UNITED NATIONS
MONGOLIA

UN Mongolia
ANNUAL RESULT REPORT
2024

Contents

Foreword

The year 2024 marked a pivotal chapter in the United Nations' partnership with Mongolia. Working closely with the Government of Mongolia, civil society, and international partners, we advanced meaningful progress toward sustainable development, deepened resilience across communities, and upheld our shared commitment to leaving no one behind.

Mongolia played an active role in shaping the Pact for the Future, engaging in inclusive consultations that contributed to setting global development priorities. In August, the UN proudly co-hosted the World Women Forum alongside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), reaffirming our collective dedication to gender equality and inclusive policy-making. The presence of UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed lent strong momentum to the national and global discourse on women empowerment. On UN Day, Prime Minister Oyun-Erdene Luvsannamsrai's visit to the UN House stood as a powerful symbol of the enduring partnership between Mongolia and the United Nations in driving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) forward.

Yet, 2024 also brought significant challenges. The severe dzud of 2023–2024 deeply affected thousands of herder families, testing Mongolia's ability to respond to compounding climate shocks. In coordination with the State Emergency Commission and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) responded swiftly delivering life-saving assistance to over 66,685 herders. Emergency cash support reached 2,000 vulnerable households, while vaccination campaigns protected 3.3 million livestock. At the same time, targeted nutritional aid supported 10,000 pregnant women, children, and lactating mothers. These efforts not only saved lives, they reinforced our longer-term commitment to building adaptive capacity and strengthening climate resilience within herder communities.

None of this progress would have been possible without strong collaboration and a shared vision for Mongolia's future. As we look ahead, the United Nations remains committed to supporting Mongolia in its pursuit of a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable society. We extend our deepest appreciation to the Government of Mongolia, our partners, and the communities we serve. Together, we will continue to advance the 2030 Agenda and Mongolia's Vision 2050.

Jaap van Hierden
UN Resident Coordinator

UN Country Team

Jaap van Hierden

UN Mongolia
UN Resident Coordinator in Mongolia

Vinod Ahuja

FAO
Representative

Jing Pacturan

IFAD
Country Director for Pakistan, Iran, and Mongolia

Changhee Lee

ILO
Director of Country Office for China and Mongolia

Daniel Kweku Sam

IOM
Chief of Mission a.i

Sylvie Cochin

ITC
Senior Trade Promotion Officer, Office for Asia and the Pacific

Atsuko Okuda

ITU
Regional Director, Regional Office for Asia and Pacific

Rory Mungoven

OHCHR
Chief of the Asia and Pacific Region

Mr Eamonn Murphy

UNAIDS
Regional Director, Regional Support Team for Asia and the Pacific

Jean-Philippe Rodde

UNCTAD
Technical Cooperation Officer

Matilda Dimovska

UNDP
Resident Representative

Marco Toscano-Rivalta

UNDRR
Chief of Regional Office for Asia Pacific

Yujeong Kim

UNEP
Senior Programme Management Officer

Ganbold Baasanjav

UNESCAP
Head of East and North-East Asia Office

Shahbaz Khan

UNESCO
Director and Representative to UNESCO Regional Office for East Asia

Khalid Sharifi

UNFPA
Head of Office

Kazuko ISHIGAKI

UN-HABITAT
Regional Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Evariste Kouassi-Komlan

UNICEF
Representative

Stephen B. Kargbo

UNIDO
Representative and Head of Regional Office in Beijing for China, the DPRK and Mongolia

Benedikt Hofmann

UNODC
Regional Representative ad interim for Southeast Asia and the Pacific

Samina Kadwani

UNOPS
Multi-Country Office Director

Christian Hainzl

UNV
Manager, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Christine Arab

UNWOMEN
Regional Director, Asia and the Pacific

Socorro Escalante

WHO
Representative

Sheriff Messiha

UNDSS
Regional Security Advisor

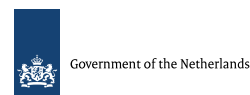**Hai Kyung Jun**

UNHCR
Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific

Key Development Partners of the UN Development System

Multilateral Financing Partners

ADAPTATION FUND

ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

global environment facility
gef
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

WORLD BANK GROUP

Bilateral Financing Partners

Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

fedasil
FEDERAL AGENCY FOR THE RECEPTION OF ASYLUM SEEKERS

Government of Canada

中国援助
CHINA AID
FOR SHARED FUTURE

European Union

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

Die Bundesregierung

From the People of Japan

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs

대한민국정부
The Government of the Republic of Korea

KOICA

Government of the Netherlands

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Private Sector

RioTinto

UNITEL

Chapter 1: Key Development in the Country

Camel and herder girls
©IOM Mongolia/2024/ Tamir.S

Mongolia's economy performed well in 2024, continuing the growth momentum built in 2023. The country achieved 4.9% economic growth in 2024, primarily driven by exports from extractive industries (93%), with 91.4% of these exports destined for a single market. Economic diversification remains an urgent development priority.

The labour participation rate in Mongolia remains low at 62.2%, with 71.4% for men and 53.7% for women. Informal employment accounts for approximately 46% of the employed population. Skills mismatches and low labour productivity continue to challenge the Mongolian labour market, often leading to high worker turnover and low wages.

Workers at the textile factory
©UNRCO Mongolia

The energy system in Mongolia heavily relies on coal, leveraging its abundant natural resources. However, this dependence has significant environmental consequences, leaving the country vulnerable to climate shocks. In November 2024, the government increased electricity and heating tariffs. The transition to renewable energy presents an opportunity for Mongolia to move towards a greener and more diversified economy. Approximately 4.78% of households are estimated to be moderately or severely food insecure. At the same time, Mongolia remains highly dependent on food imports, particularly for poultry, including chicken.

Mongolia has witnessed a rise in cybercrimes, drug-related crimes and violations, and corruption cases in recent years. Mongolia ranked 114th among 180 countries in the 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index. Mongolia's Human Development Index (HDI) scored 0.741 in 2022, ranking 96th out of 193 countries. In the 2024 e-Government Development Index (EGDI), Mongolia ranked 46th out of 193 countries, which is a significant upward movement from 74th in 2022. Mongolia has been implementing significant reforms across all sub-sectors of education, including an amendment to the General Law on Education to integrate English as a mandatory foreign language from 3rd grade, which came into force in July 2024. Mongolia ranked 143rd in the 2024 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) with a score of 37.2, underperforming in air quality, waste management, agriculture, and climate change mitigation. A World Bank (WB)

report highlights that an additional investment of over $10 billion will be required in the next 25 years to achieve Mongolia's climate and development goals.

Frequent occurrences of dzuds, intensified by climate change, have a cascading negative impact on human livelihoods and ecosystem health in Mongolia. Dzuds lead to massive livestock perishment, placing significant economic strain on herders and potentially forcing them to migrate to urban areas. The impact is not limited to domestic livestock, as dzuds also pose a threat to wildlife species, disrupting the delicate ecological balance. Additionally, the decomposition of thousands of animal carcasses during dzuds increases the risk of soil and water pollution. During the winter of 2023/2024, the country experienced a severe dzud, which had a profound impact on herders reliant on livestock as their primary source of income. The socio-economic consequences of this dzud were severe, including the loss of 8.1 million livestock, a 27% decline in the agricultural sector's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and a 12−20% decrease in net income per household member per month. Given the increasing frequency and severity of dzuds, Mongolia must urgently implement sustainable land management practices and enhance disaster preparedness to mitigate the impact of future dzuds.

Around 90 percent of Mongolia's territory is at high or moderate dzud risk, with temperatures plummeting below -40°C and icy conditions hindering livestock access to pastures. ©A. Sergelen / IOM Mongolia

The 2024 Parliamentary election resulted in the success of multiple parties, reflecting citizens' desire for more diverse representation. The newly elected Parliament is the most diverse in Mongolia's history, with 60% of its members being first-time representatives. Additionally, the representation of Kazakh nationals has increased to five. The election also saw higher participation from the Mongolian diaspora. In July 2024, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the Mongolian People's Party (MPP), the Democratic Party (DP), and the Hun Party to establish a coalition government. According to the Coalition Agreement signed by the three parties, the Government Action Program 2024–2028 was developed, outlining four primary policy domains: regional development policy, human development policy, economic policy, and human rights-based governance policy, with 619 specific actions set for implementation. To address rural-urban development disparities, Mongolia declared 2024 as the Year to Support Regional Development. As part of the New Revival Policy for Urban and Rural Development, the New Cooperative-Prosperous Herdsmen initiative was introduced to mitigate climate-related livestock disasters and support sustainable livestock production and herders' cooperatives. Looking ahead, the Government of Mongolia has designated 2025 as the Year of Infrastructure Development for Ulaanbaatar City.

Female Members of the Parliament of Mongolia, 2024 ©UNDP Mongolia

Gender gaps in Mongolia negatively impact men as well; on average, men live 9.4 years less than women. In rural areas, men and boys experience reverse gender gaps in education, as more women complete tertiary education than men. Meanwhile, women and girls in rural areas face difficulties in accessing maternal healthcare, family planning, and safe abortion services. Mongolian youth face various challenges, including the digital divide, mental health issues, employment and skills gaps, political and civic participation barriers, and regional disparities. The year 2025 was designated as the Year of Youth Development. Mongolia has guaranteed the right to vote and be elected for persons with disabilities (PWDs). Additionally, the Law on Political Parties, which

came into effect in January 2024, includes provisions for financial support to political parties that nominate women and PWDs for national elections. In 2024, for the first time, two individuals with disabilities were elected to Parliament through party lists. To enhance inclusivity in public service, the Law on Civil Service was amended in 2023 to reduce formal requirements for state administrative employees with disabilities. However, PWDs remain one of the most marginalized social groups in Mongolia, facing challenges such as limited employment opportunities, restricted social interactions, and barriers to independent living. Furthermore, an estimated 210,000 Mongolian citizens reside abroad, and the Mongolian diaspora faces a range of socioeconomic challenges, stemming from their migrant status, cultural differences, and difficulties integrating into host societies.

