MONGOLIA

2017 UN Mongolia Country Results Report

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Монгол Хэлээр Үзэх

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary 3

UN System in Mongolia 8

National Context 9

Programme Results 11

- Outcome Area 1 – Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources 14
  - Output 1.1 – Visions, strategies and plans that integrate the SDGs are developed and focus on poverty reduction, inclusive growth, economic diversification and resilience at the national and local level. 15
  - Output 1.2 - Fostering people-based climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches are tailored to the Mongolian context, including national green economy strategies that create jobs and skills, promote clean technologies, prevent environmental risks and reduce poverty. 16
  - Output 1.3 - Protection of ecosystem services that support the livelihoods of the rural poor and vulnerable is strengthened. 18
  - Output 1.4 - Resilient communities able to mitigate disaster risks are built. 19
- Outcome Area 2 – Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services 22
  - Output 2.1 - Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) services are improved in selected peri-urban areas and soums, through equitable access to technology, water and sanitation facilities; supported by a more enabling environment, evidence base and social awareness. 23
  - Output 2.2 - The health system is strengthened to increase the health of the poor and vulnerable in urban/peri-urban/rural areas; ensure equitable access to quality health care; and promote evidence-based policies and decision-making, in partnership with national institutions. 24
  - Output 2.3 - Higher quality basic education is supported, with greater access to early childhood development and lifelong education in selected peri-urban areas and soums. 26
  - Output 2.4 - An efficient and effective social protection system is facilitated for all and substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable. 27
  - Output 2.5 - Food and nutrition security is strengthened (support healthy food/diet environment, reduce double burden of malnutrition, strengthen food and nutrition surveillance system and services). 27
- Outcome Area 3 – Fostering voice and strengthening accountability 29
  - Output 3.1 - Normative protection mechanisms are improved by revising laws in line with international standards while establishing or enhancing monitoring systems – to ensure human rights, especially of the poor and marginalized with attention to gender-based violence. 30
  - Output 3.2 - Representation of women and young people is increased – up to 34 years – in decision-making, such as Parliament, Ministries, state secretariats, local government and local representations. 33
  - Output 3.3 - Youth networks and organizations are strengthened and effectively participating in expressing their voices as equal partners. 33

Operational Results 36

Communications Results 38

Financial Overview 40

Way Forward 42

Progress against Programme Results Framework 44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Overview of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021

The United Nations System has been present in Mongolia since 1963, and, over the past few decades, has supported Mongolia in its strive to achieve significant development gains. Currently, there are 14 organizations composing the UN System in Mongolia, committed to supporting sustainable development and promoting an inclusive society. Today, our work is guided by the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which seek to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the planet by 2030.

To meet these goals with a common, strategic framework for UN activities in the country, the UN System created the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021, detailing the UN's planned contributions during these five years. Implementing this framework however, requires the cooperation of all stakeholders. This includes establishing partnerships between the UN and the Government at national, regional and local levels, as well as other actors shaping the country's development, such as the private sector, academia and civil society organizations.

After the first year of carrying forward the new UNDAF, this report aims to present the main achievements of the UN work in Mongolia. It highlights those related to developing human and institutional capacities to overcome social and economic inequalities, expanding the exercise of citizenship and human rights, as well as promoting sustainable development. These approaches reflect our commitment to ending poverty and advancing development that benefits everyone; promoting access and improving quality of public services, including health, education, decent work, water and sanitation; ensuring healthy ecosystem management and combating the effects of climate change, as well as encouraging gender equality and youth empowerment.

Like the UNDAF, this report is divided in six sections: i) UN System in Mongolia; ii) the National Context; iii) Programme Results; iv) Operational Results; v) Communications Results; and vi) Financial Overview. There is also an additional section dedicated the planned priorities for continuing the UNDAF implementation.

2. UN Programme Results

The section on the Programme Results was based on the three UNDAF outcomes and the Joint Work Plan was designed at the output level to take forward each of these outcomes.

- UNDAF Outcome Area 1 – Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources
- UNDAF Outcome Area 2 – Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services
- UNDAF Outcome Area 3 – Fostering voice and strengthening accountability

The first outcome portrays the work towards achieving inclusive growth in the country, as well as the essential contribution of the sustainable management of natural resources. Most UN agencies, funds and programmes in Mongolia are dedicated to this outcome, responsible for 43% of the UN activities for 2017 and 2018. These activities are divided into four outputs:

> **Output 1.1** – Visions, strategies and plans that integrate the SDGs are developed and focus on poverty reduction, inclusive growth, economic diversification and resilience at the national and local level.
> **Output 1.2** – Fostering people-based climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches are tailored to the Mongolian context, including national green economy strategies that create jobs and skills, promote clean technologies, prevent environmental risks and reduce poverty.
> **Output 1.3** – Protection of ecosystem services that support the livelihoods of the rural poor and vulnerable is strengthened.
> **Output 1.4** – Resilient communities able to mitigate disaster risks are built.

In outcome area 1, previous projects were continued and new projects were formulated, collaborations were promoted in ongoing projects and technical advisory services were offered from one agency to others. In some cases, UN agencies, funds and programmes collaborated in designing joint work plans, for which activities were implemented in a coordinated manner. This combined approach avoided duplication, maximized impact in relevant areas, facilitated dialogue on specific country issues, and accompanied national efforts to implement the Global Agenda 2030.

An example of the multi-sector approach and articulation between the national priorities and achieving the SDGs in the first outcome area is the shared work and resources mobilized in developing a green economy agenda for Mongolia. In addition to contributing to SDG 8, this supported SDGs 1, 12, 13, 15 and 17. To this end, a joint programme of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) initiative was carried out in 2017 with five UN agencies (UN Environment, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, and UNITAR), providing technical support in creating and updating evidence-based policy tools, capacity building trainings and workshops. They also assisted in stakeholder consultations in sustainable finance, sustainable public procurement, green jobs, industry waste management, green economy learning and economic modeling, among others.

The first outcome area also highlights activities related to humanitarian issues and mitigation of disasters, such as the response to harsh winter conditions of 2016-2017. Resources from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the UNDP, FAO, UNFPA and UNICEF provided targeted actions to support the livelihoods of herders in Mongolia. A total of 14,567 herders (or 4,000 herder households) – including 5,203 children, 5,168 men and 4,196 women – received cash to support their livelihoods and buy animal products to save their livestock, a prime source of their income.

The second outcome relates to improving access and quality of basic services, such as health, education, water and sanitation, social protection and nutrition. This makes up 34% of the UN activities planned for 2017 and 2018, divided in five outputs:

Output 2.1 – Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) services are improved in selected peri-urban areas and soums, through equitable access to technology, water and sanitation facilities; supported by a more enabling environment, evidence base and social awareness.
Output 2.2 – The health system is strengthened to increase the health of the poor and vulnerable in urban/peri-urban/rural areas; ensure equitable access to quality health care; and promote evidence-based policies and decision-making, in partnership with national institutions.
Output 2.3 – Higher quality basic education is supported, with greater access to early childhood development and lifelong education in selected peri-urban areas and soums.
Output 2.4 – An efficient and effective social protection system is facilitated for all and substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
Output 2.5 – Food and nutrition security is strengthened (support healthy food/diet environment, reduce double burden of malnutrition, strengthen food and nutrition surveillance system and services).

Similar to Outcome 1, Outcome area 2 includes projects that started in previous years and continued into the new UNDAF, as well as new projects centered on achieving national priorities and the Sustainable Development Agenda. As shown in the report, the activities relate to: i) water, sanitation and hygiene; ii) health; iii) education; iv) social protection; and v) food and nutrition security. These were designed and executed to support the government in generating new evidence and studies; strengthening public policies; promoting capacity building; and advocating for an inclusive society.

An example of activities undertaken jointly is the support provided by the WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF to advance policies on Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health, leading to the National Programme on Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health being approved. Further, to continue identifying priority actions to boost health security with the government and local partners, the UN System in Mongolia, through the WHO, FAO, UNICEF and UNDP, carried out an International Health Regulations Joint External Evaluation.

Another example of the UN System's collaboration with development partners shown in this report is the creation of container WASH facilities for kindergartens, schools and dormitories in rural areas or on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar. The project was undertaken by UNICEF in partnership with MobiCom Corporation and World Vision INGO, partly financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in Mongolia. The project has already benefitted more than 4,000 boys and girls and is now being considered for replication in other areas of the country.

The last outcome area targets the improved capacity of governing institutions to ensure that "no one is left behind" in the country's development, especially those in vulnerable situations, such as female victims of gender-based violence and youth. This is divided in three outputs:

Output 3.1 – Normative protection mechanisms are improved by revising laws in line with international standards while establishing or enhancing monitoring systems – to ensure human rights, especially of the poor and marginalized with attention to gender-based violence.
Output 3.2 – Representation of women and young people is increased – up to 34 years – in decision-making, such as Parliament, Ministries, state secretariats, local government and local representations.
Output 3.3 – Youth networks and organizations are strengthened and effectively participating in expressing their voices as equal partners.

This outcome reflects 23% of the planned activities for 2017 and 2018, and addresses improvement of national legislation to protect human rights; the need to increase representation of minority groups

on decision forums; and boosting the participation of youth organizations in discussions relevant to their future.

An example of the activities carried out under outcome 3 is the creation of One Stop Service Centers for victims of domestic violence. The project, put in place by UNFPA in Mongolia, continues activities developed in previous years in partnership with national and local governments. It also aligns with other activities related to eliminating gender-based violence, such as the campaign to raise awareness and mobilize young people, men, women, and perpetrators on combating gender-based violence/domestic violence. UNFPA carried out the campaign during the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence, which reached more than 95,000 people on-line. It also helped to improve the capacity of journalists in ethically writing stories related to GBV and avoiding the common practice of victim blaming to justify the violence.

In regards to youth empowerment, the UN System, through the work of UNFPA and other UN agencies in the Youth Working Group, has contributed to the approval of the Youth Development Law in Mongolia. The Law has specific articles on creating, sustaining and funding Youth Development Centers at provincial and district levels, as well as establishing formal platforms for young people to participate in the decision-making processes, and creating a National Council on Youth Development headed by the Prime Minister, amongst many other provisions.

3. Operational Results

All these activities organized in 2017 were also aligned with the UN System commitment to advancing efficiency in its business operations, including ensuring greater economy of scale and reducing operational costs. As an example, seven common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) were established and implemented. These include LTAs on: security services (led by UNDP), cleaning services (led by UNDP), travel services (led by UNFPA), translation services (led by UNFPA), vehicle rental services (led by UNFPA), printing and publishing services (led by UNICEF) and stationery supply services (led by UNICEF). Among the listed LTAs, the carpooling initiative took considerable effort from the participating three agencies during the pilot period, which was initiated by the Headquarters of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF to enhance joint operations at field level, improve efficiency of fleet management and performance reporting, reduce carbon footprints, increase safety and security of staff and vehicles and improve cost efficiencies of UN business operations. UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF at the country level agreed to continue their participation in a full-fledged UN Fleet Sharing Project from October 2017.

4. Communications Results

On the communications side, the UN System jointly contributed to an awareness campaign to promote the SDGs among the public. The campaign covered a series of activities on media engagement, production, and dissemination of advocacy material, organization of events, promotion of digital and youth engagement, in addition to capacity building. In total 173,269 people were reached, including 168,269 people online and via social media, while 5,000 people were reached through outdoor events and distributing materials. Additionally, the UN System in Mongolia coordinated the joint celebration of seven international days (7 UN Days): International Women's Day (March 8th), World Health Day (April 7th), World Press Freedom Day (May 3rd), World Environment Day (June 5th), Youth Day (August 12th), World Food Day (October 16th), UN Day (October 24th) and Human Rights Day (December 10th). The total outreach for these days were 33,340 people.

5. Financial Overview

In terms of the financial overview of the UN activities, planned resources for carrying out the 53 identified activities was estimated at approximately USD 15.64 million for the first year of the UNDAF cycle. By the end of 2017, those activities generated expenditures of approximately USD 16.12 million. However, most of these activities are still underway and will continue through 2018.

