UNITED NATIONS
MONGOLIA

UN MONGOLIA
COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT

2017-2018

UNDAF 2017-2021

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(UNDAF 2017-2021)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations (the UN) has been working in Mongolia since 1963. It supports the Government of Mongolia (GoM) in reaching its national priorities and achieving sustainable, equitable and inclusive development in the country. The UN works on a range of issues to support Mongolia implement the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and achieve its 17 goals. These issues include protecting environment, building democratic governance, ensuring food security, protecting maternal and child health, promoting decent jobs, facilitating access to quality public services such as health, education, water and sanitation.

The UN family in Mongolia consists of fifteen UN agencies, which co-signed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021 (the UNDAF) and work hand in hand to support the GoM. The UNDAF serves as a basis for all of the UN›s work in the country over the period of 2017-2021. Every year, the UN and the GoM jointly review progress and achievements under UNDAF and identify priorities for the coming years.

This report presents the major achievements of the UN's work in Mongolia during the first two years of the UNDAF implementation, 2017 and 2018.

During the reporting period, the UN agencies collectively mobilized USD 61.1 million, out of which USD 43.23 million were utilized for 82 activities carried out in cooperation with 49 implementing partners (IPs) across 18 provinces and the capital city. These activities supported advancement of 16 out of 17 SDGs, with more than half of it or USD 23 million being directed towards implementation of five SDGs: SDG 2-Zero Hunger, SDG 3 – Health, SDG 5 – Gender Equality, SDG 15 – Life on land and SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

The UN follows an integrated system approach to imbed the SDGs into national development policies and plans and institutions. It advises the GoM and respective counterparts on how the SDG processes and principles can be translated and localized to contribute to achieving the targets and indicators set by Mongolia's Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (SDV). The joint UN and ADB MAPS (SDGs Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support) mission of November 2017 recommended strengthening of policy coherence, coordination and implementation; aligning of public spending with the SDGs and SDV; and establishment of strong, up-to-date and integrated monitoring and evaluation systems anchored at

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the right level to track progress and inform policy updates. In alignment with these recommendations, the UN agencies joined hands to support National Statistics Office (NSO) in establishing the SDGs dashboard to improve tracking of the country's progress in achieving the SDGs.

The GoM has demonstrated its commitment to working with the UN and has gradually increased its share in co-funded activities. It contributed approximately USD 2.1 million toward the programme activities in the last two years. Among many other remarkable achievements, the GoM's commitment and co-financing resulted in the establishment of the International Think Tank for Land Locked Developing Countries (LLDC ITT) in 2018.

Mongolia hosted the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in July 2018 which was organized in partnership with UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The Conference provided a platform for governments and stakeholders to assess the progress made and identify core priorities in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Asia-Pacific region - one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world. The conference promoted development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, a key Sendai Framework target to be achieved by 2020.

Through its technical and advisory assistance in environment sector, the UN is supporting the GoM in building climate resilient forest ecosystems and livelihoods. The UN also contributed to formulation of a strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The UN played a significant role in formulation of policies and creation of a favorable regulatory framework for sustainable use of natural resources including the sustainable forest, water and land management, that are aligned with internationally recognized norms and principles.

The Partnership for Action on the Green Economy (PAGE) - which is a joint initiative of five UN agencies, namely UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR – continued promoting Mongolia's green development agenda. Under this initiative, SDGs and Integrated Green Economy (IGE) principles were mainstreamed and integrated into construction sector policy and local capacities were built to support this.

During the period, the UN supported generation of employment through strengthening of SMEs and value chain development in agriculture sector. As a result, meat export in the targeted areas increased by 30% and income of ten dairy processing units that participated in the programme increased by 20%. Another 500 vegetable farmers received support to improve their vegetable production, which resulted in a 30% increase in their incomes. Additionally, the UN provided technical assistance and policy advice to Mongolia's social partners - GoM and workers' and employers' organizations - to revise the 1999 Labour law and organize a tripartite review of the revised Labour law. The UN provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to review the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Skills Development policy and ensured alignment with the needs of the labour market. The capacity of TVET institutions was enhanced to align policy and strategies with the 2030 Agenda.

The UN provided technical and coordination support to the GoM in evidence informed policy-making towards achieving social sector objectives that are aligned with the SDGs, including strengthening primary health care, ensuring universal coverage of health and social protection and improving quality of basic education and water and sanitation hygiene services (WASH). The UN (UNESCO & UNICEF) and Development Partners (ADB & World Bank) are supporting Education Sector in Mongolia to enhance quality of education provision at all levels and to enhance capacity in education sector planning and management and provided technical assistance to prepare the 10 year education sector master plan aligned with Mongolia's SDG Vision.

The UN provided technical support for development of the national protocol on integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) and capacity building at national level, which resulted in better management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Acute malnutrition management reached 19,300 children aged 0-2 years old and 5,600 pregnant and lactating women. Fifty-seven (57) children with severe acute malnutrition received adequate life-saving treatment in 2018 in focus areas, with a cure rate of 88 percent. Evidence generation activities supported by the UN revealed growing incidence of overweight and obesity among children and alerted on potential health risks in childhood and adulthood.

As consequence of the protracted analysis and recommendations of UN, a partnership of the Ministry of Health (MoH), NSO, Civil Registration Office resulted in successful launching of civil registration at the time/place of birth delivery to ensure accurate birth registration and provision of an early social protection for newborn babies.

The UN's efforts at improving coordination at policy, planning and regulatory level and introducing new methodology of setting water tariffs enabled more than half of the households in urban and peri-urban areas to access drinking water at more affordable price.

In 2018, UN collectively worked towards raising awareness on the issue air pollution in Ulaanbaatar city and protection of rights of the children, among others through evidence generation studies.

The UN has taken a number of steps to strengthen the accountability of the civil services and to ensure protection of poor and marginalized groups. The UN made substantial contributions to the dialogue on constitutional and legal reforms affecting local governance, notably by laying the foundation for a fundamental revision of the Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and their Governance. More than 2000 elected women representatives were empowered through a Women Leadership Training (WLT) to enable them to participate in political decision-making more effectively.

The UN made a major progress in strengthening the protection systems for victims of domestic violence in the country. In partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (MoJHA), the UN supported raising awareness about the Law Combatting Domestic Violence (LCDV) and brought together all duty-bearers for LCDV implementation. With joint support from the GoM and the UN, a total of five One-Stop-Service-Centers (OSSC) were established in 2018 (in Khuvsgul, Bayan-Ulgii, Khentii, Darkhan-Uul, and Khan-Uul District of Ulaanbaatar), bringing a total number of OSSCs in Mongolia to eleven.

Globally, the UN is enhancing its own accountability and transparency by tracking its support for countries in meeting the 2030 Agenda. The UN in Mongolia has started putting information in UNInfo which is the new UN online system to monitor real time progress in programming and operations with a link to each of the 17 SDGs.

The UN Country Team continued its work on advancing common business operations for the UN to ensure greater economy of scale and reduce operational costs.

UN PROGRAMME RESULTS

The section on the Programme Results are reported against twelve outputs under three UNDAF outcomes.

UNDAF OUTCOME AREA 1

Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources

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.

UNDAF OUTCOME AREA 2

Enhancing social protection and utilization of quality and equitable social 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.

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).

UNDAF OUTCOME AREA 3

Fostering voice and strengthening accountability

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.

OUTCOME EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

	21.20 mln	22.04 mln	43.23 mln
	2017	2018	Total

	2017	2018	Total
Outcome 3	4,513,011	4,090,379	8,603,390
Outcome 2	6,123,160	6,358,828	12,481,988
Outcome 1	10,554,464	11,590,581	22,145,045
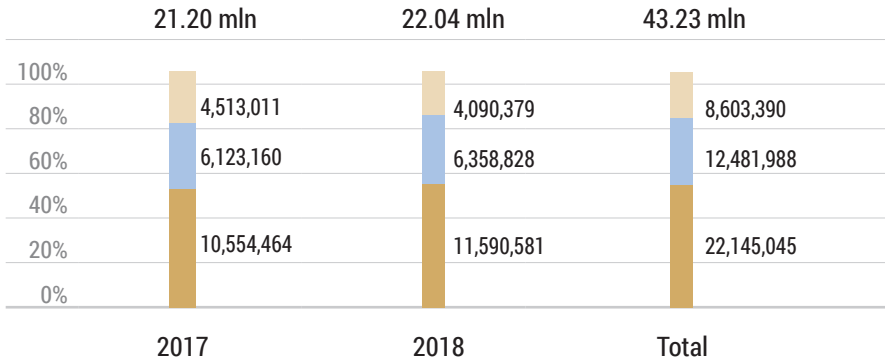
- Outcome 3: Voice & Accountability
- Outcome 2: Social Protection & Services
- Outcome 1: Inclusive Growth & Sust. Mngnt of N.Resources

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EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

13 AGENCIES SPENT: 43.23 MLN

In thousand USD

Agency	Value
UNDP	9,489
UNFPA	6,846
FAO	6,267
UNIDO	5,907
UNICEF	5,283
WHO	4,559
IOM	1,421
ILO	1,065
IAEA	821
UNEP	685
UN Habitat	520
UNESCO	342
UNAIDS	24

TOTAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUND

TOTAL 37 DIFFERENT SOURCE: FUND: USD 61.10 MLN

TOP 10

In thousand USD

Source	Value
GEF	11,164
SDC	6,827
EU	5,399
Canada Govt.	4,478
WHO	3,759
UNICEF	3,754
UNREDD	3,426
UNFPA	3,040
UNDP	2,188
MON Govt.	2,076
IOM	2,025
LUX Govt	1,747
IAEA TCF	1,401
Global NTF	1,188
CERF	1,108
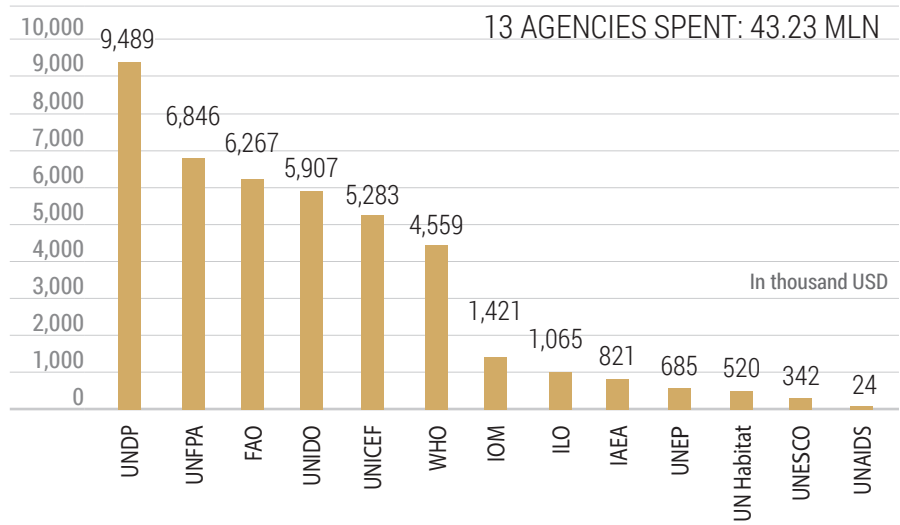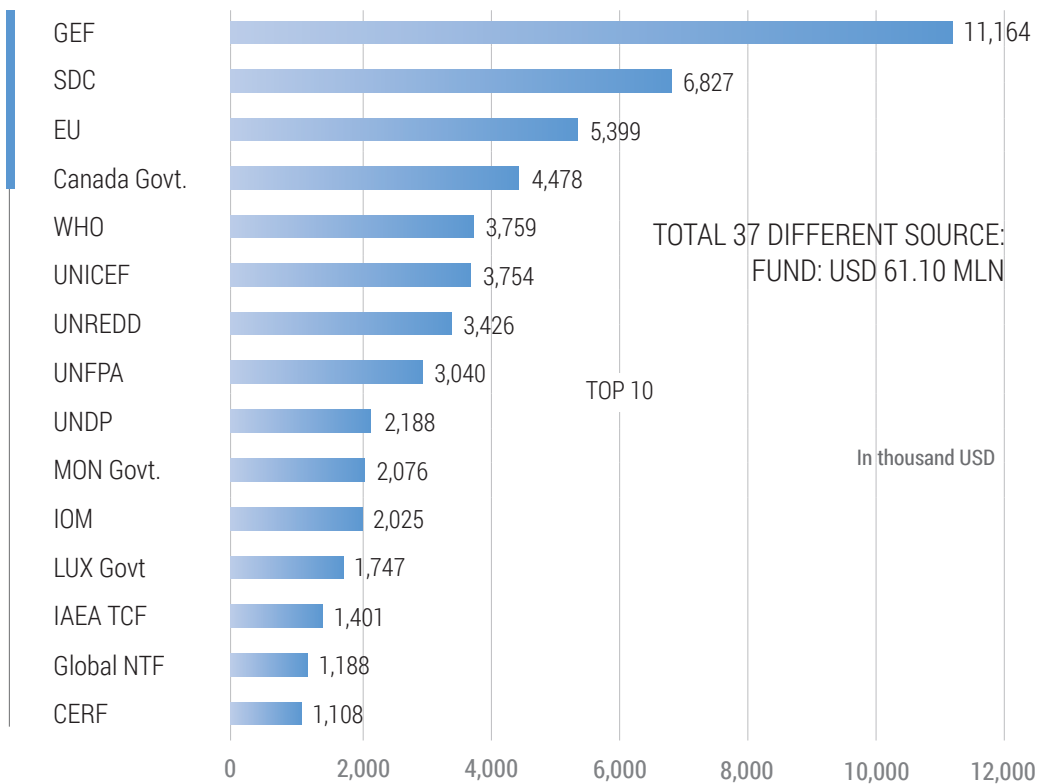
AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION

Area of Implementation

18 Provinces +
Ulaanbaatar

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL   TOP 10

EXPENDITURE

SDG	Amount	Goal
SDG 5	$ 4,774,231	Gender Equality
SDG 2	$ 4,722,588	Zero Hunger
SDG 15	$ 4,551,257	Life On Land
SDG 3	$ 4,497,810	Good Health and Well-being
SDG 16	$ 4,379,002	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
SDG 12	$ 2,962,336	Responsible Consumption and Production
SDG 17	$ 2,805,691	Partnerships for the Goals
SDG 11	$ 2,390,184	Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 8	$ 2,280,234	Decent Work and Economic Growth
SDG 13	$ 2,245,258	Climate Action

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS   TOP 10

EXPENDITURE

Partner	Amount
MON MoET	$ 11,992,828
MON Parliament	$ 3,948,754
MON MoLSP	$ 2,594,306
MON MoH	$ 1,923,946
MON MoECSS	$ 1,847,923
MON Subnational g	$ 1,821,413
MON MoFALI	$ 1,292,425
ADB	$ 1,000,287
MON NSO	$ 887,892
MON NHRC	$ 846,853
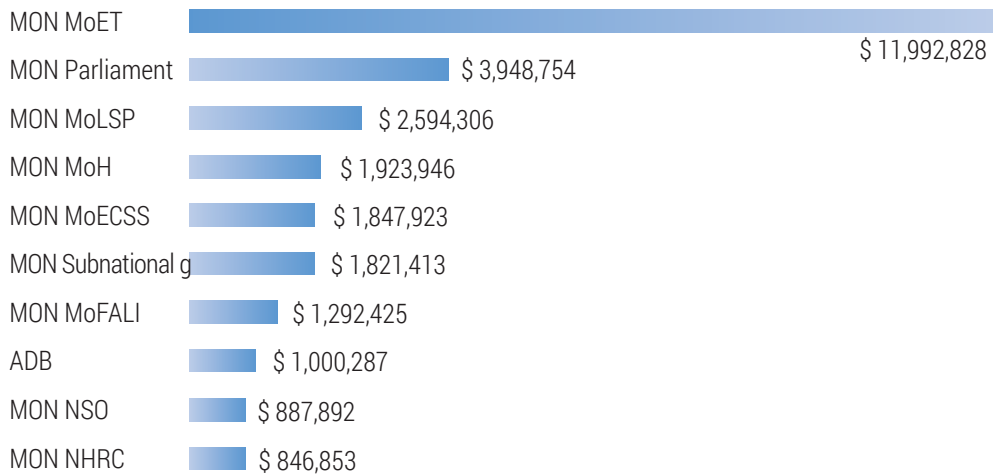
1 OUTCOME

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.

The UN continued providing technical support for developing critical policy frameworks and institutional architecture and building their capacities to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth in Mongolia.

10 UN agencies collectively mobilized USD 31.7 million, out of which USD 22.14 million were utilized for 40 programme activities carried out in cooperation with 33 implementing partners (IPs) across 15 provinces and the capital city, Ulaanbaatar. 87% of the total disbursements were directed towards implementation of seven SDGs: SDG 15 – Life on land, SDG 2-Zero Hunger, SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13 – Climate Action, SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities, SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 17 – Partnerships.

ENSURING POLICY ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The UN is working with the GoM to introduce an SDG integrated solutions platform that offers a complex system analysis, SDGs target setting for national medium-term plans and identifying the links and trade-offs between targets to improve use of public resources and direct them to meeting key policy objectives defined in the SDV and the SDGs. Setting the trend in the region, the GoM started piloting its budget formulation process in line with SDGs, introduced the critical elements of programme-based budgeting and improved the strategic allocative function of the budget. This will help to track the country's progress of SDGs indicators. The UN has extended its support to NSO and National Development Agency (NDA) to institutionalize modeling tools for sectoral linkages, develop an interactive SDGs dashboard and complete data collection through nationwide surveys.

With the political commitment and financial support from the GoM, first-ever intergovernmental organization for Land Locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) has been established to work on development issues such as sustainability, climate change, investment and trade facilitation, representing land locked countries' interest and to serve as a platform to pool knowledge, research, and resources. The UN has been instrumental in supporting establishment of the organization by hosting its interim-secretariat and nurturing its operation through joint-projects. Over the past years, this International Think Thank (ITT) has grown steadily in both membership and international influence. ITT has been granted a status of an official observer in the UN General Assembly which is a recognition of its potentials to meet the members' specific development needs and to address global challenges. ITT has successfully forged partnerships with lead international institutions and established itself as a global knowledge platform for LLDCs. LLDC ITT organized several high-level international events, workshops and produced a few research papers in collaboration with regional research institutes and academia. These helped to elevate its reputation and it is now regarded as a credible research institution in economic and infrastructure development, business, finance and trade for LLDCs.

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATH

The GoM committed to green and sustainable development path as a plan to address complex climate change challenges. With the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UNREDD)'s technical and advisory support, the GoM has developed a national UNREDD strategy and identified means of its operationalization. Aiming to build climate resilient forest ecosystems and livelihoods, the strategy outlined potential measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The UN also assisted the country in building its capacity to qualify for receiving results-based performance payments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate change.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The UN plays a significant role in formulation of policies and creation of a favorable regulatory framework for sustainable use of natural resources including the sustainable forest, water and land management, aligned with internationally recognized norms and principles. Several initiatives like the protected area legislation, energy efficient building codes, ecosystem-based adaptation measures are producing positive results. Under the ownership and financial support from the GoM, the UN provided expertise for establishing a national database system on protected areas, environmental monitoring and

GHG inventory. Mongolia needs a comprehensive planning and budgeting approach in management and conservation of the ecosystem services to ensure that present and future generations equally benefit from the country's natural resources and biodiversity. To assist the GoM in this endeavor, the UN supported development of the Biodiversity Finance Plan and financing solutions including realignment of natural resources tax, re-introduction of pasture fee and establishment of Environmental Trust Fund. In this view, Mongolia is also supported in its efforts to expand its network of internationally designated sites (Biosphere Reserves, Global Geoparks, World Heritage sites) and improve their management.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS

The UN continued its support for strengthening the country's emergency management system and redirecting its focus toward disaster risk reduction and improving preparedness of herders' community. The UN intervention on risk mitigation measures aims to decrease vulnerabilities of rural and urban population during weather hazards and natural disasters while building resilient communities in the wake of growing frequency of climatic extremes such as summer droughts and winter colds. With the support of UN, the GoM (NEMA) together with business community (Mongolian Employers' Federation) have developed and validated the disaster resilience and preparedness toolkit for Mongolian businesses and SMEs.[1]

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[1] http://nema.dri.gov.mn/mainnews/2146/

OUTCOME 1: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

OUTCOME 1: Area of Implementation

OUTCOME 1: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

10 UN Agencies UN TOTAL: 22.14 MLN

In thousand USD

Agency	Value
UNDP	6,767
FAO	5,954
UNIDO	5,907
IOM	1,091
UNICEF	825
UNEP	685
ILO	616
UN Habitat	181
IAEA	66
UNESCO	52
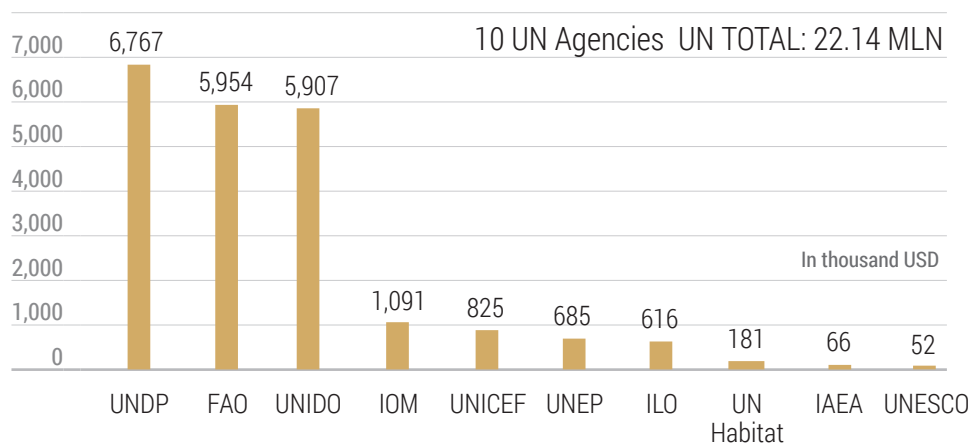
OUTCOME 1: TOTAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUND
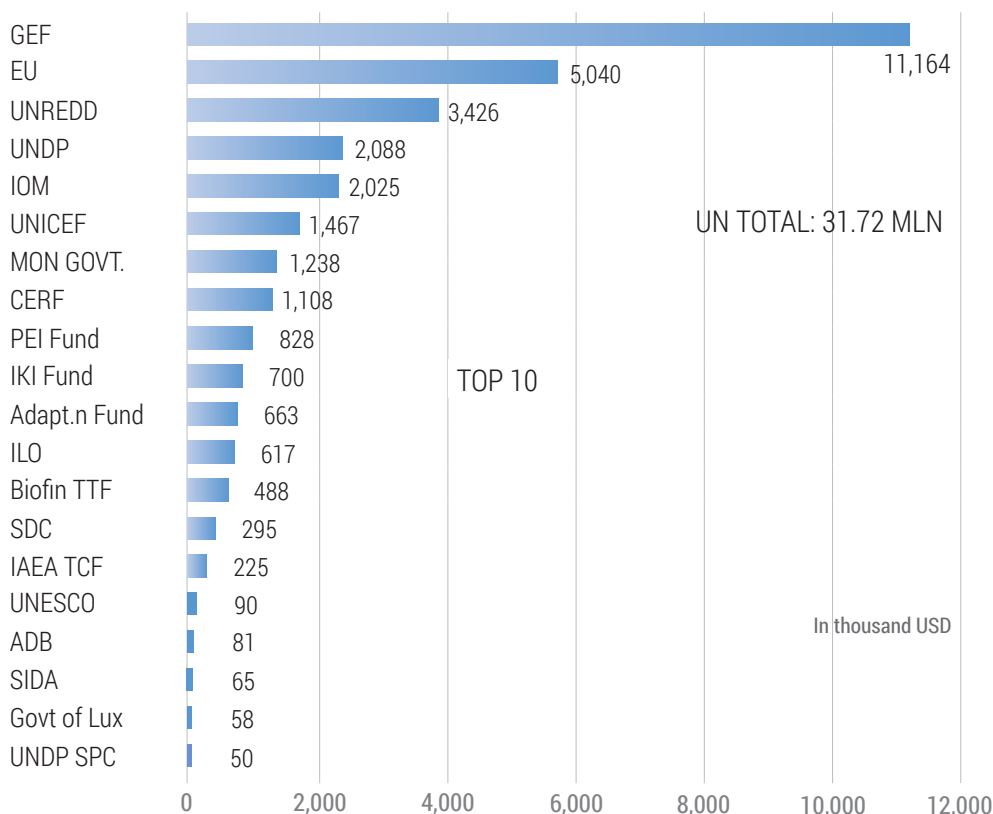
UN TOTAL: 31.72 MLN

