

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016

A SNAPSHOT



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Acronyms

C4D	Communications for Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GoM	Government of Mongolia
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MoH	Ministry of Health
NSO	National Statistics Office
PHC	Population and Housing Census
REDS	Reach Every District and Soum
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDV	Sustainable Development Vision
SPA	Strategic Priority Areas
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UN	United Nations
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WHO	World Health Organization



INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016 (UNDAF) outlined the strategic direction and the results expected from the cooperation between the Government of Mongolia (GoM) and the United Nations (UN) in supporting Mongolia achieve its development objectives outlined in the Millennium Development Goals and other national development strategies.

UNDAF 2012-2016

- ✓ Signed on 17 March 2011,
- ✓ Jointly developed by the GoM and UN in consultation with civil society;
- ✓ Aligned with the national development priorities and strategies.
- ✓ Implemented by fourteen UN agencies including FAO, IAEA, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV and WHO.

During 2012-2016, the UN contributed with:



Policy advice based on technical expertise and global experience



Advocacy and promotion campaigns



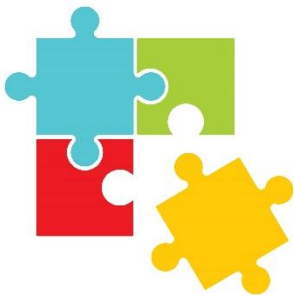
Best international practices



Training and capacity development



Humanitarian assistance



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS



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1. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

To support inclusive and equitable economic development that contributes to poverty reduction through:

- Improved livelihood opportunities, with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups, and;
- Policies and strategies developed for poverty reduction.



2. BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES & SOCIAL PROTECTION

With a special focus on the vulnerable, support access to and utilization of quality basic social services and social protection through:

- Increased access to improved quality education;
- Access to safe water and sanitation services in urban ger areas and rural settlements;
- Increased access to and utilization of quality health services;
- Strong and expanded social protection.



3. ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

To improve sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate through:

- Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management;
- Reduced risks and prepare for natural and manmade disasters at national and community levels, and;
- Innovative technologies for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution.



4. GOVERNANCE & HUMAN RIGHTS

To strengthen governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities through:

- Increased capacity of central and local governments;
- Strengthening accountability and transparency of governing institutions;
- Strengthening national systems for the promotion and protection of human rights;
- Mainstreaming gender in policies and programmes, with a focus on supporting the Gender Equality Law.



SPA 1. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Fast Facts



Supported the development
of

**Sustainable
Development
Vision**



5000

Mongolians
participated in
consultations for 'The
World We Want'.



120

animal
breeders
were
trained



**In 8 aimags +
Ulaanbaatar & Darkhan**
experiments of artificial
insemination in cattle were
conducted



First-ever statistical
compendiums published for

21

aimags + Ulaanbaatar

1.1 Policies and strategies for poverty reduction

Sustainable medium and long-term development strategies: key building block of coherent policy environment.

- The UN provided policy advice and support to create a legal environment and develop an overall framework for development planning to increase coherence between long-term development objectives, development policies and budgets;
- The UN facilitated the establishment of the Mongolian specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators and targets. Together with National Statistical Office (NSO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Environment supported the SDGs data assessment. Subsequently, NSO updated the assessment based on the global indicators. The data assessment informed NSO and respective line ministries to review the census and survey questionnaires for the SDGs monitoring;
- In collaboration with the UN, NSO refined poverty mapping in 2012 estimating the poverty and MDGs indicators at aimag (province), soum (county), and district levels;
- Supported the pro-poor policy making through knowledge products and analytical tools such as poverty maps, National Human Development Reports (NHDR);
- Trained National Statistics Office on data collection through refined indicators, trained the Ministry of Finance on planning and monitoring, as well as on macro-economic scenario modelling for key SDV goals. The Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), a joint programme of UNDP and UN Environment, supported integrating pro-poor environmental sustainability into national and sub-national planning, monitoring and evaluation processes, and public investment management system.



