ_1900_007V12)

<sup>4</sup> <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/global/2023/Mongolia/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023/index/mng>

<sup>6</sup> <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/113-Mongolia>

## CHAPTER 2

# UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



## 2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

In 2023, the UN Mongolia witnessed a pivotal year, inaugurating the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 with the three strategic priorities of (1) human development and well-being, (2) green, inclusive and sustainable growth, and (3) people-centred governance, rule of law and human rights. The strategic priorities are further delineated into four outcomes and sixteen outputs.

UN Mongolia has made progress contributing to national priorities, as evidenced by the achievement of 22 outcome and 38 output level indicators. These indicators, detailed in the Annex, provide a comprehensive background showcasing the results that UN Mongolia has brought to the country through its interventions. The forthcoming chapter, 2.2 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes, and Outputs will provide a concrete summary of the results, including specific stories and anecdotes to illustrate progress and impact in greater depth.

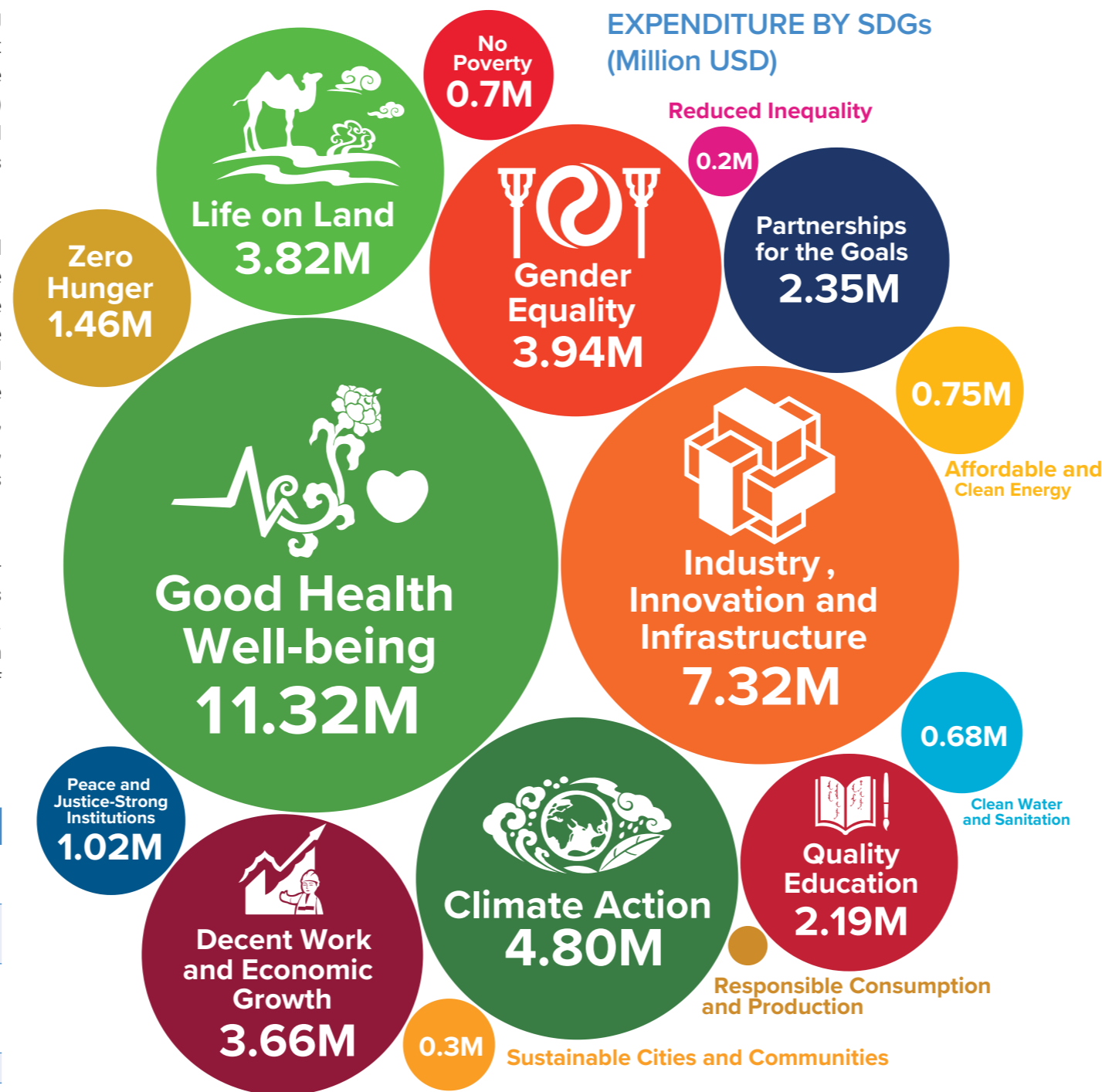
Throughout the year, 23 UN agencies (9 resident and 14 non-resident) implemented 158 interventions, spanning grassroots initiatives to strategic policy areas at the local and national levels. Over the course of 2023, USD 51.5 million was mobilized, with USD 44.8 million utilized, resulting in an overall delivery rate of 87.0 per cent.

Table 1: Financial overview by strategic priorities (2023), USD Million

Strategic priorities	Required	Available	Expenditure
Human development and well-being	17.73	16.70	14.94
Green, inclusive and sustainable growth	26.58	27.21	22.80
People-centered governance, rule of law and human rights	7.66	7.58	7.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.97</b>	<b>51.49</b>	<b>44.78</b>

Source: UN-info

The UN Mongolia directed its efforts towards achieving all SDGs in the country, with a specific focus on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 15 (Life on Land).



## The Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) and National Forum for Sustainability

A notable achievement made with UN support was that the government successfully delivered the Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the 2023 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in July 2023. The review assessed SDG implementation policies, and efforts, considering recommendations from the first review, and examined the impact of COVID-19 and geopolitical conflicts. The focus was also on identifying groups left behind in development and understanding regional development disparities affecting sustainability.



Panelists at the National Forum for Sustainable Development, September 2023 © UN Mongolia

In partnership with the Government of Mongolia, the UN Mongolia brought together more than 220 delegates, representing all groups of society and development partners to finalize Mongolia's National Commitment to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs at the National Forum for Sustainable Development, held on 7 September 2023. The National Forum for Sustainable Development paved the way for the country to present its renewed commitment to the SDGs and twelve accelerators that will push forward Mongolia's effort to reach the SDGs by 2030. As a follow-up event, the UN Mongolia supported the Ministry of Economy and Development in organizing a consultative discussion, inviting government officials, CSOs, academia and other stakeholders to develop roadmaps for the twelve accelerators. The outcomes of this discussion will serve as the foundation for shaping the roadmaps for 12 national SDG Accelerators.



## 2.2 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs

# STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Human development and well-being



UN Resident Coordinator Tapan Mishra with his friends from the Down Syndrome Association of Mongolia. Youth with Down Syndrome run a coffee shop in the downtown of Ulaanbaatar. © UN Mongolia

Strategic Priority 1 involved a collective effort from 11 UN agencies, culminating in the allocation of USD 14.9 million. These funds were designated for executing 51 nationwide interventions, carried out in partnership with implementing organizations.

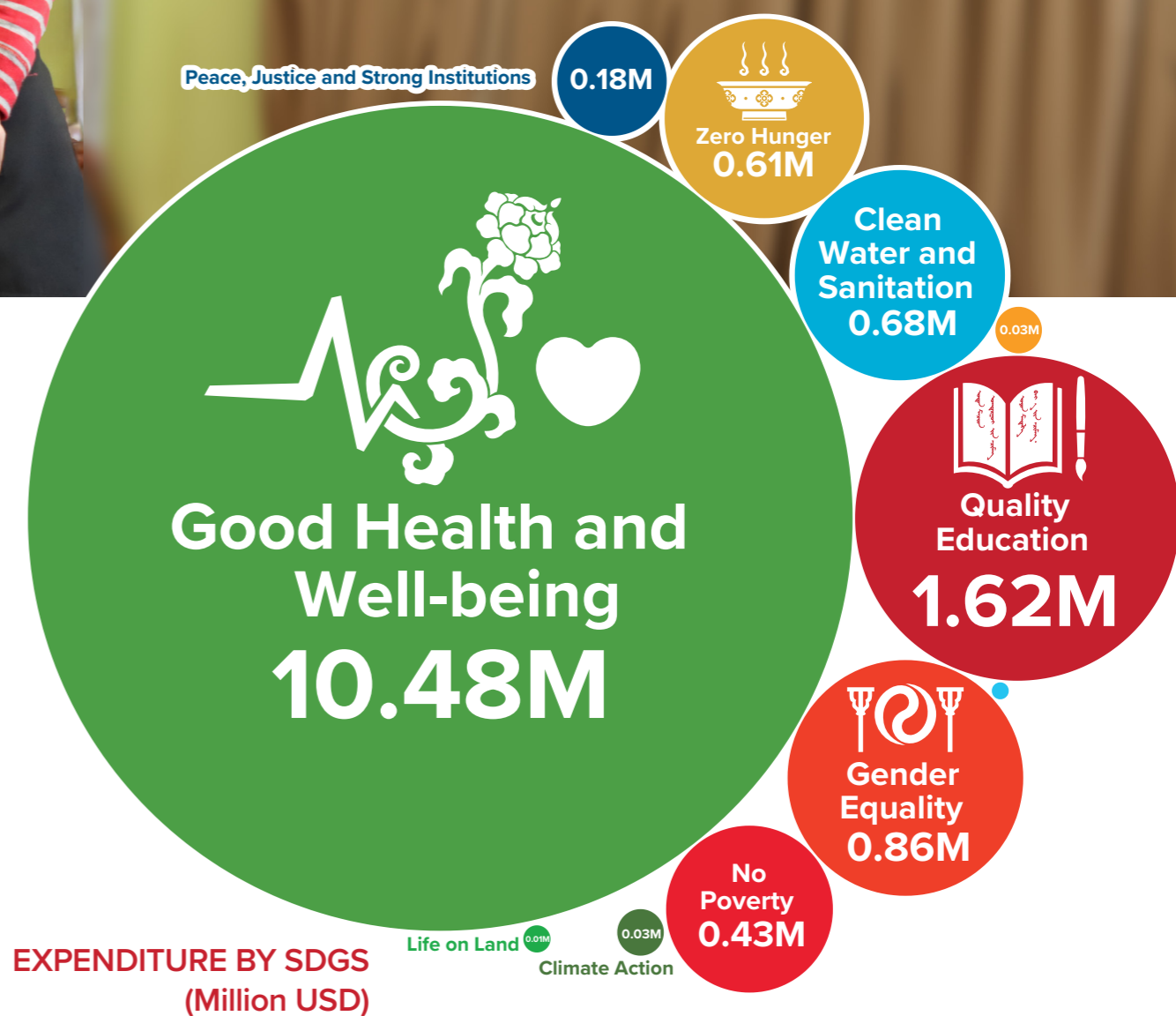
**Outcome 1: By 2027, people in urban and rural areas, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, equally realize their full human potential and benefit from inclusive, rights-based, gender- and shock-responsive health and nutrition, education, social protection, WASH and other services**

The Mongolian Parliament's approval of amendments to the Law on Education underscores its attention to critical issues such as inclusive education. Furthermore, Mongolian Parliament approved a revision of Child Protection Law (CPL) on 11 January 2024 expanding the scope to all the children regardless of their citizenship and residence. With UN support, Mongolia has achieved significant progress in enhancing its primary health care (PHC) system, integrating early childhood development (ECD), adolescent-friendly services, oral hygiene, and dental care, expanding the scope, synergy and coverage of vital services,

reaching broader segments of the population, and improving integrity and quality.

As expected during the first year of the cooperation framework's implementation, no significant progress was observed in the outcome level indicators. They remained close to the baseline level except for the maternal mortality ratio, which demonstrated a 4-percentage point decrease.

The major and persistent challenge is ensuring these revised laws and policies are effectively implemented. Sustaining political will and stakeholder engagement over the long term to address underlying issues and enforce these measures poses further challenges to the consistency and timeliness of interventions. Moreover, effort should be focused on enforcing the implementation of legislation through a solid M&E framework, pursuing innovations in service provision that consider climate implications and ensuring the sustainability of achievements.



Human Papillomavirus Vaccine is now included in the list of mandatory vaccine.



250,000 elderly people benefited from healthy aging program



**Output 1.1: The capacities are in place to promote an integrated health care system to deliver universal, affordable and quality health care (physical, mental, sexual and reproductive), including nutrition and WASH, that is gender-responsive and resilient to shocks.**

In 2023, the UN system collaborated to enhance Mongolia's health care capacity through i) revision and approval of PHC regulations encompassing key elements such as the list of services to be provided at PHC centres and performance indicators; ii) endorsement of the national action plan for enhancing surgical safety from 2023 to 2025; iii) a resolution on approving the national action plan Healthy Teeth (endorsed in August 2023); iv) introduction of clause 28.10 in the Education Law, paving the way for a comprehensive school-based student health monitoring system; and v) ratification of Cabinet Resolution No. 321, Measures for Improving Health Education Among Citizens, followed by the formulation of an action plan spanning from 2024 to 2027.