TOP 10

In thousand USD

Source	Value
GEF	11,164
EU	5,040
UNREDD	3,426
UNDP	2,088
IOM	2,025
UNICEF	1,467
MON GOVT.	1,238
CERF	1,108
PEI Fund	828
IKI Fund	700
Adapt.n Fund	663
ILO	617
Biofin TTF	488
SDC	295
IAEA TCF	225
UNESCO	90
ADB	81
SIDA	65
Govt of Lux	58
UNDP SPC	50

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 Informed Budgeting and National Data Systems

UN continued to lead the SDGs mainstreaming and localization in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance (MoF), NDA, NSO and Ulaanbaatar (UB) City Municipality. Aiming towards SDG-informed long-term outcome budgeting, the UN prepared Development Finance Assessment which provided an overview of development finance institutions and policies that align financial allocations with national development goals and priorities. The UN supported NDA in developing tools to assess alignment of national policies with SDV and to review coherence between various sectors. It has also looked at deepening of Public Finance Management reforms by improving strategic allocative function of the budget and efficient use of public expenditures to ensure meeting key policy objectives defined in SDV and the SDGs. This included a gradual introduction of programme-based budgeting elements during budget preparation process at MoF and Ministry of Health (MoH), as first pilot ministries by engaging policy departments in prioritization and budget formulation to require SDG-based justification and leading to improvements in the medium-term fiscal decisions.

The UN supported the NSO in developing and launching a report "Accelerating the 2030 SDGs through Decent Work: SDG Monitoring and Country Profile for Mongolia"[2] with deep analysis of decent work indicators for Mongolia defining baseline for SDG monitoring. The NSO also tested a new methodology of Labour Force Survey in 2017 and 2018 for better alignment with decisions of international conference of labour statisticians. The NSO completed its data collection for Social Indicator Sample Survey based on international survey programme MICS which will facilitate estimation of baselines for 32 SDGs indicators that can be disaggregated at various levels and for different background characteristics. In addition, the SDG-data ecosystem assessment carried out with the UN support helped the national counterparts to explore opportunities of using non-traditional data sources in monitoring of the SDGs. The UN provided technical support to enhance the capacity of Ministry of Education for setting up and collecting SDG4 targets, indicators, education data, besides, to enhance the reporting and analysis through Education Management Information system (EMIS).

Sustainable Cities and Resilient Communities

The UN provided technical support to UB City Municipality in mobilizing communities and developing SMEs aiming to set a network of livable, competitive, and inclusive subcenters in UB city ger areas. Under this work, affected communities including women, elderly and differently-abled persons were widely consulted in planning and design process of Municipality infrastructure projects for construction of 13.42 km expansion

of main heating pipelines, 3.2 km new heating pipelines and 7.58 km heating networks, one power station with capacity of 26.8 megawatt and 26 substations for distribution of water and heating. A social action plan and poverty reduction and social strategy were developed as part of technical assistance aimed at building affordable housing and sub-urban infrastructure in UB city ger areas.

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2 https://bit.ly/2JrLql2

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Decent Work and Economic Growth

Value chain development and employment creation initiatives in agriculture sector in six provinces including Khovd, Khuvsgul, Selenge, Darkhan-Uul, Tuv and Dornod benefitted many households. Meat production of targeted households increased by 30%, income of ten dairy processing unit increased by 20% and income of 500 vegetable farmers increased by 30% due to improved vegetable production. Technical skills of the sector experts were improved, and market linkages were built through the blended learning platform and training programs. Through its Activated 2030 initiative, the UN supported innovative interventions to increase the enterprising capabilities of young people, using Design Thinking, Behavioral Insights and Platform Approach.

Support to Management of Internal Migration

The UN continued to support GoM in managing migration to reduce inequalities and contribute to sustainable cities and communities. This was done through addressing internal (rural to urban) migration, facilitation of voluntary returns and reintegration of migrants who need to return home but lack the means to do so. Two research studies were conducted, a policy brief to mainstream internal migration into development planning and policies was developed, and capacity building of government officials on migration management was carried out.

OUTPUT 1.1: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

Mongolia

Project implementation area

OUTPUT 1.1: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 7.07 MLN

In thousand USD

	FAO	UNDP	UNICEF	IOM	ILO	UNIDO	UN Habitat	UNESCO
	3,091	1,177	825	750	549	460	181	37
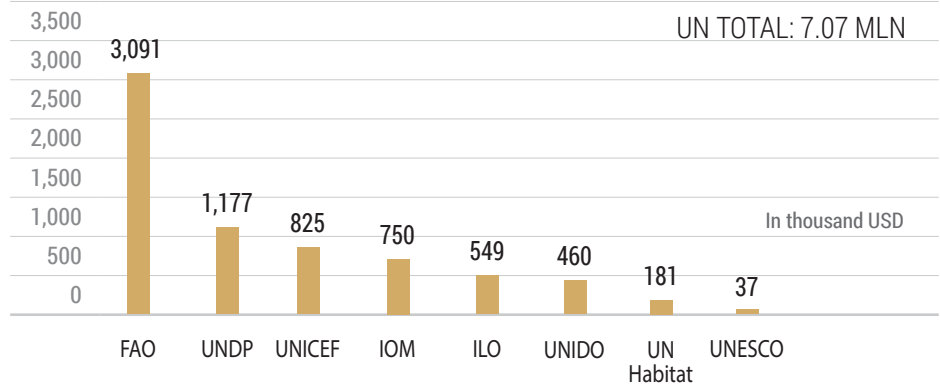
OUTPUT 1.1: TOTAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 11.26 MLN

In thousand USD

	EU	IOM	UNICEF	MON Govt	UNDP	ILO	ADB	SIDA	UNESCO	PEI Fund
	5,040	1,875	1,467	1,238	865	550	81	65	50	32
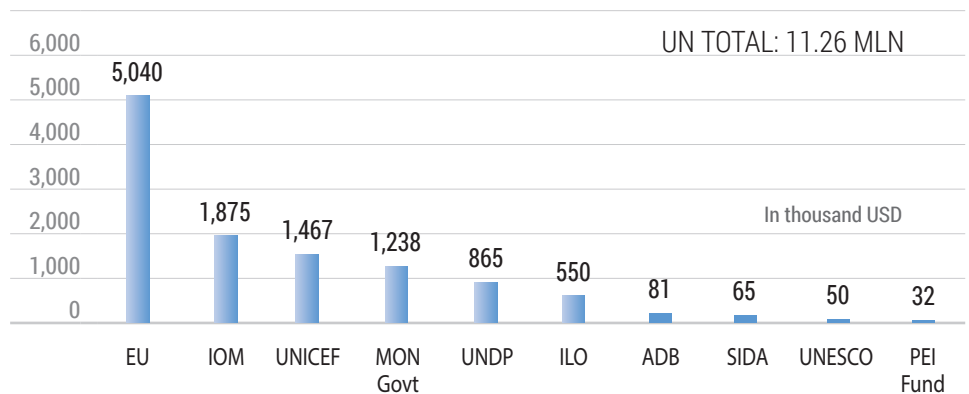
OUTPUT 1.1: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Parliament, MoET, MoFALI, MoLSP, MoH, MoECSS, NSO, National Center for Public health, Agency for Standardization & Metrology, General Agency for Specialized Inspection, Subnational government, Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions, Mongolian Employer›s Federation, Mongolian Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development, Save the Children, World Vision, ADB, UNDP

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

### Generating Evidence for Policies on Air Pollution

The UN supported evidence generation to inform decisions, programming and policies on the impact of air pollution. Jointly with the National Center for Public Health, it fielded technical expertise from Oxford Policy Management (an international development consulting firm) to do the review of the public expenditure and analysis of cost of inaction related to air pollution and child health issues. The study contributed to the compelling evidence to inform policy measures and helped to strengthen advocacy for political commitment to reduce air pollution[3]. UN undertook another study on public expenditure on air pollution to look at effectiveness of investments in the past and help to prioritize the future ones. The study also reviewed the potential of energy sector transformation to reduce its reliance on coal. The UN joined hands with a private commercial bank for a nationwide challenge of finding efficient solutions to combat air pollution. This initiative resulted in piloting some ideas such as optimization of the capital city traffic and testing new heating options. The UN supported the GoM in developing database for Building Sector Monitoring, Verification and Reporting and reference emission and implementing demo projects to enhance energy efficiency in buildings.

Support in Combating Forest Degradation

The UNREDD program implemented several key interventions to support Mongolia's commitment to international climate change action under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The development of the National REDD strategy was complemented by initiatives such as capacity building, analyses of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, stakeholders mapping, institutional assessments, and exploration of potential financing mechanisms. The UN supported the GoM in updating the National Forest Inventory (NFI) database by assessing 123,000 plots. The monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system was completed to enable generation of reports on national emission factor GHG-I. Mongolia's National REDD++ Safeguards Framework was developed in consultation with stakeholders.
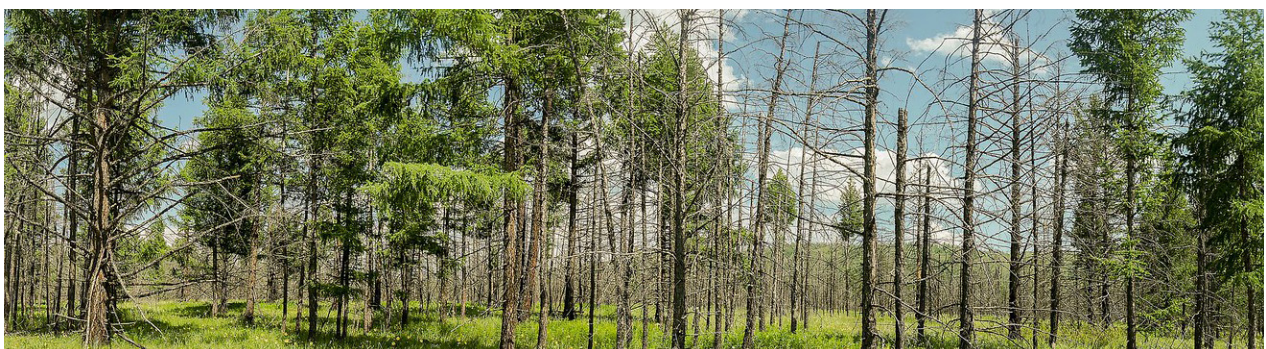
©UNDP

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[3] "Mongolia's Air Pollution Crisis: A call to action to protect children's health", UNICEF, 2018