- ✓ UN supported the development of the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (SDV) - Mongolia's version of the SDG Agenda 2030;
- ✓ UNDP advised the drafting of the Law on Development Policy and Planning and supported consultations among technical experts, political actors and public;
- ✓ In partnership with UN, first ever statistical compendiums for 21 aimags and the capital city was published to address the lack of local level data and provided valuable information source for local and national policy makers;
- ✓ A data literacy strategy was developed, local capacities on data collection and dissemination was strengthened and partnerships between data providers and data users were built;
- ✓ A pilot local data excellence center was established in Uvurkhangai to provide client oriented service;
- ✓ During 2012-2014, the United Nations Country Team in Mongolia supported the Post-2015 consultations around three pillars: economy, environment and social development. More than 5000 Mongolians representing government, private sector, civil society, and academia were consulted to define the development agenda for 'The World We Want'.

1.2 Improved Livelihoods

- Contributed to strengthening South-South cooperation and warranting food security;
- introduction of new farming technology, training and pilot programmes in small-scale agribusinesses in livestock, animal feed, horticulture and vegetables.

- ✓ Experiments of artificial insemination and embryo transfers for cattle farmers were carried out in Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan city and 18 soums of 8 aimags, and 120 animal breeders were trained;
- ✓ New technologies including management and maintenance of greenhouse and silage making technology were introduced;
- ✓ Cultivation of varieties of crops, vegetables and fruits including cucumber, tomato and grapes and strawberries, Sudan grass, oat and barley were experimented;
- ✓ Beekeepers were trained on technology and practices for queen bee rearing and maintenance of bee colony, and
- ✓ Chicken farmers were trained on technology and practices of feed supply, control of infectious diseases; and rearing management of chicks and adult chickens.



The Human Face

More Produce, Resilient Households

“We were cultivating only 20-30 ha of land with old techniques and tractors from the 1980s to grow fodder. After the support we received from FAO, we are harvesting in 80 ha with the latest technology and machines and our produce has increased three times. Now we are not only self-sufficient, with enough fodder for our animals, but we are also selling our surplus fresh fodder crops – 38 households are now better off and happy after this intervention”.– Mr Enkhbaatar, Head of Herders’ Cooperative ‘Ulziit Bor Tal’, Yaroo soum, Zavkhan aimag. The cooperative was established on self-help basis to protect herders from impacts of dzud and drought.



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Better Beekeeping

“Beekeepers are very happy; our livelihoods have improved since our honey production has doubled after we received the training and assistance from the FAO-SSC programme. Fifteen of our beekeepers gained skills using new technology and practices to rear queen bees and to maintain bee colonies. Using these new skill sets, they have produced 200 heads of quality

queen bees and the number of colonies have multiplied 4.5 times” said T. Tuya, the head of the Beekeepers Association from Khalkh Gol soum, Dornod aimag.



SPA 2: BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Fast Facts



14,242

People in 13 aimags and Ulaanbaatar benefitted from **mhealth**



Nationwide telemedicine network

was established



1,500

female sex workers received health services



51,040

Mother and children of 8 aimags and 6 districts received basic social services including essential medicines, micronutrients, feeding, immunization, antenatal care and reproductive health.



10,500

primary students from Kazakh and Tuva ethnic minorities received primary education learning materials.



33,436

young people
received services
from youth
development
centres



26,000

children
benefitted from
distant learning
and mobile
“ger”
kindergartens



10,000

people
got access to
improved drinking
water sources in 12
soums



32,300

pregnant and lactating women
and children from poor
households benefited from the
integrated package of nutrition
services.



16,200

boys & girls benefitted from
access to safe water and
adequate sanitation in 19
schools, 30 dormitories, and 4
kindergartens in Khuvsgul and
Nalaikh

2.1 Strengthening subnational health system through introduction of mobile health (mHealth) technology at the primary health care level.

- ✓ mHealth provided cost-effective ways to reach out disadvantaged population groups in 17 remote soums of 13 aimags and 5 peri-urban khoroos of Ulaanbaatar, and
- ✓ A total of 14,242 people, including 2826 children under five, 2642 children and adolescents between 5-18 years old, and 8774 adults were examined and screened in 2016 in Omnogovi province and Songinokhairkhan district



© UNFPA



The Human Face

Diagnosis at The Doorstep

Herders work tirelessly from dawn to dusk tending to cattle, preparing dung and wood for fire, strapping colts, milking mares, camels and goats, fencing young livestock, preparing fodder for the winter and selling cashmere, wool and meat at the market to earn a living. 44 years old herder Bayarjargal Norov, from Dersene-Us bag, Nomgon soum, Omnogobi aimag is one such herder who in addition to his work also serves as a governor of Dersene-Us bag. Herder lifestyles leaves little or no time for regular medical check-up.