The United Nations in Mongolia consists of 14 agencies contributing to development across multiple areas. This ranges from promoting human rights, to supporting democratic governance, to fostering socio-economic development as well as facilitating access to quality public services such as health, education, water and sanitation, along with protecting the environment. As an intra-governmental organization, the UN provides a network for member states to work together on joint priorities and exchange experiences. Herein lie our comparative advantages.

Since 1963, the UN has actively contributed to Mongolia's development process, by providing international comparative experiences and expert technical advice, as well as offering solutions and policy options to key development challenges. The UN was a close partner for Mongolia through its transition to democracy and an open society. This has manifested in the support provided to the development of democratic and market-based institutions and the rule of law, as well as providing social services in early days of the transition.

More recently, with the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the SDGs, the UN in Mongolia is playing an important role in supporting the government in carrying forward the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. This is reflected in the UNDAF 2017-2021, which identifies the key for the UN in Mongolia as promoting sustainable development and ensuring equal opportunities for all its citizens. The UNDAF 2017-2021 is also aligned with Mongolia's own Sustainable Development Vision for 2030 and the Government Action Plan for 2016-2020.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Mongolia had a population of almost 3.2 million by the end of 2017, suggesting growth of 1.9% from the previous year, of which 50.8% are women and 49.2% are men. The majority of citizens are also under 35 years old, at 64.2%. Of this group, 30.5% are children aged 0-14, 63.2% are aged 15-59 years, while 6.3% are seniors aged 60 and older.[1] According to the Human Development Report 2016[2], Mongolia's human development index value for 2015 is 0.735—putting the country in the 'high' human development category, and positioning it at 92nd out of 188 countries and territories.

However, unemployment remains a major challenge for the country's vast youth. According to the National Statistics Office of Mongolia[3], published in March 2018, of the 34.2 thousand registered job seekers, 67.6% were unemployed, with the remaining 32.4% employed but looking for a new job. From the total registered unemployed nationwide, more than half - 58.3% - accounted for young people aged 15-34. A breakdown by gender shows that among the total number of registered unemployed, 52.5% were women.

Due to the sharp economic downturn of preceding years, key development indicators regressed. The poverty rate increased from 21.6% in 2014, to 29.6% in 2016 (rural: 34.9%, urban: 27.1%)[4]. The unemployment rate stood at a high 9.1%, while inflation pressures have been on the rise, at 6.4%[5]. Maternal mortality ratio increased from 26.0 to 48.6 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births between 2015-2016. These worrisome trends show the fertility of past development gains and the need to continue investing into social and environmental dimensions in times of economic crisis.

In addition, in the latest Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), reported by Transparency International, Mongolia fell from 72nd position in 2015 to 103rd place in 2017, obtaining 36 points out of the

[1] National Statistics Office, Mongolia - http://www.nso.mn/index.php
[2] Human Development Report 2016 - http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/MNG.pdf
[3] http://www.1212.mn/BookLibraryDownload.ashx?url=Bulletin_2018_3_eng.pdf&ln=En
[4] National Statistics Office, Mongolia - http://www.nso.mn/index.php
[5] National Statistics Office, Mongolia - http://www.nso.mn/index.php

maximum 100 points[6]. This decline indicates that perceptions around the extent of corruption in the country are on the rise.

Mongolia continues to debate amendments to its 1992 Constitution with the aim of ensuring political stability and improving the checks and balances between state powers. The Law on Deliberative Polling was approved in February 2017, and was used to pursue the constitutional amendment process. The Law provides procedures for obtaining public inputs before decisions are made by authorized decision-making bodies, including local self-governing bodies. The process and options available for constitutional amendments to address the issues related to power imbalances between the three pillars of the Mongolian political system – namely the executive presidency and the Cabinet under the leadership of the Prime Minister and Parliament – was, among other things, informed by a UNDP-sponsored study on the performance of Mongolia's 1992 Constitution.

In the face of these potential changes and Mongolia's ongoing economic challenges, the UN has continued to build strong cooperation between all partners towards a more inclusive, sustainable future.

[6] Transparency International – Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 - https://www.transparency.org/country/MNG

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS

The UN in Mongolia provides high-level policy and technical advice, as well as bridging the various stakeholders and financing arrangements needed to turn plans into reality. We also develop the knowledge and skills of our national partners, by connecting them with the UN's global expertise, as well as building up the capacities of people and institutions so they can better execute national policies.

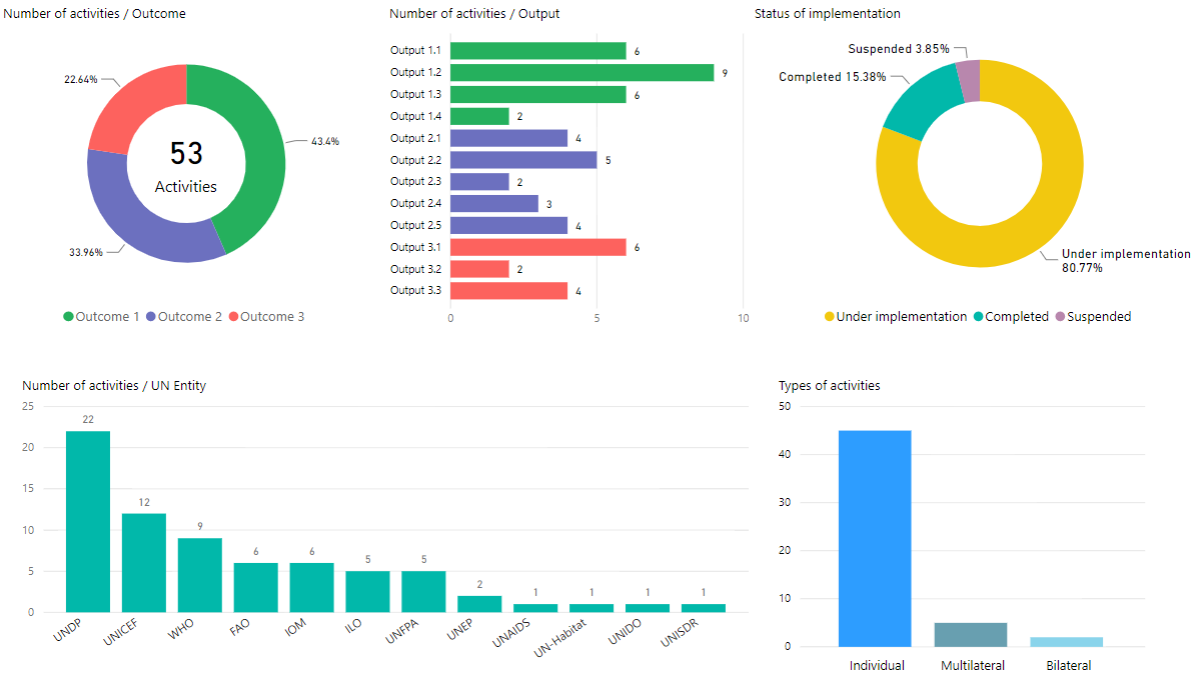
With Mongolia now a middle-income country, our aim is to strengthen its information resources, mobilise institutions, advocate consistency in priorities and policies, build capacities, generate and manage knowledge, as well as monitor progress.

To realize this, our current cooperation strategy focuses on building cross-sector partnerships – including the government, private sector, civil society and communities. Through our partnerships, we seek to develop innovative ways of addressing present and emerging challenges together. This also enables the UN and Mongolia to jointly develop, implement, monitor and evaluate national public policies more efficiently and inclusively.

The UN contributions in 2017 reflect those approaches, as well as the priorities identified in the UNDAF 2017-2021 in three outcomes areas:

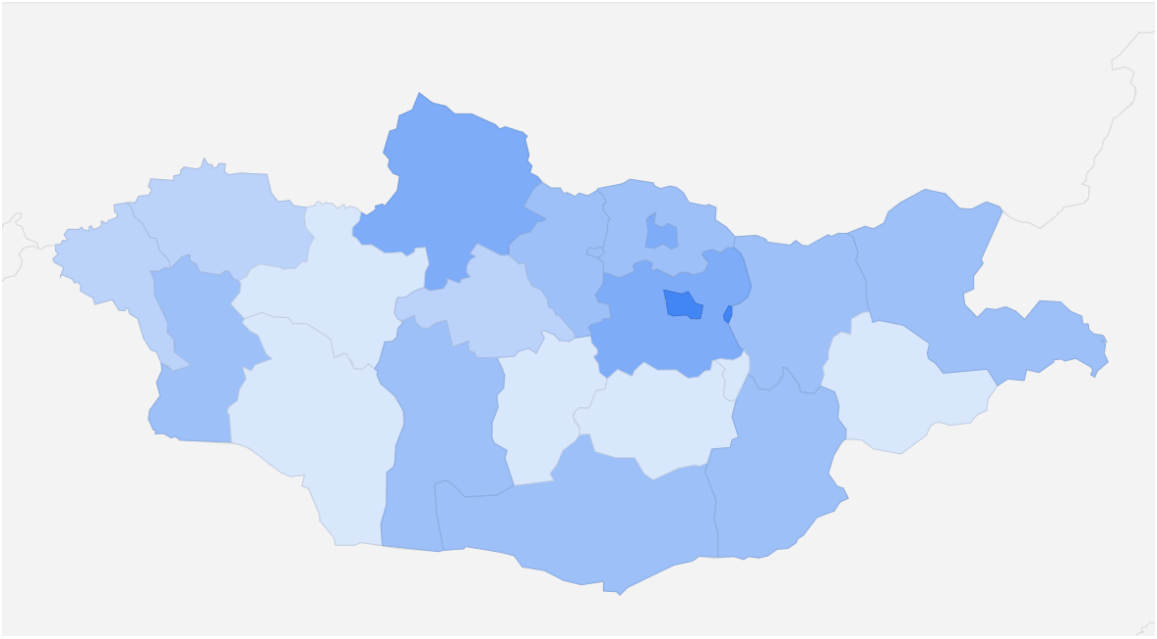
Outcome Area 1	Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources.
Outcome Area 2	Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services.
Outcome Area 3	Fostering voice and strengthening accountability.

The UN in Mongolia created a joint work plan for the first two years of the UNDAF, with 53 activities identified. Although not all of them are joint activities, they all work towards achieving the three UNDAF outcomes. For each outcome, a different set of outputs was created, in which it is possible to include how the UN is planning to contribute to meeting them. Therefore, the set of activities fall under the scope of 'outcomes' and 'outputs'.



Out of these 53 activities, only 8 were fully implemented in 2017. The other 45 activities are still being carried out in 2018. Therefore, most activities that will be presented in the following sections are not yet concluded, although it is already possible to highlight their contributions to Mongolia's sustainable development.

Additionally, it is important to highlight that most of the activities are put in place at the national level, contributing to the sustainable development of the whole country. On the other hand, some are centered on a specific area or province of the country. The map below shows the distribution of UN activities executed in 2017 by province. The darker blue indicates a higher number of activities, while a light blue indicates a lesser number.



1 - Distribution of UN activities in Mongolia (2017)

OUTCOME AREA 1

PROMOTING INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

Under the scope of the Outcome Area 1, the UN System in Mongolia aims to provide the necessary support to increase resilience of poor and vulnerable people against natural or man-made shocks. By doing so, communities and individuals will be better able to deal with environmental and economic hardships, by being equipped with new, relevant and diverse sets of skills, capacities and capabilities.

The activities presented below are divided in four outputs. The first output addresses the need to strengthen development of public policies, national plans and strategies to integrate the SDGs. The second output focuses on promoting a green economy and reducing environmental risks. The third output links to protecting ecosystem services. The forth output presents actions related to mitigating disasters and reducing disaster risks.

OUTPUT 1.1 – VISIONS, STRATEGIES AND PLANS THAT INTEGRATE THE SDGS ARE DEVELOPED AND FOCUS ON POVERTY REDUCTION, INCLUSIVE GROWTH, ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND RESILIENCE AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL.

SDGs mainstreaming and localization

The UN continued to lead the SDGs mainstreaming and localization, collaborating with relevant ministries, the National Development Agency, National Statistics Office, Ulaanbaatar City Municipality, provincial governments, research institutions and the media. In Ulaanbaatar, an SDG roadmap was completed with support from UNDP, using data to measure the city's progress and financing strategy. Macroeconomic modeling exercises were done to determine simulation scenarios for SDG/SDV strategies. Assessments such as on the flow of development finance and institutional and policy reviews, as well as mapping of data ecosystems supported by UNDP, inform ongoing discussions among stakeholders to improve the overall environment for data and financing of the SDGs. At the provincial level, UNDP also helped draft aimag development vision documents that integrate the SDGs and key objectives of Mongolia's Green development policy, with relevant trainings conducted. The methodology for a nationwide Local Development Index is also now being revised to strengthen local application, with a view to inform resource allocation from the national budget.

Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) Mission

The economic downturn of recent years saw the regression of key development indicators in Mongolia, with the rate of poverty jumping from 21.6 percent in 2014, to 29.6 percent in 2016, while maternal mortality almost doubled. In response, a joint United Nations-Asian Development Bank MAPS was initiated to advise the Government on how to achieve key social and environmental outcomes of the SDGs within the constraints of the IMF Extended Fund Facility fiscal adjustment package. This exercise with ADB was the first of its kind in the Asia-Pacific region. The partnership with ADB as a leading financier of social and environmental policy loans under the IMF package provided an opportunity to identify options for continued investments into the social and environmental dimensions of development to mitigate the effects of economic hardship on the poorest and most vulnerable.

Doing so can help ensure that the fiscal space for continued investments into social and environmental areas can be maintained, to mitigate negative effects of fiscal adjustment on the poorest and most marginalized and reverse the regression of development indicators.

The recently release joint mission report provides a shared analysis of who is being left behind, recommend targeted policy measures to enhance development outcomes in the social and environmental arenas, as well as improve equity. It will also make suggestions for developing performance management and financial tracking systems for the SDGs, along with related budget expenditures.

Pilot Project on Policy Alignment and Target-Setting for the SDGs

The UNCT mobilized USD 100,000 from the UNDG Asia-Pacific 2030 Agenda Implementation Fund to implement a project for Sustainable Water Resources in Mongolia: Testing the Planning Methodological Framework. The main objective of the project is to test and refine the overall

approach to aligning policies and setting targets for the SDGs that are currently being developed by the National Development Agency (NDA) with a view to informing Mongolia's Medium-Term Development Plan (and financing strategies). The initial methodology 'testing' was done on a number of selected policies, strategies and plans in the water sector. As a result of this project, sectorial policies pertaining to the water sector will be fully aligned with the SDV and SDG6, clean water and sanitation for all people. The NDA has produced a first set of guidelines to guide sector policy reviews and adjustments, as well as foster coherence between the various government plans, sector policies and budgets across levels in order to maintain the integrity of the SDG agenda. Cooperation with the Stockholm Environment Institute is also helping to better understand the connections between the SDGs and SDV goals in Mongolia's specific context to identify accelerator SDGs. The final report of the project is expected in 2018.

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration

In 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued to promote orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, through facilitating voluntary returns and reintegration of Mongolian migrants who need to return home, but lacked the means to do so. IOM strives to support sustainable reintegration of migrants returning to a variety of contexts, recognizing that the factors affecting the reintegration process and subsequently its sustainability are not dissimilar from those that resulted in the decision to migrate in the first place. IOM therefore asserts that reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. To achieve this, IOM approached migrant reintegration in a comprehensive manner, considering the factors affecting reintegration. It addressed these factors in a way that responds to the needs of individual returnees, as well as the communities to which they returned in a mutually beneficial way, along with structural factors at play. In 2017, IOM Mongolia helped 226 Mongolians to return and successfully reintegrate from over 11 different countries. The implementation of AVRR will continue in 2018.

Measurement of child poverty

Through the advocacy work of UNICEF, with the aim of creating regular measurement and tracking of child poverty in its multiple dimensions, a workshop was organized in 2017 with the Government and partners, with concrete actions to help the Government achieve the SDG goal of ending poverty. The workshop provided an opportunity to share experiences and learn lessons from other countries in the region, as well as a forum where important areas of child poverty and social protection could be discussed openly with development partners, civil society organizations and the Government.

OUTPUT 1.2 - FOSTERING PEOPLE-BASED CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION APPROACHES ARE TAILORED TO THE MONGOLIAN CONTEXT, INCLUDING NATIONAL GREEN ECONOMY STRATEGIES THAT CREATE JOBS AND SKILLS, PROMOTE CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES, PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND REDUCE POVERTY.

Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)

The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) initiative - bringing together five UN agencies, namely UN Environment, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR – continued to engage in Mongolia's green development agenda in 2017. Specifically, it provided technical support to create and update evidence-based policy tools, capacity building trainings and workshops. This was carried out in addition to stakeholder consultations and training in sustainable finance, sustainable public procurement, green jobs, industry waste management, green economy learning and economic modeling, among others. Sustainable trade became a new area of engagement with Mongolia in 2017, beginning with capacity building activities, a baseline study on green trade opportunities and stakeholder workshops. The project has also initiated work with Mongolian universities to integrate green economy concepts and approaches in university curricula, thereby deepening green economy education and training. PAGE has worked closely with other initiatives in the country, in particular the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), the Education for Sustainable Development Project, ADB's Higher Education Reform Project, the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Initiative, the Mongolian Green Credit Fund Initiative, and UNITARRA Canada, as well as the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). In 2017, Mongolia hosted a meeting of the global Donor Steering Committee of PAGE. PAGE support to sectorial and thematic priority areas has directly contributed towards achieving the broader objectives of the National Green Development Policy.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Mongolia (UN-REDD+)

UN-REDD+ Mongolia National Programme, undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) along with UN-REDD implementing agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) continued its support in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. UN-REDD+ also helped to create a National Programme Strategy and Action Plan, as well as support public awareness activities, including a short-video about the importance of the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme presented at the COP23 in Bonn.

Mongolia has completed the additional national forest Inventory for degraded forests, and a policy brief on the National Forest Monitoring System has been developed. This includes a description of the legal context of forest data sharing and the mechanisms for collecting forest data for forest management, as well as monitoring and reporting by relevant institutions. Assistance was also provided to create institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable participatory forest management. As part of this work, 101 Forest User Groups managing 460,000 hectares of forests in 5 aimags have been technically and logistically supported and mentored to develop and implement forest management plans.

Seeking to improve engagement of civil society organizations, a joint forum – the Forest Sustainable Development Council – was set up to promote safeguards, inform policy design and monitoring, as well as raise awareness through its members networks. It was especially successful in bringing together local advocacy groups and policy makers from the line ministries. By the end of 2017, a series of trainings were organized for sub-national stakeholders and partners from civil society organizations. The implementation of the UN-REDD+ programme will continue in 2018.

Air Pollution Reduction Challenge

To address growing environmental pressures in the capital city – where half the country's population lives – Mongolia is taking important steps to abate air, water and soil pollution, which fell short under the MDGs. A Green Credit Fund (GFC) was established in cooperation with the Mongolian Bankers Association, marking an important milestone for the public-private partnership towards green investments. It enables the development of bankable green funding proposals to advance the 2030 Agenda under the oversight of a joint panel comprising of representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, United Nations Development Program, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). UNDP has joined forces with Arig Bank to design and execute an Air Pollution Reduction challenge, which identifies and tests energy-efficient heating options. Results of the testing of pre-selected heating solutions and the final winner are expected to be announced shortly. Additionally, to build on the base of compelling scientific evidence, studies on reducing the impact of Mongolia's air pollution on child health and on the assessment of WASH facilities in schools, dormitories and kindergartens were also finalized and discussed with government partners. UNICEF published a study on Mongolia's air pollution crisis and urgent interventions to reduce the impact on child health. UNICEF also developed and began carrying out its child-centered air pollution action plan to reduce the risks of air pollution to maternal and child health. The continued evidence-based informed advocacy from UNICEF, development partners and civil society contributed to the government approval of the National Programme on the Reduction of Air and Environmental Pollution. Also in line with UNICEF's recommendations, the government has started to invest in improving indoor air quality in kindergartens, schools and hospitals, and allocating budget for the roll out of the pneumococcal vaccine (PCV13). To further highlight this important issue, UNICEF Mongolia called for action to fight air pollution and its negative effects on World Children's Day, using video content that reached more than 100,000 people.

Climate change and disaster-related migration in Mongolia

In December 2017, IOM Mongolia trained officials from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) on Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to improve the effectiveness and coordination of emergency responses due to climate change and disaster events. The project focuses on the use of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix system to better capture migration movements and create a strong evidence base to improve response capabilities in the event of natural disaster and climate change. DTM will promote and support improved data collection and sharing on population movements; better knowledge and understanding of movement drivers, patterns and impacts, particularly in the context of sudden and slow-onset disasters. With greater mobility data and knowledge, relevant actors will be better able to plan and cooperate to prevent, when possible, reduce and address population needs. The outcome of DTM will lead to mainstreaming of human mobility challenges in, and across, relevant policy and action areas. These actions will continue to be carried forward in 2018, where displacements will be captured in all 330 soums by NEMA on quarterly basis.

OUTPUT 1.3 - PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES THAT SUPPORT THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE RURAL POOR AND VULNERABLE IS STRENGTHENED.

Forestry management

The UN continued providing support to the government in enabling institutional, policy and regulatory framework for Sustainable participatory forest management (PFM), with a view to improving livelihoods, conserving biodiversity and reducing carbon emissions. 101 Forest User Groups (FUGs) spanning 460,000 hectares of forests in 5 aimags with forest are being technically and logistically supported, as well as mentored, to develop and execute forest management plans. 12 FUGs now have a 10-year Management Plan in place. Technical assistance is also being provided to the development of Forests Reference Emission Levels and Forest Reference Levels. In this context, a survey was conducted for an additional 156 National Forest Inventory plots in degraded and poorly stocked forests, to provide a more accurate assessment of historical forest change and emission factors. National inventories were sampled in poorly stocked forests to generate important information on the distribution and carbon stocks of these forests habitats. In addition, 123,000 sample points of forest-land and land use change were tested by the Climate Change Project Implementing Unit (CCPIU) at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to improve the historical land use change assessment. Furthermore, technical assistance was provided to the Environmental Risk in Sovereign Credit Project for the forest cover change assessment. (FAO)

Support Employment Creation in Mongolia

The current FAO's assistance on developing value chains focuses on contributing to inclusive and sustainable development in Mongolia by boosting jobs in meat, milk, vegetables and fiber, skin and hide through private public partnerships. More jobs are being created in rural areas after implementation of Value Chain Innovation Platforms (VCIP), established in six aimags. The VCIP is expected to bring together all stakeholders engaged in sustainable commodity chains to share multifaceted knowledge and expertise, fulfill identified gaps and make business linkages. This will contribute not only to ending poverty, but also to preserve the ecosystem. Situation analyses of value chains in milk, meat and vegetable chains have been conducted and study reports, along with recommendations, are available for actor participating in relevant value chains. This study provided opportunities to understand the current situation in agricultural imports and exports, including dairy, meat, leather, wool, cashmere and vegetable value chains, to help support vulnerable rural livelihoods in Mongolia.

OUTPUT 1.4 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES ABLE TO MITIGATE DISASTER RISKS ARE BUILT.

Disaster Protection Law of Mongolia

UN Mongolia continued to strengthen the nation's emergency management system to enhance disaster risk reduction and improve preparedness and resilience of local communities, especially herders. The Law on Disaster Management was revised and ratified by Parliament in February, according to a formal national mechanism for cross-sector coordination. Additionally, structures for humanitarian assistance management during emergencies were established. UN also assisted in the formulation of a Mid-Term Strategy to apply the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Mongolia[7]. In close cooperation with UNISDR, UNCT is supporting the Government on preparations for the Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster and Risk Reduction in July 2018.

[7] Cabinet Decree, 27 December, 2017

Humanitarian Assistance to Herders

UN Humanitarian Country Team, co-chaired by National Emergency Management Agency and the UN Resident Coordinator, supported the Government's response to harsh winter conditions of 2016-2017. Early recovery (UNDP) and agriculture sectors (FAO) have raised USD 1.1 million from CERF for a humanitarian assistance. A total of 14,567 herders (or 4,000 herder households) including 5,203 children, 5,168 men and 4,196 women received cash to support their immediate needs and purchase animal fodder to save their livestock, the prime source for their livelihoods. The CERF funds helped to raise attention by the international community on the issue and mobilize an additional USD 3.3 million from development and international organizations. This supported a further 23,818 herder households, including the provision of 2,465 dignity kits by UNFPA to 4,707 households, as well as the distribution of multiple micronutrient powder and supplements by UNICEF to 5,911 herder households, with infant children (6-59 month-old) and/or pregnant and lactating women.