Support to the Green Development Agenda

Through the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), the UN continued to support Mongolia's green development agenda by mainstreaming and integrating SDGs and Integrated Green Economy principles into construction sector policy and supporting capacity building.This included development of training module and integrating green principles into higher education curriculums of the National University of Mongolia, Mongolian State University of Life Science, University of Finance and Economics and National University of Commerce and Business. The UN supported the MoF in drafting amendments to the Law on Public Procurement and Action plan for implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement. The amendments reflected the use of green public procurement and application of green criterias in evaluating bidding documents for goods and services purchased through state and local budgets.
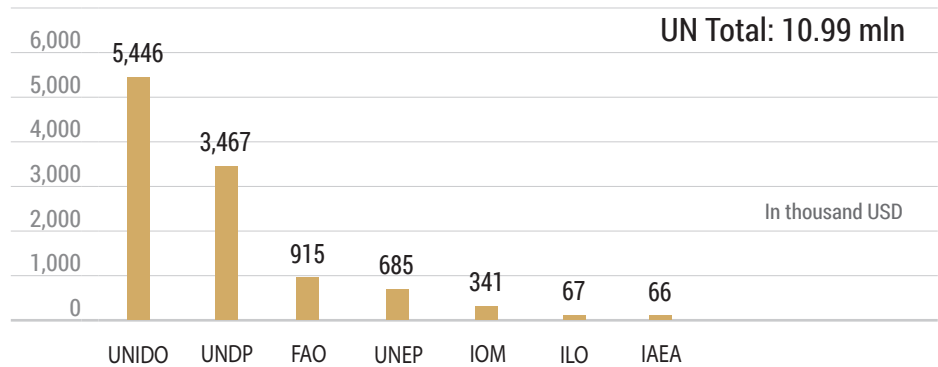
Climate Friendly Environment

In response to the newly ratified Waste Management Law, the UN supported in development and launch of the national and city level waste management strategies and action plans. These strategies were developed in close consultation with a broad range of stakeholders and contain clear linkages between waste and climate change. The UN also demonstrated a substantial reduction of waste by volume (by 68.75%) and weight (57.13%) in the pilot area, which led to a reduction of collection companies' service costs of by decreasing a number of trips to collect waste and transport to landfills due to the reduced amount of wastes. Recognizing that the nuclear science and technologies have a wide range of applications, the UN provided support, through its specialized agency International Agency for Atomic Energy (IAEA), to develop a comprehensive understanding of Mongolia's Nuclear Knowledge Management (NKM) programme. The support is aimed at improving organizational performance of relevant universities and institutions and assisting establishment of a systematic approach of NKM to promote application of sustainable research and development for climate friendly methodologies.

OUTPUT 1.2: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

Output 1.2: Area of Implementation

OUTPUT 1.2:
EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN Total: 10.99 mln

In thousand USD

Agency	Value
UNIDO	5,446
UNDP	3,467
FAO	915
UNEP	685
IOM	341
ILO	67
IAEA	66

OUTPUT 1.2:
TOTAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

UN Total: 16.03 mln

In thousand USD

Source	Value
GEF	9,115
UNREDD	3,426
UNDP	1,200
PEI Fund	796
IKI Fund	700
SDC	295
IAEA TCF	225
IOM DF	150
ILO	67
UNDP SPC	50
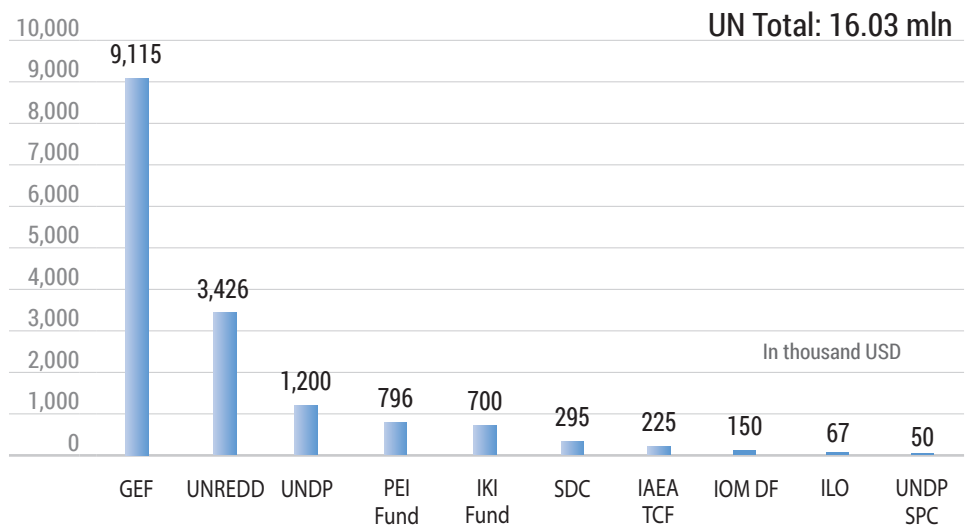
OUTPUT 1.2:
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

MoCUD, MoMHI, MoET, MoLSP, NEMA, Subnational government, Mongolian Employer›s Federation, Nuclear Research Center of National University of Mongolia, National University of Mongolia, Asia Foundation, Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions, Ger Community Mapping Center Mongolia, International Environmental Technology Center

OUTPUT 1.3

PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES THAT SUPPORT THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE RURAL POOR AND VULNERABLE IS STRENGTHENED

Protection of Environment

The UN provided technical support to the government for developing institutional, policy and regulatory framework for sustainable Participatory Forest Management (PFM). One hundred and one Forest User Groups (FUGs) in 5 Aimags covering 460,000 hectares of forests were provided with technical and logistical support to develop and implement forest management plans. A total of 500-hectare forests were cleaned by FUGs, which resulted in improvement of forest status and income generation.

The Locally Protected Areas (LPA) database developed with support from the UN proved useful in sorting out legal issues, particularly conflicts with existing mining claims and discrepancies in geo-referenced coordinates as acknowledged by the independent evaluation team. By the end of 2018, approximately 1,361 of the total registered 2,593 LPAs were

deemed to be free of legal issues. It demonstrates that compared to 2014 baseline, legal violations in the area under local protection were reduced by 41%. The cumulative area of these 1,361 LPAs covers 23,7 million hectors or 15.13% of the total land area in Mongolia. The vastness of the LPA system underscores the importance of delivering effective management. The database has been successfully institutionalized as a four-party agreement to maintain the LPA database between the Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy, and Cartography, the Protected Area Administration Department, the Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority, and the Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Environment. The database has also been integrated into the knowledge platform managed by the Environmental Management Center.

Ecosystem and Biodiversity conservation

Significantly contributing to the enrichment of the state's environmental database on animal and vegetation for research, 118 data added into the wild life and vegetation monitoring database of Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) through 24 bio-monitoring trips. It is also used for biodiversity conservation management and for policy planning and updating. As indicated in the independent evaluation, 44 natural springs were rehabilitated with the ecosystem-based adaptation support. The water became available for the local community and livestock and, as a result, almost 96,000 hectares of the abandoned pasture land have become usable, which benefitted about 6,600 rural population with 184,000 livestock. The UN also provided trainings and enhanced

capacity of the government departments (local/national level) through establishment of monitoring stations for monitoring glacier, river, ground water and weather.

Based on the Policy and Institutional Review (PIR), Biodiversity Expenditure review (BER) and the Financial Needs Assessment (FNA) studies, the UN supported the government in developing the Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP). However, for successful implementation of this plan, Mongolia needs to find innovative finance solutions. Thus, the UN supported the GoM in developing four financing options for pilot-testing including realignment of natural resources tax, re-introduction of pasture fee, the establishment of Environmental Trust Fund and enterprise based sustainable financing at LPA.

OUTPUT 1.3: AREA OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Mongolia
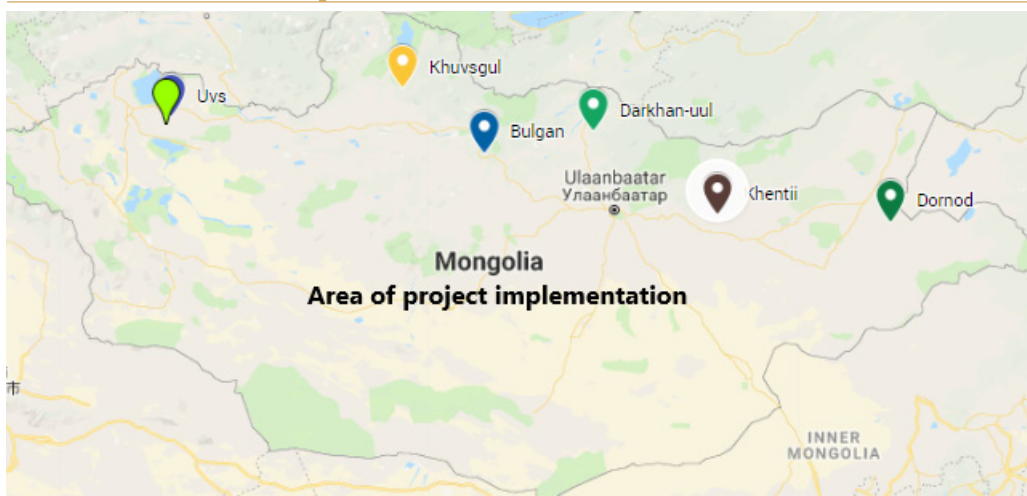**Area of project implementation**

OUTPUT 1.3: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 2.96 MLN

In thousand USD
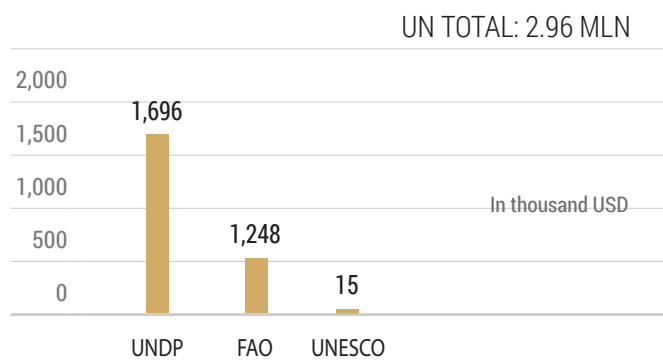
OUTPUT 1.3: TOTAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 3.26 MLN

In thousand USD
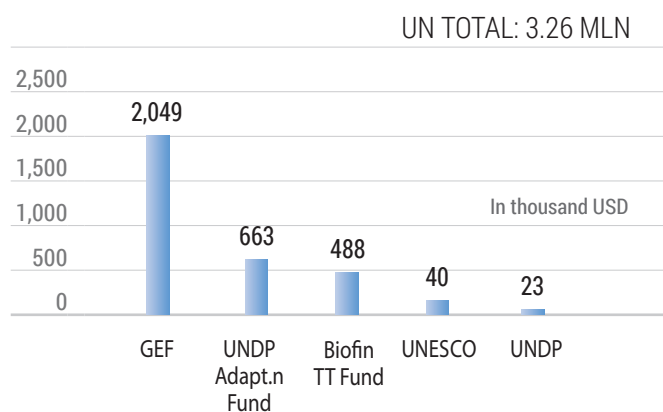
OUTPUT 1.3: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

MoET, MoECSS, Forest Research & Development Center, Forest User Group of Mongolia

OUTPUT 1.4

RESILIENT COMMUNITIES ABLE TO MITIGATE DISASTER RISKS ARE BUILT

## Support to Emergency Management System and Effective Response to Disasters

The UN in Mongolia continued its support to strengthen the emergency management system in Mongolia with a focus on shifting the government's efforts towards disaster risk reduction and improving preparedness of herding communities amid growing frequency of climatic extremes such as summer droughts and severe winters, locally termed 'dzuds.' With the UN's support, communities-at-risk across the country have access to an Early Warning System which disseminates timely warnings about extreme weather hazards. A smart phone app developed by the UN and NEMA is now widely used by the public to gain the skills needed for disaster risk reduction and response. In addition, the government's response capacities and coordination mechanisms to slow-onset climatic disasters have been strengthened. Through its Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the UN assisted 4,000 herder households affected in the dzud. These households comprised of 14,567 individuals, of which 45 per cent were women and 55 per cent were men. These included 147 pregnant, 470 lactating women, 1,789 children under the age of 5 and 550 disabled persons. As part of the early recovery measure, the CERF provided a cash grant of USD 100 to each of 3,500 most vulnerable herder households. This initiative was carried out in partnership with Khaan and State banks that helped to distribute cash to the households.