In remote areas, people usually reach health services when it is late with diseases such as cancer, especially liver cancer and cirrhosis which Mongolia has a high burden of. Therefore, WHO supported the application of mHealth technologies to deliver, in remote areas, the health screenings for communicable and non-communicable diseases including rapid tests for viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, HIV and sexually transmitted diseases as well as blood sugar tests, blood pressure measurement, electrocardiogram and ultrasounds. During this screening, Bayarjargal was diagnosed with inflamed gallbladder and kidneys. Later, tests at soum center confirmed the diagnosis. *“With the help of the mobile health screening, I was able to get diagnosed early. I am receiving treatment now. My family has been very supportive, we all have adopted the healthy lifestyle now”* says Bayarjargal.



2.2 Comprehensive support to improving reproductive health services

Comprehensive support to improving reproductive health services and strengthening capacity for the diagnosis of high-risk pregnancy management at the National Centre for Maternal and Child Health (NCMCH), as well as at the local level was provided through the Telemedicine Project.

- ✓ A nationwide telemedicine network has been established, connecting all provincial hospitals to NCMCH to help reduce maternal and newborn mortality through the tele-consultation network and enhance the skills of service providers, including obstetricians, anesthesiologists, neonatologists and midwives, which has resulted in a reduced number of patients travelling from provinces to access tertiary level treatment and care, and
- ✓ In 2015, the maternal mortality ratio was reduced to 25.6 per 100,000 live births from 50.8 per 100,000 live births in 2012 (MoH).

2.3 Improved policy environment and increased budget allocation to address Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

- ✓ Increase in the Government's budget allocation for SRHR, with focus on telemedicine, youth, and reproductive health commodity security;
- ✓ Strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Health on implementation of the SRHR-related recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review;
- ✓ Support to development of a National Sub-Programme on STI/HIV for 2016-2021
- ✓ Reach out to marginalized communities, such as female sex workers and mobile populations;
- ✓ In 2016, 1,500 female sex workers were supported with reproductive health services – an increase of 800 per cent from 2014 service levels, and
- ✓ Incidences of new syphilis infections among female sex workers decreased three times from 30% to 10% between 2014 and 2015.

2.4 Life skills education provides better job opportunities.

Improved and institutionalised life skills education at the secondary education level in all secondary education schools starting from 2015.

- ✓ Over 27,000 or 65% of all technical and vocational school students have benefited from updated curriculum incorporating life skills, and
- ✓ 33,436 young people, between 2013 and 2016, received services from youth development centres that were established.

2.5 Preventing and reducing gender based violence (GBV)

The “safe school” initiative for school-wide mobilization for violence-free schools helped in preventing and reducing gender based violence (GBV).

- ✓ Model for preventing GBV in educational institutions was developed and piloted in 4 schools with 4,049 students and their teachers;
- ✓ Advocacy program on preventing violence against women and transforming the masculine identity for gender justice were conducted in 11 selected aimags and Ulaanbaatar city;
- ✓ A set of 12 life skills training modules, including a module on sexuality and STI/HIV prevention and another on GBV prevention, has been developed.





The Human Face

Reducing STIs among Sex Workers

An estimated 300 Mongolian women are engaged as sex workers in Chuuluun Market, the largest Red-Light District in Erlian – a bustling Chinese town on Mongolia’s eastern border. As truck traffic increased over the years, sex work spread simultaneously. Incidences of STIs were on the rise, with one in three female sex workers contracting syphilis. Without access to medical care and a language barrier, many of these workers risked slipping through the cracks without access to medical and outreach services.