Early Warning and Early Action

As part of early preparations for 2017-2018 winter, the Resident Coordinator raised USD 20,134 from the regional UNDP, FAO, and UNOCHA, and organized a 2-day workshop on Early Warning and Early Action in October 2017. A total of 74 government officials from 21 provinces and the central government, along with 24 humanitarian country team members, attended this interactive workshop. The session helped to prioritize risk management activities, which can be done immediately to prevent predictable, slow-onset weather events from becoming major humanitarian emergencies. An early warning mass messaging system supported by UNDP is also now operational nationwide, to deliver targeted weather and hazard warnings to herders. In 2017, a total of 946,244 people in all 21 aimags benefitted from the system by receiving timely hazard warnings, saving lives during sand, wind and snow storms.

Public-Private Strategies for Disaster Resilience and Mitigation of SMEs

In April 2017, a high-level meeting on "Public-Private Strategies for Disaster Resilience and Mitigation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)" was jointly held by the Mongolian Employer's Federation, the ILO and UNISDR, where public and private stakeholders agreed that practical tools could significantly improve their resilience to disasters. In addition, the ILO and UNISDR developed a disaster resilience toolkit for SMEs as a follow-up to a high-level meeting. The disaster resilience toolkit has been validated by representatives of Mongolian SMEs for further adaptation and replication in the country.

Public Health Preparedness and Response

In collaboration with FAO, the WHO helped to establish a sustainable coordination mechanism on public health preparedness and response. The multi-sector assessment of existing legislation

governing public health surveillance and response recommended adjusting regulatory arrangements to address inconsistencies and gaps, as well as improving linkages and alignment. At the national level, different sectors shared information and conducted risk assessments. The reviews have resulted in significant changes to the legal framework to improve compliance with IHR (2005). Improvements include: the approval of a regulation on information exchange between sectors and rapid response during public health events by the Deputy Prime Minister. A multi-sector coordination mechanism for managing low-to-high risk public health events has also been established. In addition, stakeholders across all sectors are building one standard system of real-time reporting, risk assessment and response. The system is connected to regional and international levels, as well as aligned with national disaster management system. This resulted in the strengthening of operational links between risk communication, risk assessment and response across sectors and levels. Operational links between risk communication, surveillance and response across sectors in all phases of the risk management cycle have also been greatly improved.

Livestock-Animal Health

Mongolia's livestock sector worsened after several animal disease outbreaks such as FMD, PPR and sheep goat pox in 2016. Under TCP Emergency project, 1,750 herder households in 10 aimags, and 54 nucleus flocks in 13 aimags, were supported with emergency animal hay, fodder and veterinary first aid to overcome time critical difficulties. Emergency assistance was also mobilised for the control of sheep and goat pox in 6 areas where the outbreak occurred. At least 4 million small ruminants are vaccinated against SGP. This contributed to protecting at least 5000 herders' livelihoods, while increasing their food security and disaster resilience. Upon a request of the Government of Mongolia, FAO is providing technical assistance to advice on strengthening the VS, as well as managing capabilities to prevent, detect and control major animal diseases. With the contribution of FAO, a new law on animal health control was approved in December 2017. It is expected to pave the road for major improvements in veterinary regulations, operations and inspection along the entire food chain.

Climate Change and Children

Together with the government and civil society organizations, UNICEF has started to analyze how climate change, energy and the environment are affecting children. In November 2017, a roundtable discussion about this "Climate Landscape Analysis for Children" was held to discuss with stakeholders the initial findings and how they relate to UNICEF's priorities. The report assesses stakeholders, government policies, and relevant programmes in Mongolia in the areas of climate, energy, and environment. It is expected to recommend on: 1) how UNICEF can include climate change issues in its Country Programme, 2) ways for the government to boost inclusion of children in climate policy, and 3) directing attention to climate change in sectors such as water, health, education and social protection, which are of key importance to children.

OUTCOME AREA 2

ENHANCING SOCIAL PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION OF QUALITY AND EQUITABLE SOCIAL SERVICES

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

This Outcome area focus on improving the access and quality of public services, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and education. Making these services universally available calls for a multi-dimensional approach with existing and new partners, challenging the status quo while taking implementation and policy risks.

The actions described below are divided into five outputs. The first relates to water, sanitation and hygiene services. The second focuses on improving health services. The third reflects the support of quality education services. The forth addresses social protection services. Finally, the fifth concerns boosting food and nutrition security services.

OUTPUT 2.1 - WATER AND SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH) SERVICES ARE IMPROVED IN SELECTED PERI-URBAN AREAS AND SOUMS, THROUGH EQUITABLE ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY, WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES; SUPPORTED BY A MORE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT, EVIDENCE BASE AND SOCIAL AWARENESS.

Water Safety Plan

Together, the WHO and UNICEF worked to form a Water Safety Plan, which was applied at national and regional levels by setting up technical working groups, training as well as conducting risk assessments for water supply and defining control measures. The measures also linked household water safety issues with adaptation to climate change. Joint technical inputs by the WHO and UNICEF were also provided to conduct Global Analyses and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) at the country level and to take necessary actions in accordance with the Joint Monitoring Programme, responsible for tracking progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal targets related to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. The WHO and UNICEF also contributed to formulating and consulting on the Second National Programme on Environmental Health 2017-2020, approved by the Mongolian Government in August 2017. The programme and its action plan focuses on WASH improvements at household, small community and facility levels, particularly at educational and health facilities. These efforts resulted in improved WASH services, benefitting the vulnerable and under-served population, especially those living in rural areas or in the urban ger districts, who need to rely on water kiosks to access drinking water.

Container WASH Facilities for Kindergartens, Schools and Dormitories

Following UNICEF's advocacy and partnership with the MobiCom corporation and World Vision INGO, the Government approved the generic design for container WASH facilities for kindergartens, schools and dormitories, making it available for use nationwide. This generic design – refurbished shipping containers equipped with flushing toilets and wash basins – is particularly suited to schools in rural areas, or on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar city. The container WASH facilities using generic designs were successfully installed in two target sites on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar in cooperation with the WASH Action NGO, and handed over to the Bayanzurkh district government, which was financially supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in Mongolia. They are being used by approximately 1,000 children (530 girls, 470 boys) and 60 teachers (45 female, 15 male). In addition, six container WASH facilities were replicated in rural schools in cooperation with MobiCom and World Vision, where they are used by more than 3,000 boys and girls. Also, ADB Mongolia is considering replicating container WASH facilities within their project on "Improving School Dormitory Environment for Primary Students in the Western Region".

National Baseline Assessment of WASH Conditions in Kindergartens, Schools and Dormitories

UNICEF's technical partnership with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, along with a national NGO – WASH Action – helped to generate important evidence on water and sanitation, one of the key issues affecting the health of Mongolia's children. A national baseline assessment of current WASH conditions in kindergartens, schools and dormitories was carried out to collect national and sub-national-level data. It revealed that 54 per cent of schools have access to safely managed (improved) drinking water services, while 25 per cent have a basic water supply. It also found 10 per

cent have limited water sources, while a further 10 per cent have unimproved water sources and that 1 per cent have either no drinking water or get their water directly from surface water sources.

OUTPUT 2.2 - THE HEALTH SYSTEM IS STRENGTHENED TO INCREASE THE HEALTH OF THE POOR AND VULNERABLE IN URBAN/PERI-URBAN/RURAL AREAS; ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE; AND PROMOTE EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES AND DECISION-MAKING, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

In 2017, the UN Interagency Task Force (UNIATF) on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) continued its work, providing technical support and developing a Business Case for Investing in NCDs Prevention and Control in Mongolia. Mongolia was the first country in Asia to undertake this exercise. The estimation looked at the return on investment for implementing 10 policy-level and 3 primary interventions on reducing diseases over a 15-year time frame. It projected that 19,454 lives would be saved over those 15 years, with salt reduction responsible for more than half of deaths averted. Assessment and economic modeling for tobacco-alcohol excise tax reform was conducted to create an additional space for development and reducing the burden of health and premature mortality due to non-communicable diseases. Based on its findings the mission issued recommendations to the Government to tackle NCDs, as Mongolia has one of the highest premature mortality rates due to NCDs among low and middle-income countries.

Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

UNFPA joined other UN agencies and signed a partnership agreement with the National Commission of Human Rights to promote the right to sexual and reproductive health services. As an initial step, UNFPA conducted sensitization training for national committee staff and organized the first-ever forum on sexual and reproductive health and rights in Mongolia, which will be part of the official human rights report to the Parliament in 2018. Together with the National Commission of Human Rights, UNFPA is carrying out an analysis of the UPR recommendations related with SRH, gender and female empowerment.

Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health

WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF jointly supported policy advancement on Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health (RMCH). Technical contributions of UN agencies informed the process of development of the 10-year health sector policy as well as the National Programme on Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health, approved by the Government of Mongolia on 7 March 2017. An operational plan to implement the national programme was also developed and approved by ministerial order of the Ministry of Health in September 2017. A draft Law on Maternal and Child Health is being developed, supported by UN agencies through an impact assessment, definition of essential MCH service packages and costing exercises to inform the law's formulation.

National Early Essential Newborn Care Plan

Reduction of infant mortality is a priority for SDG 3 to end preventable child mortality. Since 2014, WHO and UNICEF have been jointly supporting the National Early Essential Newborn Care (EENC) plan. A nationwide annual implementation review of the EENC was produced and its findings were discussed broadly at the national and international level. The Ministry of Health, Ulaanbaatar Health Department and National Center for Maternal and Child Health acknowledged a notable decrease in early neonatal mortality in 2017 compared to data before EENC started. In addition to that, a Kangaroo Mother Care coaching training along with health care facility assessment for a better intervention were jointly organized at national level. All necessary and preparatory work was done to introduce Kangaroo Mother Care into clinical practice for pre-term babies, led by the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Maternal and Child Health. A decrease of early neonatal death among pre-term babies is expected due to this intervention.

Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses

The WHO and UNICEF jointly supported the development of distance learning modules, including inter-active training materials and printed manuals on Integrated Management of Childhood illnesses. This will provide a supportive environment and access to education for Primary Health Care (PHC) workers in remote and rural areas. High turnover of PHC workers requires continuous capacity development, making the distance learning module key to availability of trained staff for the disadvantaged population. In November 2017, adolescent health services guidelines and job descriptions of doctors working at adolescent and youth cabinets were also approved, following years of support by UN agencies. These cabinets are designated rooms/sections/units of outpatient clinics which provided the youth with health services and counselling.

National Programme on Environmental Health

The Second National Programme on Environmental Health, 2017-2020 was approved by the Mongolian Government in August 2017. A comprehensive and constructive action plan for programme implementation was approved in November 2017. Joint technical contributions from WHO and UNICEF were provided during the process of both programme and action plan development, with the participation of various levels of relevant sectors. The programme and action plan have paid attention to WASH improvement at household, small community and facility level particularly with specific focus on educational and health facilities. As a result, the vulnerable and under-served population will benefit from better WASH conditions.

International Health Regulations Joint External Evaluation

In partnership with FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, the national government and local partners, the WHO conducted the International Health Regulations Joint External Evaluation (JEE) on 12-19 May 2017

with the purpose of identifying priority actions to enhance health security, fostering partnerships with stakeholders and mobilizing resources. The JEE is a collaborative peer-to-peer review that provides the opportunity to sustain momentum in strengthening health security by revising and applying the national work plan.

HIV/Aids, STIs and tuberculosis in Mongolia

The Joint UN Team on Aids provided technical support in developing the funding request for HIV/Aids and tuberculosis to the Global Funds (GF), one of the major donors for dealing with HIV/Aids, STIs and tuberculosis in Mongolia. The funding request was approved by the GF and two projects – one for HIV/Aids at USD 3 million, and another one for tuberculosis at USD 7.2 million – will be carried out over three years from 1 January 2018 through 31 December 2020.