Key Indicators

GDP growth [1]
2024

4.9%

Inflation rate [2]
December 2024

9

Population [3]
2024

3.546 million

Births per 1,000 population
2024

17

Poverty rate [4]
2022

27.1%

Gender inequality index [5]
2022

0.297
72 out of 193 countries

HDI [6]
2022

0.741
96 out of 193 countries

EGDI [7]
2024

0.8457
46 out of 193 countries

Rule of law index [8]
2024

0.53
66 out of 142 countries

Corruption perception index [9]
2024

33
114 out of 180 countries

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person [10]
2024

0.8%

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) [11]
2024

22.5

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) [12]
2024

15

Unemployment rate [13]
4th quarter 2024

5.3%

World Press Freedom Index [14]

109
out of 180 territories

1. www.1212.mn/en/dissemination/92900540
2. www.1212.mn/en/dissemination/92900544
3. www.1212.mn/en/dissemination/93289600
4. 1212.mn/en/statistic/statcate/573066/table-view/DT_NSO_1900_007V12
5. hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII
6. hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/MNG
7. publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/113-Mongolia
8. worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2024/Mongolia/
9. www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2024/index/mng
10. www.1212.mn/en/dissemination/93498258
11. hdc.gov.mn/media/uploads/2025_01/b9acf523cbd34cbfa6b6f54ec18fa7a6.pdf
12. www.1212.mn/en/dissemination/93626138
13. www.1212.mn/en/dissemination/97783262
14. rsf.org/en/2024-world-press-freedom-index-journalism-under-political-pressure

Chapter 2: UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities

©UNDP Mongolia

2.1 Overview of UNSDCF Results

The year 2024 marked the second year of implementing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, during which the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Mongolia continued its efforts to support the country's national development priorities and the acceleration of the SDGs.

In 2024, the UN Mongolia made significant strides in advancing human development, economic growth, climate action, and governance reforms to support Mongolia's SDGs.

Key Achievements in 2024

Empowering people

More than 500,000 vulnerable individuals benefited from improved healthcare, education, and social protection services. Maternal mortality decreased by 3.9%, and 200,000 people gained access to safe drinking water.

Spurring the economy

Strengthened digitalization, green finance, and employment opportunities for youth and women. Mongolia's GDP reached 70.4 trillion MNT in 2023—a 30.8% increase from the previous year.

Mobilising climate action

Implemented sustainable landscape management across more than 33 million hectares, restored 49,000 hectares of degraded rangelands, introduced sustainable pasture management practices on 82,000 hectares, and restored 320,000 hectares of saxaul forest across seven aimags (provinces).

Strengthening institutions

Increased women's representation in Parliament to 25.4%, bolstered anti-corruption efforts, and advanced digital governance reforms for greater transparency and inclusion.

Further details on each outcome, including specific achievements and impact stories, are covered in the following chapters.

UN partners with the Government of Mongolia in its journey toward becoming a leading Digital Nation — advancing innovation, inclusion, and sustainable development. ©UNICEF Mongolia

Expenditure
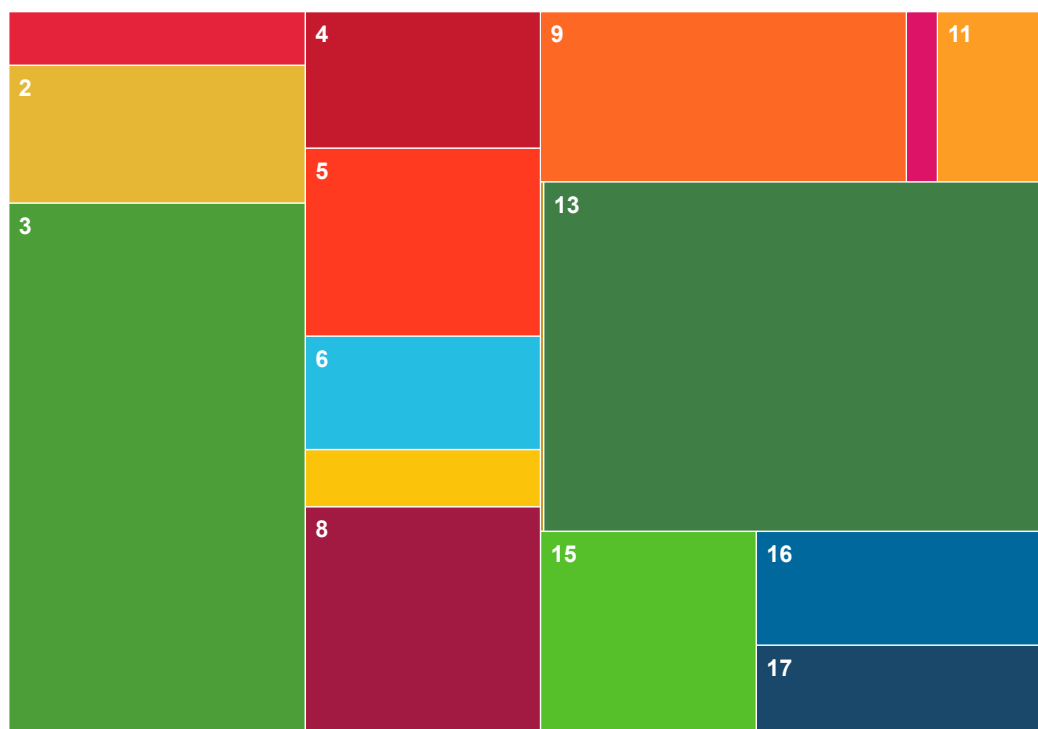
1. No Poverty
$971,683 | **2.1%** of total

2. Zero Hunger
$2,495,269 | **5.4%** of total

3. Good Health and Well-being
$9,682,828 | **21.0%** of total

4. Quality Education
$1,961,004 | **4.3%** of total

5. Gender Equality
$2,698,942 | **5.9%** of total

6. Clean Water and Sanitation
$1,629,562 | **3.5%** of total

7. Affordable and Clean Energy
$821,501 | **1.8%** of total

8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth
$3,318,252 | **7.2%** of total

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
$3,803,382 | **8.3%** of total

10. Reduced Inequalities
$322,486 | **0.7%** of total

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
$1,153,799 | **2.5%** of total

12. Responsible Consumption and Production
$67,180 | **0.1%** of total

13. Climate Action
$10,768,794 | **23.4%** of total

15. Life on Land
$2,721,146 | **5.9%** of total

16. Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions
$2,031,021 | **4.4%** of total

17. Partnerships for the Goals
$1,653,277 | **3.6%** of total

Photo credit:
©UNFPA Mongolia

Strategic Priority 1:
Human development and well-being

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Outcome 1: By 2027, people in urban and rural areas, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, 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.

In 2024, the UN Mongolia made significant strides in ensuring that all people, especially the most vulnerable, can reach their full potential and access essential services. Notable progress included a 3.9 percentage point reduction in the maternal mortality ratio and the expansion of social protection programmes, which benefited vulnerable households and child victims of violence. Additionally, the development of a new Public Health Service Law established a legal framework for long-term emergency preparedness.

Initiatives such as the Girls' Code program and the development of digital learning content improved educational outcomes, particularly benefiting girls and rural communities. Furthermore, nutrition programs supported 344,100 people, focusing on preventing and treating malnutrition while promoting healthier diets. The UN also played a key role in strengthening national capacities in various areas of healthcare, including maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response, midwifery services, and emergency preparedness for sexual and reproductive health.

However, food insecurity continues to be a concern, particularly in vulnerable communities. The dzud emergency highlighted the importance of building greater resilience and preparedness for crises. While Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination efforts have achieved a 25% coverage rate , a significant portion of eligible girls and boys remain unprotected, emphasizing the need for continued efforts to increase vaccine uptake. The UN remains committed to collaborating with the government and partners to address these challenges, enhance progress, and ensure that no one is left behind.

Young herder family ©FAO Mongolia

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.

Improved healthcare for rural people:

74
Primary Healtcare Facilities were supported

165
doctors trained

The UN significantly advanced Mongolia's healthcare system, emphasizing resilience, inclusivity, and equity. Key achievements included equipping 74 Primary HealthCare (PHC) facilities with mobile health kits and training 165 family, soum, and bagh doctors to strengthen outreach in remote areas , especially during severe dzud conditions.

The UN supported the development and approval of Mongolia's new Public Health Service Law, a landmark framework enhancing emergency preparedness, mandating increased public health financing, establishing a national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), and reinforcing the overall public health system. Additionally, the UN enhanced influenza forecasting via the Influenza Collaboratory and assisted Mongolia in formulating a National Action Plan for Health Security to improve emergency preparedness after the Joint External Evaluation.