A Mongolian woman, and former sex worker in Chuuluun Market, Dulguun said *“most girls here are 18 or 19 years-old, many already have children. They don’t have the information they need to protect themselves.”*

Dulguun works for the cross-border STI/HIV prevention project implemented by UNFPA. The project collaborates with sex workers, peer educators, and local health professionals and supports Mongolian doctors to visit Erlian so they may provide STI testing and treatment services through mobile clinics. Staff and volunteers distribute contraceptives and condoms, along with promoting health education and training. As a result of these interventions, the project team witnessed a 30 per cent reduction in syphilis cases.



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2.6 Supporting inclusive education

Eight regular schools and four non-formal education centers in Khuvsgul province and Nalaikh district gained effective practices of inclusive education benefiting over 150 children with disabilities. This generated a model for replication.

- ✓ Learning opportunities for over 10,500 primary students from Kazakh and Tuva ethnic minority were provided with primary education learning materials;
- ✓ Over 800 out-of-school children including boys in monasteries benefitted from equivalency programme trainings;
- ✓ More than 26,000 children age 2-5 years benefitted from targeted home-based distance learning and mobile “ger” kindergartens, and
- ✓ A partnership model between the special schools in Ulaanbaatar and the selected regular schools and non-formal education centers has been established, which involves joint trainings, site visits and technical consultations through on-the-job trainings and classroom observations.

2.7 Supporting child friendly schools

Local education authorities in Khuvsgul province and Nalaikh district have **increased capacity in integrating Child Friendly School dimensions in local education policies and plans** and implementing effective targeted interventions particularly for the most disadvantaged children.

- ✓ Number of out-of-school children under age 16 decreased from 417 to 82 (in addition to 397 students involved in non-formal education programme) in Khuvsgul province and from 68 to zero exclusive of 86 students involved in non-formal education programme in Nalaikh district;
- ✓ contributed to 1.0 - 1.2 percent increase in primary education net enrollment rates in Khuvsgul province (96.8%) and Nalaikh district (99.8%);
- ✓ Contributed to 7.5 % and 17.4 % increase in pre-school enrollment rates in Khuvsgul (88.6%) and Nalaikh (70.4%) respectively between 2012/2013 and 2015/2016 academic years;
- ✓ Number of children, especially the most disadvantaged, accessing early childhood education increased by 4.5 percent in Khuvsgul province (84.1% in 2015 to 88.6% in 2016, and
- ✓ Child-friendly kindergartens guidelines implemented in 88% of the kindergartens in Khuvsgul province and 80% in Nalaikh district respectively.

2.8 Improvements of access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities

Access to clean water and proper sanitation were supported through installation of four WASH container facilities in newly established community kindergartens and development of standards and policy documents on safe water and household water treatment means.

- ✓ In Khuvsgul aimag, the water safety plans developed in 12 soums and increased access to improved drinking water sources for about 10,000 people (51% women and girls);
- ✓ In Khuvsgul and Nalaikh, 19 target schools have updated their policies and management plans that are gender sensitive which included WASH related targets, such as water safety, clean sanitation facilities and Menstrual Hygiene Management issues, and
- ✓ 16,200 boys and girls benefitted from 100% coverage in access to safe water and adequate sanitation in 19 schools, 30 dormitories, and four kindergartens in Khuvsgul and Nalaikh ensured.

2.9 Integrated health, nutrition and social services for the most disadvantaged

The development of the national policy on maternal and child health were supported.

- ✓ Reach Every District and Soum (REDS)- a model consistent with the national health system “essential services package” - jointly implemented by UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA with government partners. REDS recommendations informed the development of the national policy on maternal and child health. In UNICEF focus areas, the strategy benefitted more than 51,040 of the most disadvantaged children with integrated health, nutrition and social services with a strong C4D component.
- ✓ In addition, the Marginal Budgeting for Bottleneck analysis done in 2012 by the MOH and UNICEF informed the equitable budget allocation methodology development work in 2015 again by the MOH and UNICEF. The methodology assisted budget for PHC to increase by 27% in 2016 compared to 2012 budget for PHC facilities (from 77.4 bln to 105.5 bln MNT), and
- ✓ UNICEF supported teleconsultation for emergency child health cases from remote districts and provinces in 6 areas.