The UN's support was extended to the Ministry of Health for the nationwide introduction of new Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccines and their integration into routine immunization schedules. HPV is now included in the list of mandatory vaccines as per the amendment of the Law on Immunization approved by the parliament on 27 October 2023.

The UN also advocated for increased funding for public health and provided comments to the draft or amendments to the Law on Public Health Services (approved on 12 January 2024), leading to a significant change in all public health services, including family planning services, being financed by the state budget and health insurance, with reduced out-of-pocket expenses. The UN also provided crucial technical support for updating national policy documents, including the approval of oral health and international standards for food safety and substantial progress on tobacco and sugar taxation, which are under parliamentary review.

UN's efforts focused on enhancing the capabilities of health care workers (HCWs) in immunization, bolstering preparedness and response to measles outbreaks, and strengthening surveillance systems for viral hepatitis, HIV, and STIs. The capacity of civil society organizations and communities was improved through the initiatives and training for evidence-informed HIV programming and monitoring.



## Bridging the digital divide - reaching remote areas with digital skills



"I will be a software engineer!" says Bujmaa, a 15-year-old girl from Khankh soum, Khuvsgul province – a small community over 1000 km away from the capital city. "Even though I am a girl, I have big dreams to write codes and create software and applications".

A Bujmaa is one of the few girls in the ICT club established for the first time with UNICEF support at secondary schools in Mongolia to enhance students' extracurricular activities. During the pandemic, many children across Mongolia especially those from remote areas like Khankh were unable to access distance learning due to a lack of access to technologies and/or the ability to beneficially use those for extracting information and facilitating knowledge.

To support children with their digital skills and provide equal education to all, UNICEF partnered with the leading mobile operator Mobicom on the "Smart Education" initiative. The company helped establish digital classrooms with better internet connection in eight schools across Mongolia.

UNICEF brings, through the School for Asia initiative, trainings on digital literacy skills, hybrid teaching methodologies and the use of technological devices and development of digital contents for teachers and children from secondary schools in these classes.



The institutional and infrastructure capacities contributing to youth well-being and productivity were also strengthened with UN support. All public-school doctors in Ulaanbaatar were trained in adolescent health, with 200 doctors trained, reaching 363,377 adolescents. Furthermore, the UN supported strengthening leadership in the health sector to implement a healthy ageing program through multisectoral collaboration, contributing to the improved quality of life of 250,000 elderly people.

86.6%

Early childhood education access is improved from 83.0% to 86.6%



46,207

people benefited from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes.



**Output 1.2: The education system and its institutions have the capacity to offer inclusive learning to all children and young people, including early childhood education, life skills, comprehensive sexuality education and a smooth transition from education to the labour market, especially to the vulnerable, including in emergency situations.**

As a result of the continued advocacy and technical support of UN agencies, the roadmap to implement the Transforming Education Summit (TES) national commitment was also developed. With support from the UN and the participation of relevant stakeholders, the roadmap reflects priority areas of government action over the next three years that are instrumental tools for the enforcement and implementation of the newly amended Education Law. The UN supported capacity-building activities and evidence generation through research and analysis, resulting in the development and approval of a conceptual framework for a national curriculum revision fully aligned with the UN's key principles.

UN-supported interventions and capacity-building activities improved the provision of quality educational service to marginalized children and



enhanced institutional and human resources at the national and sub-national levels. The UN's technical support was particularly instrumental in improving access to early childhood education (ECE) from 83 to 86.6 per cent by implementing innovative, alternative education modalities such as home-based ECE. With the UN's support, 31 master trainers were trained, who then enhanced the skills of 231 health education teachers across various provinces and districts. Furthermore, through UN-led initiatives, learning was supported for more than 7,100 pre and primary school children to strengthen their foundational learning skills.

Initiatives around digital transformation in education have continued. An additional 20 interactive primary education learning materials were developed, with enhanced digital skills capacity for teachers. These trainings directly benefited 1,076 teachers and indirectly impacted 5,944 primary education students. An additional 60 new educational materials on sexuality education were made available on the national educational platform.

Health, social work or justice/law enforcement services reached  
**14,299**  
children.



**2,900**  
front-line government officials improved their capacity on improved social service delivery



**Output 1.3: Social and child protection policies and systems (social insurance, social assistance and labour market interventions) improve equity, coverage, shock-resilience and sustainability to protect vulnerable population groups.**

The UN has continued advocacy and policy discussions among constituents and stakeholders on social insurance reform. The Parliament of Mongolia approved four pieces of legislation concerning social insurance in July 2023, reflecting some key UN recommendations, such as having a law to regulate social insurance relations, prohibiting the retroactive payment of social insurance contributions, and the deduction of social

insurance contributions from government subsidies. Following the UN's advice and technical support, the medical insurance scheme was expanded with one additional service, and women of reproductive age have started receiving family planning services at referral-level health care facilities, free of charge to those insured.

The new Child Protection Law, approved in January 2024, extensively utilized the pertinent evidence generated by UN agencies through evaluations and research, shifting the key principle of child protection from the old "strengthening child protection system" to a new "ensuring the rights of children through prevention and protection" approach. The law now applies to all children despite their citizenship status, including Mongolian children overseas. It also legalized child protection case management, data collection, state and local budget allocation for child protection, childcare and long-term foster care services and child protection services during disasters, emergencies, and justice proceedings.

The UN's capacity-building support to costing services and defining rights-based objectives and results translated into the child protection budget's increase from MNT 8 billion in 2023 to MNT 14 billion in 2024. In 2023, 14,299 children who have experienced violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect received socio-health and legal services through UN-supported programmes.

The UN has provided policy and methodological support to the municipality, social services agencies and police to promote decentralization, reverse migration, the reduction of existing negative consequences of unmanaged rural-to-urban migration in Ulaanbaatar and improving the livelihoods of migrants in urban settlements through the development of a draft of Ulaanbaatar's migration policy, pilot procedures between the IOM and the Municipal Police Agency Prevention Department Temporary Protection Shelter for the identification, referral and assistance of victims of trafficking in Mongolia, and a guidance book to provide human-centred and migrant-friendly social services to migrants.

**79,000**  
children benefited from "Girls corner" in schools to promote menstrual health and hygiene.



**71,213**  
people benefited from access to safe drinking water and sanitation services



**Output 1.4: Capacities are in place to deliver universal, affordable and quality water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services that are climate-resilient and gender-responsive**

UN support has improved local capacity and sustainability to implement water and sanitation safety planning in Mongolia, benefiting 71,213 people in 2023 and providing access to safe drinking water and sanitation services to accelerate reaching the SDG 6.1 and 6.2 targets.

In addition, water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in 161 public schools and dormitories were improved through the provision of drinking water dispensers/filters, the renovation of indoor toilets and handwashing rooms, the installation of on-site wastewater treatment systems and the establishment of "Girl's Corners" in schools for the promotion of menstrual health and hygiene, benefiting 79,000 children. In Ulaanbaatar, 2,075 peri-urban households improved their sanitation facilities, making them climate-resilient and gender-responsive. Technical support was provided to promote sustainable irrigation system development and conduct a pilot study on hydrometeorological indicators and vegetation coverage under Mongolia's changing environment.





## Empowered Voices: Inclusive Sexuality Education for Young People with Disabilities in Mongolia

"I embrace these conversations as normal and healthy," 18-year-old Adiya told UNFPA, the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency. Adiya is one of thousands of adolescents in Mongolia to have had age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education integrated into her secondary school curriculum. But unlike many of her peers, Adiya lives with a visual impairment.

"[These lessons] have enabled me to communicate effectively with my family and health-care providers about my sexual and reproductive health needs."

Young people like Adiya have faced significant challenges in accessing comprehensive sexuality education in Mongolia. As a result of the strong collaboration and advocacy of UNFPA along with WHO and UNICEF, the country reintroduced health education into school curricula as a standalone subject, and the contents of courses were updated to align with international standards in 2019. Today, all secondary school students benefit from age-appropriate health topics, such as sexual and reproductive health and the prevention of gender-based violence.

However, a lack of learning materials and resources persists for students with disabilities. UNFPA's intervention in inclusive sexuality education has made a difference for people like 17-year-old Bilguun, who lives with a hearing impairment. Health Education Cabinets were established, with the support from UNFPA, at two special schools out of six in Ulaanbaatar, School #29 and #116, providing resources to both teachers and students to better understand and communicate about the subject.

"I have realized many misconceptions I held about sexual health and learned about unhealthy practices," Bilguun said. "With the things I learned, I feel more confident about protecting myself and making better choices."

Adiya (left) and Bilguun (right). © UNFPA Mongolia

**580**  
malnourished children  
received adequate  
treatment.



**362,860**  
People benefited from programmes  
to prevent, treat malnutrition and  
improve diets.



### Output 1.5: Capacities are in place to protect, promote and support adequate access to nutritious foods and healthy diets for all people, with a particular focus on vulnerable population groups.

The UN's technical assistance was instrumental in drafting the Sugar Tax and amendments to the Advertising Law, which will be submitted for Parliament's Spring Session in 2024, to tackle the growing epidemic of overweight and obesity. With the UN's support, five International Codex food safety standards were approved and integrated into national standards by the Mongolian Agency for Standard and Metrology (MASM). The UN also assisted in developing the national action plan on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) 2023-2025 to comprehensively address AMR across environmental animal and human health, marking the first official tripartite project of its kind. In addition, MASM approved national standards for food production service in schools, dormitories, and kindergartens. The new standards require all schools, kindergartens, and dormitories to meet minimum standards in processing and serving safe and nutritious food for children.

The UN's support was extended to 1,000 health care workers, enhancing their capacity for nutrition counselling and skills in eight provinces and two Ulaanbaatar districts. The UN support was directed at enhancing antimicrobial resistance laboratory capacities by evaluating the technical skills of lab inspectors across national laboratories, spanning human, veterinary, and food domains.

To scale up essential nutrition services nationwide in the health system, the UN partnership with the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Public Health (NCPH) translates into strengthening the capacity of service providers in community-based infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and the integrated management of acute malnutrition. IYCF counselling services at primary health centres increased from 117 to 228, providing appropriate child feeding practices counselling to approximately 15,700 parents of children under two

years of age. Moreover, 36,800 children were screened for acute malnutrition, and 580 malnourished children were provided adequate treatment.

**1,700**  
returned migrants  
equipped with skills  
and knowledge for  
reintegration



**4,037**  
women, adolescents, including  
people with disabilities benefited  
gender-based violence (GBV)  
prevention and response  
services.



### Output 1.6: Institutions and capacities are strengthened to enable accessible, inclusive, multi-sectoral and quality gender-based violence response mechanisms in a more cohesive society with increased respect for and realization of gender equality and human rights, including migrant rights.

The UN played a crucial role in propelling Mongolia's fight against GBV forward. Notably, the UN facilitated the evaluation of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence (LCDV) and its standard operating procedures (SOPs), ensuring widespread dissemination of the findings. Additionally, it enabled the presentation of key takeaways from the first national GBV prevalence study's secondary analysis at a high-level discussion. Both interventions, made possible through UN backing, yielded impactful policy recommendations.

Furthermore, the results and recommendations from the assessment of the health sector response (HSR) to GBV were shared with relevant stakeholders in partnership with the Ministry of Health, resulting in the development of a five-year plan to strengthen the health sector's response to GBV.

To sustain capacity building for institutions providing multi-sectoral support and quality care, the UN-backed targeted interventions included training on case management, social work supervision, victim assistance, clinical management of trauma survivors, legal aid, services for survivors with disabilities, and addressing domestic violence and crimes against children. Training beneficiaries encompassed government officials, law enforcement, health care providers, social workers, NGOs, and more.

The UN's unwavering commitment to quality services for GBV survivors continued through sustained technical and financial support for all existing one-stop service centres (OSSCs) and shelters. A key initiative was the successful pilot program on women's economic empowerment at six selected OSSCs/shelters. This program demonstrably improved lives, with six women referred to permanent employment, 15 women (including four with disabilities) launching their own small businesses and over 1,700 returned migrants equipped with skills and knowledge for reintegration. Furthermore, OSSCs and shelters provided essential services to 4,037 clients (3,308 children and 729 adults) and two trafficking victims. This highlights the vital role these facilities play in supporting vulnerable individuals.

# STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Green, inclusive and sustainable growth



Harvest time. Farmers enjoy the fruits of their hard work during harvest season. © FAO Mongolia

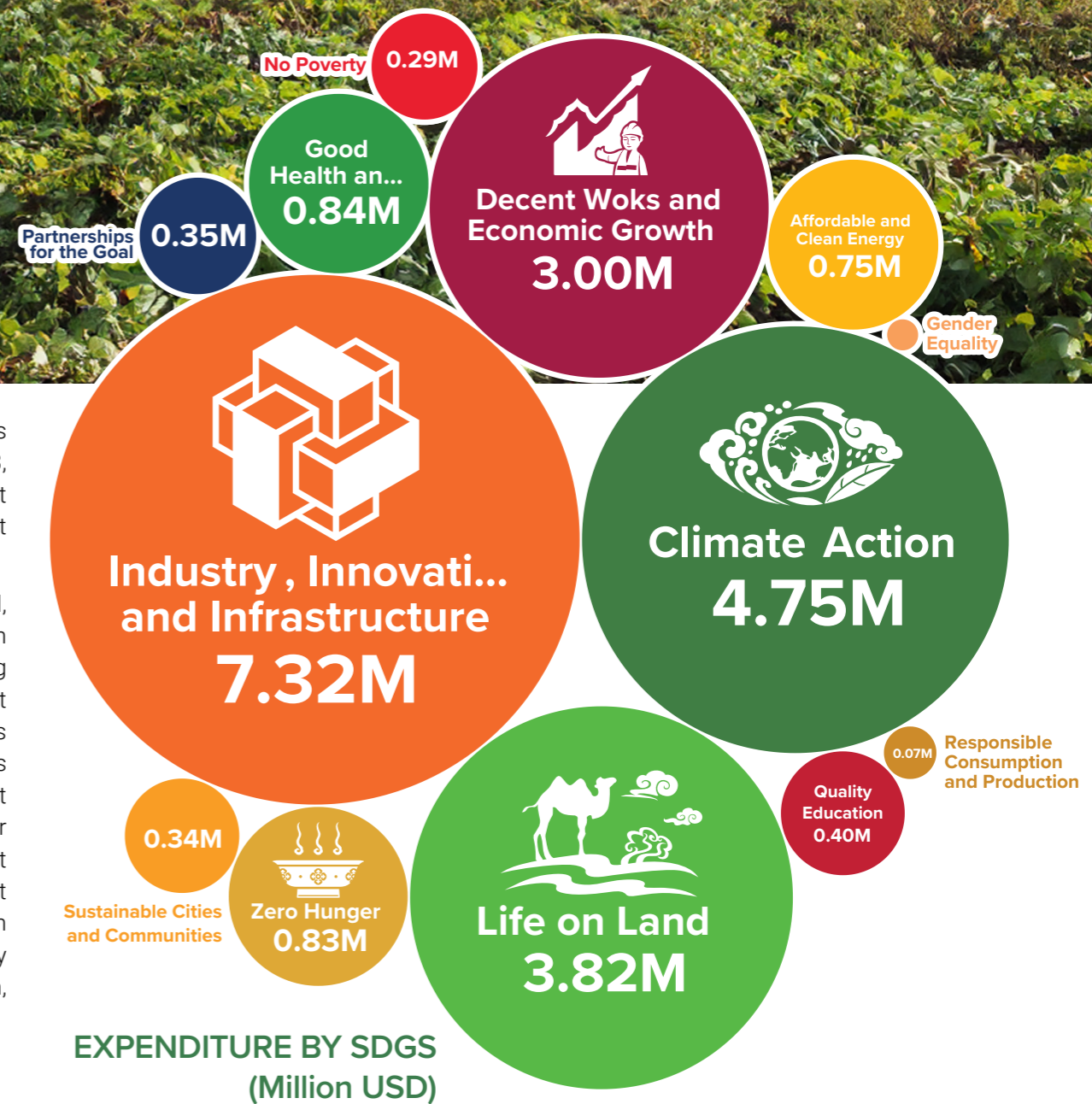
Under strategic priority 2, 17 UN agencies collectively delivered USD 22.8 million for 67 nationwide interventions in collaboration with implementing partners.

**Outcome 2: By 2027, the Mongolian economy is more diversified, innovative, productive, inclusive, green and geographically balanced, enabling decent livelihoods (especially for women and youth), building 21st-century skills, and promoting low-carbon development.**

Mongolia's economic conditions stabilized further in 2023, growing by 7 per cent. With UN support, policy efforts have been undertaken to translate stable economic performance into generating more inclusive and resilient employment opportunities (especially for marginalized groups) and energize growth drivers beyond the mining sector. Legal environments were strengthened for more employment opportunities, and learning systems were aligned to market needs. Services, training and tools to enhance job matching were utilized in conjunction with digital technologies and private sector participation. Export sectoral strategies were oriented to increase the competitiveness of non-mining sectors (including the agricultural sector, benefitting herder communities); at the same time, value chain development was improved with sustainable practices. Responsible business practices were reinforced with guiding plans, while frameworks were put in

place to nurture innovative and sustainable financing. Against this backdrop, the need for diversification remains urgent. As of 2023, over-dependence on minerals and coal exports (about 91 per cent of total exports) continued with over-reliance on one export market (China).

Resilient and sustainable employment also needs to be prioritized, with the unemployment rate still high at 6.7 per cent (2022), a high number of not engaged in education, employment, or training (NEET), and increasing youth out-migration. Mongolia's VNR report highlighted that economic and social disparities among territories have increased dramatically, and there is a lack of opportunities in provinces and rural areas. Going forward, solutions to support regional and local development provide opportunities to foster economic diversification. In this regard, improving the export competitiveness of small businesses is crucial for boosting export diversification. Similarly, strengthening enabling mechanisms such as sustainable and green financing, digitalization and connectivity infrastructure will provide the needed support to achieve green, inclusive and sustainable growth.





## Agripreneurship Challenge

Solongo Ganbold shifted her career from economics to microbiology, captivated by the potential of honeybee venom in treating diabetes. She founded “Magic Bee Foods”, focusing on bee venom-based health products such as pain relief balms. Despite initial hurdles as an entrepreneur, her determination was rewarded when she secured second place in the “Agripreneurship Challenge,” organized by the SDG- aligned Budgeting to Transform Employment project, funded by the EU and implemented by FAO, ILO and UNDP.

This competition, part of a broader initiative to enhance innovation within the agriculture sector, provided Solongo with crucial incubation training, business mentorship and funding, which enabled her to semi-automate her production and boost sales by 16 times.

Beyond her entrepreneurial success, Solongo is dedicated to social empowerment. She recruits local women, some with limited education, and provides competitive salaries, flexible work hours and access to various training opportunities. Her vision aims to break the cycle of poverty and foster her employees’ personal and professional development.

Solongo’s research now extends into studying bee venom’s efficacy against breast cancer, aiming to uncover affordable treatments. Moreover, her business is expanding its product line and exploring international partnerships. Her journey illustrates the power of innovative thinking and social responsibility in creating sustainable development and new livelihood opportunities in the agrifood sector.

Ms Solongo Ganbold – a dedicated entrepreneur to social empowerment. © FAO Mongolia

1,560

young people equipped with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and digital skills.



560

public employment specialists were trained to provide profiling service, benefiting over 20,000 job seekers nationwide.



268

The SheTrades Mongolia Hub (hosted Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, MNCCI) was launched and started benefiting 268 women-led business.



**Output 2.1: There are improved institutional capacities to deliver skilling and reskilling, volunteering opportunities, and entrepreneurship training to women and youth to enhance their productive capacity for decent employment and employability, improving women, youth and marginalized people labour force participation, including by better managing internal and international migration.**

UN support was instrumental in legal environment improvement to create more employment opportunities: i) revision of the Employment Promotion Law with some strategic amendments (the revision is under review); ii) revision of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) policy; iii) revision of guidelines on school extracurricular activities, followed by the approval of the amended Law on Education; and iv) human resource capacity development strategy and a multi-year action plan (2023-2028) for the food and agriculture sector.

The UN stepped in with a new design, called the “case-based employment service”, which introduces “profiling” tools for use by the government’s employment offices at the national and local levels to match existing services and individual circumstances, skills, and qualifications. As a result of this support, over 560 public employment specialists were trained to provide profiling services, benefiting over 20,000 job seekers nationwide in 2023. This is a 55 per cent increase in beneficiaries compared to 2022.

In addition, the UN supported the digitalization of profiling services in the government employment portal ([www.ejob.gov.mn](http://www.ejob.gov.mn)) to move away from paper-based work. Moreover, the government’s capacity has been

enhanced on emerging technologies (e.g., blockchain, AI and 5G), and a digital solution was developed to track TVET graduate employment status and collect data for supply and demand diagnostics in specific TVET areas.

As a result of the UN’s interventions and a strong partnership with the private sector, digital hubs for youth development centres (YDCs) were established and expanded across 10 provinces, and life skills education halls were opened in three soums in Uvurkhangaï. The intervention significantly supports the development of the 21st-century skills of marginalized youth. UN partnered with NGOs to enhance local capacity for providing quality services to adolescents, including essential skills like communication, self-expression, teamwork, public speaking and critical thinking that are foundational for employability. This initiative directly benefited 440 adolescents, including 274 girls. Furthermore, a needs assessment and resource mobilization were carried out to promote youth employment, formalization and green jobs and skills for youth in rural areas.

The UN enhanced policy and institutional capacity to protect the rights of internal migrants by supporting the establishment of the National Commission for Urban, Rural Recovery, Land Management and Urban Planning. The commission is focused on promoting regional development and urban-to-rural migration while also improving the national statistics capacity for migration policymaking. Institutional and infrastructure capacities contributing to youth well-being and productivity were also strengthened with UN support.

6,900

herders have benefitted from climate and environmental-friendly value chains of meat and dairy products.



10

companies passed their audits and received international certification for food safety management systems, halal, organic and LWG environmental standards.



**Output 2.2: Policies, strategies and institutions are in place to promote greater diversification and economic transition, including through creative industry, towards resource-efficient and low-carbon**

**development and digital transformation, and make it more competitive, technologically innovative, and productive while also transitioning small enterprises towards greener employment, integrating with global value chains, increasing formal participation, resource-efficiency and resilience, mitigating any unintended impacts for communities who experience persistent discrimination and marginalization.**

At the policy level, the UN supported i) Mongolia’s national export strategy (NES) for prioritized non-mining sectors to increase export competitiveness and diversification; ii) medium-term sectoral strategy for greener, competitive and export-oriented sustainable development (2023-2028); iii) a national adaptation plan (NAP) through consultations with approximately 800 individuals at the central and local levels; iv) an e-trade readiness assessment, providing recommendations for overcoming identified trade barriers and bottlenecks; and v) soum territorial development plans (2024-2030) for 17 soums approved for sustainable economic and social development and environmental well-being.

The UN strengthened its support for the government’s capacity for dry port development by carrying out assessments for seven dry ports and facilitating workshops and study tours, which contributed to a significant decision made by the government to establish Zamiin-Uud Port as the first dry port with international importance. With UN support, the government participated in the National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning for better-informed policies to achieve the SDG 7 targets. Moreover, institutional capacity was built on using smart transport technologies (paperless transport) and big data for transport policies and strategies.

A total of 6,900 herders have benefitted from the climate-smart and environmentally friendly value chain development of meat and dairy products. With UN support, overall herd productivity has increased, and the participation of private sector companies has positively impacted the livestock supply system, quality indicators for what has improved, and reinforced veterinary control. These interventions ensured the stability of herders’ income; the local supply of concentrate feeds was increased, which benefited herders in the entire Eastern region.

UN interventions such as new vaccination tactics and a healthy herd certification program to remove Brucellosis infection and residues, antimicrobials in milk, foot and

mouth disease and peste des petits ruminants were instrumental. This resulted in increased meat exports to China, which peaked in 2023, and the opening of a new market with Vietnam. With UN support, 10 companies passed their audits and received international certification for food safety management systems, halal, organic and LWG environmental standards. These developments are building their export competitiveness, and their income is expected to double in 2024. Camel milk supply chain best practices in Umnugobi Province have been upscaled to Bayanhongor and Gobi Altai provinces. Consequently, camel milk product export has tripled, and private sector investment has increased 10 times.

195

artisanal and small-scale miners were supported on proper formalization.



**Output 2.3: The government has the capacity to create a transparent and predictable investment climate, innovative financing for private investment in resource-efficient and low-carbon development, and policies are in place to promote responsible consumption and production business practices, respect for human rights without negative social, environmental or equity impact, including for the mining sector to promote equitable and fairer tax outcomes and greater revenue collection through improved tax administration.**

With UN support, Mongolia's national action plan (NAP) to respect and protect human rights and prevent, identify, and remedy human rights abuses committed in business operations (2023-2027) was completed. The plan represents the collective efforts of the Mongolian government, the UN, businesses, civil society, and other stakeholders in promoting responsible business practices. Business and human rights capacity building was enhanced for 475 government officials for effective NAP implementation. Approximately 50 civil society organizations, led by the Human Rights NGOs Forum of Mongolia, launched a month-long campaign to accelerate NAP implementation, bridging the gap between policy and practice.