Leveraging its convening role, the UN facilitated cross-sector discussions and a landscape analysis, which contributed to the development of a draft Digital Health Strategy. In 2024, in partnership with the Ministries of Health and Digital Development, and under the Prime Minister's Office leadership, the UN supported the launch of eMongolia 4.0, including the eKid app and seven digital health applications like the digital Maternal and Child Health Book and Antenatal Care (ANC) Card. UN also facilitated the integration of new screening and health promotion services at PHC and school levels, such as pulse-oximetry and HPV vaccination, backed by enabling legal, policy, and budgetary frameworks.

Focusing on adolescent and maternal health, the UN facilitated the integration of youth-friendly services into PHC, HPV vaccination advocacy, and school health assessments. Policies and

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed to improve access to contraceptives, maternal and newborn care, and Gender-based Violence (GBV) response, alongside incorporating GBV content into medical curricula.

To strengthen essential services, the UN enhanced maternal and perinatal death surveillance in seven maternity facilities, trained 164 midwives, and supported a national Training of Trainers program on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in emergencies.

In collaboration with Luxembourg, the UN introduced open-heart surgery for congenital cardiac conditions at the National Centre of Maternal and Child Health, enabling local specialists to perform procedures independently, benefitting 26 children in 2024. Additionally, 460 providers were trained for Mongolia's HPV vaccination campaign, achieving 25% coverage among eligible youth.

A comprehensive gender review of immunization services led to the development of gender curricula and provider training. To enhance facility resilience, 10 remote primary health facilities were equipped with solar panels, and 5 national hospitals received on-site oxygen plants, improving life-saving service delivery.

Further contributions included supporting studies on maternal deaths, obstetric care, cesarean trends, and emergency SRH services. Recognising Mongolia's aging population, the UN provided technical assistance on developing the elderly care guidelines, a Healthy Aging Action Plan (2025-2028), and revisions to the Law on Older People, ensuring equitable health outcomes for all.

HPV vaccination achieved 25% coverage among eligible youth.
©WHO Mongolia

Output 1.2:

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

Bridging the Digital Divide

30
Girls learned coding skills

25
Interactive math modules

70,000
users

312,000
engagements

1300
teachers gained digital skills

54,000
people empowered with essential skills for a brighter future

To bridge the digital divide, the UN supported the Girls' Code program, equipping 30 disadvantaged girls with digital skills. Additionally, 25 interactive math modules for grades 1-2 were developed and published on Medle.mn, attracting 70,000 users and generating over 312,000 engagements. The content, enriched with animations and game elements, was optimized for rural schools. Over 1,300 teachers nationwide received training on integrating these digital tools, enhancing digital learning environments. The UN assisted in revising the national pre-primary and primary curriculum, embedding gender perspectives and addressing climate change and digital transformation challenges.

To support evidence-based policymaking, the UN contributed to research on emergency preparedness in education and delivered journalist training on gender, cyberbullying, and dzud-related emergencies. It also supported the drafting of Mongolia's Media Information Literacy Policy, reinforcing informed decision-making aligned with the Digital Nation strategy.

Expanding access to lifelong learning remained central. Over 54,000 people benefited from skills-building initiatives, including sexuality education, after-school Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) and WASH programs, and data training for professionals to better track out-of-school children.

Student well-being was enhanced through the establishment of a school health monitoring system, an assessment of school health services, and the Safe School Initiative implemented in 33 secondary schools. Furthermore, the UN facilitated the launch of the Global Education Monitoring Report 2023, strengthening dialogue around equitable education technology, including access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and digital literacy.

Girls' Code Program empowers future female software engineers
©UNICEF Mongolia

Output 1.3:

Social and child protection policies and system (social insurance, social assistance and labour market interventions) improves in equity, coverage, shock-resilience and sustainability to protect vulnerable population groups.

Improved healthcare for rural people:

1.33
million children now benefit from child money programme

Cash transfers for dzud relief:

660,000
MNT for
6500
households

In 2024, the UN made tangible progress in strengthening Mongolia's social and child protection systems, with a focus on equity, coverage, and sustainability to better safeguard vulnerable groups. A key milestone was the expansion of the child money allowance, now reaching 1.33 million children, following UN-led advocacy. The program's budget increased to MNT 1,580.2 million in 2025, ensuring broader support for families in need.

Social insurance reform advanced through the implementation of the Social Insurance Package Law, developed with UN technical guidance. The law introduced a multi-tier pension system covering herders and informal workers, indexed benefits to inflation, equalized retirement age, and eliminated past-due contributions—ensuring fairer, more sustainable coverage.

In response to the dzud emergency, the UN-coordinated emergency cash transfers to 6,500 vulnerable herder households, delivering MNT 660,000 per household to stabilize livelihoods.
Child protection systems were reinforced through early detection mechanisms, capacity-building for service providers, and improvements to shelter infrastructure. In 2024, 9,900 child victims received social services, while an UN-backed pilot in Arkhangai province identified 284 at-risk children, demonstrating the value of community-led interventions.

Further, the UN contributed to legal reforms by providing a comprehensive analysis of gender inequality and delivering training on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), enhancing the government's capacity to promote inclusion for persons with disabilities.

Humanitarian Country team, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, coordinated their efforts to provide vital support to dzud-affected herders. ©D.Davaanyam /IOM Mongolia

Output 1.4:

The capacities are in place to deliver universal, affordable and quality WASH services that is climate-resilient and gender-responsive.

Improved WASH facilities at schools

9 schools

43 facilities

200,000 people

Throughout 2024, the UN actively contributed to advancing Mongolia's delivery of universal, climate-resilient, and gender-responsive WASH services, focusing on policy development, infrastructure enhancement, and skills training. UN agencies provided technical support for national WASH policies, leading to an MNT 100 billion (USD 29.5 million) corporate social responsibility investment from Erdenet Mining Corporation. In 2024, this funded the construction of indoor toilets and handwashing rooms in 241 rural schools, dormitories, and kindergartens, with MNT 43.4 billion (USD 12.8 million) specifically allocated for that year.

To expand safe WASH access, the UN introduced safety plans and WASH facility improvement tools in healthcare settings, benefiting 200,000 people, 43 facilities, a nd 9 schools across three provinces. Emergency response capacity was strengthened by providing essential equipment—water pumps, mobile toilets, and treatment systems—to the National Emergency Management Agency. Mongolia's participation in the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) survey, supported by the UN, generated vital data to inform WASH policies. Workforce development included training for hygiene inspectors, resulting in an updated inspection framework. Public awareness was elevated through the "Water and Toilet for Peace" campaign, reaching over 200,000 people and highlighting community involvement in achieving universal WASH access.

New WASH facility in Bayankhongor province school ©UNICEF Mongolia/2024

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

16,000+
Life-saving nutrition during the dzud emergency

2
Processing plants were established for offal-based meat products

A key policy achievement was the development of Mongolia's Sugar Tax, set for 2027, to reduce excessive sugar consumption and diet-related diseases. Additionally, a 62% increase in the school meal budget was secured through an UN-supported costing analysis, improving nutrition for schoolchildren.

To strengthen evidence-based action, the UN assisted the fourth National Nutrition Survey with the Ministry of Health, providing critical insights into malnutrition, obesity, and micronutrient gaps. Youth engagement initiatives, including "Fix My Food" and "Healthy Child Has 1,000 Wishes", empowered young people to advocate for healthier diets.

During the dzud emergency, over 16,000 children and pregnant/breastfeeding women received life-saving nutrition support. Long-term interventions scaled up Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling and acute malnutrition management, training 650 health workers nationwide. The "Ten Steps for Successful Breastfeeding" benefited 70% of newborns, with micronutrient supplementation reaching over 41,000 mothers. To promote dietary diversity, the UN translated the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Dietary Diversification Handbook, supported research on offal nutrition, and organized a national cooking competition producing 100+ new recipes.

The UN continues to play a key role in strengthening Mongolia's food systems by promoting dietary diversification, supporting the implementation of school meal programs, and advocating for evidence-based policy improvements aimed at enhancing nutrition, with a particular focus on children. As part of an initiative to improve Mongolian dietary habits through the promotion of local foods and maximize the use of nutrient-rich by-products like offal while reducing food waste, research and development efforts for offal-based food products were supported . As a result of this technical and strategic assistance, two processing plants for offal-based meat products were established, and new food products were developed.

Investment in school meal programs is the investment that will bring the best results for the future. ©FAO Mongolia

Bringing Healthcare Closer to Mongolian Families through Digital Tools

Mrs. Munkhsuren Ganbaatar, a mother of four and nomadic herder, lives hours away from Mongolia's capital in a remote ger on the steppe. Like many rural families, accessing healthcare—especially during harsh winters—has long been a challenge. "We travel by motorbike, which is not safe in the cold," she says.

The lack of roads, electricity, and telecommunications in Mongolia's remote regions makes it hard to establish and maintain health facilities, and it's difficult to attract trained doctors and nurses far outside the capital. This also compels many families like hers relocate to urban centres.

For Munkhsuren, getting consistent access and information about healthcare hasn't always been straightforward, especially during the winter time.

"Health is the most important thing," she says. "You can only live a full life if you are healthy." That's why digital solutions bring hope. Mongolia's ambitious goal to advance digitalization brings health services closer to the rural communties.

Launched in 2020, the eMongolia app has become a lifeline for families like Munkhsuren's. It allows users to book appointments, consult doctors, access medical records, and receive health updates—all online. One standout feature is the digitized Maternal and Child Health Book, a modern replacement for the traditional pink paper booklet used to track children's health.

"This is a reliable solution," says Tuvshintamir Munkhbayar, head of the Erdene Sum Health Center. "It saves time and reduces the burden on families."