2.10 Priority life saving interventions to reduce child mortality and morbidity were introduced nationwide.

- ✓ U5MR and IMR in Khuvsgul reduce to 24 and 23 per 1,000 live births in 2016 compared to 47 and 38 in 2012 and in Nalaikh the figures stand at 15 and 13 per 1,000 live births in 2016 compared to 48 and 38 in 2012 respectively, and
- ✓ WHO and UNICEF supported National MCH Center in implementation of Early Essential Newborn Care (EENC) through trainings, handbooks for health workers, and quality improvement in Ulaanbaatar city and 2 focus areas. EENC resulted in 10% decrease in newborn mortality in Ulaanbaatar city and 0.8 per 1000 live birth nationwide. WHO and UNICEF supported development and implementation of EENC in Mongolia.

2.11 Integrated package on nutrition

Integrated package on nutrition in Khuvsgul, Nalaikh and Bayanzurkh districts provided counselling on maternal nutrition and feeding (IYCF), multiple micronutrient supplements for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating mothers, supported prevention and treatment of severe acute malnutrition; and provided nutrition support for those with infectious diseases.

- ✓ More than 17,200 children age 0-2 years old and 15,100 pregnant and lactating women in the most vulnerable households within three focus areas benefited from the integrated package of nutrition services;
- ✓ Interventions contributed to a decrease in stunted children from 21.6 per cent in 2012 to 19.4 per cent in 2016 (Khuvsgul MICS surveys) in Khuvsgul, from 16 per cent in 2012 to 11.2 per cent in Nalaikh in 2016 (Nalaikh MICS surveys). Between 2012 and 2016, exclusive breastfeeding rates increased from 60 per cent to 65 per cent in Kuvsgul, and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding increased by 0.6 months in Nalaikh district, and
- ✓ 108 primary health centres in 7 provinces and 9 districts in Ulaanbaatar strengthened their capacity in infant and young child feeding counselling to support mothers, fathers and caregivers to optimally feed their infants and young children.



The Human Face

Unfolding individual potentials

7 year-old Tamir, from **Rinchinlumbe *soum*, Khuvsgul province**, suffers from epilepsy and was not able to keep up with other pupils in an ordinary classroom environment. Tamir is said to be the friendliest in his class, but his teacher, Ms. Otgonbayar, stressed the importance of his special needs which she cannot provide by herself if a seizure were to happen. In a far-flung area, it is harder for basic social services, and special education teachers to reach those in need.

UNICEF's learning and recreational centre for children with disabilities ensured quality education in remote areas. After the establishment of the center, Tamir was sent there to attend. "Earlier Tamir had more frequent seizures at night, when he was pressured to do more at school, or when he was in a panic. But he likes going to centre and playing with friends," says Ser-Od, Tamir's grandmother. 300 children with disabilities have now benefitted in Rinchinlumbe, Ulaan-uul, Bayanzurkh, and Murun *soums* of Khuvsgul province.





SPA 3: ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Fast Facts



946,244

people in 21 aimags benefitted from the early warning system and Anhaar application.



Supported development of

**Green
Development
Strategy (GDS)**



44

springs rehabilitated resulting in revival of 96,000 ha abandoned pasture land benefitting 6,600 people with 184,000 livestock.



\$6.3 million

worth humanitarian assistance provided as response to harsh winters.

3.1 Disaster Risk Management Becomes a Reality in Mongolia

UN supported evolution of NEMA into a strong organization that independently prevents and manages disaster risks, while raising preparedness and resilience across vulnerable communities nationwide. UNDP and NEMA piloted Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plans and services. Using community-based approaches, the localized emergency plans proved effective in providing timely disaster response.

- ✓ The UN also supported the development of National Disaster Management Plan approved by the Parliament in 2011 and the Programme on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction approved by the Government in 2015. This helped develop a disaster risk assessment methodology and indicators, as well as guidelines and templates for local-level disaster protection plans. It also brought Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) subjects to primary and secondary schools;
- ✓ Achieved 70% of reduction in the spreading of forest fires through trained volunteer groups at *soum* level, and
- ✓ UN/DP's smart phone app (Anhaar – “Attention”) is widely used by the public to information on disaster risks and preparedness.