In the past two years, Mongolia's agriculture and livestock sector has been adversely affected by drought in summer and dzud in winter as well as several animal disease outbreaks. In the winter of 2017-2018, the country faced a shortage of hay and fodder reserves both at local and the state level. To address these challenges, the UN mobilized its emergency funding to ensure preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Approximately 6,000 drought-dzud affected herder households (HHs) in 16 aimags and 54 nucleus flocks in 13 aimags were provided with animal feed and animal first aid kits to overcome critical difficulties. As a result, at least 50% of survival rate among the livestock was recorded. In addition, emergency assistance was provided to control the spread of outbreak of sheep and goat pox (SGP) in 6 areas. At least 4,0 million small ruminants were vaccinated against SGP, and this resulted in saving livelihoods and food for 5000 herders and improving their resilience. The UN is taking Early Actions to safeguard 1,000 vulnerable herder families in five soums, capital city and aimag centers through livestock destocking for cash measures to mitigate the impact of the harsh winter season and ensure food and nutrition security.

Aiming to improve cooperation and coordination among the relevant organizations to develop a faster and more effective response during and after natural disasters, the UN supported the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to introduce Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and Mobility Monitoring for Disaster Preparedness in Mongolia. The DTM aims at providing a common understanding of the population mobility status across Mongolia. The DTM draws upon data collection systems established by NEMA while introducing a more systematic way to collect data on population movement. Additional capacity building activities on Camp Coordination and Camp management (CCCM) and DTM data collection were conducted during "Emergency Evacuation for Disaster Preparedness" simulation exercise, aimed at improving NEMA's capacity in conducting rapid site assessments and tracking displacements post- natural disasters. The exercises improved cooperation and coordination among the relevant organizations to develop faster and more effective responses during and after natural disasters and strengthened local partners' capacities on assessments, data collection, data processing and use of data in making well-informed response decisions.

OUTPUT 1.4: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION
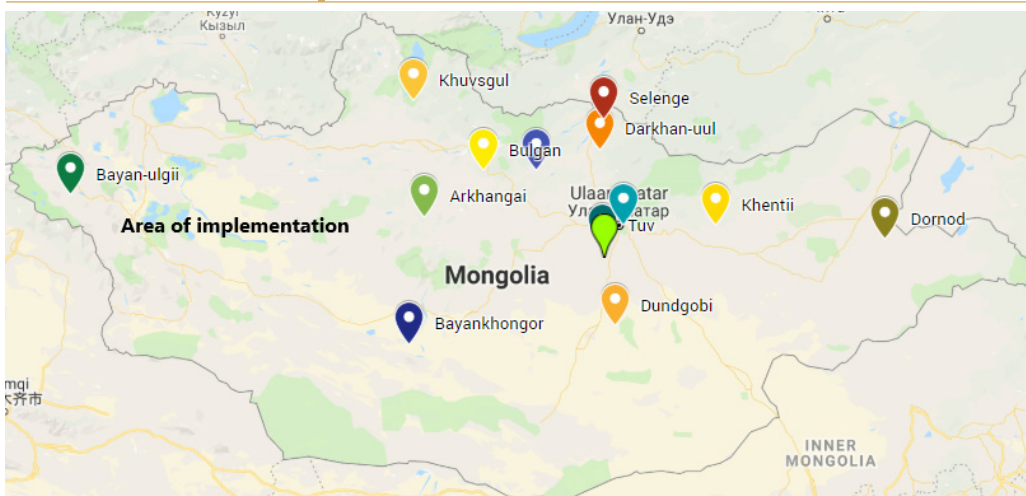
OUTPUT 1.4: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 1.12 MLN

In thousand USD
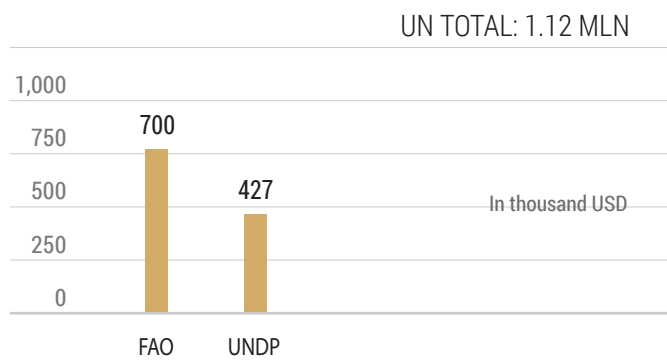
OUTPUT 1.4: TOTAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 1.17 MLN

In thousand USD
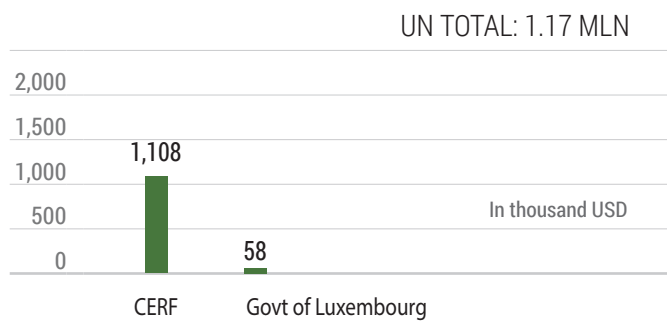
OUTPUT 1.4: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

NEMA, ADRA, Save the Children, World Vision, Mercy Corps, People in Need, Red Cross Society

2 OUTCOME

World Health Organization — Representative Office for Mongolia · UNFPA · UNESCO · IAEA · ILO · FAO · unicef · UN-HABITAT UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

ENHANCING SOCIAL PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION OF QUALITY AND EQUITABLE SOCIAL SERVICES

1 NO POVERTY · **2** ZERO HUNGER · **3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING · **4** QUALITY EDUCATION · **5** GENDER EQUALITY · **6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION · **8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH · **11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

OUTCOME STATEMENT: BY 2021, THE POOR AND VULNERABLE POPULATION BENEFIT FROM BETTER SOCIAL PROTECTION AND ARE ABLE TO INCREASINGLY UTILIZE QUALITY AND EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES, WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Framed by the SDGs and the Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia 2030, the UN continued to work on strengthening provisions of quality and equitable social services including, health, nutrition, education, WASH and social protection. 9 UN agencies collectively mobilized USD 13.93 million, out of which USD 12.48 million were utilized for 25 programme activities carried out in cooperation with 23 implementing partners (IPs) across 13 provinces and the capital city, Ulaanbaatar. Around 57% of the total disbursements were directed towards implementation of five SDGs: SDG 3–Health, SDG 2-Zero Hunger, SDG 5–Gender Equality, SDG 4–Quality Education, SDG 6–Clean Water and Sanitation.

©UNICEF

KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS

In 2018, children-under-five and maternal mortality remained at 14.5 per 1,000 live births and 27 per 100,000 live births respectively[4]. A slight progress was seen in access to improved water and sanitation services. In 2018, the proportion of population with access to improved water sources increased from 64 to 67 percent and proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 59 to 62 percent compared to a baseline data of 2016. Net enrollment rate in basic education was 92.7 in 2017 compared to 91.4 in 2016, 93.2 percent being for girls and 91.1 percent for boys.

HEALTH – BIRTH REGISTRATION

WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA in close collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders including communities supported implementation of the State Policy on Health and subsequent regulations with a strong focus on health system strengthening and universal health care coverage. Due to these efforts, the 2019 health budget included funding for procurement of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) vaccination, micronutrients and contraceptives. Major progress has been achieved in improving quality of evidence and data. As a result of the protracted analysis and recommendations of UN, the successful collaboration among the MoH, NSO and Civil Registration Office resulted in making birth registrations at a birth place at time of birth. This improves precision and inclusiveness of birth registrations and ensures that no newborn misses out on early social protection opportunities.

COMBATING AIR POLLUTION

In 2018, the UN collectively worked towards raising awareness on the issue of air pollution in Ulaanbaatar city and protection of rights of the children. It contributed in providing compelling evidence on air pollution to inform policy measures and strengthen advocacy for political commitments to help reduce air pollution which impacts children and pregnant mother's health (SGD 3 Health, SDG 7 Energy). Due to the advocacy on this issue carried out by the UN, the issues related to air pollution were imbedded in health system preparedness plans.

IMPROVING FOOD QUALITY

The UN supported the GoM in advancing the food production, fortification and quality control mechanisms to enhance population food security and improve nutritional status. The work included approval of the Law on Food Fortification,

regulations in monitoring and inspection of the baby food, adoption of protocol on management of acute malnutrition as well as drafting the law and regulations in vegetable sector.

PROMOTING QUALITY EDUCATION

Major focus of the education component is on mainstreaming the SDG4 in education sector plan, policies and programmes at all levels of education system from early childhood to higher education. The UN and development partners have undertaken a comprehensive Education Sector Policy Review with key policy recommendations for implementation by the Mongolian Government. The Sector review covers access, equity, inclusion, quality and lifelong learning aspects of the Mongolian Education system. The UN contributed and supported the education management information system from 2017-2018 for better monitoring and assessment of the education system. The findings and key recommendations of the education policy reviews will contribute towards the preparation of the Mongolia Education Sector Master Plan 2020-2030 led by ADB and supported by JICA, UNESCO, UNICEF and World Bank. In addition, National Standards of Information Technology Competencies of the Secondary School Teachers has been drafted and the review of TVET and Skills Policy in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. The key focus of the reform of the education system is implemented in close collaboration with other sectors, communities, students and parents to advance both the quality and equality. The UN had also supported and enhanced the capacity for recognition of qualifications in tertiary institutions in Mongolia.

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SDGs mainstreaming in current WASH sector policies and regulations has also been a focus of the UN throughout 2017-2018. The WASH sector programme supported local communities and institutions such as schools and health facilities in developing their own water and sanitation safety plans and building model WASH facilities that mainstream special needs of all groups. Improving water tariff setting methodology was another area of focus. Social protection focused on generation of quality evidence and awareness raising on multidimensional poverty to facilitate the evidence-based dialogue and decisions that are responsive to the needs of different generations with particular focus on children and youth.