Munkhsuren now receives timely reminders on her phone for her youngest daughter's immunizations. "We don't have to worry about where to go or what to do. The information comes directly to us."

For her, these tools are not just convenient—they're a bridge to a healthier, more secure future. "As long as people are healthy, all their dreams can come true."

Output 1.6: **Institutions and capacities are strengthened to enable the 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.**

Stronger services for GBV victims in 2024

4834 clients

3073 children

In 2024, the UN played a pivotal role in advancing Mongolia's response to GBV, translating policy into tangible action to address immediate needs and systemic gaps. A key achievement was supporting the development of a mid-term national action plan on domestic violence, alongside assessments to improve GBV services' accessibility for PWDs and LGBTQI+ communities.

Recognising emerging challenges, the UN convened a high-level dialogue on Technology-Facilitated GBV (TFGBV), resulting in the endorsement of the Mongolia Call to Action, outlining concrete measures against digital GBV. To reinforce health sector readiness, GBV concepts were integrated into the medical university's pre-service curriculum.

The UN led capacity-building efforts to train social workers, police, faculty, journalists, and One-Stop Service Center (OSSC)/shelter staff. Continued UN support also improved facilities and essential supplies at OSSCs, which assisted 4,834 clients, including 3,073 children, in 2024.

During the dzud emergency, the UN established safe spaces for women and girls in eight provinces, trained 229 frontline workers, and distributed 8,724 dignity kits to women and girls affected by the Dzud.

Local Emergency Management Officer delivers dignity kits as humanitarian aid to women and girls during the dzud emergency ©UNRCO Mongolia.

Strategic Priority 2:
Green, inclusive and sustainable growth

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

5 GENDER EQUALITY

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15 LIFE ON LAND

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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 growth elevated the country to upper-middle-income status in 2024, marking a significant milestone. GDP reached 70.4 trillion MNT in 2023—a 30.8% increase from the previous year. However, economic expansion slowed to 4.9% in 2024 due to reduced global demand for coal and a decline in mining output, which impacted the manufacturing sector.

However, the sustainability of these achievements remains fragile. The UN continued its efforts to promote inclusive and resilient employment opportunities, particularly for marginalized groups, while stimulating growth beyond the mining sector. Employment services were enhanced to ensure the effective implementation of legal provisions supporting job creation, alongside market-aligned learning systems. Youth engagement, digital technologies, and private sector collaboration were leveraged to improve profiling and job matching, with targeted strategies benefiting migrants and other vulnerable groups.

As part of its Green Transition efforts, the UN provides policy advice, modeling solutions, and climate finance systems, while enhancing e-commerce platforms to improve transparency, accelerate sales, and reduce product losses, ultimately boosting sector-wide efficiency and profitability.

Diversified Cooking, Heating, and Insulation Products (CHIP) financing strategies benefited both households and CHIP producers, contributing to the empowerment of small and medium-sized enterprises and expanding their social impact.

UN Mongolia supports Mongolia's sustainable cashmere platform
©UNDP Mongolia

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

Empowering
1100
youth with digital skills

Building on previous legislative advancements, the UN continued its support to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection (MFLSP) in implementing the Employment Promotion Law. This included the adoption of results-based budgeting in the labor and employment sector and the revision of national employment programs funded by the Employment Promotion Fund (EPF), leading to enhanced skills and improved livelihoods for women and youth.

The UN also assisted the development and implementation of a job profiling tool within public employment services at both national and sub-national levels, helping job seekers match their skills, interests, and personal preferences to available job opportunities.

Building on the successful partnership between the UN, the Government of Mongolia, and UNITEL, UNITEL HUB programs at Youth Development Centers (YDCs) empowered 1,100 adolescents and young people with critical digital skills in coding, robotics, and electronics, equipping them for future opportunities.

In collaboration with MNCCI, the UN supported women entrepreneurs with capacity building, market access, networking, and knowledge sharing. Furthermore, the UN promoted green entrepreneurship among youth through targeted policy and institutional capacity-building initiatives. Specific interventions included strengthening protections for internal migrants by supporting the establishment of a National Commission for urban and rural recovery, land management, and urban planning.

The Energy Shift Leaders program in Mongolia serves as an innovative pilot project for youth empowerment in the just transition to renewable energy. This initiative provides young people with mentorship from university experts, equipping them with practical knowledge of renewable energy solutions that can be applied within school environments. By fostering a deeper understanding of energy issues, the program transforms theoretical learning into practical, real-world applications.

A youth assembling a robot at the Unitel Hub, Dalanzadgad, Umnugobi province, 2024. ©UNFPA

Output 2.2: The policies, strategies and institutions are in place to promote greater diversification and transition of economy towards resource efficient and low carbon development, digital transformation, and make it more competitive, technologically innovative, and productive while also transforming the small enterprises towards greener employment, integrating with global value chains, increasing formal participation, resource-efficiency and resilience.

2,300+
households adopted efficient heating, cooking practices and insulation, shifting from coal

Mongolia accelerated climate resilience and low-carbon development with UN support. The National Climate Committee approved the National Adaptation Plan, setting financing strategies and a monitoring framework to track progress. Nomadic herders boosted their adaptive capacities through specialized training at Harvard Kennedy School, Tufts University, and climate mapping workshops. The National Human Development Paper on just energy transition guided energy reforms and the formulation of Mongolia's NetZero strategy, while a UN-led pilot introduced renewable heating solutions to 69 vulnerable households, notably benefitting women-led families.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change endorsed the International Declaration on Children, Youth, and Climate Action, ensuring young people's rights to a sustainable environment. Over 2,300 households shifted away from coal through the adoption of CHIP, supported by nearly $1 million in subsidies and green loans from nine financial institutions. 6,384 children and adolescents, 153 teachers and parents received training on air pollution and 35 school and health facility managers on solar energy.

In collaboration with the UN, the Mongolian Employers' Federation (MONEF) adapted the "Formalize Your Business" training program, a key capacity-building initiative. Together with the government, the UN supported the development of digital solutions to facilitate the transition to formality and the creation of employment contract templates for workers in informal and non-standard forms of employment. Additionally, in partnership with the UN, the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI) conducted a "Red Tape" survey to assess the cost of doing business, providing valuable data to inform policy improvements.

The UN supported the Parliament of Mongolia in amending key laws related to food security, animal health, and crop farming to strengthen the legal framework for low-carbon development. This includes the new Law on Livestock and Animal Veterinary Drugs and Feed Additives, approved on June 5, 2024. On the same day, amendments were made to the Law on Livestock and Animal Health, and the Law on Plant Health and Plant Protection was revised.

UN's pilot initiative to bring solar energy-based heating solutions for 'ger' districts in Ulaanbaatar. ©UNDP Mongolia

Output 2.3: **Government has the capacity to create transparent and predictable investment climate, innovative financing for the 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.**

Sustainable Land Management

226,000
ha of abandoned land rehabilitated

arable land expanded by
200,000
ha

In 2024, the UN advanced sustainability-focused finance in Mongolia. Results-Based Budgeting (RBB) was gradually institutionalized at both national and local levels, with Guidelines for General Budget put in place. The first-ever performance-based report about the 2023 budget was produced for three key ministries: the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry, and the Ministry of Education. Additionally, the Ministry of Finance formalized the operationalization plan of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), with a focus on climate finance. As part of this effort, Sovereign sustainability-linked bond frameworks were introduced and green loan guidelines for the livestock sector were submitted for national adoption.

UN advocacy informed climate finance policies, including Article 6 carbon market recommendations. Through the Climate Invest Project, green investment pipelines and private capital mobilization strategies were validated. Under the Greening the Bank of Mongolia initiative, climate-related financial risk assessments were completed, informing monetary policy and the Bank's new green vision.

The UN contributed to sustainable land management by supporting the development and approval of the General Land Management Plan for Selenge aimag and Soum Territorial Development Plans for 17 soums in Selenge and Binder soum in Khentii. These efforts aim to improve land use efficiency, enhance productivity, and maintain ecological balance.

The UN's national-level assessment of agricultural land led to comprehensive cropland mapping, identifying 226,000 hectares of abandoned croplands suitable for conversion. The results were handed over to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI), contributing to the national goal of expanding arable land by 200,000 hectares under the "Food Supply and Security" program.

In Khentii aimag, the UN supported meat value chain development through capacity-building initiatives, leading to a 6% reduction in livestock numbers in project target soums, improved herder income, and decreased pasture pressure.

A social enterprise model was implemented in Tunkhel, Selenge aimag to maximize the benefits of a mercury-free processing plant, establishing a Savings and Credit Cooperative to support financial sustainability within the mining community. Advocacy efforts engaged key financial institutions, culminating in the Precious Metals and Jewelry Forum, which convened 108 participants. The Mercury-free processing systems in Mandal and Tunkhel prevented 0.89 tons of mercury contamination. Training and experience-sharing sessions supported 236 miners (including 80 women) in formalization and compliance with Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASM) regulations. ASM Forums in Selenge, Khovd, and Gobi Altai reached 146 participants (59 women), while online training for gold traders and policy development in Mandal Soum further strengthened regulatory frameworks. Gender mainstreaming efforts included women-only technology training, gender-sensitive materials, and a study on miners' access to social services from a gender and human rights perspective.