Nation-wide Telemedicine Network

UNFPA's MCH telemedicine project was recognized at the international level for its innovation – Mongolia's national center for maternal and child health was awarded the United Nations Public Service Award for its excellence and innovation in public service delivery. Mongolia's vast territory and disperse population were best suited to introduce the nation-wide telemedicine network, which significantly contributed to reducing maternal mortality in the country.

OUTPUT 2.3 - HIGHER QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION IS SUPPORTED, WITH GREATER ACCESS TO EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND LIFELONG EDUCATION IN SELECTED PERI-URBAN AREAS AND SOUMS.

2016 Global Education Monitoring Report

With technical and financial support of the UNESCO Beijing Office, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, and UNICEF Mongolia, the Mongolian Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports led a series of National Consultations on SDG 4 – Education 2030 Agenda – and launched the Mongolian version of the 2016 Global Education Monitoring Report in April 2017. This resulted in the integration of SDG 4 targets into national education policies, strategies, and in the ongoing preparation of the education sector's development plan. In order to support the on-going efforts of ensuring the localization of the SDG 4 targets, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics in collaboration with UNICEF strengthened the statistical and analytical capacities of more than 30 national education professionals in a 3-day national capacity-building workshop on Education Statistics.

Education Rights of Mongolian Children

UNICEF Mongolia provided support to the National Human Rights Commission to study education rights of Mongolian speaking children in Bayan-Olgii province, predominantly inhabited by the Kazakh

ethnic minority. The study helped to draw attention to the absence of policies and programmes to ensure that Uriankhai, Dorvod, Khalkh and Buriad children's rights to study in their mother tongue-Mongolian like Kazakh and Tuvan children living in the same province. The recommendations include a need for allocating budgets to organize individual classes for children who speak different languages regardless of class size, and establishing a pre-school for Mongolian children in Bayan-Olgii.

Life skills education and Comprehensive Sexuality Education

As part of the joint UN initiatives to reinstate health education in Mongolia, UNFPA supported the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports in establishing a National Core group of Experts on Life skills education and Comprehensive Sexuality Education. The experts were trained on the international guidelines in these respective areas.

OUTPUT 2.4 - AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IS FACILITATED FOR ALL AND SUBSTANTIAL COVERAGE OF THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE.

Measuring and Tracking child poverty

In an effort to combat child poverty, the UN has agreed to work with the government and other stakeholders to measure and track child poverty. This will include identifying new data sources and specific tools to measure and track multiple overlapping deprivations of children.

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

To strengthen the rights of Mongolian workers, the ILO supported the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in revising the Labor law in line with international standards. It also responded to questions and recommendations of the Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions and Recommendations, the ILO Supervisory body. The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia also received support from the ILO to conduct "A study on fundamental principles and rights at work in Small and Medium Enterprises in wool cashmere, trade and services sector of Mongolia". Its findings and recommendations were included in the 16th Status Report on Human Rights and Freedom and submitted to Parliament, the Government and other parties for further consideration. The ILO also provided technical support to the Mongolian Employers' Federation, to develop an Employer's Self-Assessment Checklist on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. This covers all ILO fundamental conventions concerning forced labor, child labor, non-discrimination and freedom of association.

OUTPUT 2.5 - FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IS STRENGTHENED (SUPPORT HEALTHY FOOD/DIET ENVIRONMENT, REDUCE DOUBLE BURDEN OF MALNUTRITION, STRENGTHEN FOOD AND NUTRITION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND SERVICES).

Codex Alimentarius standard and food legislation development

The FAO and WHO supported the Mongolian government in building a national programme and capacities to more effectively prepare and participate in Codex Alimentarius standard setting work. The Codex Alimentarius is a collection of internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines, and other recommendations relating to foods, food production, and food safety. The national workshop was organized to identify barriers and opportunities for more effective participation in Codex and common national priorities for Codex participation and food legislation development. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund proposal was approved in the first round and final approval is underway.

Law on Food for Infants and Young Children

The Parliament of Mongolia endorsed the Law on Food for Infants and Young Children, greatly improving the enabling environment for breastfeeding. UNICEF and WHO regional and country offices provided technical support in generating evidence and developing this important new legislation, banning all types of aggressive advertising and promotion of breast milk substitutes to the general public, caregivers and health care professionals. It also bans industrially produced complementary foods for children under 6 months and defines the responsibilities of health care professionals in protecting breastfeeding from aggressive counter-marketing.

Fifth National Nutrition Survey

To track the progress of SDG nutrition indicators and generate evidence for policy and programmes on nutrition, UNICEF Mongolia provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to complete the Fifth National Nutrition Survey (NNS) analysis and report. The survey, initiated in 2016 and carried out through 2017, assesses the current nutritional status of the Mongolian population and identifies nutritional shortfalls. Its goal is to inform policy and programmatic action within the context of significant changes in socio-economic conditions and dietary practices in Mongolia over the past few years. Key features of the NNS V, published in February 2018, include regional data on relevant nutrition indicators, as well as data on different population's micronutrient status and household food security, which were included for the first time.

OUTCOME AREA 3

FOSTERING VOICE AND STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY

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

Outcome Area 3 focuses on improving the capacity of governing institutions to ensure that "no one is left behind" in Mongolia's development, especially those in vulnerable situations, such as female victims of gender-based violence and youth. It also aims to improve the participation of these groups in the decision-making processes.

The activities listed below are divided into three outputs. The first addresses progress in national legislation to ensure human rights are protected. The second presents the need to increase the representation of minority groups in decision-making. The third targets the participation of youth organization discussions and decisions affecting their future.

OUTPUT 3.1 - NORMATIVE PROTECTION MECHANISMS ARE IMPROVED BY REVISING LAWS IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS WHILE ESTABLISHING OR ENHANCING MONITORING SYSTEMS – TO ENSURE HUMAN RIGHTS, ESPECIALLY OF THE POOR AND MARGINALIZED WITH ATTENTION TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

Child Protection System strengthening

UNICEF continued its strategic advocacy and systematic technical support to the Government in strengthening the child protection system in Mongolia in 2017. This contributed to approval of the National Programme on Child Development and Protection, as well as a series of standards and guidelines for child protection services, allocating USD 2.0 million (five billion tugriks) from the state budget for child protection services. UNICEF supported the Government in developing standards and guidelines so that these laws could be translated into actual delivery of services, such as alternative care, community-based multi-disciplinary teams, referrals, and one-stop service centres. These were then introduced to relevant professionals at various levels. Of more than 30 standards and guidelines, eight were supported by UNICEF and approved by joint decrees of the Ministers of Justice, Health, and Labour and Social Protection. UNICEF also assisted MECSS in drafting a national and school-level child protection policy for educational settings, as well as reporting and referral procedures, along with practical tools. Additionally, UNICEF helped to organize training for 60 instructors on a multi-disciplinary approach to child protection, who went on to train 609 teams in all 21 provinces and all nine districts of Ulaanbaatar. UNICEF Mongolia also supported 97 multi-disciplinary teams in the target sites to become operational and provide integrated child protection services to vulnerable children. In total, 1,253 professionals from sectors including social work, health, education, welfare and police were better able to apply the newly-approved laws, work together to identify and assess child protection risks, and collectively decide on necessary cross-sector responses. Additionally, the organization also supported the Government in preparing for the Committee on the Rights of the Child's dialogue. This involved briefing the delegation on the Committee's approach and helping to prepare written replies to the list of issues. UNICEF worked with the Government to improve accountability mechanisms for implementing the Concluding Observations, and as a result, a national multi-sector working group was set up. The National Programme on Child Development and Protection was also approved by the Government, including a costed plan of action for the recommendations.

Abolishment of child labor

In 2017, the UN in Mongolia collectively worked to raise awareness on the issue of children working as child jockeys in spring, when it is still very cold in Mongolia, and advocated for abolishing this type of child labor as one of the fundamental principles of international labor standards. Following the complaint submitted by a group of NGOs to reverse the Minister's order (A/28 of February 20, 2017) that shortened the period for which children cannot be recruited as jockeys and as requested by the Ulaanbaatar City Appellate Court, the ILO and UNICEF submitted a letter and explanatory note to the Court and to the Government concerning technical issues of the worst forms of child labor and the risks to children recruited as jockeys. The technical explanatory note was prepared based on ILO fundamental conventions (C.182 and C.138) that Mongolia has ratified. Observations of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations were conducted with support of the ILO and UNICEF in 2015. The Minister for Labor and Social Protection issued an order (A/2017 of November 27, 2017) to reverse the previous order (A/28 of February 20, 2017) that shortened the period for which child jockeys cannot be recruited. The Supreme Court also has also invalidated the Minister's Order A/28 of February 2017.

One Stop Service Centers

Through the Gurvanbileg LLC partnership with the UNFPA Country Office, One Stop Service Centers received 750 units of underwear in February 2017. The in-kind contribution, valued at USD 769.50, was allocated to support domestic violence survivors. The donation of women's underwear is particularly important as victims of domestic violence often arrive at the UNFPA supported One Stop Service Centers with little or no resources, and least of all a fresh change of clothes.

GBV-focused media network

The Press Institute of Mongolia and UNFPA signed an MOU to jointly combat gender-based violence (GBV) through the mentoring and training of journalists. The year-long partnership focused on several activities designed to engage journalists and the media, encouraging them not only to be more aware of GBV issues, but to be conduits of increasing public awareness through sensitive, evocative and compelling story-telling. The activities included organizing a GBV journalism competition that featured 28 national stories, forming a GBV-focused media network of more than 30 journalists, and holding journalist mentoring programme with five of the top journalists in Mongolia.

Awareness Raising on Gender-Based Violence

The UNFPA Country Office sub-contracted four NGOs in 2017 to raise awareness and mobilize young people, men, women and perpetrators on combating Gender-based violence/Domestic violence. The four sub-contracted NGOs reached out to marginalized groups ranging from fathers, perpetrators, social workers, to young people, employing innovative, and hands-on approaches to combat GBV in the country.

16 days of Activism of Gender-Based Violence

During the 16 days of Activism of Gender-Based Violence, UNFPA also supported the National Center Against Violence in its public campaigns and advocacy projects through art exhibits and the 16 days of blogging campaign. In total 3,500 people actively participated, and 95,000 people were reached. The blogs, written by journalists, activists, and celebrities, were themed around the topic of consent, reaching more than 75,000 readers. The partnership with the Press Institute of Mongolia also significantly contributed to strengthening the capacities of journalists in ethically writing stories related to GBV and avoiding the common practice of victim-blaming to justify the violence. A series of activities were conducted by the Press Institute, including media assessment and monitoring, integration of GBV issues into postgraduate training curricula and roundtable discussions, a media contest and a mentoring programme. One of the key achievements of the mentoring programme was that one of the journalists mentored became received the prestigious Baldorj Journalism Award in 2017 for best coverage on a social issue.

Protecting the rights of vulnerable migrants and victims of human trafficking in Mongolia

In 2017, IOM and its implementing partners – Mongolian Gender and Equity Centre (MGEC) and End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT) – continued to work closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Anti-Trafficking Sub-Council, Members of Parliament, Immigration of Mongolia, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRCM), Civil Society Organizations, Oyu Tolgoi Mining Company and other mining actors to protect the rights of vulnerable migrants and human trafficking victims in Mongolia. The initiative improved the ability of Mongolian civil society and authorities to facilitate access to support services for migrants and victims of trafficking (VoTs), and to empower them against risks of trafficking and human rights violations. The project also resulted in greater collaboration between actors, including the private sector. In March 2017, training for lawyers, prosecutors and judges was conducted on best practices in counter-trafficking laws; victim assistance was provided throughout the year; and from April to October 2017, a research study and consultation workshop to develop recommendations on the implementation of anti-trafficking legislation took place. Additionally, in October, guidelines and standardized procedures for victim identification and referral were finalized and; an awareness campaign on human trafficking, forced labour, migrant rights and health was conducted in Umnugobi and Dornogobi provinces. A guideline for companies to support truck rivers was also developed; a Migrant Resource Centre was set up in Umnogobi province and; selected migrant women were given business training and supported through income-generating activities.