Baseline assessment surveys for green financing in Mongolia were conducted with UN support. The initial inception report was delivered in collaboration with

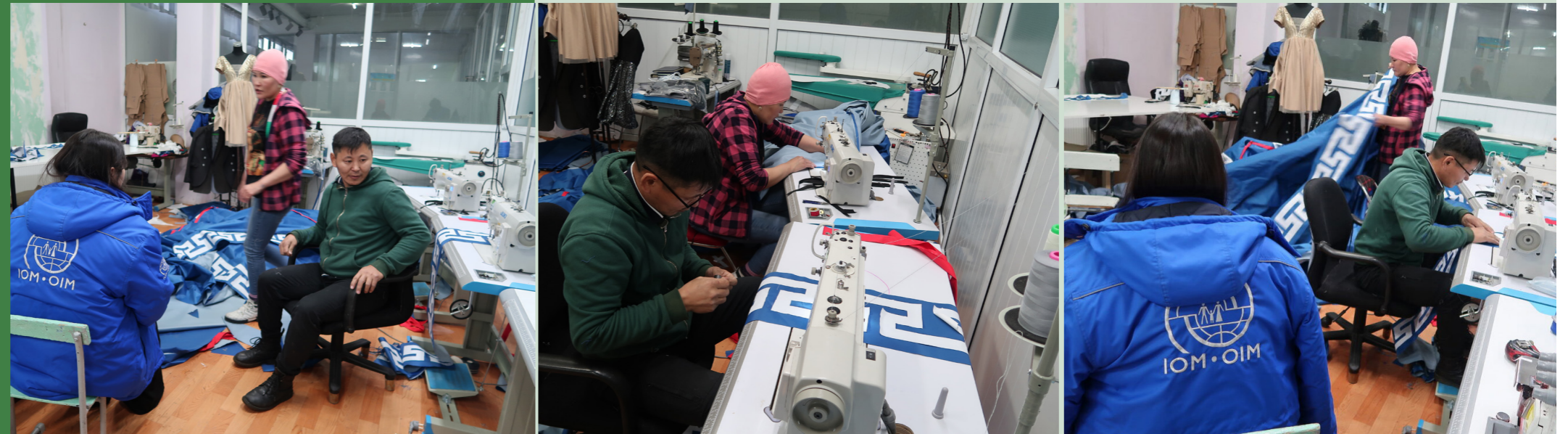
the Bank of Mongolia and the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association to accelerate green financing. The Mongolian legal framework for geographical indications (GI) was assessed to identify legal gaps in bringing GI-certified products to international markets. In cooperation with the government, the UN supported 195 miners through the completion of two mercury-free processing plants, social enterprise business model development and establishing a savings and credit cooperative to increase access to finance. Furthermore, with UN assistance, technical support and capacity

building were provided for formalization.

With the UN's support, the Government of Mongolia developed innovative financial tools and instruments to enhance green and SDG-aligned financing. These tools include the SDG bond, Gender bond, and ESG reporting standards. The Government of Mongolia launched the SDG Investor Map, a market intelligence resource for channelling capital towards Mongolia's development priorities and attaining the SDGs. Dedicated cooking, heating and insulation product (CHIP) revolving funds

were established and operationalized at four non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs) to provide concessional green loans to households. With UN assistance, Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) was introduced as a main criterion for state subsidy distribution in vegetable and crop production, and 70 farmers are now certified by the independent certification organization.

## New beginnings from Turkey to Mongolia



Myagmarjav and Oyunbileg ventured to Turkey in 2018, seeking employment and training in sewing. They were determined to work hard for the better future of their children, envisioning a longer stay in Turkey. However, visa complications led to their detention by Turkish authorities. Amid their distress in a foreign land, they reached out to IOM, which facilitated their safe repatriation to Mongolia alongside their two children.

The assistance from IOM extended beyond their return. Supported by grants, the couple invested in sewing equipment, tools, and materials, initiating a sewing enterprise in their hometown of Erdenet city. Though confronted with challenges in managing the shop independently, they found solace in their sewing expertise, witnessing steady growth as their clientele expanded.

In 2023, IOM further aided the family and others facing similar circumstances. They organized a series of events encompassing business coaching, psychological group counseling, and health checkups for interested returnees. Oyunbileg found the psychological support immensely helpful as she was juggling between a newborn and running the family business.

Presently, the family diligently works towards expanding their sewing business, offering unwavering support to one another on this journey. Mr. Myagmarjav is optimistic for their future, acknowledging the pivotal role of reintegration assistance in securing their livelihood.

Myagmarjav and Oyunbileg in their shop built with support from IOM Mongolia. © IOM Mongolia



**Outcome 3: By 2027, communities and ecosystems in Mongolia will be more resilient to climate change, with improved capacity for evidence-informed and gender-responsive sustainable natural resource and environmental management and disaster risk reduction.**

In 2023, efforts were carried out to strengthen risk management and climate resilience through enhanced institutional capacity, the provision of risk-resilient facilities and risk management diagnostic tools. These have contributed to better evidence-based planning and anticipatory practices for policymakers and local communities. These efforts are of dire importance, most especially in recent years, including 2023, when Mongolia experienced severe calamities, including dzud (in nine provinces), wildfires (179 instances), and flash floods (two occurrences in Ulaanbaatar). Furthermore, stronger sustainable practices were embedded in land and water resource management, especially at the local, grassroots level. Well-targeted efforts for local communities have contributed to diversified local income sources and enhanced local capacities, benefitting marginalized groups.

In terms of protecting ecosystems, Mongolia's second VNR noted some progress. The national One Billion Trees campaign, which aims to reduce the impact of global climate change and protect and enhance the ecological balance of forests and water resources, is gaining traction in implementation. The size of specially protected areas has increased. Mongolia has committed to expanding the protected area network, aiming to reach 30 per cent of its state protected area by 2030, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Amidst these developments, challenges remain. There is a need to further enhance local resilience and capacity and provide well-targeted safety nets for vulnerable communities exposed to the multi-factor threats of climate risks, resource degradation, and limited access to benefits from local natural resources. In addition, public awareness needs to be strengthened on disaster risk prevention, management and sustainable practices, which balance economic gains and sustainable resource use. Going forward, there are opportunities for UN support that could further generate momentum to achieve this outcome. As one of 12 SDG accelerators,

Mongolia has articulated mitigating and adapting to the negative effects of climate change in its national commitments by ensuring environmental sustainability and strengthening resilience to hazards and natural disasters. In addition, Mongolia will host the UNCCD COP-17 in 2026, which could serve as momentum to build up efforts to accelerate reducing land degradation and combating desertification.

**92,582**  
residents in Ulaanbaatar benefited from the construction of flood protection infrastructure, improved flood-resilient sanitation facilities and capacity-building.



**1,196**  
ger households were supported to get rid of coal-fired stoves and chimneys and install Cooking, heating and insulation products (CHIP).



**Output 3.1: Regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development strengthened to improve adaptive capacity and reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities and risks, including disaster displacement risk.**

The UN supported the government on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction mid-term report, and local administrative units updated their disaster protection plans from 2018 to 2020. Eight river basin authorities developed management plans for medium to long-term adaptation measures.

The UN promoted healthy and sustainable societies through nationwide campaigns, including international and national forums on environmental health, Blue Gold, Toilet 2023, and solutions for health initiatives. The UN also strengthened the multi-sectoral response for multi-hazard events and enhanced the government's capacity to adopt WHO guidance on climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities (CRESHCF). In addition, the UN also strengthened the National Emergency Management Agency's (NEMA) capacity through the introduction of comprehensive risk management and a climate resilience scorecard.



In 2023, with UN support, the capacity of NEMA was improved through the training of 150 people and necessary equipment provided by the UN to respond to emergencies. Around 92,582 residents (50.03 per cent female) of 10 peri-urban khoroos in Ulaanbaatar ger areas have benefitted from the construction of flood protection infrastructure, improved flood-resilient sanitation facilities and capacity-building activities. Five flood protection infrastructures, spanning 4,517 km, were constructed, and 221 hectares in the northern ger areas of Ulaanbaatar were protected from flooding, benefitting 27,201 people from 2,629 households. To reduce children's exposure to air pollution, the UN provided cooking, heating and insulation products (CHIP) that benefited 3,824 people, including 1,530 children and seven ger area kindergartens (serving 289 children).

The World Bactrian Camel Association is established. First World Camel Day celebration was held in Mongolia.



**49,000** hectares of degraded rangelands, forest patches and riparian forests have been rehabilitated.



**Output 3.2 Strengthen the resilience of resource-dependent herder communities through the climate-informed use and sustainable management of land, forest, biodiversity and water resources, improved livestock product value chains (including fisheries), and the effective planning and coordination of emergency response measures.**

The government's capacity to develop seasonal and long-term climate change forecasts was enhanced with UN support. A climate risk index (CRI) tool and impact-based forecasting maps are available that visualize the economic impact of natural events, such as heavy snowfall resulting in depleted fodder supply, the blockage of the roads, and strain on the livelihoods of herder households. Based on these forecasting maps, local authorities can better prepare for harsh winters and initiate early response measures, with 37 soums already using the information for land use planning in 2023. A regulation on integrated pasture management for sustainable pasture management and mainstreaming biodiversity was drafted with the UN's support and is



## Story of Resilience: A Mongolian wildlife protector's journey

Magsar, now in his 11th consecutive year as a ranger since 2013, has dedicated his career to the protection Darkhadyn Khotgor area, his birthplace and the backdrop of his childhood, which gained state protection that year.

Given his profession, he spends most of his time amidst taiga, mountains, fields, and forests, navigating these landscapes through all seasons and often facing life-and-death situations. He is among over 1,000 rangers employed by the Strictly Protected Areas Network to protect the precious wildlife and natural environment.

Magsar knows the 86,000 hectares of the river basin he is tasked with protecting like the back of his hand, embodying what it means to be a ranger. According to him, managing one hectare of taiga or boreal forest is as challenging as overseeing ten hectares of plains. Rangers act not only as guardians of nature and wildlife but also as field researchers, closely observing changes in nature, the environment, and the ecosystem firsthand.

"In our region, animals used to began grazing on fresh grass around March-April, but now snow still covers the ground during these months. Winters are becoming colder and more severe. The frequency of natural disasters is increasing, leading to significant environmental changes," he states with concern.

He expresses gratitude for the UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative country programme, supported by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Finance and funded by the Government of Germany. This initiative significantly contributes to the national effort to improve the implementation of the Natural Resource Use Fee Law. This region has successfully used funds from the natural resource use fees, allocated in the soum budget, to safeguard wildlife in protected areas.

Wildlife protector Sh. Magsar © UNDP Mongolia

currently under parliamentary review. With the UN's support, a strategic policy on sustainable and climate-resilient livestock and integrated land management (ILM) plan was developed and approved, incorporating environmental considerations and ensuring landscape integrity in Eastern Mongolia.

Climate-resilient land and water management practices for enhanced resource management were established with UN support. As a result, 49,000 hectares of degraded rangelands, forest patches and riparian forests were rehabilitated, and herder communities are now responsible for their maintenance.

Improved rangeland management practices were adopted for 82,000 hectares as a result of community-driven rangeland management regulations. UN support contributed to the national One Billion Trees campaign. Seventy-five hectares of desert and 447,000 hectares of boreal forest were designated for sustainable forest management practices, while 11.5 hectares of boreal forests were fenced for natural regeneration. Twenty-two new emergency fodder storage facilities were constructed and repaired, along with hay and pasture management measures implemented for 282 hectares with UN assistance.

**28,371** people benefited from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources.



**49 km<sup>2</sup>** of terrestrial and marine areas is taken under protection and improved management practices.



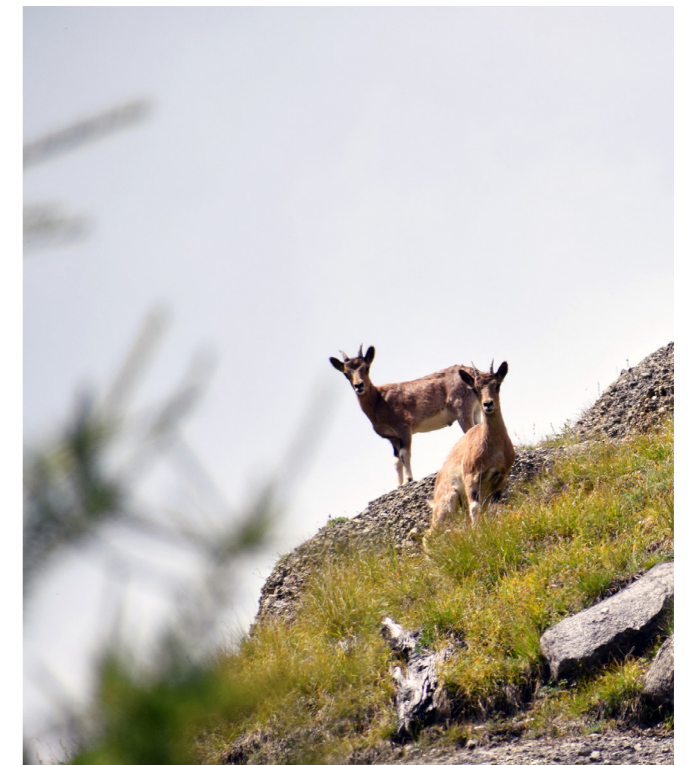
**Output 3.3 Institutions, businesses and communities have the capacity and technical know-how for the sustainable management of natural resources and reversal of biodiversity loss for improved ecosystem services, and the capacity to implement benefit-sharing mechanisms from diversified incomes (especially for herder communities) through the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.**

With UN support, a milk processing unit with the capacity to process 1,000 litres of milk per day was established by

a group of female herders. With the enhanced capacity of female herders who benefitted from milk training by the UN, the range of local dairy products has been diversified. Five new products were introduced: milk with honey, yoghurt, sour cream, vanilla curd, and a sour curd drink. These newly developed products have been regularly supplied to 406 1-5 grade secondary school students 1-3 times a week since 2022.