3.2 Early warning system and Anhaar application

As a vast country stretching 1,565,000 square kilometres, Mongolia is prone to natural disasters. Providing timely weather forecasts and accurate information to its roughly 400,000 nomadic herders living in isolated areas is a challenge. The National Meteorological Agency makes accurate weather forecasts and hazard warnings. However, they were disseminated at provincial level only, rather than sub-district (*soum*) level, leaving unaware herders – and up to 70 million heads of livestock – vulnerable. Underdeveloped rural infrastructure and the remoteness of rural communities also makes search and rescue operations extremely difficult.



- ✓ Together, UNDP and the National Emergency Management Agency developed an early warning mass messaging system that is now used nationwide, to deliver targeted weather and hazard warnings to Mongolia’s far-flung herding communities;
- ✓ In 2016, a total of 946,244 people in 21 aimags benefitted from the system by receiving timely hazard warnings, saving lives during sand, wind and snow storms;
- ✓ Teaming up with software engineers, UNDP and NEMA also created an emergency mobile app “Anhaar” (Attention) to educate the public and promote disaster readiness, keeping people stay safe in severe weather, emergency situations and natural disasters. This includes giving users skills and tools for disaster risk reduction and response, such as emergency contacts and first aid instructions, and
- ✓ The Anhaar app launched in English and Mongolian, was downloaded by 7,500 users within the first three months, with more than 5,400 likes on Anhaar’s Facebook page.

3.3 Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), a joint initiative of ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and UNITAR supported

- ✓ Advancement of Mongolia’s green development agenda with policy appraisal, implementation of the National Green Development Policy, and policy support in other areas, such as green construction, sustainable public procurement, green economy learning and sustainable finance;
- ✓ NSO in conducting two green jobs surveys in 2016 using a dedicated module in the Labour Force Survey, and
- ✓ Capacity building and training to more than 200 stakeholders across government, civil society and the private sector on green economy and green jobs.

3.4 Supporting Mongolia’s Green Development Strategy

UN/DP supported the development of Green Development Strategy (GDS) and its implementation plan, both set clear emission reduction targets, and created a foundation for the Government to ratify the Paris Agreement. Through the Partnership for Green Economy programme, the UN has supported the National Statistics Office to develop and estimate “green jobs indicators” to use in skills development planning and employment policy. UN undertook the inventory of industrial waste in Mongolia to develop waste management policy and green industry strategies, and helped apply the Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) in Power Utilities with the retrofitting of existing boiler in Power Plant 4 in Ulan Bator and training in green boiler management. This included a course on green energy and chemical engineering.

- ✓ UN supported Ministry of Education, Culture and Science in translating key OECD resources on science and technology (S&T) indicators. A national S&T research and development survey was conducted producing new data on Mongolia's S&T sector;
- ✓ UN supported the implementation of the Minamata Convention on mercury through sustainable chemicals management in the mining sector in 2015, and
- ✓ National regulation and guidelines for mercury products and wastes were prepared. A health impact assessment of mercury in the Boroo River Basin was conducted. Training for government environmental and chemicals officers was conducted and a storage facility for mercury containing waste was also successfully built

3.5 Improving management of Mongolia's protected areas

UN/DP supported the increase in Protected Area (PA) to 672,339 ha leading to a major recovery in biodiversity and hydrological conditions in the area. This was validated by the return of endangered species such as marmots and argali sheep to the area.

- ✓ The rate of reinvestment increases from estimated 21% in 2008 to 40% in 2014-2016 after UNDP supported the adoption of government regulation in 2013 requiring the reinvestment of proceeds for use of natural resources back into national capital, and
- ✓ Since 2012, UNDP supported the rehabilitation of 44 springs were rehabilitated. Water flow became available for local community and their livestock resulting in rehabilitation of 96,000 ha of abandoned pasture land. Approximately 6600 rural population with 184,000 livestock benefitted.





The Human Face

Protecting Natural Resources and Generating Incomes: A Balancing Act

UNDP's community conservation initiative in Uvs, Khentii and Dornod provinces supported the Protected Areas. Gulzat Local Protected Area (LPA), while the project was implemented, Gulzat's LPAs grew by 170,000 hectares, to reach 297,015 hectares. 28-year old Ankhbayar Buukav, from Bukhmurun soum in Uvs aimag, is the head of Gulzat 1 – a voluntary union of 13 herder households in Gulzat Local Protected Area (LPA) conserving wildlife including the famous, argali sheep.