UN facilitated the scale-up of the CHIP initiative by leveraging multiple funding sources, including state green loans, local government budgets, and concessional financing from banks and financial institutions. In 2024, the Mongolian government approved USD 1,170,300 (MNT 4 billion) for subsidized green loans at a 6% annual interest rate through three commercial banks, making CHIP-eligible households beneficiaries of this support. Additionally, six Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) provided affordable green loans at rates lower than commercial interest (18–19.2%) through dedicated CHIP Revolving Funds, leveraging matching funds. To date, 38 households have accessed concessional green loans from banks and NBFIs, supporting the transition to climate-resilient housing solutions.

Combating traditional challenges with technology

Bilgudei is a social entrepreneur who has developed a digital solution called "Otorchin" to help Mongolian nomadic herders adapt to the changing climate and harsh living conditions in Mongolia. The primary function of the app is to help herders identify the most suitable grazing locations for their livestock on a map, which is calculated using satellite images.

In addition to reducing their risk of climate disasters, we have built features such as tracking livestock locations via GPS trackers, receiving weather information, sending an SOS in case of emergency, and accessing government services and aid. He is a descendant of a nomadic family in Mongolia, and the idea for this solution originated from his personal experience of displacement due to climate change.

During the "dzud" of 2009, an extreme winter condition, they lost all their livestock and had to relocate to the city. With his solution, he strives to help one of the most climate-vulnerable communities in Mongolia and preserve its precious culture.

As a recognition of their ordeal, he is proud to say that his project has recently been selected as one of the six finalists for the World Bank pitch competition from a pool of over 1,000 applicants from various countries.

Bilgudei showcases his application to the IOM Mongolia team.
©IOM Mongolia

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

Efforts to enhance risk management and climate adaptation have advanced through institutional capacity building in livestock and pasture management, emergency response, and mitigation planning. Evidence-based strategies have strengthened climate risk modeling, supporting both short- and long-term resilience planning for vulnerable communities.

With UN support, Mongolia aligned its National Biodiversity Strategy with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The economic valuation of natural capital was conducted for 18 ecosystem services identified by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and the findings have been integrated into the revision of the Law on Natural Resources Use Fee, which governs conservation financing from sub-national (Aimag and Soum) budgets.

The early warning and disease surveillance system has been reinforced, along with improved laboratory capacity and workforce development at national and sub-national levels. Additionally, agriculture value chains have become more

resilient, promoting sustainable practices and strengthening food security. The government has also adopted the WHO framework for Climate-Resilient and Environmentally Sustainable Healthcare Facilities (CRESHCF) and incorporated Comprehensive Risk Management (CRM) and Climate Resilience Scorecard (CRS) tools into disaster preparedness. The Climate Risk Index (CRI) tool and impact-based forecasting maps now inform response strategies, visualizing economic impacts from natural events.

In land and water management, Mongolia developed a sustainable livestock strategy and an Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) plan to safeguard landscape integrity in Eastern Mongolia. Climate-adaptive resource management practices were expanded with UN support, fostering better conservation efforts. Over 160 small and medium agricultural enterprises have increased resilience through community-based ecotourism models, targeted initiatives for female herders, and partnerships with the National Association of Mongolian Agriculture Cooperatives (NAMAC).

Protecting natural springs – a precious source of life in semi-desert areas. ©UNDP Mongolia

Under the Empowering Mongolia by Building Resilience Against Climate Emergencies initiative, 70 cultural heritage and disaster risk management stakeholders engaged in capacity-building workshops, highlighting the role of intangible cultural heritage in disaster response, particularly for dzud mitigation.

Holistic efforts have integrated biodiversity-focused land use planning, sustainable food production, and private sector engagement in greening businesses. Measures include reducing harmful public subsidies, scaling agroforestry, aligning regulations, and embedding gender and youth inclusion in restoration projects. Traditional knowledge transfer and demonstration-based training have supported Mongolia's White Gold, New Cooperative-Wealthy Herders, Food Safety, and Billion Tree programs.

Resilience-building remains crucial as Mongolia faces frequent calamities, including dzud (nine provinces in 2023), 179 wildfires, and two major floods in Ulaanbaatar. Climate-adaptive land and water resource management at the local level has diversified income sources, empowering marginalized groups. Mongolia's second Voluntary National Review (VNR) noted progress in ecosystem protection, with the One Billion Trees campaign accelerating efforts to restore forests and conserve water resources. Additionally, the expansion of protected areas aligns with Mongolia's commitment to increase state-protected lands to 30% by 2030, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Despite progress, challenges remain. Local resilience and access to safety nets must be strengthened, particularly for communities affected by climate risks, resource depletion, and limited natural resource benefits. Public awareness on disaster risk reduction and sustainable resource management also requires further promotion.

Looking ahead, Mongolia aims to accelerate its climate adaptation agenda, integrating environmental sustainability into national commitments as one of 12 SDG accelerator s. Hosting UNCCD COP-17 in 2026 presents an opportunity to scale up efforts in land degradation reduction and desertification mitigation.

Nearly 77 percent of Mongolia's territory is degraded to some degrees.
©S.Tamir / IOM Mongolia

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.**

Mongolia's capacity for evidence generation and risk-informed planning improved through a series of assessments and research initiatives. Key studies included the Climate Change and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of dzud, the development of an Environmental Health Research Platform, and the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping in Mongolia.

The CRI, integrated into the draft Climate Change legislation, served as a critical tool for resilience planning and climate impact forecasting. The Environmental Health Research Platform advanced Mongolia's capacity to assess the health impacts of air pollution, water, sanitation, housing, and climate change. Meanwhile, vulnerability analysis and mapping provided vital data on at-risk locations and communities, enabling more targeted preparedness and intervention strategies.

Humanitarian response and preparedness efforts were also strengthened. Nine hay and fodder storage facilities were built to ensure access to feed during severe winters and spring storms. Constructing two flood protection embankments helped safeguard suburban residents in Ulaanbaatar city from flooding. Humanitarian aid was provided to 12,400 children and 12,000 herder households affected by the 2023–2024 dzud.

Multisectoral collaboration has been reinforced, placing health at the forefront of addressing environmental risks, including air pollution, WASH, climate change, chemical safety, and healthcare waste management. Additionally, Mongolia mobilised a $15.45 million grant from the Pandemic Fund to improve early warning systems, laboratory capacity, and workforce preparedness for health emergencies. Under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the government, including local authorities, updated disaster protection plans, ensuring better coordination and risk mitigation measures across sectors.

UN works to ensure the sustainability of ecosystems and building resilience of local communities ©UNDP Mongolia

Output 3.2:

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

Sustainable land use

33M+
ha

The UN Mongolia strengthened institutional capacities at all levels to integrate risk-informed livestock and pasture management planning. The National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM) was equipped with a high-performance computer to support short- and long-term climate risk modeling and enable more inclusive, resilience-focused planning for vulnerable communities.

Institutions and communities also gained access to innovative practices in building resilient, sustainable agricultural value chains and implementing tree planting as a nature-based solution. These efforts contribute to addressing the triple crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and land degradation, while advancing Mongolia's green transition.

The UN supported resource-dependent herder communities by developing and implementing sustainable landscape management plans at the soum and aimag levels, covering more than 33 million hectares. Additionally, it assisted in strengthening beef, lamb, and dairy value chains in the target aimags, benefiting over 300 households. These efforts aimed to increase per-animal productivity, enhance herders' income, reduce livestock numbers, and improve pasture ecosystems.

The UN supports innovative and sustainable practices to boost resilience and address the climate crisis.
©Tamir Sandagsuren / IOM Mongolia

Output 3.3:

Institutions/ Businesses and communities have the capacities and technical knowhow for sustain able management of natural resources and reversing biodiversity loss for improved ecosystem services and capacity to implement benefit sharing mechanism from diversified incomes especially for the herder community from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

UN agencies have collectively applied an integrated approach to enhance synergies and minimise trade-offs across the drivers of ecosystem service decline and biodiversity loss, while safeguarding communities' rights to access natural resources.

Key actions addressing these drivers include promoting biodiversity-inclusive land planning, strengthening sustainable rangeland management and pastoralist livelihoods to improve food security, restore biodiversity, and build climate resilience.

Efforts also focus on increasing the sustainability of livestock production and food consumption, closing agricultural yield gaps, encouraging greener private sector practices, and reducing public subsidies and incentives harmful to nature. Further actions include scaling up sustainable finance mechanisms, promoting agroforestry, aligning policies and regulations, enhancing governance, and integrating gender and youth into restoration activities.

Recognising and transferring traditional knowledge through demonstration projects and capacity building are also central to these efforts.

The UN supported the Agroecology School of the Mongolian University of Life Sciences in introducing the agroecology approach nationwide and assisted in developing an agroecology curriculum, which is now taught across 13 majors.

UN advocates for sustainable rangeland management practices - ©UN Mongolia

Strategic Priority 3: People-centred governance, rule of law and human rights

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

5 GENDER EQUALITY

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

13 CLIMATE ACTION

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Outcome 4: By 2027, policy-making and implementation in Mongolia is more gender-responsive, participatory, coherent, evidence-informed and SDG-aligned; governance institutions at all levels are transparent and ac countable; and people, especially the marginalised groups, have access to justice and rule of law for full realization of human rights.

The year 2024 marked a pivotal transition in Mongolia's development, characterized by significant political, economic, and social shifts. The July 2024 Parliamentary elections expanded the number of seats from 76 to 126, introducing key milestones such as increasing women's representation to 25%, surpassing the Asia-Pacific regional average . The elections also saw the historic inclusion of two individuals with disabilities and the election of the first Kazakh woman Member of Parliament (MP).