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[4] NSO, www.1212.mn

OUTCOME 2:
AREA OF
IMPLEMENTATION

Outcome 2: Area of Implementation

OUTCOME 2:
EXPENDITURES
OF UN AGENCIES
2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 12.48 MLN

In thousand USD

Agency	Value
WHO	4,547
UNICEF	3,706
UNFPA	2,637
IAEA	755
FAO	313
UNESCO	290
UN Habitat	190
UNAIDS	24
ILO	19
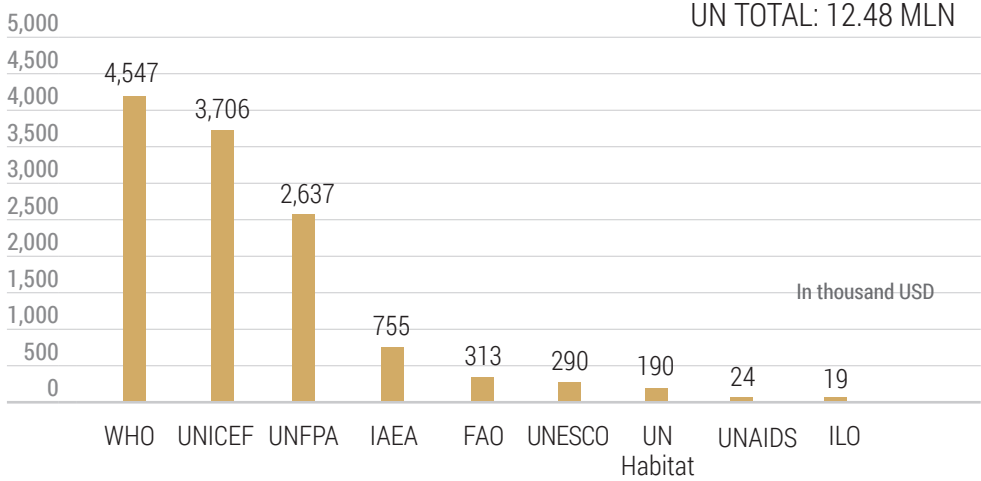
OUTCOME 2:
RESOURCES
MOBILIZED BY
SOURCE OF FUND
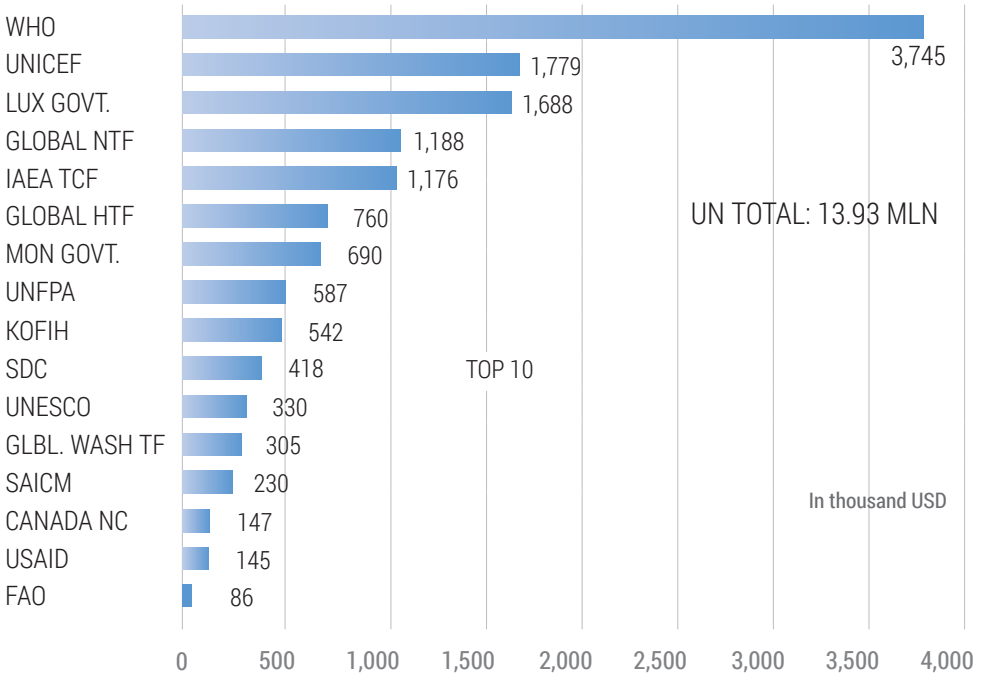
UN TOTAL: 13.93 MLN

TOP 10

In thousand USD

Source	Value
WHO	3,745
UNICEF	1,779
LUX GOVT.	1,688
GLOBAL NTF	1,188
IAEA TCF	1,176
GLOBAL HTF	760
MON GOVT.	690
UNFPA	587
KOFIH	542
SDC	418
UNESCO	330
GLBL. WASH TF	305
SAICM	230
CANADA NC	147
USAID	145
FAO	86

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

Providing Policy Support for WASH

At the policy level, to improve overall coordination of the WASH sector and implementation of national policies, the UN has provided support to the MoH in strengthening the WASH networking. The UN 's work in close collaboration with the National Water Service Regulatory Commission, on introducing new methodology for setting water tariffs resulted in reducing water tariffs for ger area residents thus improving their access to drinking water at a more affordable price. WASH in Schools Partnership Network enhanced Education sector's capacity to implement the national norms and requirements in kindergartens, schools and dormitories. The network has brought together the key government agencies, national and international NGOs, private sector, donors and other partners. Activities to support strengthening sanitation safety planning capacity were carried out in collaboration with MoH and Ulaanbaatar city's Water Supply and Sewerage Authority. This resulted in approval by the Ulaanbaatar Citizens Representative Khural of Ulaanbaatar City Programme on Water and Sanitation Safety along with investment budget.

Drinking water quality standard was updated from a water safety perspective and approved in June 2018. In accordance with the government's action plan, an external auditing for implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP) was carried out for center-level water suppliers in two provinces. External evaluation for implementation of WSPs in small communities was also conducted in 33 soums by water safety experts in collaboration with MoH. The findings of the evaluation are supporting evidence-based decision making to improve drinking water safety at community level.

In 2018, a country specific multi-sectoral exercise on sanitation and drinking water was conducted in Mongolia according to the framework of UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS). The report of the exercise is being finalized. This exercise has significantly contributed to the analyses of existing WASH situation with specific focus on governance, financing and improving functions of multi-sectoral working group for WASH.
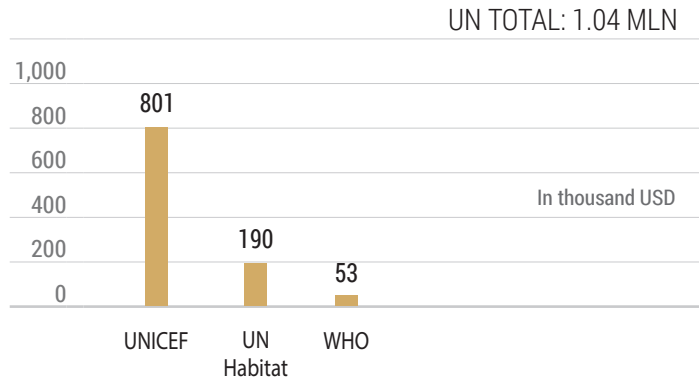
Community mobilization and consultation

The capacity of the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar City for community engagement and SME development has been strengthened to develop a network of livable, competitive, and inclusive subcenters in Ulaanbaatar city's ger areas. Thus, the final detailed designs and plans for implementation of the planned infrastructures by Municipality of Ulaanbaatar city including 11.06 km long water supply networks, 18.55 km long sewerage collector systems, within the subcenters

networks, 8.6 km long sewerage collector systems outside of the subcenters and 1000 meter long water reservoir in each of Bayankhoshuu and Selbe subcenters were prepared and confirmed with consultation of the beneficiary communities including women, elderly, differently-abled persons, and affected individuals and families. The special needs of the women and other vulnerable groups are catered for in these designs and implementation arrangements.

OUTPUT 2.1: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

OUTPUT 2.1: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 1.04 MLN

In thousand USD

	UNICEF	UN Habitat	WHO
	801	190	53

OUTPUT 2.1: MOBILIZED RESOURCES BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 1.06 MLN

In thousand USD

Glbl Wash TF	MNGL Gov.t	SDC	UNICEF	Canada NC	DFAT	Canada Gov.t	WHO
305	190	177	165	147	30	28	23
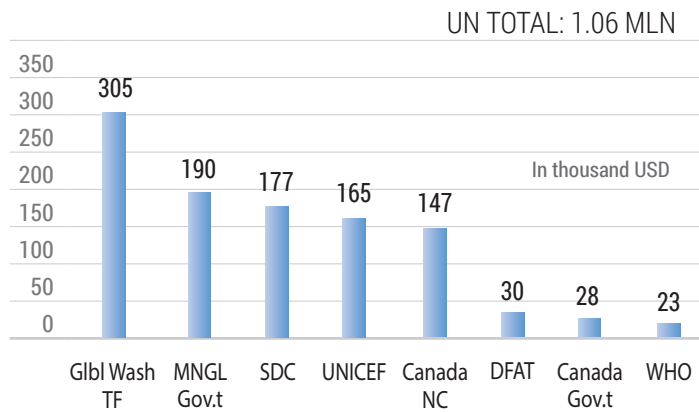
OUTPUT 2.1: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

MoECSS, MoH, General Agency for Specialized Inspection, Subnational government, Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences, ADB

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

Technical Support to Evidence Generation

The UN provided technical and coordination support to the GoM in evidence-informed policy-making towards achieving long- and mid-term health objectives that are aligned with the SDGs with a focus on primary health care and universal health coverage (i.e. State Policy on Health in 2017, HSMP). Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) has been a core approach in designing the policies and programmes at both national and sub-national levels. In addition, consultative and consensus-building processes, fostered by sharing of global /regional knowledge and expertise was one of the core strategies in the course of the development of the policies and programs. Wide arrays of surveys, assessments and studies on each programme areas including maternal and child health, STI/HIV prevention, reproductive health and mental health have served as solid evidence-base and have further been complemented with advocacy support for high level decision making.

Health Coverage

The Government of Mongolia has decided to scale up PCV vaccination, and procurements of micronutrients and contraceptives with nationwide coverage in 2019 (with government-sourced budgets). With the prolonged analysis and commendations of UN, MoH, NSO, Civil Registration Office partnered for successful launching of civil registration at the place of birth and time of delivery, which ensures accurate birth registration and early social protection of the newborn babies. Ulaanbaatar declaration to end Tuberculosis through multi-sectoral collaboration and partnership in the era of SDGs are among the major achievements in 2017-2018.

As a result of the recently developed State Policy on Health, all sub-national health authorities were trained on Leaving No One Behind approach to develop medium-term multi-sectoral plans for health system strengthening. All provinces have developed the plan and is implementing them now. The sub-national health plans take a people-centered approach with special focus on International Health Regulation (IHR) capacity, universal health coverage (UHC) and community engagement with active participation of all relevant stakeholders.
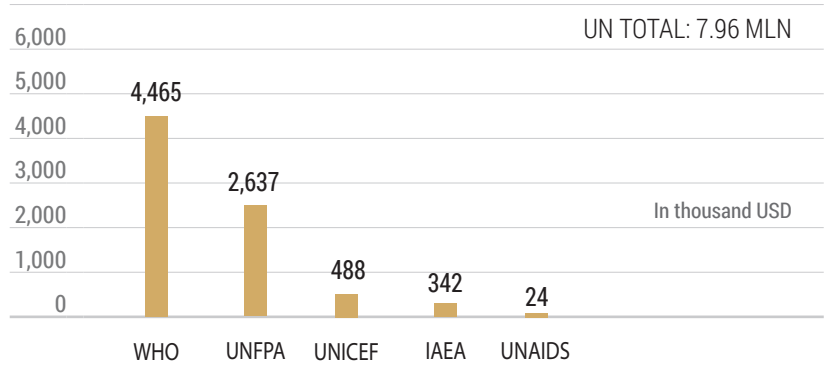
Capacity of human resources to apply the latest and innovative approaches has been strengthened in areas of maternal and child health, STI/HIV prevention, reproductive health, mental health as well as radio-immunoassay technology and enhancement of the quality of radiotherapy.
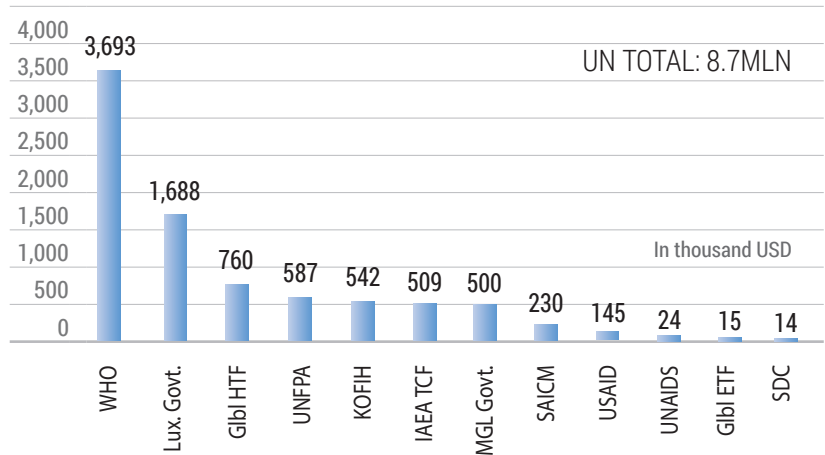

©WHO

OUTPUT 2.2: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

Area of Implementation

OUTPUT 2.2: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 7.96 MLN

In thousand USD

Agency	Value
WHO	4,465
UNFPA	2,637
UNICEF	488
IAEA	342
UNAIDS	24

OUTPUT 2.2: RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 8.7MLN

In thousand USD

Source	Value
WHO	3,693
Lux. Govt.	1,688
Glbl HTF	760
UNFPA	587
KOFIH	542
IAEA TCF	509
MGL Govt.	500
SAICM	230
USAID	145
UNAIDS	24
Glbl ETF	15
SDC	14

OUTPUT 2.2: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Parliament, MoF, MoLSP, MoH, Subnational government, NEMA, General Agency for Specialized Inspection, National Human Rights Commission, National Center for Public Health, National Center for Maternal and Child Health, National Cancer Center, Nuclear Medicine Department of First State Central Hospital, New Public Health in Mongolia, Mongolian Pediatrics Association, Mongolian National, University of Medical Sciences.