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Mongolian Law on Environmental Protection provides an opportunity for community groups to take part in nature conservation. In recent years, all groups were responsible for protecting argali in their LPAs. As a result, the once near-extinction argali species reached a headcount of 2,000. The law also allows for argali trophy-hunting with certain quota each year with a condition that 50% of the profits gained from hunting must be invested back into conservation. This enables local community groups gain funds for small-scale projects that further boost their income. *"We have received funds for various small projects within our community groups, such as handmade crafts and vegetable planting. We were also able to renovate our bagh center building with funds from the budget. Community groups are also a great opportunity for herders to get together. We are the winners of the last nature conservation competition among community groups"* said Ankhbayar.

"Until we find more sustainable income sources from other activities, the trophy hunting is the best possible source we have for now," says Barsuren Zодov, Executive Director of Gulzat Initiative, an NGO that overlooks all community groups in Gulzat area.



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Joint Humanitarian Response –Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF): UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO

In winter of 2015, UN through Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) accelerated preparedness efforts to respond to dzud and mobilized \$2.4 million through the CERF fund and \$3.9 million from other sources. Humanitarian interventions were focused on priority areas including food security; nutrition and protection along with health; emergency agriculture inputs and emergency cash.

- UNICEF Provided survival kit including a food package of 2-months food ratio and multi-nutrient supplementation for children under five and pregnant and lactating women from vulnerable herder families. This assistance reached a total of 19,076 individuals (9,729 females and 9,347 males) in 67 soums across six provinces (Uvs, Zavkhan, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Dundgobi and Sukhbaatar). The multiple micronutrient supplementation and nutrition screening benefitted 6,564 children (3,163 girls and 3,401 boys) 6-59 months old and 943 pregnant and lactating women in herder households;
- UNFPA reached out a total of 11,702 women and girls with dignity kits and provision of sexual and reproductive health services, and
- UNDP and FAO assisted 4,390 vulnerable herder households with cash assistance, animal feed and animal care kit as well as. In addition, 1,600 households received sheep/goat pox vaccinations for 500,000 livestock to prevent the disease outbreak.





The Human Face

Stunted Twins Picked Growth

In 2015, Otgonsuren, 37, gave birth to severely underweight twin boys - Tseveensuren, the elder brother, weighed 2.4 kg while Tsendsuren only weighed 1.3 kg at birth. The doctors were concerned and closely monitoring the babies' growth. However, the boys were getting sick easily and have been in and out of hospital for almost 7 months after birth. In addition to being underweight, the twins suffered from anemia. In 2016, UNICEF, as part of its humanitarian support to dzud affected areas provided nutrition packages for children 6-59 months old and multiple micronutrient supplements for pregnant and lactating women to prevent and treat nutrition deficiencies. Otgonsuren's twin boys were among the children who received micronutrient supplements. The twins were given MNP. The family doctor says that the boys' weight has increased significantly and their health has dramatically improved. *"I noticed the difference right away. My boys were so weak before. Now they have become much more healthy and strong. The doctors have explained it to me that these micronutrient powders contain many different vitamins and minerals that help children grow healthy. Now they are so energetic and active; they do not sit still for a moment"* says Otgonsuren.





SPA 4: GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Fast Facts



Local governance innovation fund

established



Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS)

developed with the support of United Nations



integrated data management system

established



3

first state-funded One Stop Service Centers established in Zavkhan, Gobi-Altai and Bayankhongor

4.1 Strengthened representation, accountability and transparency of governing institutions

- ✓ UN contributed to the process of state-citizen engagement in drafting new laws on bankruptcy, NGOs, and legal status of lawyers to set a common standard of public scrutiny and consultations in legislation;
- ✓ UNDP commissioned a study that provided background on the recent constitutional development in Mongolia and generated comparative understanding of constitutional provisions in other countries;
- ✓ The role of local self-governing bodies is strengthened to oversee the delivery and quality of basic services. Stronger local councils focus more on vulnerable groups such as women and disabled and engage young people in local decision making, and
- ✓ Local governance innovation fund was setup to test bottom-up solutions to local problems for citizen engagement.