The newly formed coalition government has shown a strong commitment to improving human development indicators through its action plan, prioritizing regional development, education, health, employment, and the execution of 14 major projects. However, Mongolia remains among the ten nations most affected by public office corruption. Allegations of bribery, embezzlement, and tax evasion involving senior officials and prominent business figures have fueled public frustration over limited opportunities, persistent inequality, and ongoing environmental degradation.

Additionally, the establishment of the Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism, and Youth reflect the government's reinforced focus on youth development.

UN strongly advocates investing in young people ©UNFPA Mongolia

The Woman Who Refused to Stay Silent: Fight for Women's Rights in Mongolia

In June 2024, Mongolia made history. Women secured 25.4% of seats in Parliament, an 8% increase from the previous term, surpassing the Asian average for women's representation for the first time.

For decades, political parties could field candidates without any commitment to gender balance. Women were overlooked, discouraged, and shut out.

That changed in 2024. Amendments to the Law on Elections and the Law on Political Parties raised the quota for women candidates from 20% to 30%, with an increase to 40% for 2028. Political parties are now legally required to report on their gender balance, with financial incentives for those exceeding the quota.

These reforms did not happen overnight.

They were not the result of any one individual or entity, but a monumental effort by many—activists, civil society organizations, courageous women, and international partners like UNDP, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

Over two election cycles, hundreds of women leaders were trained through MONFEMNET—a national coalition for women's rights—under a UNDP project funded by SDC. Building on this foundation, a nationwide Women's Leadership Network was launched in 2021 with support from Women for Change NGO, MONFEMNET and KOICA, growing into a platform of over 3,000 women leaders.

At the heart of this movement is Enkhjargal Davaasuren—a lawyer-turned-advocate who has spent over two decades pushing for gender quotas, stronger protections against gender-based violence, and increased women's representation in decision-making.

Mongolia's progress shows what's possible when persistent advocacy meets sustained support. The fight is far from over—but the movement is unstoppable. Now, the responsibility lies with all of us—to keep the momentum going.

Mrs D. Enkhjargal
- A human rights advocate
©UNDP Mongolia

Output 4.1:

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

Promotion for labour rights

200+
stakeholders trained

2,322
people assisted

Advancing the Rights of People with Disabilities:
Housing quota for PWDs tripled — from 5% to 15%

In 2024, the UN provided sustained support to strengthen Mongolia's human rights mechanisms, delivering notable institutional and policy impacts. Technical assistance to the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRCM) enhanced the effectiveness of the Human Rights Defenders mechanism and the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). Through ongoing engagement, including resource sharing and expert input, NHRCM's capacity to monitor and protect human rights was reinforced. The UN played a key role in facilitating the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) visit in May, which led to critical recommendations to improve detention conditions. Further, Mongolia's review before the Committee Against Torture (CAT) in November acknowledged progress, particularly the introduction of monitoring systems in interrogation facilities, while identifying areas for continued improvement. The UN provided technical assistance in developing strategic planning and preparedness on forced displacement.

In parallel, the UN collaborated closely with the Government to advance labour rights. Support contributed to the approval of the concept note for ratifying International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 81 and 129 and provided technical guidance towards the ratification of Conventions No. 190 and 187, addressing workplace violence and occupational safety. Capacity-building efforts reached over 200 stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors, police officers, journalists, employers, and trade union leaders. As a result, assistance was extended to 2,322 individuals, including 1,231, at high risk of forced labour.

Advocacy in support of vulnerable groups also yielded concrete outcomes. The UN's engagement led to the adoption of a national program to support housing for PWDs, increasing the housing quota from 5% to 15% . Additional efforts focused on enhancing access to education for PWDs through ongoing policy development.

Mr Battsengel, representing people with visual impairment, is a strong advocate for inclusive education and access to digitalization for the PwDs ©UN Mongolia

Output 4.2:

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

Fight against Gender-Based Violence:

16
Days of Activism reached

1.2M+
people

The Government of Mongolia demonstrated strong commitment to gender equality, notably co-hosting the World Women's Forum (WWF) with the UN system in August 2024. The forum brought together high-level delegations from over 19 countries, alongside senior representatives from more than 20 UN entities and other international organizations, to address the opportunities and challenges women face worldwide in contributing to a green and prosperous future for all.

The UN's support for amendments to the Law on Child Protection clarified system responsibilities and strengthened coordination across health, justice, and education sectors. Additionally, 13 SOPs were developed to enforce the law, alongside efforts to improve administrative data collection and strengthen child protection services.

To tackle GBV, the UN's engagement led to increased public awareness and accountability, reaching over 1.2 million people through the 16 Days of Activism Campaign. Addressing emerging forms of violence, a national dialogue on TFGBV and the piloting of innovative, community-based performance techniques contributed to shaping responsive policies. Institutional capacities grew significantly with the creation of the 30-member National Gender Expert Panel, targeted gender training for officials,

and gender data analysis workshops. These actions laid the groundwork for more gender-responsive governance at both national and local levels. The UN's efforts to bridge gender gaps in STEM, through the STEM Girls in Mining campaign, empowered 1,200 girls, encouraging their participation in non-traditional sectors.

In combating human trafficking, the UN assisted six victims and strengthened Mongolia's law enforcement capacity through updated training curricula, specialized equipment, and participation in regional forums. Cyber-crime investigation capacities were enhanced using Open-Source Intelligence Techniques (OSINT).

At the World Women's Forum 2024, UN-DSG Amina Mohamed called on the international community to unite in prioritizing gender equality in all global agendas. In the photo, a high-level delegation of WWF 2024 with the President of Mongolia ©UNRCO Mongolia

Output 4.3: National and sub-national stakeholders' capacities improved, including through digital transformation, to deliver services in a transparent, people-centred, efficient and effective manner; make coherent evidence-informed policy-making, monitoring, and reporting; and enable citizen participation in decision-making and empower them to hold authorities accountable.

Advocacy for Child Protection

Increased Government budget to

MNT 20.8B

In 2024, the UN strengthened Mongolia's governance systems by enhancing the capacities of public institutions in results-based, integrated national planning and budgeting. Development of practical guidelines, digital tools, and platforms for Results-Based Budgeting (RBB) improved transparency and accountability at both central and local levels. UN support ensured that draft budgets for 2025 adhered to RBB guidelines, fostering more efficient and equitable resource allocation nationwide.

With support from the UN, significant progress was made in aligning public and private finance with gender equality goals through gender-responsive taxation and financial planning under the 'EQUANOMICS' initiative, which was showcased at the WWF. In parallel, the UN advanced Mongolia's green transition agenda by supporting future scenario development and facilitating a high-level Policy Dialogue on Future-fit Governance. These scenarios will inform Mongolia's Long-term Emission Reduction Strategy, ensuring alignment with climate commitments.

The UN's advocacy also led to a 1.5-fold increase in Mongolia's child protection budget, rising from MNT 14 billion in 2024 to MNT 20.8 billion in 2025, expanding services for children with disabilities and improving school meal programs.

Anti-corruption efforts were reinforced through specialized training for officers from the Independent Authority Against Corruption (IAAC), economic crime units, prosecutors, and financial regulators, enhancing skills in financial investigations and asset recovery. Civil society engagement was expanded through workshops promoting transparency and citizen participation.

On data, the UN supported the Social Indicator Sampling Survey (SISS), enabling Mongolia to report on 150+ development indicators, including 40 SDG indicators with disaggregation. Additionally, preparations for the 2025 mid-term census, new crime statistics classifications, and Mongolia's first Gender and Environment Survey strengthened data-driven policymaking.

In humanitarian response, the UN mobilised USD 1.05 million, delivering assistance to 27,840 dzud-affected individuals in 17 provinces, while also empowering peri-urban communities to engage in flood protection planning.

UN contributions to Mongolia's digital transformation included partnerships to provide ICT devices, digital literacy programs, Artificial Intelligence (AI) landscape assessments, and cyber safety awareness campaigns. Over 120 media professionals and executives received capacity-building support, and digital learning continuity was ensured through the provision of ICT devices and internet access for vulnerable learners.

The UN advocates for increased investment in children's well-being, highlighting that every dollar invested yields an economic return of $1.30 to $2.50. ©UNICEF Mongolia

Output 4.4:

Improved representation and 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.

In 2024, Mongolia witnessed tangible progress in gender equality and GBV prevention, driven by comprehensive UN support. A major milestone was achieved during the parliamentary elections, where women's representation increased to 25.4% (from 17.1%), surpassing regional averages—reflecting shifting societal attitudes towards women's leadership.

The UN played a pivotal role by empowering 1,878 women through the Women's Leadership Network, with 58 members running for office and 8 elected. Public campaigns challenging gender stereotypes reached 1.2 million people, contributing to more favorable views on women's political participation. To ensure long-term impact, the UN also supported the establishment of a strong national gender expert network, fostering national ownership of gender mainstreaming efforts.

Youth empowerment equally advanced. A Situational Analysis on Youth (15-34) provided critical data to shape Mongolia's policies, influencing discussions at the 2024 Summit of the Future and at the 2024 UN Day celebration, spotlighting youth leadership for SDGs.

Through UN facilitation, a knowledge exchange with China and Kenya enhanced collaboration on youth mental health, climate action, and leadership. Furthermore, the UN engaged over 40,000 young people in consultative processes, influencing the revision of the Law on Youth Development and leading to the declaration of 2025 as the "Year of Youth", ensuring stronger support and funding for youth-led initiatives.