Child Friendly Business Principles

As a result of UNICEF Mongolia efforts for private sector engagement in 2017, major industries and government agencies gained a systematic understanding of Child Friendly Business and its Principles. Over 160 people gained a better understanding of how the private sector can support children's wellbeing through their day-to-day business operations in areas where they interface with children – the marketplace, the workplace and in the community. They represented 70 businesses (textiles, ICT, mining, food and services sectors), relevant government institutions, major business associations and academic researchers. Private sector champions (Arig and Wagner Asia) increased their capacity to support children as Child Friendly Corporate Institutions.

These include a private sector partnership (ING, Arig and Wagner Asia) with the Bayanzurkh district and UNICEF Mongolia, which helped more than 830 children have access to kindergartens with good sanitation facilities and clean air. In another example, a partnership between the ICT industry and relevant government agencies – including Family Children and Youth Development Authority – helped to raise awareness among industry, parents and children of online child protection through various promotional and educational activities. This national-level partnership joined the global initiative Safer Internet Day with over 130 participating countries. UNICEF Mongolia also partnered with food and service industry companies and Ulaanbaatar Department on Children and Family Development to provide local businesses with a better understanding of how to make their operations more child-friendly, and contribute to the Child Friendly City initiative of improving their business practices to benefit children and families in the capital.

OUTPUT 3.2 - REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IS INCREASED – UP TO 34 YEARS – IN DECISION-MAKING, SUCH AS PARLIAMENT, MINISTRIES, STATE SECRETARIATS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL REPRESENTATIONS.

Youth Development Law

Over the past few years, UNFPA has conducted extensive advocacy and provided substantial financial and technical support to develop a law that specifically relates to young people. Other UN agencies in the Youth Working Group also joined in these efforts, partnering with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Parliament Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture, Science and Sports. As a result, the Youth Development Law was created and approved in 2017 for the first time in Mongolia's history. The Law includes specific articles on building, sustaining and funding Youth Development Centers at provincial and district levels and establishing formal participatory platforms to involve young people in decision-making processes. It also includes articles on creating a National Council on Youth Development headed by the Prime Minister, among other provisions.

OUTPUT 3.3 - YOUTH NETWORKS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE STRENGTHENED AND EFFECTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN EXPRESSING THEIR VOICES AS EQUAL PARTNERS.

Assessment of Youth Health

In 2017, the UN youth working group hosted an inter-agency discussion on youth health with the aim of assessing the situation of youth in the country and identifying areas for joint action. The WHO, UNICEF, ILO, FPA, UNDP and UNFPA attended the meeting and agreed to conduct several activities to ensure Mongolia's young people have access to quality social services, including health and education.

Youth-led "#SexEd: Let's talk about Sex!" Campaign

A youth-led "#SexEd: Let's talk about Sex!" Campaign was launched in 2017 by UNFPA. The campaign advocates for comprehensive sexuality education and worked to raise awareness about sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence issues among young people in Technical and Vocational Education and Training and universities. The campaign culminated in an expo event showcasing the various youth-led initiatives on women's empowerment, gender equality, sexuality education, and Sexual and Reproductive Health. During the expo, the Minister for Health and Vice-Minister for Education committed to re-instating life skills-based health education, including sexuality education in the formal school curriculum. This led into a joint declaration by the Ministers of Health and Education officially committing to work together to re-instate LSEs/CSE in secondary school curriculum.

Development of Young People

In May 2017, ARIG Bank and UNFPA signed an MOU to formalize a partnership and their shared commitment to the development of young people and supporting victims of violence in Mongolia. Through UNFPA, Arig Bank provided financial literacy training to 10 young people from the three UNFPA-supported Youth Development Centers in Ulaanbaatar, namely in Bayangol, Chingeltei and Khan-Uul districts. Additionally, the training was also open to women and girls serviced by the UNFPA-supported One Stop Service Centers for victims of domestic violence in Ulaanbaatar, to help them gain financial and economic independence. ARIG Bank also supported and joined various social campaigns led by UNFPA (16 Days Campaign, #SexEd Campaign, and Startup Weekend Women).

Opportunities for Disabled Youth

ARIG Bank also connected the Achilles International Mongolia running-walking-rolling programme for disabled youth to the YDC in Bayangol district. This programme, designed to give disabled young people opportunities for regular exercise, culminated in a Marathon attended by UNFPA staff and young people in the Achilles programme.

Skills for life

UNICEF supported programmes for building skills for life for adolescents were implemented in Nalaikh district and Zavkhan province. The programme aimed at building skills of adolescents in improving self-determination, communication with their families and promoting their own health. This programme was modified into the life skills module for summer camps. This gives summer camps tools for developmental programmes and allows the government to reach more children (14,000 children per year) in partnership with the camps.

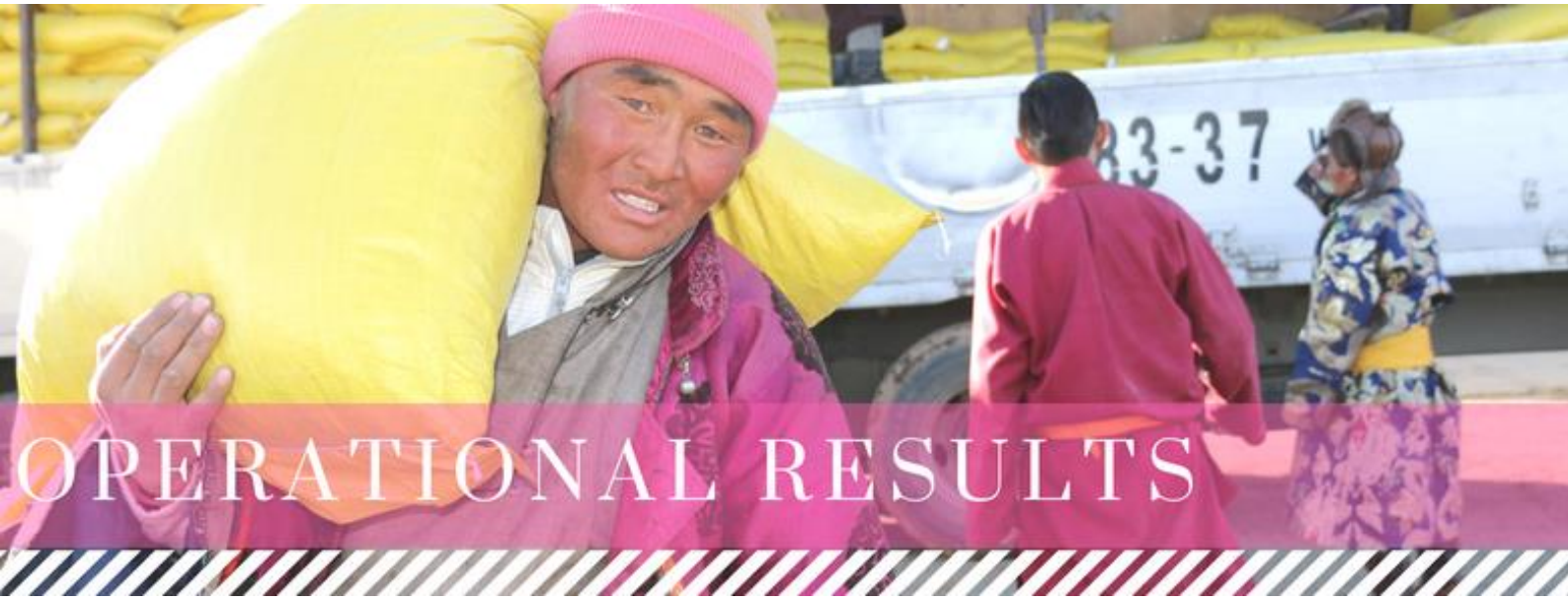
Health Education

As part of ongoing advocacy and support to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports in re-establishing health education as a stand-alone subject in the school curriculum, UNICEF supported the development of new core curriculums on mental health, sexual reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention and nutrition. It will serve as a foundation for the curriculum and be supported by teacher's guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health.

Youth as drivers of social change

UNICEF organized an open Innovation Challenge to explore new avenues for engaging and empowering young people as drivers of social change. This included nurturing local innovation, raising awareness around key adolescent issues, generating new approaches to specific problems and bringing together stakeholders and resources around mental and reproductive health of youth. This culminated in a Hackathon, organized in April 2017, generating new 19 ideas for IT-based solutions to the above themes. Among them, 2 will be supported by UNICEF in 2018, including a final product-

mobile application for adolescent sexual and reproductive health education and a mobile application for information sharing and connection to adolescent health services.



OPERATIONAL RESULTS

UNCT is committed to advancing common business operations to ensure greater economies of scale and reduce operations costs. To facilitate this, the Operational Management Team (OMT) is expected to formulate a Business Operations Strategy (BOS) in 2018.

In 2017, the OMT, chaired by UNICEF and UNDP (since October), worked towards more effective, efficient and collaborative ways to implement the BOS, in line with the UNDG guidance. Completing UN House maintenance and repair works and improving efficiency of the common services was among the priorities of OMT. It took further steps towards decreasing operation costs and greenhouse gas emissions of the UN House by carrying out recommendations from a comprehensive energy audit of UN House. This included repairing the heating system and installing thermostats and valves for individual radiators at the UN House.

As a part of the common services operations, the OMT established a common Administrative task force (chaired by UNICEF) to streamline and harmonize common business processes in administrative areas. The task force worked extensively on local hotel surveys, which resulted in signing 22 hotel agreements; updating ISCS DSA rates and establishing and approving UN Harmonized DSA rates applicable for UN funded projects personnel and activities.

In 2017, seven common Long-Term Agreements to control costs were established and implemented including: LTA on security services (led by UNDP), cleaning services (led by UNDP), travel services (led by UNFPA), translation services (led by UNFPA), vehicle rental services (led by UNFPA), printing and publishing services (led by UNICEF) and stationery supply services (led by UNICEF). Moreover, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA joined the carpooling pilot project, initiated by the UNFPA HQ.

Among the listed LTAs, the carpooling initiative took considerable effort from the participating three agencies during the pilot period to enhance joint field operations, improve efficiency of fleet management and performance reporting, reduce carbon footprints, increase safety and security of staff and vehicles and cut costs of UN operations. At the country level, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF agreed to continue their participation in a fully-pledged UN Fleet Sharing Project from October 2017. A common system for vehicle bookings to allow easier sharing of vehicles between agencies was introduced and three agencies are about to start the carpooling with a common pool manager. Challenges in the shared system remain, requiring stronger commitment and participation from each of agency.

The OMT extended its collaboration with the Service Bureau for Diplomatic Missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and completed number of major works on UN premises, as well mobilized 98 million tugriks in funding.

COMMUNICATIONS RESULTS

Aiming to guide a joint advocacy and communications strategy, the UN Communications Group (UNCG) in Mongolia developed a communication plan to promote a more coherent and unified image of UN in the country. The focus of the strategy was on the Sustainable Development Goals as the new global development agenda. Among the approaches used by the UNCG, there were: media engagement, production, and dissemination of advocacy material, organization of events, promotion of digital and youth engagement, in addition to building capacities of UN staff.

Different media vehicles were strategically and consistently engaged through meetings and orientation on subjects related to the Sustainable Development Goals. The type of engagement resulted, for example, in interviews with UNREAD, Undesnii Shudan, and Bloomberg TV. In addition, a leading magazine, called Mongolian Observer, did a cover story on UN work and SDGs, for which 17 pages were dedicated to show the importance of those goals to the national context. Aligned with related initiatives, Mongolian National Broadcast (MNB) and UB Post also created and disseminated programmes and articles on SDG-related activities.