In 2023, with support from the UN, the National Association of Mongolian Agriculture Cooperatives (NAMAC) enhanced the capacity of domestic farmers, including youth and women farmers, to build networks among themselves. The UN strengthened the institutional capacity for youth skills development by establishing model livestock breeding units at the soum level. The pilot initiative Rural Investment Agripreneurs provided support to 160 start-up businesses (90 rural-based and 70 Ulaanbaatar-based). About 10 farmers' cooperatives were supported, directly benefiting 1,970 members.

In collaboration with the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the UN built capacity for local tourism operators and herders (100 participants, 40 female) to promote sustainable ecotourism at Khuvsgul Lake. Community-based ecotourism business models were piloted in the Gobi and Khangai regions for replication and scaling up by herder groups and local governments.





United Voices: People rally for a sustainable future at the SDG Action Campaign 2023 © UN RCO Mongolia

# STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: People-centred governance, rule of law and human rights

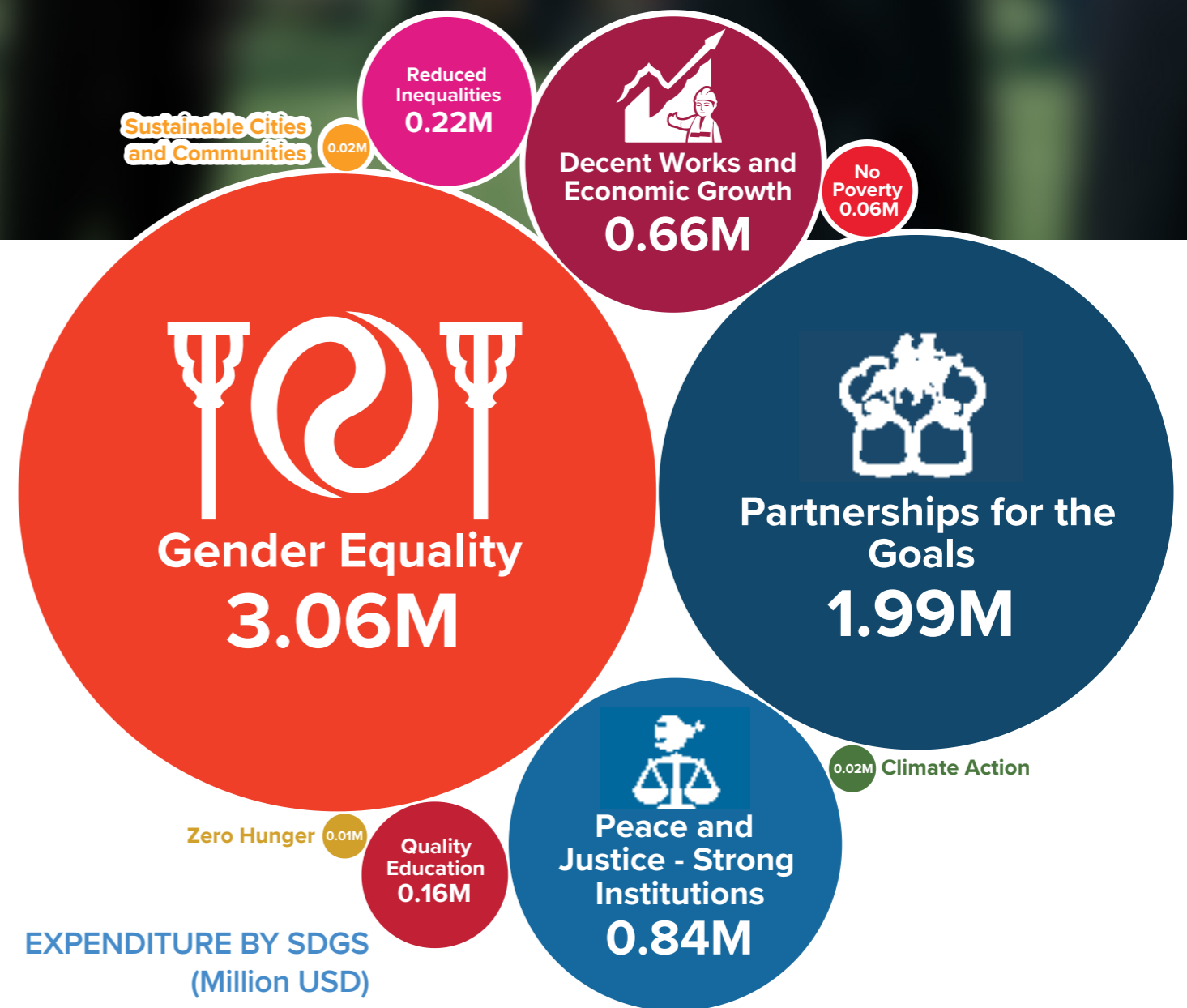
In 2023, 14 UN agencies collaborated to deliver USD 7.0 million for 40 nationwide interventions under strategic priority 3, in partnership with implementing partners.

**Outcome 4: By 2027, policymaking and implementation in Mongolia will be more gender-responsive, participatory, coherent, evidence-informed and SDG-aligned; governance institutions at all levels will be transparent and accountable; and people, especially the marginalized groups, will have access to justice and rule of law for the full realization of human rights**

In 2023, the Government of Mongolia conducted the second Voluntary National Review on the implementation of SDGs in Mongolia with UN support, which found that “significant progress has been made in the national development policy and planning system”. Parliament passed amendments to the Constitution of Mongolia on 31 May 2023, which increased the number of members of parliament from 76 to 126. Consequently, amendments to the Law on Parliamentary Elections and the Law on Political Parties were passed in 2023. The amended election law addresses long-standing issues of representation,

transparency, and fairness, including a 30 per cent gender quota for the 2024 elections. These changes have been complimented by positive developments in human rights, including the advancement of the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission, the designation of the national preventive mechanism, and the adoption of the Law of Mongolia on the Legal Status of Human Rights Defenders.

However, Mongolia is identified as one of ten nations where public office corruption is spreading. The public administration sector lacks the capacity for making integrated, coherent, and results-oriented policymaking. Allegations of bribery, embezzlement, and tax evasion involving high-ranking officials and business people lead to the frustration of many Mongolians with the lack of opportunities, inequality, and environmental degradation in the country.



EXPENDITURE BY SDGS (Million USD)

**Output 4.1: The capacity of judicial institutions, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRCM) and civil society is improved to protect, promote and monitor the human rights of all, including vulnerable population groups and labour rights.**

In 2023, the UN supported the NHRCM in advancing the implementation of the Human Rights Defender (HRD) Law by providing technical assistance to establish the Human Rights Defender Commissioner and the newly established support committee and for setting up a dedicated database with disaggregated information on human rights violations. The UN is also actively engaged in follow-up on issues related to the implementation of the revised Criminal Procedure Code and the protection of human rights of persons in police custody as per recommendations from the visits of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in 2022 and the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Lawyers and Judges in 2023.

Following the approval of amendments to the Labor Law in 2021 and its enforcement in 2022, the UN has supported the government in ratifying ILO C.81 and C.129 concerning labour inspection in industrial workplaces and agriculture. Various rules and procedures, such as a labour inspector's checklist with child labour questions; labour dispute resolution procedures at the company, province, and district levels; and ethical rules for labour dispute mediators were developed, and 130 labour inspectors and 60 chief inspectors were capacitated. The UN provided technical and financial support for surveys and studies to raise awareness of forced labour and child labour to feed into national policies, actions, and legislation concerning forced labour and child labour.

The UN supported the government in developing the capacity of public health providers to respect and advance the realization of human rights. Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and key population groups remain significant obstacles to accessing health services, impeding Mongolia's progress in its AIDS response. The UN played a crucial role in safeguarding the health rights of the most marginalized populations affected by HIV in

Mongolia through training and technical support to address HIV-related stigma and discrimination across health care, justice, and community settings.

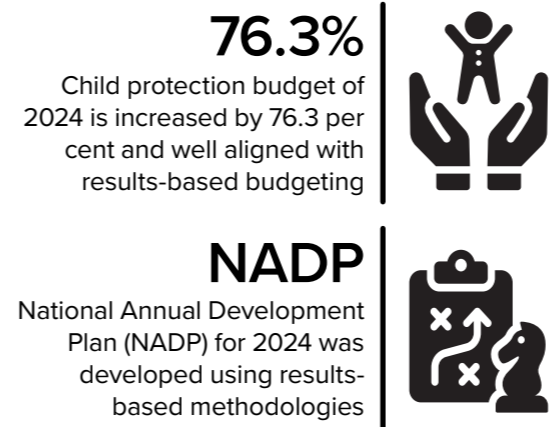


**Output 4.2: Improved mechanisms and processes are in place to effectively prevent and remedy human trafficking and violence and harassment against women, children, and persons with disabilities, and to promote gender equality through frequent policy reviews, rigorous advocacy and outreach.**

The Government of Mongolia identified gender equality among 12 SDG Accelerators, and in 2023, the UN prioritized promoting women's leadership, men's involvement and addressing negative masculinity. With UN technical and financial support, the government assessed progress in implementing the Law to Promote Gender Equality, standing at 50 per cent across all sectors, and acknowledged that acceleration of implementation is vital. The UN's flagship initiative Equanomics: Making Economies Work for Gender Equality, which helps countries reform their fiscal and tax policies and build enabling conditions to meet gender equality standards, was successfully kicked off at the Mongolian Tax Administration (MTA) in partnership with the National Committee on Gender Equality. The MTA is the country's first public institution to participate in such an initiative and took necessary steps to translate institutional gender commitments into action, bridging the gap between organizational structure and tangible policy outcomes.

A notable achievement in 2023 was a pilot psycho-social counselling and information centre for men, which provided information sessions and psychological and couples counselling to more than 200 individuals and 22 couples. The UN provided extensive support to national and local government and civil society organizations to address harmful social norms surrounding gender equality and GBV. Through five nationwide awareness-raising campaigns on women's rights and against GBV, the UN collectively reached over 100,000 people through content, activities, events and discussions. Furthermore, the UN implemented 10 small projects, which reached almost 4,000 men and boys, with correct knowledge and awareness of GBV prevention, response, and the importance of their engagement and participation in ending GBV.

The UN has also supported the capacity development of law enforcement officers and service providers in the identification and provision of assistance to victims of trafficking and delivering migration-related social protection services through frontline public officials at the khoroo, kheseg, district, soum and province levels. Seventeen local civil society organizations were trained to deliver social services and protection to rural migrants. Following up on the UN project focusing on housing rights for people with disabilities, a programme to support the housing of disabled people was approved to include as many individuals with disabilities and their families as feasible in housing projects implemented by the Mongolian government and to improve their living conditions and quality of life.



## Redefining Leadership: Beyond Gender Stereotypes



Meet three women, B. Battsetseg, B. Tserenlkham and B. Oyunbileg, who dare to challenge gender stereotypes and champion their peers in leadership. In Mongolia, grassroots initiatives are actively working to challenge age-old patriarchal values and norms that perpetuate gender-based stereotypes mainly focused on the capital city. One of such initiatives responding to this need is Women's Leadership Network of Mongolia (the Network), a nationwide grassroots movement with almost 2,000 members supporting each other across political affiliation, initiated under UNDP's project funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency.

The Network is among a number of initiatives being implemented with support from the project. The project also provided substantial support to Mongolia in adopting a 30 percent gender quota in the 2024 elections, followed by a 40 percent quota in 2028 in its Election Law from 20 percent. This legislative change opened doors to many special measures such as zipper list, waivers of nomination fees effective changes in promoting women's political participation.

Joining the network, more and more women are believing in themselves, dismantling the gender stereotypes imposed by men on women, says B. Battsetseg. "We encourage a shift in the attitudes of women themselves."

"Through the Network, I am gaining confidence as a leader along with change in my perceptions towards politics," says B. Tserenlkham.

B. Oyunbileg wants more women to support and encourage one another when they decide to pursue a leadership role instead of casting doubts about their abilities or concerns about family and reputation.



Oyunbileg, B. Tserenlkham and B. Battsetseg (from left) Ms B. Tserenlkham – an advocate for gender equality. © UNDP Mongolia



**Output 4.3: National and subnational stakeholders' capacities will be improved, including through digital transformation, to deliver services in a transparent, people-centred, efficient and effective manner. This will result in coherent, evidence-informed policymaking, monitoring, and reporting and enable citizen participation in decision-making, empowering them to hold authorities accountable.**

The UN supported the development of an SDG finance taxonomy document, which was adopted by the government in July 2023. The adoption of the SDG finance taxonomy, along with established criteria for measuring, verifying, and reporting the impacts of financial flows towards national sustainable development by the Mongolian financial authority, the Financial Stability Council, represents a strategic structural transformation. This initiative is designed to enhance the mobilization of private capital, fostering support for national sustainable development priorities. The UN also supported the government in developing Mongolia's second Voluntary National Report and pushed diagnostics to renew national commitments to the SDGs and identify 12 SDG accelerators.