The UN has taken active steps to raise awareness and promote action around gender disparities in STEM. Initiatives such as #STEM4ALL, the Playtime Festival, and 'STEM Girls and Women Leading the Mining Sector' were organised to inspire and empower women and girls in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

UN Mongolia, facilitated by IOM, advocated for the voting rights of the Mongolian diaspora in the 2024 Parliamentary Election, held on 28 June 2024. As a result, 9,760 out of 13,095 registered Mongolian citizens abroad cast their ballots at 47 diplomatic missions, accounting for 74.53% of the total registered diaspora voters.

Diaspora exercising its right to vote from abroad during the Parliamentary Election 2024

2.3 Support to partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

Partnership with the Government:

The UN in Mongolia continues to be a strategic partner of the Government of Mongolia in advancing the SDGs and implementing the UNSDCF 2023–2027. In 2024, the UN provided critical support to the Government in preparing for the Summit of the Future through extensive stakeholder consultations, informing Mongolia's government representation at the global discussion. Additionally, the World Women's Forum, co-hosted with the Government, brought together key stakeholders to advance gender equality and women's empowerment with close collaboration from several UN agencies in addressing gender-related challenges. Furthermore, the Third Mongolian Sustainable Finance Forum, supported by the Office of the President, the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association, Khan Bank, the UN in Mongolia, and international partners, reinforced commitments to sustainable finance and investment in Mongolia's green and inclusive growth. In addition, the UN Mongolia supported the Regional Development Forum hosted by the Government of Mongolia to introduce its next four-year Government Action Programme, one of the four priorities of which is regional development.

Prime Minister of Mongolia, H.E. Oyun-Erdene Luvsannamsrai, captures a memorable moment with the UN Country Team during the UN Day Celebration. ©UNRCO Mongolia

Partnership with Development Partners:

The UN Mongolia strengthened its relationships with development partners throughout 2024, particularly through the Development Partners Group (DPG) and its thematic working groups. The Thematic Working Group on Digitalization was formally established, further advancing Mongolia's digital transformation agenda in collaboration with key development partners. A new Sustainable Finance Working Group was also launched, facilitating policy dialogue on responsible investment and financing for sustainable development. Meanwhile, the Energy Working Group played a pivotal role in coordinating discussions on tariff reforms, bringing together relevant development partners and government entities to align strategies for a more sustainable and resilient energy sector.

To enhance collaboration and address critical funding gaps under the UNSDCF, the UN Mongolia developed the Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Strategy (PRMS) 2025–2027. The PRMS serves as a roadmap to accelerate Mongolia's progress towards the SDGs by fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs). Grounded in global initiatives like Our Common Agenda, UN 2.0, and the Funding Compact, the PRMS formulates strategies for establishing MSPs and mobilising resources in the Mongolian context.

Partnership with International and National Humanitarian Partners:

The UN Resident Coordinator continues to chair the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which collaborates with international and domestic humanitarian organizations to support disaster preparedness and response efforts in Mongolia. In response to extreme winter conditions in 2023–2024, the HCT worked closely with the Government to mobilise resources and implement emergency relief initiatives, ensuring the protection of vulnerable populations. Through the collective efforts of UN agencies, the Mongolian Red Cross Society, Save the Children, ADRA Mongolia, Good Neighbors, World Vision Mongolia, and People in Need, and other humanitarian partners provided life-saving assistance to the most affected herders and supported longer-term resilience-building initiatives across Mongolia.

Partnership with the Private Sector and Academia:

Multi-stakeholder partnerships remain essential for achieving the SDGs, and the UN Mongolia continued to engage with the private sector and academic institutions. In collaboration with the Business Integrity Center (BIC) of the MNCCI, the UN organised a high-level panel discussion on UN Day 2024, emphasizing the role of the private sector in promoting ethical business practices and sustainable economic growth, and supported women entrepreneurs with capacity building, market access, networking, and knowledge sharing. Additionally, partnerships with universities and research institutions facilitate knowledge-sharing on sustainable development, fostering new opportunities for innovation and collaboration. The UN Mongolia for example signed a Joint Declaration of Intent with the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries (ITTLLDC), strengthening cooperation on policy research and capacity-building initiatives to address the unique development challenges faced by landlocked countries.

High-level forum on partnering with the private sector for sustainable and inclusive development ©UNRCO Mongolia

Partnership with Civil Society Stakeholders:

The UN Mongolia engaged actively with civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure that diverse voices and perspectives were incorporated into national and international policy dialogues. In particular, consultations held for Mongolia's preparations for the Summit of the Future provided an inclusive platform for CSOs to contribute to shaping Mongolia's strategic vision. CSOs actively participated at different levels in the DPG and its thematic working groups, contributing to policy discussions and ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach to sustainable development.

Through these partnerships, the UN Mongolia remains committed to fostering collaboration across sectors to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda and sustainable development for all.

Engaging in discussions with the stakeholders' consultation in the lead up to the Summit of the Future, September 2024 ©UNRCO Mongolia

2.4 Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

2024 marks the second year of implementation of the UNSDCF for Mongolia. This year has been a pivotal period for the UN in Mongolia, working closely with the Government of Mongolia to deliver on the country's development priorities, focusing on regional development, human development, economic policy, and governance. These priorities are directly aligned with the UN's own strategic priorities in the Cooperation Framework, ensuring that our efforts are both coherent and efficient.

In 2024, joint efforts in two key areas—accelerating a just energy transition and strengthening digital E-Mongolia services—exemplified the UN's ability to work together and achieve tangible results in line with the government's strategic goals. These joint programmes not only supported the government's economic and governance reforms but also contributed significantly to improving service delivery and fostering digital transformation across Mongolia.

Mongolia faced one of its harshest extreme winters in 2023-2024 in the last fifty years, with the dzud resulting in the loss of over 8.1 million livestock, devastating herder communities. The UN's Humanitarian Country Team, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, responded swiftly, raising USD 10.6 million to provide critical aid to over 66,685 individuals. This response was coordinated across multiple sectors, including food security and agriculture, education, health, nutrition, WASH and protection, exemplifying the UN's ability to work more effectively together to meet diverse needs.

UN agencies also worked closely with the Government of Mongolia to support the New Cooperatives Initiative, which aims to enhance the resilience of herder communities by promoting sustainable livelihoods and preparing for future climate-related challenges.

The UN's joint, multi-sectoral approach in responding to the dzud set a new standard for coordinated, comprehensive humanitarian support.

UN Mongolia continued its communications and advocacy for sustainable development, reinforcing the global UN agenda and the principle of "Leaving No One Behind." In a historic first, the UN Resident Coordinator visited the Tsaatan, an ethnic minority reindeer herding community in the remote Taiga of northern Mongolia. Isolated by over a thousand kilometers, the Tsaatan have limited access to basic services. The visit spotlighted the rights of Tsaatan children to quality education, with a strong call to improve their dire dormitory conditions.

The UN in Mongolia continues to strengthen its internal coordination and operational efficiency through the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). In 2024, the BOS review expanded the number of common services from 10 to 17, a step that will streamline operations and enhance the collective impact of UN agencies. From 2019 to 2024, the BOS delivered USD 497,651 in savings and efficiencies, demonstrating the UN's commitment to improving operational effectiveness while delivering on the SDGs.

The UN's continued collaboration with the Government of Mongolia and key stakeholders in 2024 highlights the success of working more and better together to achieve sustainable development goals. Through effective coordination across the UN system, we have made significant progress in both humanitarian response and long-term development, demonstrating the power of UN coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency. As we look toward the future, the UN remains committed to supporting Mongolia's Vision 2050 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Former UN Resident Coordinator
Tapan Mishra with Tsaatan children
©UNRCO Mongolia

2.5 Evaluations and Lessons Learned

Against the backdrop of Mongolia's status as an Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) and its evolving development context, the UNCT identified the following key lessons and areas of discussion aimed at strengthening interagency collaboration, fostering innovation, and sharpening the UN's value proposition.

Strengthening Alignment with UN 2.0 Priorities:

The UNCT underscored the importance of embedding the "Quintet of Change" — data, digital, innovation, foresight, and behavioral science — into the UNCT's operations. Participatory exercises such as the "Nailing It" challenge helped foster a culture of innovation and collaboration across agencies, signaling the need for continued internal capacity development to meet the expectations of UN 2.0.

Recalibrating Priorities Around SDG Accelerators:

Recognising the need to better align with globally agreed SDG transitions, the UNCT committed to reassessing the UNSDCF in light of 12 accelerators. Particular focus was placed on enhancing economic analysis of SDG financing, advancing regional development, and addressing youth employment and empowerment through targeted data collection and programmatic interventions.

Advancing Joint Programming:

While existing Joint Work Plans lacked concrete Joint Programmes (JPs), the UNCT reaffirmed the value of developing well-defined JPs to promote system-wide coherence, reduce fragmentation, and enable joint resource mobilization. Key thematic areas identified included health, education, social protection, green jobs, and rural women's climate resilience. The need to expedite the finalization of JP concept notes was agreed upon.

Partnerships Strategy 2.0 – Positioning UN Mongolia in a UMIC Context:

Discussions highlighted that Mongolia's classification as an Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) requires the UNCT to recalibrate its value proposition. Misconceptions among stakeholders—seeing the UN solely as a donor or competitor—indicate the necessity for clearer communication of the UN's unique convening and technical roles. The UNCT emphasized the importance of leveraging partnerships beyond traditional donors, including tapping into the private sector, financial institutions, and regional actors for sustainable financing solutions aligned with the SDGs.