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


Building Capacities

A series of workshops and trainings were carried out to strengthen capacity of education stakeholders at all levels (i.e. from policy level to school including teachers). These included national consultations on SDGs, a training on education data collection, analysis and reporting, a workshop on sector wide planning and policy analysis, and a workshop to enhance teachers' capacity in integrating ICT in education/learning. Education Sector Policy Review, which focuses on three key domains of Quality and Relevance, Equity and Inclusion in Education, Policy and Sector-wide planning, commenced in 2018. The findings and key recommendations from the review will feed into ESMP 2020-2030. National Standards of Information Technology Competencies of the Secondary School Teachers were drafted and TVET and Skills Policy review is currently underway.
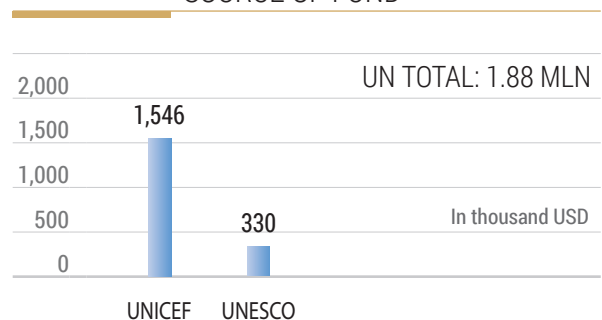
Early Childhood Development

The UN provided technical assistance to support holistic early childhood development (ECD) as well as to improve a provision of equitable and quality education to children from marginalized groups including those with special needs. As a result, integrated ECD service strategic plan, which aims to ensure cross sectoral collaboration, has been approved by local committees and alternative approach to ECD service such as Ger-Kindergartens with WASH facilities, were successfully tested in both UB and rural areas. Replication of inclusive education model - Center for children with disabilities- was carried out in 3 provinces with an aim to support integration and socialization of children with disabilities in regular schools.

OUTPUT 2.3: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 1.57 MLN

In thousand USD

- UNICEF: 1,277
- UNESCO: 290
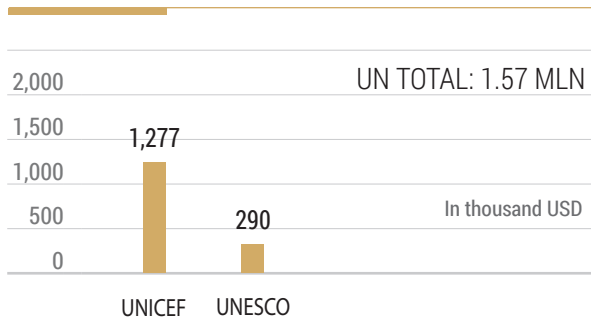
OUTPUT 2.3: MOBILIZED RESOURCES BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 1.88 MLN

In thousand USD

- UNICEF: 1,546
- UNESCO: 330

OUTPUT 2.3: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

Output 2.3: Area of Implementation
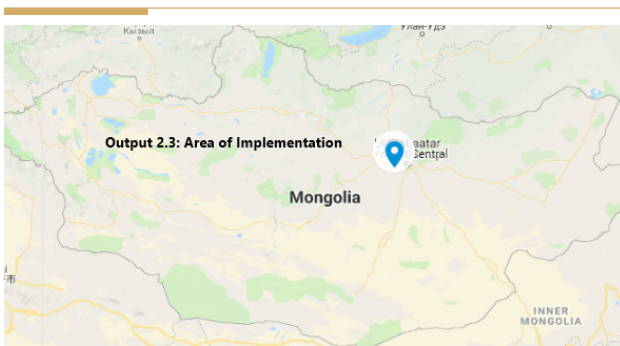
OUTPUT 2.3: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

MoECSS, ADB

OUTPUT 2.4

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

Strengthen Social Protection

The UN in Mongolia works to improve capacity and increase awareness of national and sub-national authorities responsible for social protection policies, implementation of workers' safety and child sensitive, inclusive and equity-focused social protection systems. These efforts resulted in rich discussions and dialogue on implementing poverty targeted social protection measures on the ground and bringing voices of the local authorities to the national decision makers including the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP). Under advocacy efforts, lessons learnt and human face stories about implementation of Child Money Programme regarding the social protection with dignity, exclusion, stigmatization, income security and the human rights were shared with the policy makers. In partnership with the national NGO IRIM, Real
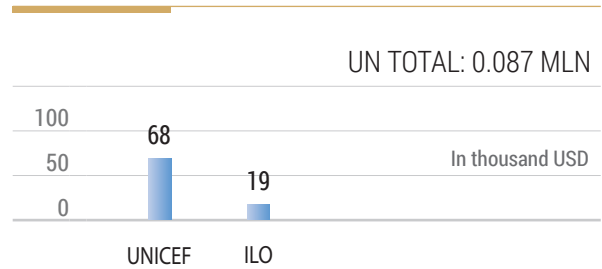
Time Monitoring of the impact of changes in social protection measures on children and their communities was conducted. The study finds and recommends that welfare benefits and cash transfers are useful for children and their families when the assistance is predictable and is delivered on time. In addition, the monthly cash transfers are important source to get nutritious food supply for families with children.

Based on evidences derived from the evaluation carried out by the UN, the prevention culture and solutions to tripartite constituents (government, employers and workers) regarding the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) were explicitly articulated in the Fifth National Programme -OSH (2017-2020) and were adopted in August 2017.

OUTPUT 2.4: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 0.087 MLN

In thousand USD

UNICEF	ILO
68	19
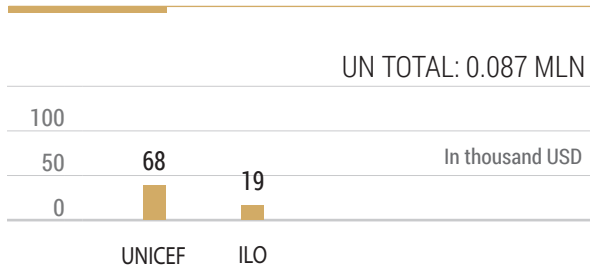
OUTPUT 2.4: RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 0.087 MLN

In thousand USD

UNICEF	ILO
68	19

OUTPUT 2.4: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

OUTPUT 2.4: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

MoLSP, Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions, Mongolian Employer›s Federation

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)

Improving Food Quality

Under this Output, the focus of the work is on safe and secure food production and enhancement of nutritional status of children who are one of the most vulnerable segments of the population. Regarding food production, the UN continued its support to strengthen the legal framework of vegetable subsector. The Law on Seed and Variety compliant with the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV convention) was drafted along with six secondary regulations on Organic Agriculture and twenty-eight standards in food and agriculture sector and The Good Agricultural Practice GAPs in vegetable subsector. It has been complemented with significant capacity building of state inspectors and agronomists. National capacity for diagnosis and prevention of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) was strengthened. Laboratory equipment, including diagnostic kits, reagents and field equipment were set and new diagnostic methods were introduced. Further support was provided to enhance analytical capacities to support routine testing and systematic national monitoring of veterinary drug residues and related contaminants using nuclear technologies with the aim of increasing consumer safety and competitiveness of Mongolia's animal products for export.
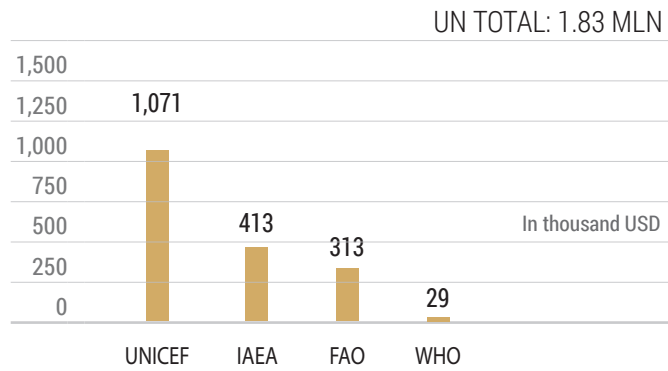
Better Nutrition

To advance children's nutritional state, in May 2018, the Parliament of Mongolia endorsed a Law on Fortified Food (LFF) which provided an enabling environment to address high-level micronutrient deficiencies in the country. The UN provided advocacy and technical assistance to the process. LFF requires mandatory micronutrient fortification of flour produced in and imported to Mongolia. Through the joint advocacy by the UN and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the MoF allocated 1.4 billion MNT (approximately US$550,000) in the state budget 2019 for nationwide multiple micronutrient supplementation programme for children 6-23 months old and pregnant women as part of a primary health service package. The UN also provided technical assistance to the GoM to help to operationalize enforcement and effective monitoring of the Infant and Young Child Food law enforced in 2017 that requires oversight marketing of baby foods, food labelling, use of unauthorized means of promotion in healthcare facilities and advertising in public space and retail outlets. The UN provided technical support for development of the national protocol on integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) and capacity building at national level, which resulted in better management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Acute malnutrition management reached 19,300 children aged 0-2 years old and 5,600 pregnant and lactating women. Fifty-seven (57) children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) received adequate life-saving treatment in 2018 in focus areas, with a cure rate of 88 percent. These efforts were complemented by updated guideline on Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) to protect, promote and support breastfeeding in the facilities that provide maternity and newborn services. Evidence generation activities supported by the UN revealed growing incidence of overweight and obesity among children and alerted on potential health risks in childhood and adulthood. Per recommendation from UN, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry has sent an official request to the committee on custom tariffs to increase tax by 20% for the imported products containing sugar and other addictive substances.