The UN is also supporting the adoption of results-based budgeting (RBB) in Mongolia, which will be incorporated into governmental regulations and guidelines for preparing policy documents. Six ministries have adopted the RBB methodology for their 2024 budget proposals. Furthermore, the national annual development plan (NADP) for 2024 reflected linkages between ministerial-level results indicators with sectoral and national-level development results indicators using results-based management (RBM).

The 2023 semi-annual programme budget execution and results report was produced for two pilot sectors (MOFALI, MLSP) for the first time in Mongolia, linking the achievement of programme performance indicators with financial expenditure. The UN also worked closely with MOFALI and MLSP to advocate for adequate, effective, and efficient budgeting for child protection and ensured that the 2024 child protection budget is increased by 76.3 per cent and well aligned with results-based budgeting.

The UN introduced the concept of a national transfer account (NTA) to the Government of Mongolia

as part of population megatrends, which will be an important factor in development plans and policies. The UN supported data collection and analysis initiatives to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development through i) the 2023 Social Indicator Sample Survey, ii) the in-depth analysis of the 2017 GBV prevalence study on protective and risk factors of intimate partner violence, and iii) the development of a methodology to establish a national livestock yield monitoring system that improves the quality of national accounts with reporting based on the annual variability of livestock productivity.

The capacity development of the National Statistics Office has been supported in areas of integrated databases, evaluation capacity, and the collection of child-related data. The UN also provided technical support to the National University of Mongolia to develop course materials on gender statistics and its inclusion in compulsory graduate courses for the new gender studies graduate program. The UN supported the development of a national set of SDG indicators, setting national targets and producing SDG progress dashboards, as well as strengthening Mongolia's capacity to generate and mainstream LNOB evidence in their policies and strategies, collectively capacitating more than 50 technical specialists and statisticians from the MLSP, the National Statistics Office and the Ministry of Economy and Development.

With UN support, the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Education was enhanced to develop and implement sector-wide policies and plans to harness ITC potential in education. The UN supported the development of Mongolia's ICT master plan for the education sector, ICT competency framework for teachers, and significant work around artificial intelligence (AI), such as a baseline assessment of the AI landscape, the dissemination and implementation of ethical AI principles, and the promotion of media and information literacy. Furthermore, the UN supported the expansion of digital connectivity through the development of a technical implementation framework for national roaming. The framework equipped government stakeholders with the necessary tools to enable the delivery of communication services through national roaming, with the potential to enhance coverage in rural and remote areas.

**4,000**  
women enhanced their capacities through Women's Leadership Network



**25,918**  
young people participated in dialogue and decision-making and peacebuilding process.



**Output 4.4: Improved representation and the participation of women and young people in elections and local decision-making institutions, including through civil society, youth councils and women's and young people's networks.**

The UN also provided crucial support for legal revisions surrounding elections to ensure women's political participation. It facilitated political leadership and campaign management training programmes for over 1,000 aspiring women candidates. In partnership with the Women's Leadership Network, the UN supported over 4,000 women in enhancing their capacities and establishing a solid force of women across all provinces in Mongolia. The UN collaborated with and capacitated 14 women-led civil society organizations.

To ensure improved youth participation, the UN supported a tripartite policy dialogue mechanism, fostering cooperation among government entities, youth-led CSOs, and UN agencies. With the UN's technical and financial support, the National Youth Development Forum attracted over 680 in-person participants and 4,500 online, emphasizing partnerships across various sectors to advance Vision 2050 development goals. The forum addressed critical topics, including implementing the Youth Development Law, strengthening the National Youth Development Council, and expanding youth engagement in sustainable and climate-conscious development.

## 2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

**Partnership with the Government:** The UNSDCF is a strategic document cosigned and jointly owned by the UN Mongolia and the Government of Mongolia. The UN Mongolia is closely partnered with the Government of Mongolia in advancing SDGs and implementing the UNSDCF 2023-2027. The UN Mongolia enhanced its partnership by actively supporting the Government of Mongolia in preparing and successfully delivering its second Voluntary National Review (VNR). It also supported the Government of Mongolia in developing and presenting the national commitments and 12 SDG accelerators based on findings of the second VNR at the SDG Summit held in September 2023. The process included jointly organizing multi-stakeholder consultations and the National Forum for Sustainable Development to ensure that national commitments and SDGs accelerators were developed with the ownership of all stakeholders.

With the support of the UN Mongolia, the Mongolian delegation actively participated at the 67th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in March 2023, including presenting a national report. The UN Mongolia has strengthened its partnership with the Government of Mongolia to advance digitalization, trade and economic diversification and regional development. In 2023, the UN Mongolia co-organized the Global Digital Dialogue (GDD) and ICT Expo: Mindgolia with the MDDC and launched Mongolia's eTrade Readiness Assessment with the MFA. Furthermore, the UN Mongolia developed the National Export Strategy (NES) of Mongolia and organized the World Export Development Forum (WEDF) 2023 for export diversification with the MED and related ministries and agencies. The UN Mongolia supported the Government of Mongolia in developing the national voluntary review on implementing the national comments of the 6th Asian Pacific Population Conference (APPC) in 2013 and supported the government delegation's presentation of the review at the 7th APPC in November 2023. The UN Mongolia also supported the government in organizing the National Youth Development Forum, which was attended by 680 in-person participants and 4,500 online, fostering policy dialogue and emphasizing partnerships across various sectors to advance the Vision 2050 long-term development policy.

### **Partnership with development partners:**

The UN Mongolia strengthened its relationships with development partners in 2023. It continued cooperation with development partners and international financial institutions resident in Mongolia through the Development Partners Group (DPG) and its thematic working group on energy. It also initiated a discussion on establishing a thematic working group on digitalization. In the areas of digitalization, trade and economic diversification, the UN Mongolia extended its partnership to development partners, non-resident UN agencies and the Government of Mongolia, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

### **Partnership with international and national humanitarian partners:**

The UN Resident Coordinator chairs the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which consists of UN agencies and international and domestic humanitarian organizations to support the government in disaster response. The HCT collectively supports the government's 2024 dzud early action and response plan to deliver immediate, life-saving assistance. Members of the HCT include the FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, IOM, Mongolian Red Cross Society, Save the Children, ADRA Mongolia, Good Neighbors, WV Mongolia and People in Need, working at the grassroots level to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people. As the country faced a severe winter in 2023/2024, the HCT collaborated and raised USD 3.2 million as of 29 February 2024.

### **Partnership with the private sector and academia:**

As the successful implementation of the UNSDCF is dependent on multi-stakeholder partnerships, the UN Mongolia extended its partnership with the private sector and other stakeholders. To promote sustainable and responsible business operations, in cooperation with the Business Integrity Center of the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI) and the UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Mongolia organized several awareness-raising and capacity-building sessions on private sector participation in the UNGC. To widely promote and disseminate sustainable

business practices in the private sector, the UN Mongolia invited private sector entities to showcase their best practices at the National Forum for Sustainable Development. UNDP Mongolia has been cooperating with URECA, a Mongolian-originated, Singapore-based climate tech start-up, and GerHub NGO in implementing the Supporting Renewable Energy Transition in Ger Districts for an Increased Benefit to Livelihood project. The UN Mongolia facilitated a public-private partnership between Unitel and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, which led to the establishment of ten new digital hubs at youth development centres in ten provinces. UNESCO and Rio Tinto agreed to establish a comprehensive long-term partnership designed to foster sustainable development efforts in Mongolia.

The UN Mongolia also extended its partnership with academia by collaborating with the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) to conduct studies on sustainable development issues. In 2022 and 2023, a study on economic diversification and leveraging Mongolia's trade potential was carried out, focusing on the dairy sector. In 2023 and 2024, it has been carrying out a study on Mongolia's transition to renewable energy through sustainable business cases. The year 2023 presented many opportunities for the UN Mongolia to expand its partnership with Mongolian universities and schools to promote the SDGs. The UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT members engaged with some leading universities (National University of Mongolia, Mongolian Pedagogical University, etc.), delivering lectures and talks on sustainable and inclusive development.

### **Partnership with civil society stakeholders:**

The UN Mongolia also partners with civil society to effectively support Mongolia's journey towards a sustainable, inclusive and equitable society that leaves no one behind. Joint consultations in 2023 served as a crucial institutional mechanism for two-way dialogue between the UN Mongolia and civil society organizations. By involving national CSOs through joint consultations on important occasions such as the development of the second VNR, consultations on the SDG accelerators, and the national action plan for implementing CRPD Concluding observations. The UN Mongolia advocated inclusivity and raised awareness of the importance

of hearing the voices of the marginalized. The UNDP Mongolia has actively engaged with civil society through its Civil Society Advisory Committee (CSAC). Founded in 2023, the CSAC comprises diverse CSOs specializing in areas such as gender equality, disability rights, youth empowerment, media, renewable energy, governance, rural development, environment, digitalization, and sustainable financing. IOM Mongolia has established the MigNet, a network of 25 local CSOs specializing in migration in 11 provinces and built their capacity to deliver migration-related support and services, which resulted in direct support to over 30,000 migrants in Mongolia in 2023.



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



The UNSDCF 2023-2027 for Mongolia was co-signed with the Government of Mongolia in May 2022, with implementation starting on 1 January 2023. The joint work plan (JWP) for implementing the Cooperation Framework was prepared during the first quarter of 2023 and endorsed by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) with the Government of Mongolia. According to the Terms of References (TORs), the following implementation mechanisms were operationalized in 2023. The JSC with the Government of Mongolia met twice in 2023 and reviewed the following:

In March 2023: the UN Mongolia's annual results for 2022; 2022 CCA Update and 2023 JWP including the multi-year funding framework.

In December 2023: the progress for implementation of the 2023 JWP; Funding gaps and resource mobilization opportunities and UN Joint Program initiatives

The Result Groups (RGs) have met once every quarter during 2023 for monitoring the implementation progress of the cooperation framework and identifying the potential UN joint programmes areas and started drafting the concept notes.

Thematic and support groups met regularly (most had monthly meetings) to review and discuss planned actions. UN RCO organized a joint retreat for result groups to discuss the UN joint programmes and joint programming opportunities to implement the cooperation framework. As a result, the UN Mongolia identified potential joint programmes to be developed in 12 thematic areas, and respective concept notes were presented at the JSC meeting held in March 2024, with some potential donors invited to the meeting as observers:

**Strategic priority 1:** Health, education, WASH and social protection

**Strategic priority 2:** Regional and local economic development, youth development and employment, sustainable green finance, climate change and public health

**Strategic priority 3:** Digital transformation, SDG 5 acceleration, Local governance and youth participation, Promotion of human rights with a focus on vulnerable groups (PWD, rural poor)

The visit of the President of Mongolia to the UN House on UN Day 2023 underscored the recognition of the UN Mongolia's commitment to Mongolia's sustainable development.

The UN Mongolia carried out the annual update of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) for 2023, analyzing new developments and challenges. The CCA update highlights Mongolia's urgent need for economic diversification while stressing the political landscape in 2023, which was heavily influenced by constitutional amendments and the approval of new legislation concerning elections and political parties. The analysis emphasized rural-urban development disparities and the Government of Mongolia announcing 2024 as the Year to Promote Regional Development and preparing a new regional development concept.

Collaboration between the UN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group and the UN Communications Group resulted in the UN Mongolia Annual Results Report 2022 being recognized as the best and most creative report in the Asia-Pacific region. Furthermore, the UN Mongolia identified 38 joint output level indicators (19 of which are now integrated into the Global Indicator Framework) to measure the UN's attributable results in the cooperation framework. The M&E Group conducted a comprehensive review of the indicators in terms of feasibility and data availability in October 2023. The UN Mongolia developed a joint resource mobilization strategy for identifying resource mobilization opportunities, including donor mapping for joint programmes, and assessing the feasibility of setting up a country-pooled fund for financing the cooperation framework.

The UN joint thematic (e.g., gender, youth and human rights) and support groups (e.g., joint communications and operations) developed joint work plans based on consultation and annual priorities proposed by the result groups to support and contribute to the implementation of the cooperation framework's respective outcome areas. Youth empowerment was a key focus, with the UN Resident Coordinator leading advocacy efforts, supported by the UNYAP team and young local artists, to engage with marginalized communities and students at the secondary and tertiary levels to give them a voice and agency for change. The Resident Coordinator visited schools, universities, and student camps to mobilize more collective

action and raise more champions for the SDGs. The UN Mongolia highlighted young SDG advocates on national and international platforms, emphasizing the importance of youth representation in global development agendas.