Enhancing Resource Mobilisation and South-South Cooperation:

Building on insights from the situational analysis, participants noted that Mongolia's SDG financing gap, coupled with a fragmented donor landscape, requires innovative approaches. Strengthening collaboration with China and other MICs under South-South cooperation frameworks was identified as a key opportunity. Similarly, integrating financial sector actors and international philanthropy into the broader development agenda was recommended.

Community-Level Engagement and Inclusion:

Continued efforts at the community level, particularly focusing on resilience-building, peace, and inclusive development, were highlighted as essential. Ensuring the meaningful participation of youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous and vulnerable populations aligns with the UN's commitment to leaving no one behind.

UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed is with a Mongolian herder boy during her visit to Mongolia, August 2024. ©UNRCO Mongolia

2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilisation

The financial overview of the 2023-2027 UNSDCF reveals that a total of USD 224.6 million is required, with approximately USD 90.7 million expended during 2023-2024. Available resources for the period 2025-2027 amount to USD 40.8 million, leaving an overall funding gap of approximately USD 85.1 million, which represents 41.42% of the total requirement.

Comparing year-on-year expenditures, USD 44.7 million was spent in 2023, while expenditure increased to USD 46.1 million in 2024. Notably, Priority 2 (Green Growth) saw the largest rise, becoming the main contributor to overall growth. Conversely, expenditures for Priority 1 and Priority 3 showed slight decreases, reflecting shifts in investment focus and resource allocation strategies. With an execution rate of 87% in 2024, the data clearly demonstrates that received resources are being effectively utilized. This indicates that funds are not being left idle, but are actively supporting implementation on the ground.

Key takeaways include three points. First, both Priority 1 and Priority 3 face considerable funding gaps, with Priority 1 showing a shortfall of over 50%, necessitating immediate action. Second, while Priority 2 is relatively well-funded, efforts should continue to secure sustainable financing for the 2025-2027 period. Third, though overall expenditure increased from 2023 to 2024, the concentration of resources in certain sectors indicates the need for a more balanced resource allocation strategy moving forward.

In response, additional resource mobilisation strategies should be developed, particularly for Priority 1 and Priority 3, with a focus on strengthening collaboration with key government counterparts and development partners. Successful cases and tangible results should be effectively communicated to attract new investments. For Priority 2, it is advisable to maintain the current funding trajectory while ensuring sustained support through 2027. Furthermore, incorporating trends in annual expenditures will be essential in optimizing both efficiency and equity in future resource allocations.

UNSDCF	MYFF Required	2023 Expenditure	2024 Expenditure	2025-2027 Available	Gap ($)	Gap (%)
Priority 1 Human Development	91,302,730	14,884,540	14,361,397	13,718,276	48,338,517	52.94%
Priority 2 Green Growth	100,724,045	22,770,188	25,278,821	21,778,663	30,896,373	30.67%
Priority 3 Governance and HR	32,581,552	7,038,850	6,459,909	5,292,606	13,790,187	42.33%
Total	224,608,327	44,693,578	46,100,127	40,789,545	85,053,553	41.42%

Chapter 3: UNCT Key Focus for the next year

©UNDP Mongolia

Strategic Priority 1

Health

Strengthening PHC and achieving universal health coverage (UHC), with a focus on high-impact interventions. This includes improving emergency response, integrating GBV response and training, and supporting the development of policies and SOPs for MPDSR and midwife development.

Education

Supporting inclusive and gender-equitable education, expanding skills and lifelong learning program, and strengthening school health systems and promoting positive health behaviors among adolescents and youth with emphasis to reaching the hard-to-reach-children.

Social Protection

Enhancing social work capacity, supporting social insurance reform and promoting the ratification of ILO Convention 102, and reducing the vulnerabilities of climate migrants. Promote social protection for vulnerable groups to ensure a just energy transition and leaving no one behind.

WASH

Improving WASH sector coordination and financing and designing and piloting innovative WASH services and practices.

GBV Response

Strengthening child protection and case management systems, supporting legal reforms to combat domestic violence, and empowering GBV survivors, particularly women and girls in vulnerable situations.

Food Security

Conducting a national food security assessment and supporting the revision of the Mongolian Law on Food and the Mongolian Law on Food Safety, with a particular focus on issues related to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Antimicrobial Use (AMU).

Strategic Priority 2

Climate Change

Address challenges arising from increased environmental and climate change stress, including less predictable weather patterns and heightened frequency and intensity of natural hazards such as dzud and floods.

Green growth

Support Mongolia's transition from coal-reliant-driven growth by promoting green, just, sustainable growth strategies, including economic diversification efforts.

Climate Resilience

Strengthen national capacity to address climate-induced migration and improve the climate resilience of marginalized communities, including migrants.

Just Energy Transition

Promote a just energy transition through decarbonization of the public sector, supporting sustainable and affordable green energy solutions, aligned with Climate NDC 3.0, and provision of climate-smart social services.

Evidence-based Public Health Policy

Strengthen national capacity to generate and utilize evidence on vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change and environmental pollution on public health to guide policy development and formulate short- and long-term interventions.

Youth and Migrants

Integrate targeted interventions for youth and migrants with private sector strategies to improve productivity and efficiency, emphasizing gender-sensitive technology transfer, innovation, investment promotion, and cluster development approaches.

Partnerships

Foster greater partnerships and collaboration across sectors and institutions, employing knowledge management strategies to build shared understanding and a strong foundation for sustainable, green, and responsible growth.

Renewed NDC Commitment

Support the development of Mongolia's NDC 3.0 by enhancing its quality, raising its ambition, and ensuring stronger integration of gender considerations. Also support the formulation of the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) toward carbon neutrality through to 2050. Enhance governance practices through strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems in the areas of industrial policy, governance for international trade, and economic diversification.

Adding value

Support public-private partnerships to enhance the production of milk, dairy products, vegetables, meat, cashmere, and wool, adding more value to these sectors.

Sustainable landscape management

Support the development of sustainable landscape management plans for aimags and soums, with more than 15 million hectares placed under sustainable management.

Strategic Priority 3

Financing for development

Explore and implement innovative financing solutions such as green bonds, and blended finance to attract private investment for SDGs.

Fostering Partnership

Strengthen partnerships between governments, businesses, and international organizations to pool resources and expertise for sustainable development initiatives.
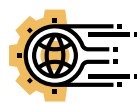
Digital transformation

Promote AI and strengthen institutional capacity for equitable and affordable ICT infrastructure, AI in Education, Lifelong Learning opportunities, and Digitalization of Higher Education, including strengthening institutional capacity of media.

Upholding human rights

Strengthening legal environment and human rights mechanisms to monitor, report, and address human rights violations effectively.

Rule of Law

Strengthening rule of law and security by advancing the capacities of law enforcement in preventing and addressing organised crime, money laundering, corruption and illicit trafficking.

Fight against trafficking

Strengthen the prevention and protection measures for people at risk of trafficking, and contribute to health, safety and well-being of people who have been trafficked.

Institutional capacity building

Strengthening institutional capacity for gender-transformative policy planning, implementation, and monitoring, contributing to enhanced gender equality and reduced gender-based violence in Mongolia.
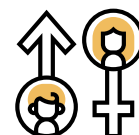
Gender equality

Promote gender equality by strengthening women's leadership and resilience in climate actions and enhancing response mechanisms to combat gender-based violence in Mongolia.

Youth Development

Supporting the government in revising the Youth Development Law in collaboration with key stakeholders, including youth and CSOs

Monitoring youth policy implementation

Supporting the government in developing monitoring tool for youth policies and programmes, enabling youth-led organizations and young people monitor, evaluate, and advocate for improvements in policies and programmes for youth

Evidence-based policymaking

Conduct SISS secondary analysis; support mid-term census, establishment of population and development policy discussion think tank at the MFLSP

Acronym

ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining
AI	Artificial Intelligence
BIC	Business Integrity Center
BOS	Business Operations Strategy (BOS).
CAT	Committee Against Torture
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CHIP	Cooking, Heating, and Insulation Products
CRESHCF	Climate-Resilient and Environmentally Sustainable Healthcare Facilities
CRI	Climate Risk Index
CRM	Comprehensive Risk Management
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRS	Climate Resilience Scorecard
CSOs	civil society organizations
DP	Democratic Party
DPG	Development Partners Group
EGDI	e-Government Development Index
EPF	Employment Promotion Fund
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLAAS	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDI	Human Development Index
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
IAAC	Independent Authority Against Corruption
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITTLLDC	International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries (ITTLLDC),
JPs	Joint Programmes
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFLSP	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection
MNCCI	Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MOFALI	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
MONEF	Mongolian Employers' Federation

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MPP	Mongolian People's Party
MSPs	multi-stakeholder partnerships
NAMAC	National Association of Mongolian Agriculture Cooperatives
NAMEM	National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring
NBFIs	non-banking financial institutions
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NHRCM	National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
OSINT	open-source intelligence techniques
OSSC	One-Stop Service Center
PHC	Primary HealthCare
PRMS	Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Strategy
PWDs	persons with disabilities
RBB	Results-Based Budgeting
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SISS	Social Indicator Sampling Survey
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPT	Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics
TFGBV	Technology-Facilitated GBV
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC)
UN	United Nations
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSDCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
YDCs	Youth Development Centres

UN House, United Nations Street-14, Sukhbaatar
District, Ulaanbaatar 14201, Mongolia

Phone: (976-11) 315652
⬤   /unmongolia
✖   @unmongolia
Website: mongolia.un.org