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The Human Face

Citizens' Voices are key to improving quality of their life

The Citizens' Representative Khural (CRH) was formed in Mongolia since the new constitution was adopted in 1992. The main challenge is local representatives lack of knowledge and experience to undertake their roles which includes adopting resolutions on local matters, representing the interests of citizens and overseeing the local governments' performance. Recently, 57.2% of the representatives in 2016's local elections were elected for the first time. UNDP organized nation-wide induction trainings on legal frameworks, budgeting and finance, environmental protection, land management and citizen engagement for new local representatives. The two-day course for CRHs was attended by nearly 7400 people (more than 90% of the representatives).

Dulamjav, one of the participants, holds one of the 35 seats of the Citizens' Representative Khural (CRH) of Chingeltei District which is home to nearly 150,000 people.



"We learnt the skills of effectively working with people, sharing information with the public and representing them. We should be non-political voice of citizens to protect their interests," says Dulamjav. The CRH in Chingeltei meets four to five times a month to discuss local issues and find solutions. Dulamjav attributes CRH's good performance to their awareness about their role that they received during training.

4.2 Capacity of National Statistics Office (NSO) in data collection and usage has been strengthened

- ✓ UNFPA and UNICEF jointly, with NSO's support, conducted the Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS) in 2013, combining three separate surveys: DHS, RHS (UNFPA) and MICS (UNICEF). This joint endeavor enabled the agencies to cover the largest household sample size for a national survey, collect real-time data, improved data quality assurance, minimized human errors entering data, and reduced operational costs;
- ✓ More disaggregated, user-friendly population and social data is now available electronically, and in print form, for all users with additional data on social indicators, thus enabling the Government's social sector to use the SISS data for evidence-based planning;
- ✓ UN also supported development of an integrated data management system by linking the 2010 population and housing census data with geographical information using Geographical Information System (GIS), and
- ✓ UNFPA initiated the process of conducting Mongolia's first ever GBV prevalence survey with the NSO.

4.3 Supported development of gender laws and mainstreaming of gender issues into policies and budgets

- ✓ The UN supported advocacy efforts for revisions of the Law on Protection of Witnesses and Victims, the Crime Law and the Law on Misconduct wherein domestic violence, for the first time, is officially criminalized;
- ✓ Built capacities of National Committee on Gender Equality and ministries' gender focal points;
- ✓ Supported mainstreaming of gender issues into sectoral policies and programmes of three focus provinces and Ulaanbaatar districts ;
- ✓ Gender-sensitive budgeting course was introduced into the core curriculum of civil servants at the Academy of Management;
- ✓ Gender indicators were included in the M&E framework of the Government Action Plan in 2013, and
- ✓ Three new, and the first state funded ,One Stop Service Centers (OSSC) were established in three provinces (Zavkhan, Gobi-Altai and Bayankhongor) and the OSSC service guidelines were developed.

During 2012-2016 UN provided technical support, policy advice and advocacy to development a number of laws and policy documents, including the following:



- National Disaster Management Plan
- Law on Development Policy and Planning
- Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (SDV)
- Mongolia's Comprehensive National Development Strategy
- Youth Development Policy
- Revised Law on Combatting Domestic Violence
- National Migration Programme
- Law on the Rights of the Elderly
- Mid-Term Strategy to implement the Gender Equality Law
- Amended Law on Pre-school Education
- Drafting the Government Strategy on Education
- Norms and Requirements for WASH in Kindergartens, Schools and Dormitories
- National standards on On-Site Sanitation, Hygiene Law
- Revision in the Population and Development Policy
- Revisions in Law on Protection of Witnesses and Victims, the Crime Law and the Law on Misconduct



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Expenditures by Strategic Priority Areas (USD)

Strategic Priority Areas (SPA)	Total Expenditures (USD)
SPA 1: Sustainable economic development	6,995,571.57
SPA 2: Basic social services and social protection	37,887,776.05
SPA 3: Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction	22,147,528.42
SPA 4: Governance and human rights	21,303,395.06
GRAND TOTAL	88,334,271.10