The UN Communications Group (UNCG) led joint public advocacy efforts across the UN system in Mongolia, encouraging collective action beyond information dissemination. Responding to the UN call, various communities, spearheaded by young champions for SDGs, reached out to the UN Mongolia to accelerate efforts towards the SDGs. The peak of UNCT Mongolia's advocacy for the SDGs was the national SDG campaign ahead of the SDG Summit and Global Week to #Act4SDGs. The campaign aimed to raise awareness and spur public action by utilizing a public video stunt of a large crowd and the creation of culturally relevant SDG icons displayed on billboards, LED screens, and digital platforms. Strengthened partnerships with Mongolian media, particularly the SDG Journalists' Club, the Economist Journalists' Club, and other media organizations, enhanced UN Mongolia's visibility and credibility as a trusted source of development information.

In 2023, Operation Management Team (OMT) Mongolia worked collaboratively on strengthening the cooperation and better alignment of operation arrangements among agencies through common services and long-term agreements (LTAs) within the implementation of business operations strategy (BOS). The following common services were reported in the BOS Annual Review, including common premises management, security, printing, travel, a common database for vendors, common ICT services, and vehicle rental and maintenance. Additional SDG impact services were addressed, including disability inclusion procurement services, in the accessibility of external venues and common HR service for an integrated central database for interns. The UNCT regularly reviews the implementation plan for each common service reported in the BOS. BOS-related activities are consolidated in the annual OMT AWP and the budget is shared amongst the agencies.

The Country Common Premises Plan (CCPP) platform in UN INFO is updated with necessary 2023 information on the premises' situation, common premises projects and efficiencies achieved through the consolidation of service provision.

## 2.5 EVALUATIONS 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 2: Management response to key recommendations from the UNDAF Evaluation Report

Key recommendations	Actions taken in response to the recommendations	Status
	The strategic priorities of the UNSDCF were jointly designed with the government and other 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.	Completed
The government should strengthen its ownership and strategic management of the next UNSDCF.	According to the JSC ToR, the committee meets at least twice a year to take stock of the progress and alignment of the UNSDCF with evolving national priorities and regional and international development contexts. In 2023, JSC meetings were held twice, on 17 March and 11 December	Ongoing as expected
	As per the ToRs indicators, the RGs meet quarterly. In 2023, the RGs had a common retreat on 5 December. Each RG had bilateral meetings at least three times in 2023 to discuss progress.	Ongoing as expected
	UN RGs were set up for each of the strategic priority areas of the UNSDCF to ensure its outcomes will be achieved through the UN's collective and coherent efforts. Thematic groups and support groups were set up to support the RGs. The thematic groups are (1) Human Rights, (2) Gender, (3) Youth. The support groups are (1) M&E, (2) Communication, (3) Resource Mobilization, and (4) Operational Management.	Completed
UN agencies should implement the UNSDCF and increase their cooperation through the Results Groups and Thematic Groups and use them to help the UNCT managing the UNSDCF strategically, with the RC/UNCT leadership.	In 2023, the Communication Group developed a collective strategy, while the M&E Group formulated an MEL plan to support RGs in implementing the UNSDCF. The Youth Group aligned its terms of reference with the UNSDCF for 2023-2027, highlighting youth empowerment as a crucial cross-cutting enabler. The Youth Group also devised a joint annual work plan. The Gender Group also met more than four times to contribute to the RGs.	Ongoing as expected
	Agencies agreed to chair the RGs on a rotational basis to increase cooperation. In 2023, UNICEF and UNFPA (co-chair) chaired RG-1, FAO and ESCAP (co-chair) chaired RG-2, and UNDP and ILO (co-chair) chaired RG-3. The chairpersonship was rotated in 2024: UNFPA and WHO (co-chair) chairs RG-1, UNICEF and ESCAP (co-chair) chairs RG-2, and UNDP and IOM (co-chair) chairs RG-3.	Ongoing as expected

Key recommendations	Actions taken in response to the recommendations	Status
	At the outcome level, five of the 22 (23%) indicators track changes in gender equality results. At the output level, 20 of the 39 (51%) indicators track progress towards GE results. This gives an overall figure of 25 of the 61 indicators, meeting the UNCT SWAP minimum requirements for this indicator.	Completed
The UNCT should ensure a greater mainstreaming of the UNSDCF's guiding principle on gender equality and women's empowerment.	The UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard assessment was conducted in Mongolia between September and October 2023. The gender-themed group formed the basis of the Interagency Assessment Team (IAT), with additional members appointed to ensure representation from other relevant coordination mechanisms as per the guidance. The SWAP assessment process in Mongolia included four stages: preparation, self-assessment, action planning, and finalization. The report was uploaded to the UNCT-SWAP platform.	Completed
	Individual agencies are working in collaboration with GEWE CSOs and women's rights advocates on initiatives that foster GEWE in the current cycle of CF. During the 16-day campaign against GBV, two leading agencies, UNDP and UNFPA, jointly organized events with national CSOs.	Completed
	UNSDCF has outcome and output-level indicators that allow impact performance monitoring and evaluation.	Completed
The UNCT and the government should strengthen their use of effective results-based management (RBM) and M&E systems to strategically monitor and manage the UNSDCF	In 2023, the M&E Group developed a monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) plan to coordinate agencies' M&E activities for smooth UNSDCF implementation. JWP reporting and updating guidance was developed.	Ongoing as expected
	In 2023, results-based writing training (year-end reporting) was conducted twice by the M&E Group in November 2023; 38 UN staff attended the training.	Ongoing as expected
The UNCT should continue its effort to reduce transaction costs where possible.	The business operations strategy (BOS) is being reviewed annually. The 2023 annual review was completed in April 2023.	Ongoing as expected
	In 2023, three common services were added to the BOS Annual Review.	Ongoing as expected

## 2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Table 3: Financial overview by strategic priorities (2023), USD Million

UNSDCF strategic priorities:	Required resource	Available resource	Expenditure	Delivery rate %
Human Development and Well-Being	17.73	16.70	14.94	89.5%
Green, inclusive and sustainable growth	26.58	27.21	22.80	83.8%
People-centered governance, rule of law and human rights	7.66	7.58	7.04	92.9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>51.97</b>	<b>51.49</b>	<b>44.78</b>	<b>87.0%</b>

Source: UN-info

In light of the substantial funding gaps projected for the UNSDCF 2023-2027 cycle, UN Mongolia will implement the Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy as a strategic initiative tailored for Mongolia. The UN Country Team will engage in a coordinated effort with partners to fulfil these funding needs by leveraging their collective strengths and comparative advantages.

These coordinated efforts by the UN Country Team will include:

At the strategic level, the UNCT will own and lead the visions, objectives and activities outlined in this resource mobilization and partnership strategy for the UNSDCF in Mongolia. With RCO's support and coordination (where needed), the UNCT will be actively involved in engagement processes with the Government, key UN contributors, and other strategic partners.

On the operational front, UN Partnership and Resource Mobilization group (PRMG) will maintain an active role in the implementation process. The PRMG Chair will hold the overall responsibility in promoting and mainstreaming the provisions of the strategy into the planning and monitoring processes. To achieve this, PRMG will organize monthly discussions focused on status of resource mobilization, funding gap, track progress and strategize forthcoming steps within the framework of the strategy.

In the context of mobilizing resources for the UN Joint programmes, the UNCT, supported by the PRMG, will engage in strategic dialogues with potential donors for securing possible funding, ensuring that the joint proposals are adequately supported and aligned with the donors' interests and priorities.

Each Result Group will operationalize the strategies by identifying a lead agency and supporting agencies for different joint programmes proposal ideas and develop concept notes on prioritized joint areas.

Table 4: Financial overview by strategic priorities and agencies (2023), USD Million

UNSDCF strategic priorities:	Agencies	Required resource	Available resource	Expenditure
Human Development and Well-Being	FAO	0.30	0.30	0.30
	ILO	0.40	0.14	0.14
	IOM	1.00	0.62	0.58
	ITU	0.01	0.01	0.01
	UNAIDS	In kind contribution		
	UNESCAP	0.02	0.02	0.02
	UNESCO	0.41	0.16	0.16
	UNFPA	3.32	3.32	1.60
	UN-Habitat	0.10	0.10	0.10
	UNICEF	9.79	9.69	9.69
Green, inclusive and sustainable growth	WHO	2.38	2.35	2.35
	FAO	4.29	4.29	4.29
	IFAD	0.63	0.58	0.57
	ILO	0.30	0.16	0.09
	IOM	0.53	0.51	0.51
	ITC	0.58	0.55	0.52
	ITU	0.03	0.03	0.03
	UNCTAD	0.10	0.10	0.10
	UNDP	11.42	12.33	10.99
	UNDRR	0.07	0.07	0.07
People-centered governance, rule of law and human rights	UNEP	2.31	2.31	1.38
	UNESCAP	0.42	0.42	0.42
	UNESCO	0.11	0.07	0.07
	UNFPA	0.16	0.16	0.16
	UNICEF	1.33	1.33	1.33
	UNIDO	3.84	3.84	1.80
	WHO	0.47	0.47	0.47
	FAO	0.15	0.15	0.15
	ILO	0.90	0.78	0.66
	IOM	0.29	0.29	0.28
Grand Total	ITU	0.02	0.02	0.02
	OHCHR	In kind contribution		
	UN Women	In kind contribution		
	UNAIDS	In kind contribution		
	UNDP	2.84	2.96	2.57
	UNESCAP	0.06	0.06	0.06
	UNESCO	0.15	0.07	0.07
	UNFPA	0.86	0.86	0.86
	UN-Habitat	0.05	0.05	0.05
	UNICEF	2.33	2.33	2.33
WHO	0.02	0.02	-	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>52.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>44.8</b>

Source: UN-info



CHAPTER 3  
UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2024



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND WELL-BEING

- **Health:** Promote an enabling ecosystem for children and youth by bringing friendly health services closer and fostering healthy behavior
- **Education:** Contribute to the implementation of the new Law on Education
- **Social protection:** Extension of social protection to all, especially vulnerable groups
- **WASH:** Design climate-resilient and sustainable solutions for WASH services
- **Nutrition:** Improving children's nutrition by enhancing the food security and safety of school meal programmes
- **GBV prevention & response:** Contribute to the country's strengthened GBV prevention and response mechanism

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: GREEN, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

- **Resilient and sustainable employment**
  - Learning systems, digital transformation/technologies
  - Youth development and employment, including skills building and enabling youth participation in decision-making
  - Employment for women, migrants, marginalized groups
  - Green job opportunities
  - Safe and informed migration
- **Economic diversification and geographically balanced economic development**
  - Regional and local development
  - Market competitiveness and value chain development
  - Digitalization and connectivity infrastructure
  - Formalization of informal economies
  - Clean energy and just transition
- **Sustainable and green financing**
  - Innovative finance
  - Sustainable and inclusive subsidy programmes and policies
- **Climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction**
  - Public health and climate change
  - Resilience of target groups (specifically herders)
  - Sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity and nature conservation

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: PEOPLE-CENTRED GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- **Protection, promotion, and monitoring of human rights**
  - Improvement and enforcement of the labour legislation, ratification, application and implementation of ILO labour conventions
  - Evidence-informed policy and programmes to ensure human rights for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations, such as people with disabilities
  - Strengthened capacity of government, law enforcement and the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia in applying human rights-based approaches.
- **Prevention and response mechanisms to violence and harassment**
  - Improved knowledge, capacity, data and clear accountability for prevention, reporting and dealing with child protection, human trafficking, and violence cases
  - Strengthened capacities of national and sub-national authorities to mainstream gender into policies.
- **Evidence-informed policymaking, monitoring, and reporting; improved accountability**
  - Generation of data and evidence, utilization of the data for analysis and policymaking
  - Enhanced capacity in the adaptation of various digital tools, products and platforms in government service provision, policymaking, monitoring and accountability
  - Capacities of public institutions on results-based, integrated national planning and budgeting
  - Business practices strengthened for greater transparency and accountability.
- **Empowerment of women and young people.**
  - Capacities strengthened for women's leadership and participation in politics and the public sector
  - Increase young people's access to skills development and opportunities that enable their leadership and participation.

# ANNEX:

## Outcome 1:

Indicators	Baseline	Actual value for 2023	Target by 2027	MoV
Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by region and province	27.8 % (2020)	27.1% (2022) <sup>1</sup>	20%	NSO, household socio-economic survey
Proportion of households in the population that encounter moderate or severe food insecurity	26.18%(2018-2020)	N/A <sup>2</sup>	23.80%	Survey on the population's food consumption, MUST and NSO
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	30.12 (2020)	26.40%	20	Activity report of province and capital city health organizations, HR-201, Health Development Center (HDC)
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14 (2020)	14.8	12	Activity report of province and capital city health organizations HR-201, Health Development Center (HDC)
Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3, (b) at the end of primary, and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by gender	Grades 2/3: Reading all 44.4% (2018), male 42.8 (2018), female 46.2% (2018); Math all 33.6% (2018), male 34.9% (2018), female 32.2% (2018) Last grade of primary education: Reading all 67.0% (2018), male 68.0% (2018), female 66.2% (2018) Math all 61.3% (2018)	N/A <sup>3</sup>	48.4% 46.8% 50.2% 37.6% 38.9% 36.2% 70% 70% 70% 63% 67% 60%	Quality Assessment, Education Center (EAC) Sample survey of social indicators, NSO

[1] According to the World Bank and NSO, the methodology to estimate the ratio was entirely revised, making the result for 2022 not comparable to that of 2020.