In 2017, the UNCG in Mongolia jointly implemented an awareness campaign to promote the SDGs among the general public. The campaign also provided information on how SDGs are linked with Mongolia's national priorities and what role the public can play in achieving them. The campaign's online and offline components focused on using arts to stimulate public action towards SDGs. Promotion materials were developed for web pages and events, including photo booths, a video animation, a pocket-sized 'action booklet' and a cartoon brochure to explain the journey of SDGs in Mongolia. Additionally, Mongolian graffiti artists painted, in a variety of genres, their interpretations of each of the 17 goals on the outer perimeter wall of UN House. That graffiti wall turned into a landmark in Ulaanbaatar. The campaign also featured a flash mob in a pedestrian zone in the capital downtown area and an SDGs branded bus toured with performers around three different locations to perform and engage the public on the SDGs. Meanwhile, with the support of municipality government and contributions from an advertisement company, SDGs messages were placed for three weeks on 60 billboards around Ulaanbaatar. The messages urged public to 'take action for SDGs', disseminating an action booklet online, using QR codes. For wider outreach, campaign material was also distributed among the ger district community, university students, youth events and 900 staff members of the National Statistics Office from across the country. A massive social media campaign engaged

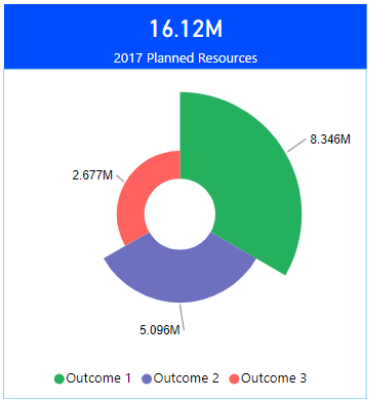
Mongolian celebrities encouraging the public to learn more about the SDGs. This also included a Facebook Live Chat with the RC. The campaign benefited from contributions from 50 volunteers from media, government, and members of society. In total 173,269 people were reached, of which 168,269 people were reached online (including 33,769 people engaging through blogs and stories, 81,600 on Facebook and 52,900 impressions on Twitter), while 5,000 people were reached through outdoor events and material distribution.

Additionally, a youth group in the capital was engaged through the UN Young Advisory Panel. 50 volunteers from various youth organizations participated in the SDG awareness campaign in Mongolia. AIESEC Mongolia, GER Mapping Community Project, CCE Mongolia and Move Dance Club were among the organizations that took part. Leading bloggers in Mongolia were also engaged and sensitized on their role of raising awareness for SDGs in the country, resulting in the creation of new blogs by Yolo and UNREAD.

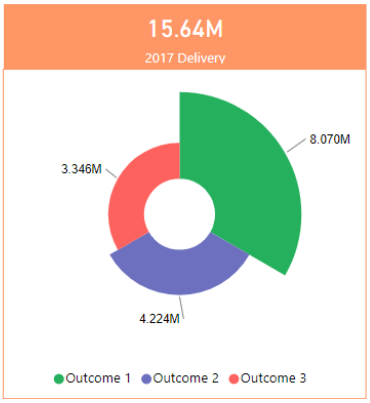
In 2017, the UN System in Mongolia coordinated the joint celebration of seven international days (7 UN Days): International Women Day (March 8th), World Health Day (April 7th), World Press Freedom Day (May 3rd), World Environment Day (June 5th), Youth Day (August 12th), World Food Day (October 16th), UN Day (October 24th) and Human Rights Day (December 10th). The total outreach for these days were 33,340 people.

The planned resources for implementing the 53 identified activities was estimated in approximately USD 16.12 million for the first year of the UNDAF cycle. By the end of 2017, those activities generated a return of approximately USD 15.64 million. As previously mentioned, most of these initiatives are still underway and will continue through 2018.

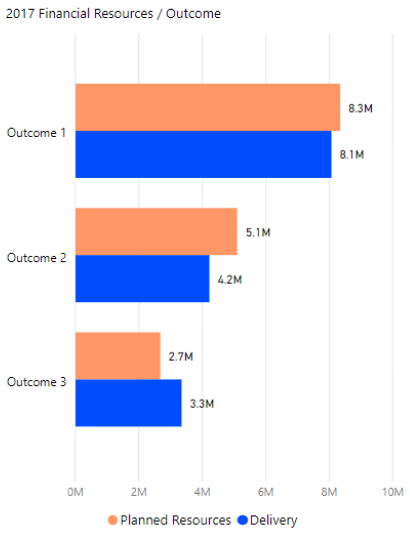
The graphics below visualize the 2017 financial overview, with information disaggregated based on Outcome Area, type of planned resources (core and non-core), type of delivery (core and non-core), UN Agency, and each SDG.

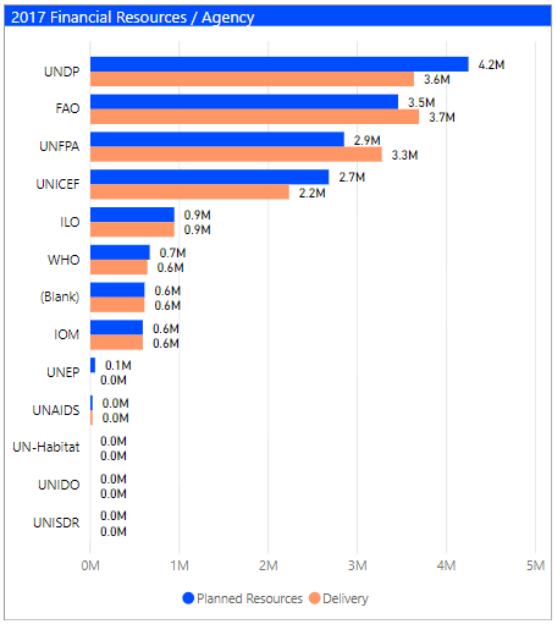


Outcome	Core Planned Resources	Non-core Planned Resources
Outcome 1	3,941,806.00	4,404,382.71
Outcome 2	2,942,836.01	2,153,535.00
Outcome 3	592,144.00	2,085,114.20
Total	**7,476,786.01**	**8,643,031.91**



Outcome	Core Delivery	Non-core Delivery
Outcome 1	4,223,489.55	3,846,596.94
Outcome 2	2,117,684.60	2,106,097.10
Outcome 3	1,021,465.40	2,324,770.60
Total	**7,362,639.55**	**8,277,464.64**





2017 Financial Resources / SDGs

SDGs	Planned Resources / SDG	Delivery / SDG
SDG 01 No Poverty	147.37K	146.96K
SDG 02 Zero Hunger	2745.98K	2540.64K
SDG 03 Good Health and Well-being	3079.53K	2700.67K
SDG 04 Quality Education	571.36K	466.46K
SDG 05 Gender Equality	1646.54K	1901.02K
SDG 06 Clean Water and Sanitation	347.00K	506.32K
SDG 07 Affordable and Clean Energy	139.05K	93.82K
SDG 08 Decent Work and Economic Growth	1043.66K	1238.69K
SDG 10 Reduced Inequality	209.02K	209.02K
SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	141.10K	95.86K
SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	30.34K	21.59K
SDG 13 Climate Action	1687.70K	1545.43K
SDG 15 Life on Land	2796.81K	2606.07K
SDG 16 Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	286.99K	450.05K
SDG 17 Partnerships to achieve the Goal	1247.39K	1117.51K

As the majority of the identified activities will be carried out in 2018, so too will their approaches and expected results. However, it is opportune to highlight the expected contributions:

- The UN will continue its work mainstreaming and supporting the SDGs in Mongolia, through implementing actions and recommendations of the joint UN/Asian Development Bank SDGs MAPS mission;
- The UN will support the Government in successfully organizing the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster and Risk Reduction in Ulaanbaatar (July 2018), as well as assist the government in enabling risk reduction measures related to air pollution;
- UN agencies will continue to support Mongolia to build a functioning and sustainable high-quality national comprehensive cervical cancer control programme under United Nations Global Joint Programme (UNJGP) – a five-year joint programme (2017-2021) between IAEA, IARC, UN Aids, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and the WHO.
- UN agencies will support the implementation of cost effective policy and clinical interventions to reduce health and economic burdens of non-communicable diseases in Mongolia. A follow-up action plan will be developed, so that recommendations of the return on investment report are put into practice.
- The WHO and FAO will support the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture and Light industry in carrying out a multi-sectoral strategy to combat antimicrobial resistance between 2017 and 2020, approved by the joint ministers' order in 2017
- PAGE project in Mongolia will phase out in the first quarter of 2018. PAGE, in consultation with national partners, has prepared a plan that looks at how the development and implementation of inclusive green economy policies in Mongolia can endure beyond the project duration. This includes an assessment of the PAGE project in Mongolia against the sustainability criteria set out in the PAGE Operational Strategy 2016-2020, as well as an action plan detailing the main steps necessary to ensure sustainability for each outcome area.
- Finally, upcoming opportunities and joint work for the OMT in 2018 includes:
    - Developing the road map for Business Operations Strategy (BOS);

- Increasing common activities and initiatives to ensure cost savings and economies of scale;
- Providing efficient and effective UN common services that meet current needs, and
- Supporting a UN Staff Health Promotion group and its activities.

PROGRESS AGAINST PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Outcome Area 1 – Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources									
Ouput	**Indicator**	**Lead Agency**	**Contributing agencies**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Achievement in 2017**	**Target in 2018**	**Means of Verification**	**Monitoring frequency**
Output 1.1	Indicator 1.1.a - Extent to which new national, subnational and sectoral plans prioritize SDG-related interventions in budget allocation (scaled measurement).	UNDP	UNEP	2016: 1 (partially)	2021: 2 (largely)	Mapping of data ecosystems conducted with a view to improve overall environment for data and financing of the SDGs. For Ulaanbaatar city, an SDG roadmap was completed to measure city's progress and financing strategy. Macroeconomic modeling exercises were done to determine simulation scenarios for the SDG/SDV strategies.	To be determined	Independent national expert review report	Every 4 years
	Indicator 1.1.b - Measurement and publication of income poverty of children.	UNICEF	UNDP	2016: No	2021: Yes	Initial discussions with the government and local partners organized.	Formal agreement will be reached with the Government on dimensions, indicators and thresholds required for MICS6 Module on Child Deprivations.	MoV: Household Social Economic Survey report	Every 2 years
	Indicator 1.1.c - Number of migrants in need of return support are able to make an informed decision and are able to return voluntarily to their final destination in countries of origin in a safe, organized manner and receive comprehensive reintegration support.	IOM		(2016) 456 Mongolians were assisted	Not applicable	227 Mongolians were assisted to return and successfully reintegrate from over 11 different countries	Not applicable	AVRR (Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration) annual reports, AVRR bulletins, reintegration monitoring reports	Continuous – on case by case basis
Output 1.2	Indicator 1.2.a - Existence of strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)	UNDP	FAO, UNEP	(2016): National REDD strategy drafting initiated	(2018): draft REDD strategy considered for approval by MEGDT	Steps have been taken to develop Mongolia's National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan. A high-level meeting was conducted in 2017, where endorsement for the development of a National REDD Strategy and Action Plan was provided by the Minister and Cabinet Members.	Nationally-endorsed FREL/FRL; One NFMS (National Forest Monitoring System)	Government report, Project report	Annually
	Indicator 1.2.b - Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (in tons of CO2 equivalent)	UNDP	UNDP	(2015): 26,806 tons eq CO2	(2021): 31,884 tons eq CO2 (from BAU scenario by 4%)	Data is not available. The most recent national GHG inventory has been conducted in 2017 and reported as Third National Communication to UNFCCC. The Third National Communication (TNC) contains updated accounts of net GHG emissions estimate for the period of 1990-2014.	Reduction of 4,388 tons in 2018	National Communications to UNFCCC	Biannual
	Indicator 1.2.c - Number of action plans/policy documents addressing rural-urban migration and urban migrants' vulnerabilities	IOM		(2016): 0	(2021) 1	No action plan/policy documents were produced, but the Steering Committee was established.	An evidence-based policy dialogue, reflecting on the information from targeted assessments/survey, was carried out in view of an action plan on internal migration	IOM/Government, stakeholders, draft action plan/policy on internal migration	Mid-term evaluation at 8 months
	Indicator 1.2.d - Number of action plans/policy documents addressing climate-change/natural hazards induced migration for which the Government of Mongolia demonstrate its strengthened response capacities and enhanced coordination mechanism according to national and/or international reports.	IOM	UNDP, FAO, UN Habitat	(2016) 0	(2021) 1	Training on movement monitoring conducted for National Emergency Management Agency	A draft plan of action for improved coordination to address climate change and disaster related migration	Government reports Response plans Future DTM (displacement tracking matrix) assessments Registration records	Annually
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.a - Level of institutional capacity to implement mitigation and offsetting framework.	UNDP	FAO	(2014): 41	(2021): 52:00.000	No progress yet to report as the pipeline project (GCF) is not materialized/approved yet.		UNDP/Global Environment Facility capacity scorecard	Annually