[2] Household food consumption in the household socio-economic survey. Data will be available in April 2024

[3] Data will be available in 2024 via MICS.

## Outcome 3:

Indicators	Baseline	Actual value for 2023	Target by 2027	MoV
The resilience capacity index of local communities	40.7	40.7 (reported same as data not available for 2023)	58.7	FAO
Forest area as a proportion of total land area	7.9% (2019)	7.74% (2022) [Source: NSO]	8.7%	<a href="http://sdg.gov.mn/Goal/?id=15">http://sdg.gov.mn/Goal/?id=15</a>
Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Special areas: 17.4% Water runoff: 44.75% Forest land: 36.8% (2015)	Special areas: 21%, Water runoff: 50%, Forest land: 42.3%, Mountains: 24.7% (2022) [Source: NSO]	Special areas: 27% Water runoff: 55% Forest land: 48.7 %	MoET
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Total 76.96% (2020)	Total 76.96% (2020)	Total 75%	Link

## Outcome 2:

Indicators	Baseline	Actual value for 2023	Target by 2027	MoV
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	3.4% (2018) [Source: World Bank]	3.7% (2022) [Source: ESCAP SDG Gateway; IEA <a href="https://www.iea.org/countries/mongolia/energy-mix">https://www.iea.org/countries/mongolia/energy-mix</a> ]	12.0%	MET/SDG Dashboard
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	6.3% (2020)	0.41% (2022) [Source: NSO]	4.2%	NSO/SDG Dashboard
Unemployment rate, by location, sex, age and persons with disabilities	7% (2020) By sex Female: 6.7%, Male: 7.3%, By location Urban: 8%, Rural: 4.6%, By age groups 15-24: 17.9%, 25-64: 5.9%, By disability status With: 7%, Without: 7.2%	6.7% (2022) By sex: Female: 5.8% Male: 7.4% By location: Urban: 7.9% Rural: 3.9% By age group: 15-24: 12.9% 25-64: 6.4% By disability status: With: 12% Without: 6.6% [Source: NSO]	Lower than the baseline	<a href="https://www.nso.mn/mn/statistic/statcate/573065/table-view/DT_NSO_0400">https://www.nso.mn/mn/statistic/statcate/573065/table-view/DT_NSO_0400</a>
Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP	As proportion of GDP: 10.8% (2019) [Source: UNIDO], As per capita: MNT 900 thousand (2020)	As proportion of GDP: 8.2% (2022) As per capita: MNT 701.5 thousand (2022) [Source: NSO]	19.0%	NSO/SDG Dashboard
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.55% (2020)	0.32% (2022) [Source: NSO]	2.5%	NSO/SDG Dashboard
E-Government Development Index (EGDI)	Rank: 92 0.6497	Rank: 74 0.7209	Higher than baseline	UN E-Government Survey

## Outcome 4:

Indicators	Baseline	Actual value for 2023	Target by 2027	MoV
Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	57.1 (2019)	35.5 (2022)	65.8	Joint study of the National Academy of Government and National Statistics Office, which used the approved metadata
Proportion of population who personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, by type of rights	17.7 (2019)	16.45 (2022)	Lower than baseline	Mongolian SDG Dashboard
16.b.(a) Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	4.5 (2019)	N/A	Higher than baseline percentage*	
Rule of Law Index	45.67 (2020)	45.75 (2022)	Higher than baseline	Interactive Data Access   Worldwide Governance Indicators (worldbank.org)
Proportion of seats held by women in (a) Parliament and (b) local governments	17% and 27%	N/A	24.6% and 37.4%	Results for this indicator will be available after Parliamentary elections, which will take place in June 2024
Corruption Perception Index	35 (2020) 111 (rank)	33 (2022) 116 (rank)	38, 94 (rank)	Mongolia - Transparency.org
Youth Development Index (overall score)	0.758 (2020)	N/A	Higher than baseline	Global Youth Index 2022

## Output Level indicators

indicators	Baseline	Actual value for 2023	Target by 2023
HPV vaccine coverage among eligible girls	less than 1 percent	less than 1 percent	less than 1 percent
Number of national policies on health, including overall health or specific health areas such as nutrition policies, physical activity, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable and communicable diseases, in accordance with human rights standards are developed and adopted, supported by the UN	4	5	2
Level of strength of the primary health care (PHC) system, achieved with UN's support	14	25	14
Extent to which the UN-supported education system is inclusive and gender equitable for access to learning opportunities and in accordance with international human rights standards	2	2	2
Number of people directly benefiting from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes, including for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), developed and implemented with UN's support	0	46027	50000
Number of new or revised national social protection policies to extend coverage, enhance comprehensiveness and/or increase adequacy of benefits, with UN's support	0	2	0
Improved set of national policies and regulations aiming to empower the (rural) poor and remove barriers to access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets, is in place, with UN support	No	In progress	No
Number of institutions with improved capacity to deliver rights-based, gender, diversity, disability and age-responsive social protection acquired with UN support	0	1	1
Number of children who have experienced violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services through UN supported programmes	6477	14299	3523
Number of households/institutions with access to climate-resilient and gender-responsive (a) safe drinking water, (b) improved sanitation, (c) waste management services, and (d) hygiene services with UN support	0	a)8366, b)10487 (8412+2075), c) 5 HCFs d) 8544	a) 1000, b) 1000, c) 5 HCFs, d) 1000
A costed and inclusive water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) financing strategy has been prepared and implemented, in accordance with international human rights standards, with UN's support	0	Developed	Developed
Number of nutritionally vulnerable people who benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets, with UN support	400400	362860	328000
New or improved sectoral and/or cross-sectoral policies, strategies and investment programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition developed with UN's support	No	In progress	No
Number of entities with strengthened capacities to implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives to prevent and respond to GBV, with UN support : a) National entities; b) Sub-national entities; c) Civil Society Organisations (CSOs); d) Private sector.	0	19	19
Number of women, adolescents and youth, including women and young people with disabilities, who benefited from gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services (including services related to mental health and psychosocial support), with UN support	5392	4037	4000

Source: UN-info

Output Level indicators

indicators	Baseline	Actual value for 2023	Target by 2023
Number of young people (male/female) equipped with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and digital skills, with UN support	0	1560	1500
Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (developed / implemented with UN support)	No	no	No
Number of business, partnerships and networks, policies and actions leveraging environmental data and digital transformation approaches to incentivize environmental sustainability and a circular economy within financial markets, through UN support	0	1	1
Number of people with increased entrepreneurship capacity and technical skills to develop income generation activities acquired with UN support	0	1200	725
"Number of people who, with UN's support: a) Gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy; or b) Benefitted from services from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy"	0	3824	4000
Extent that policy measures are in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement with UN's support	1	2 (work in progress)	2
Degree of alignment of national budgeting system with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that enable tracking of budget allocation for the SDGs, including through gender-responsive budgeting, supported by the UN	Moderate (12 SDG indicators are reflected in 9 national programmes)	Moderate (18 indicators are reflected in Budget Law for 2024)	Moderate (24 indicators are reflected in Annex 1 of the Budget Law)
Existence of a national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy adopted with UN's support and implemented by the Government, in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR	No	In progress	No
Number of people living in partner cities and human settlements that have benefited from climate change and environmental action, with UN support	0	92582	89439
Number of rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders with enhanced capacities for designing and implementing policies, strategies and programmes that improve productivity, net income and working conditions within the agrifood system, with UN's support	0	1	2
Number of targeted institutional capacities at local level are strengthened in adaptation/Climate Risk Management (CRM) planning and implementation, to promote increased local livelihoods, through UN support	50	9	10

Source: UN-info

Output Level indicators

indicators	Baseline	Actual value for 2023	Target by 2023
Agricultural land areas (hectares) with greater climate resilience and resistance to drought/water stress, achieved with UN support	0	2500	4585
Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives, with UN's support, to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources	0	28371	31000
Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), supported by the UN	20	49	10
Extent to which UN-supported oversight, accountability, or protection mechanisms, especially on civic space, that conform to international human rights standards are in place	Partial	Partial	Partial
Existence of a legal framework giving effect to international human rights norms and standards in the world of work, including fundamental principles and rights at work, is developed with UN's support	No	Yes	Yes
Number of initiatives to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) by addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices, with UN support	0	5	2
Number of people that benefited from programmes to prevent and address child labour, trafficking, and forced labour strengthened by the UN	0	6	0
Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/implemented with UN's support	Moderate	Moderate (support in usage of administration data, SISS questionnaire is developed)	Moderate (support in usage of administration data, SISS questionnaire is developed)
Existence of a National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) financing strategy in the country developed with UN's support	No	No	Yes (INFS will be approved)
Number of effective measures under UN support to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at: a) National level; b) Sub-national level; and c) Sectoral level	0	9	9
Number of women and young people engaged and participating in dialogue and decision-making and peacebuilding processes, with UN support	0	25918 young people and 8349 women	37,310 young people and 2500 women
Number of partnerships with women-led civil society organizations (CSOs) and other bodies and networks to advance women's leadership and participation and gender equality	0	14	22

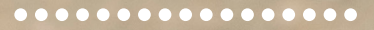
Source: UN-info

## ABBREVIATIONS:

<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence	<b>HPV</b>	Human Papilloma Virus	<b>NEET</b>	Not engaged in education, employment, or training
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	<b>HRD</b>	Human Rights Defender	<b>NEMA</b>	National Emergency Management Agency's
<b>AMR</b>	Antimicrobial resistance	<b>HSR</b>	Health sector response	<b>NES</b>	National Export Strategy
<b>APPC</b>	Asian Pacific Population Conference	<b>IAT</b>	Interagency Assessment Team	<b>NHRCM</b>	National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia
<b>AWP</b>	Action work plan	<b>ICYF</b>	Infant and young child feeding	<b>NTA</b>	National transfer account
<b>BOS</b>	Business operations strategy	<b>ILM</b>	Integrated land management	<b>OMT</b>	Operation Management Team
<b>CCA</b>	Country Common Analysis	<b>ILO</b>	International labour Organization	<b>OSSCs</b>	One-stop service centres
<b>CCPP</b>	Country Common Premises Plan	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization of Migration	<b>PHC</b>	Primary health care
<b>CHIP</b>	Cooking, heating and insulation product	<b>ITC</b>	Information, technology and communication	<b>RBM</b>	Results-based management
<b>CPL</b>	Child Protection Law	<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>CRI</b>	Climate risk index	<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunications Union	<b>SOPs</b>	Standard operating procedures
<b>CRM</b>	Comprehensive risk management	<b>JSC</b>	Joint Steering Committee	<b>TES</b>	Transforming Education Summit
<b>CRS</b>	Climate resilience scorecard	<b>JWP</b>	Joint work plan	<b>ToC</b>	Theory of change
<b>CSAC</b>	Civil Society Advisory Committee	<b>LCDV</b>	Law on Combating Domestic Violence	<b>TORs</b>	Terms of References
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil society organizations	<b>LNOB</b>	Leaving no one behind	<b>TVET</b>	Technical and vocational education and training
<b>DCO</b>	Development Coordination Office	<b>LTAs</b>	Long-term agreements	<b>UNSDCF</b>	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>DPG</b>	Development Partners Group	<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification
<b>ECD</b>	Early childhood development	<b>MASM</b>	Mongolian Agency for Standard and Metrology	<b>UNCG</b>	UN Communications Group
<b>ECE</b>	Early childhood education	<b>MDDC</b>	Ministry of Digital Development and Communications	<b>UNCT</b>	UN Country Team
<b>FAO</b>	Food and agriculture organization	<b>MED</b>	Ministry of Economy and Development	<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>GAP</b>	Good Agricultural Practice	<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence	<b>MLSP</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>GDD</b>	Global Digital Dialogue	<b>MNCCI</b>	Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environmental Programme
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>MOFALI</b>	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>GEWE</b>	Gender equality and women empowerment	<b>MTA</b>	Mongolian Tax Administration	<b>UNGC</b>	UN Global Compact
<b>GI</b>	Geographical indications	<b>NADP</b>	National annual development plan	<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team	<b>NAP</b>	National adaptation plan	<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>HCWs</b>	Health care workers	<b>NAP</b>	National action plan	<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index	<b>NBFIs</b>	Non-banking financial institutions	<b>WASH</b>	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus	<b>NCPH</b>	National Centre for Public Health	<b>WEDF</b>	World Export Development Forum
<b>HLPF</b>	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
				<b>YDCs</b>	Youth development centres



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**UNITED NATIONS IN MONGOLIA**

UN House, United Nations  
street-14, Sukhbaatar district,  
Ulaanbaatar 14201, Mongolia

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