	Indicator 1.3.b - Number of community managed local protected areas through formal agreements.	UNDP	FAO	(2016): 0	(2021): 50:00.000	No progress yet to report as the pipeline project (GCF) is not materialized		Local protected areas and MEGDT Specially Protected area administration department reports	Annually
	Indicator 1.3.c - Pastureland area sustainably managed and rehabilitated (measured in hectares).	UNDP	FAO	(2015): 960,000 hectares	(2021): 1.460.000 hectares	No progress yet to report as the pipeline project (GCF) is not materialized		UNDP	Annually
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.a - Leveraged volume of investment to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures (in $ millions).	UNDP	FAO, UNEP	(2016): USD 9 millions	USD 20 millions	No progress yet to report as the pipeline project (GCF) is not materialized		Green Climate Fund national designated authority report	Annually
	Indicator 1.4.b - Number of comprehensive measures implemented – plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives.	UNDP	FAO, UNEP	(2016): 2	(2021): 5	No progress yet to report as the pipeline project (GCF) is not materialized		Expert opinion survey	Biennially
	Indicator 1.4.c - Income level of targeted 200 forest, pasture and water-user groups/communities, disaggregated by sex of household head	UNDP	FAO	(2016): Baseline survey to be conducted by UNDP	20% increase	No progress yet to report as the pipeline project (GCF) is not materialized		UNDP survey	Annually
	Indicator 1.4.d - Number of provinces adopting green development programme that incorporates cross-cutting issues.	UNDP	FAO	(2016): 0	(2021): 5	No progress yet to report as the pipeline project (GCF) is not materialized		UNDP, Government	Annually
	Indicator 1.4.e - Number of newly developed subnational disaster management plans that reflect locally specific risks and vulnerabilities.	UNDP	FAO	(2016): 0	(2021):21:00.000	No progress yet to report as the pipeline project (GCF) is not materialized		National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	Annually

Outcome Area 2 - Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social services

Output	Indicator	Lead Agency	Contributing agencies	Baseline	Target	Achievement in 2017	Target in 2018	Means of Verification	Monitoring frequency
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.a - Percentage of population using improved water sources (basic drinking water service)	UNICEF	WHO, UN Habitat	National 64% (2015, JMP) Urban 66% (2015, JMP) Rural 59% (2015, JMP)	Basic drinking water service: National at least 95% (by 2021) Urban – 99% Rural – 80%	National - 85% (Basic Service), JMP. Urban – 95% (Basic) Rural – 59% (Basic)	National - 85% (Basic Service), JMP. Urban – 95% (Basic) Rural – 59% (Basic)	JMP - WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on WASH: www.washdata.org	Annually
	Indicator 2.1.b - Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities (basic sanitation service)	UNICEF	WHO, UN Habitat	National 60% (2015, JMP) Urban 66% (2015, JMP) Rural 43% (2015, JMP)	Basic sanitation service: National - at least 70% (by 2021); Urban – 80% (Basic) Rural – 60% (Basic)	National - 59% (Basic Service), JMP. Urban – 66% (Basic) Rural – 41% (Basic)	National - 59% (Basic Service), JMP. Urban – 66% (Basic) Rural – 41% (Basic)	JMP - WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on WASH: www.washdata.org	Annually
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.a - Percentage of women who underwent antenatal check-ups at least 6 times during pregnancy.	UNFPA	UNICEF, WHO	83.8% (2014)	Above 90% (2021)	86.8% (preliminary data)	0.9	Health statistics, Center for Health Development	Annually
	Indicator 2.2.b - Incidence rate of syphilis among youth from 15-24 years of age per 10 000.	UNFPA	WHO, UNICEF	60.4 per 10,000 (2014)	30 per 10,000 (2021)	54.7 per 10.000	50 per 10K	Health statistics, Center for Health Development	Annually
	Indicator 2.2.c - Percentage of population above 40 years of age screened for hypertension and diabetes.	WHO		Hypertension n 41.6% (2014) Diabetes mellitus 38% (2014)	Hypertension 79.5% Diabetes mellitus 77.5%	Hypertension - 69.1% Diabetes mellitus 65.5%	Hypertension 73% (estimated) Diabetes mellitus 69.5% (estimated)	Health statistics, Center for Health Development	Annually
	Indicator 2.2.d - Number of national health policies, strategies and plans revised during UNDAF period.	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA	0 (2016)	4 (2021)	2	3	Government resolutions and order of the MOH	Annually

	Indicator 2.2.e - Number of aimags and districts endorsed and implemented Sub-National Health System Strengthening Strategies.	WHO		1 aimag and 1 district in 2015	7 provinces and 3 districts	21 provinces and 9 districts included in the capital city sub-programme to implement the State Policy on Health	Follow-up implementation	Endorsed by local governments, MOH and partners	Annually
	Indicator 2.2.f - Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.	UNICEF	WHO	10.8% (2013)	9% (2021)	6.1%	6%	Social Indicator Sample Survey, NSO	5 years
	Indicator 2.2.g - Prevalence of overweight students aged 13-17 years old.	UNICEF	WHO	11.5% (2013)	9% (2021)	Not available	11%	Global School based Health Survey	3 years
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.a - Primary and secondary education net enrollment rates of children from the poorest quintile.	UNICEF	UNESCO	Primary 96.2% (2013) Secondary 85.4% (2013)	Primary 100% (2021) Secondary 95% (2021)	Primary 96.9% (2016-2017) Secondary 95.6% (2016-2017)	Primary 97.2% Secondary 96%	SISS/NSO Census/NSO	Annually
	Indicator 2.3.b - Enrolment rate of children with disabilities in general education schools (national).	UNICEF		44.4% (2010)	70% (2021)	Not available	Not available	SISS/NSO Census/NSO	5 years
	Indicator 2.3.c - Percentage of children under 5 years of age from the poorest quintile who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial wellbeing.	UNICEF		77% (2013)	79% (2021)	79%(2017)	81%(2018)	SISS/NSO Census/NSO	Annually
	Indicator 2.3.d - Percentage of children aged 36-39 months who are attending ECD programme from the poorest quintile.	UNICEF		35% (2013)	45% (2021)	Not available	37% (2018)	SISS/NSO Census/NSO	5 years
	Indicator 2.3.e - Learning achievement for 4th and 8th graders in mathematics and science.	UNICEF		39.6% (4th grade) (2015) 25.8% (8th grade) (2015)	50% (4th grade) (2021) 45% (8th grade) (2021)	48.6% (5th grade math) (2017) 49.2% (5th grade natural science) (2017) 27.6% (9th grade math) (2017) 30.7% (9th grade natural science) (2017)	50% (5th grade math) 50% (5th grade natural science) 30% (9th grade math) (2017) 35% (9th grade natural science)	Quality Assessment of sampled 100 schools	Annually
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.a - Public social protection expenditures as percentage of GDP.	ILO	UNICEF	2.42% (2016) refers to child friendly social protection expenditure only	2.82 (2021)	Not available	3.22	Public expenditure statistics, NSO and MOF	Annually
Output 2.5	Indicator 2.5.a - Comprehensive study to be conducted on the current status of organic and ecofriendly farming in Mongolia.	FAO		0 (2016)	1 (2017)	100% achieved	1	Project report, Study report	
	Indicator 2.5.b - Policy/legal and institutional framework of the food sector is improved	FAO		0 (2017)	1 (2018)	0	1	Project report, Study report	3 years

Outcome Area 3 - Fostering voice and strengthening accountability

Output	Indicator	Lead Agency	Contributing agencies	Baseline	Target	Achievement in 2017	Target in 2018	Means of Verification	Monitoring frequency
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.a - Percentage of implemented recommendations from UPR, CEDAW and other HR instruments relating to the protection/promotion of human rights and basic freedom for all.	UNDP	UNFPA	(2016) 0% UPR 150/164 accepted CEDAW 55 recommendations	(2021) UPR- at least 85% of accepted recommendations implemented. CEDAW- at least 85% of recommendations implemented.	Progressing as planning. This indicator will be reported in 2020.	Indicator will be reported in 2020	UPR and UN treaty reports, NHRC report, reports issues by convention implementation review mechanisms	Every two to five years
	Indicator 3.1.b - Number of policy measures and legislation adopted and effectively implemented against discrimination of all kinds, especially women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, LGBTI and others.	UNFPA	UNDP, UNICEF	0 (2016) The revised domestic violence law, youth policy and child protection law, and LPPD is under review by the parliament.	(2021) The revised DVL, youth policy and the child protection law, and LPPD containing strong anti-discrimination provisions are approved and implemented.	2 - The revised DV law was approved and in effect since Feb 2017. Youth development was approved in May 2017	1 - Youth development programme	Parliament/government resolutions, government reports	Annually
	Indicator 3.1.c - Prevalence rate of Violence Against Women and Girls	UNFPA	UNDP	(2016) TBD in April 2018	(2021) 30% reduction from the 2016 level	31.2 % (preliminary data)	20% reduction	VAWG study report by NSO	Once in five years

	(VAWG) (physical and sexual)								
	Indicator 3.1.d - Number of timely submitted reports on application of ILO conventions and recommendations	ILO		(2016) 20	(2021) 24	Not available	Not available	Parliament/government resolutions, government reports	
	Indicator 3.1.e - Number of programmes and mechanisms aimed at protecting migrants in a situation of vulnerability, and preventing their exploitation and abuse are developed and implemented.	IOM		(2016) 0	(2021) 4 Programmes implemented 1 mechanism created	1. Mongolian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and government officials have improved capacities for identification and provision of services to VoTs and for preventing and prosecuting human trafficking 2. Mongolian VoTs have access to direct assistance and reintegration support 3. Recommendations are advanced on the implementation of anti-trafficking legislation and standardized procedures for VoT identification and referral are established 4. Awareness on human trafficking, forced labour, migrant rights and health in Ömnögovi and Dornogovi provinces and establishment of platform for dialogue	4 Programmes implemented 1 mechanism created Organization of Annual Consulting Meeting to Promote Cooperation and Coordination of Counter Trafficking Efforts in Mongolia	Monitoring - review - evaluation missions, Internal reports, Meetings with Government counterparts and CSOs, Reports by other countries on trafficking in person, Reports from Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHCM), MGEC report on VoT identified, assisted and referred.	mid-term monitoring and evaluation
	Indicator 3.1.g - Formal cooperation mechanism in place for coordinated protection efforts of victims of trafficking in Mongolia and China.	IOM		(2016) 0	Strengthened China's Bilateral Counter-Trafficking Cooperation with Mongolia	Not applicable, as the project started in 2018	• A formal cooperation mechanism for coordinated protection is in place • National Action Plans to combat HT drafted and endorsed • Referral Mechanism for VoTs in place • IEC (information, education and communication) material on "know your rights" developed and disseminated	survey of prosecutors, police, shelter managers; observation, conduct onsite visits, direct liaison with Chinese and Mongolian law enforcement, draft SOP, NAP, endorsed formal mechanism in place	continuous monitoring with mid-term evaluation
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.a - Proportion of seats held by women in national and local parliament and government (SDG5.5.1.)	UNDP	UNFPA	(2016) - 17% at the national parliament (2016) X - prime minister cabinet (2016) X - local parliament	(2021) 20% (2021) X - prime minister cabinet (2021) X - local parliament	Cabinet members - 2 women (12.5%) Vice Ministers - 5 women (38.5%) Governors of the aimags and the capitals city - 0 (0%) Governors of the districts - 2 women (22.2%) State secretaries of the Ministries - 2 women (15.3%) Heads of the government agencies - 0 (0%) Head of the departments, divisions and units of the Ministries - 59 women (31.3%) Heads of the aimag Governors' Office, heads of the divisions and units of the Governors' Office - 48 women (37.2%) Head of the UB City Mayors Office, heads of the divisions and units of the Mayor's Office - 2 women (20%)	Same as in 2017	NSO statistical yearbook, general election committee report	annually /once in four years
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.a - Rate of young people turnout in parliamentary elections.	UNDP		0.205 in 2013	20 % increase	Not available	Not available	Youth Development Index Report	once in five years
	Indicator 3.3.b - Level of civil participation.	UNDP		0.219 in 2013	2021: 20% increase	Not available	Not available	Youth Development Index Report	once in five years