OUTPUT 2.5: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

Output 2.5: Area of Implementation

OUTPUT 2.5: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 1.83 MLN

In thousand USD

- UNICEF: 1,071
- IAEA: 413
- FAO: 313
- WHO: 29

OUTPUT 2.5: RESOURCES MOBILIZED BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 2.2 MLN

In thousand USD

- Global NTF: 1,185
- IAEA TCF: 666
- SDC: 227
- FAO: 86
- WHO: 29
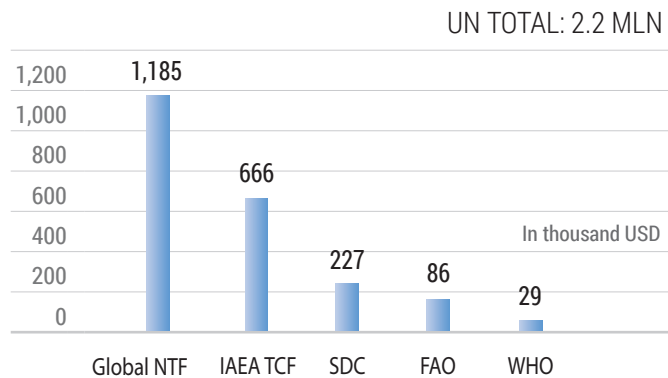
OUTPUT 2.5: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

MoFALI, MoECSS, MoH, National Center for Maternal and Child Health, National Center for Public Health, Institute for Plant and Agricultural Science, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Mongolian University of Life Sciences

3 OUTCOME

FOSTERING VOICE AND STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY

SDG 3 | SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY | SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND | SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

OUTCOME STATEMENT: BY 2021, GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS ARE MORE RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE TO PEOPLE, WHILE ENSURING EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PERSONS AND REALIZATION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL, ESPECIALLY THE POOR AND MARGINALIZED.

The work under this Outcome aims at improving capacity of governing institutions to ensure that "no one is left behind" and everyone benefits from the country's development, especially young people, poor and marginalized. 7 UN agencies collectively mobilized USD 15.45 million, out of which USD 8.6 million were utilized for 17 programme activities carried out in cooperation with 21 implementing partners (IPs) across 8 provinces and the capital city, Ulaanbaatar. The majority of the total disbursements was directed towards implementation of four SDGs: SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, SDG 5 – Gender Equality, SDG 3 – Health and SDG 17 – Partnership.

©WHO

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PROTECTION MECHANISMS

The GoM and the UN made great strides during the last two years in improving normative protection mechanisms in the country. With the support from the UN, the Law on Youth Development was drafted and passed. In addition, the revised Law to Combat Domestic Violence, the revised Civil Services Law and the revised Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and their Governance became effective. The Labour law has also been revised and submitted to the Parliament. Furthermore, the Action plan to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women has been developed. The UN has provided technical support to the MoLSP, Mongolian Employer's Federation, and Confederation of Mongolian Trade Union in revising the 1999 labour law. In April 2018, the Government submitted the revised draft of Labour Law to the parliament for review and discussion. The draft law focuses more on market-orientation and is better aligned with fundamental principles and rights at work and extends coverage to informal sector.

YOUTH CENTERS

The UN's support was also extended into the operationalization of national action plans and laws. For instance, technical and financial support was provided for implementation of Mongolia's 2012 Anti-trafficking Law. The UN's partnership with the Government has also yielded in doubling the number of Government-funded Youth Development Centers from 16 centers in 2016 to 33 centers in 2018. These centers provide various empowerment opportunities such as life-skills and sex education to the youth.

GENERATING EVIDENCE

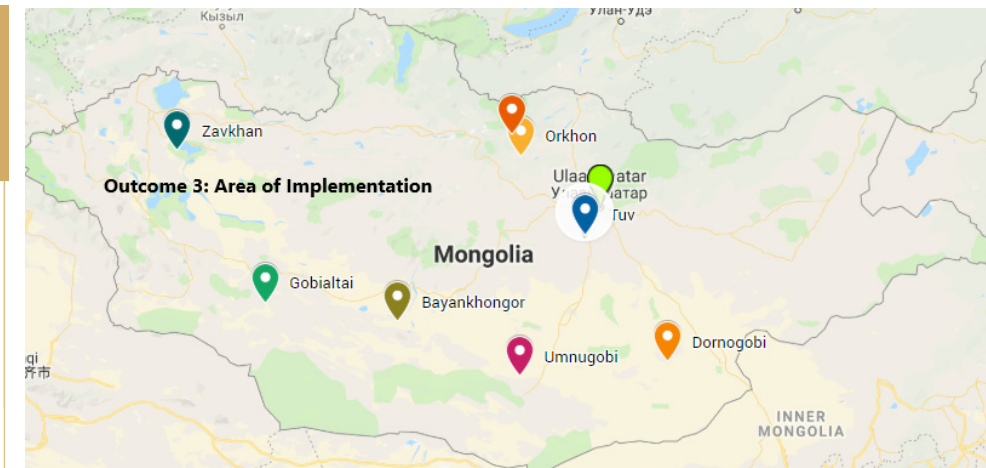The evidence generation was one of the main focuses of interventions in 2017/2018.

UN played a crucial role in providing the technical guidance and assuring the quality of the processes and outputs of the Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS) 2018/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 6 that was completed by NSO. SISS serves as major source of SDGs baselines. In total it derives 178 development indicators out of which 31 are SDGs indicators that can be disaggregated at regional level, location, household wealth status, education, gender, disability status and many other background characteristics enabling thorough disparities analyses.

In partnership with the Governor's offices of Zavkhan and Gobi-Altai aimags, the UN conducted studies among adolescent and youth to better understand their issues around mental health. In 2018, the UN, in partnership with NSO, published the results of the first-ever National Gender Based Violence (GBV) Study, which revealed a real situation of GBV prevalence in the country.

In 2017, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, in partnership with UN and EU, has launched a report study that has been conducted on implementation of labour rights in small and medium sized enterprises in Mongolia, with focus on trade and services and wool and cashmere manufacturing sectors.[5] The results of the study and recommendations following have been included in the NHRCM's the 16th Status report on human rights and freedoms in Mongolia, and submitted to the Parliament.

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[5] https://bit.ly/2LcSAqR

OUTCOME 3:
AREA OF
IMPLEMENTATION

Outcome 3: Area of Implementation

OUTCOME 3:
EXPENDITURES
OF UN AGENCIES
2017-2018

7 UN AGENCIES UN TOTAL: 8.6 MLN

In thousand USD

Agency	Expenditure
UNFPA	4,209
UNDP	2,723
UNICEF	752
ILO	430
IOM	330
UN Habitat	148
WHO	12
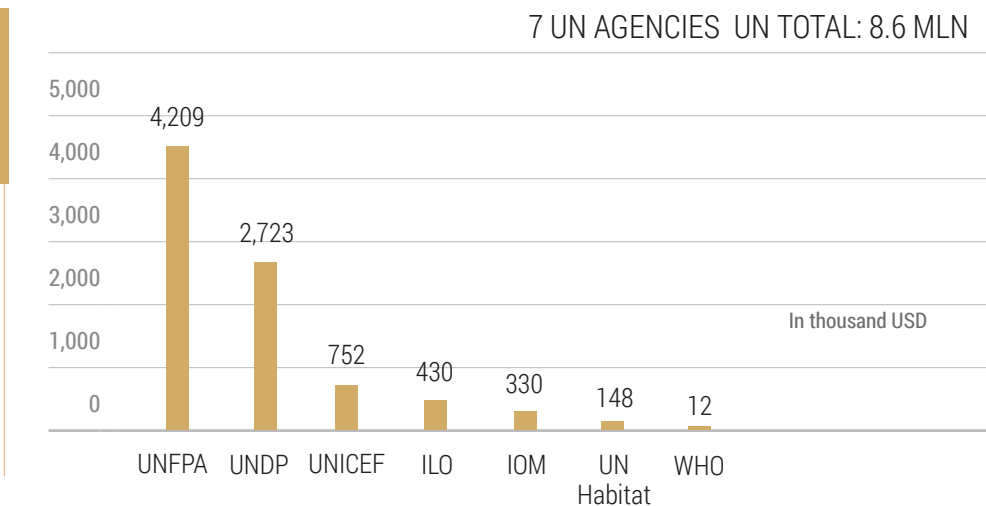
OUTCOME 3:
AVAILABLE
RESOURCES BY
SOURCE OF FUND
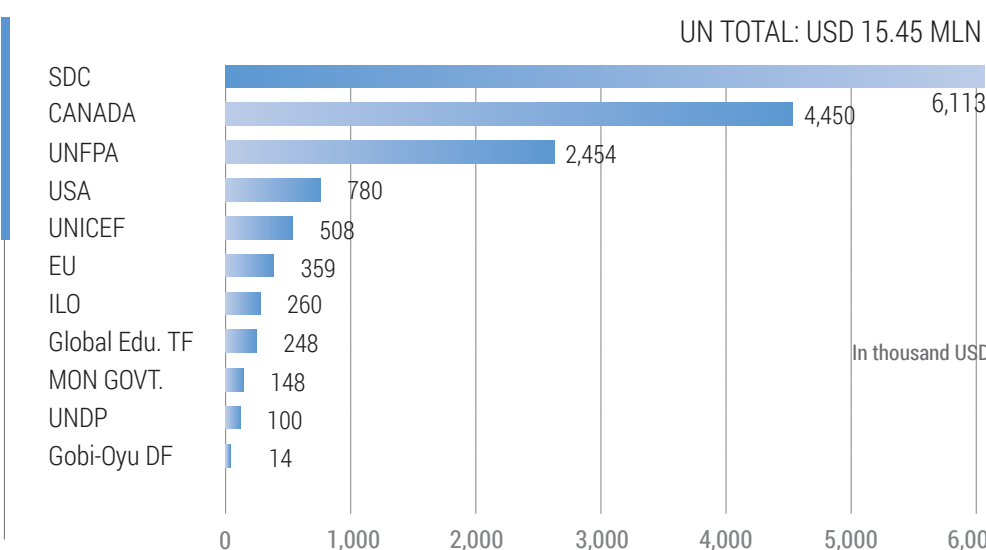
UN TOTAL: USD 15.45 MLN

In thousand USD

Source	Amount
SDC	6,113
CANADA	4,450
UNFPA	2,454
USA	780
UNICEF	508
EU	359
ILO	260
Global Edu. TF	248
MON GOVT.	148
UNDP	100
Gobi-Oyu DF	14

OUTPUT 3.1	**N**ORMATIVE 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

5 GENDER EQUALITY 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

This output aims at improving normative protection mechanisms that foster voices of the poor and marginalized and strengthen government accountability in Mongolia. During the reporting period, the UN continued its advocacy to strengthen protective environment for children and supported the Government in improving coordination mechanisms across sectors, increasing budget allocation for child protection services, and strengthening mechanisms for identification and referral system to ensure that the rights of children are protected.

Strengthening Civil Service

Through its interventions towards a professional, citizen-centered civil service in Mongolia, the UN has taken a number of steps to strengthen the accountability of the civil services and to ensure protection of poor and marginalized groups. The revised Civil Service Law introduced a new mechanism for citizens to monitor the quality, access and impacts of public services. In addition, the UN has supported the reform and redevelopment of mandatory training mechanisms for all civil servants, with the goal of strengthening skills and capacities of civil servants to operate in a professional, citizen-centered manner.

During the reporting period, the UN made substantial contributions to the dialogue on constitutional and legal reforms affecting local governance, notably by laying the foundation for a fundamental revision of the Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and their Governance. Benefitting from the capacity-building interventions, aimag and district citizen's representatives' khural secretaries improved their capacity to fulfill their core functions – representation, oversight and regulation.

©UNDP

Combating Trafficking in Person

The UN worked towards strengthening Mongolia's effectiveness in combating trafficking in persons in line with the international standards. This was done through supporting the efforts and capacity of the Mongolian Government and civil society in investigation, prosecution of trafficking, and victim support – particularly via implementation of Mongolia›s 2012 Anti-trafficking Law. The UN conducted a research study on implementation of counter trafficking legislation. The UN also provided support for development of victim's identification guidelines, a training module for labor inspectors, and guidelines for mining companies to support truck drivers.

OUTPUT 3.1: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AREA

OUTPUT 3.1: MOBILIZED RESOURCES BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 11.92 MLN

In thousand USD

SDC	5,813
CANADA	3,650
USA	780
UNICEF	508
UNFPA	481
EU	359
ILO	260
UNDP	50
Gobi-Oyu DF	14
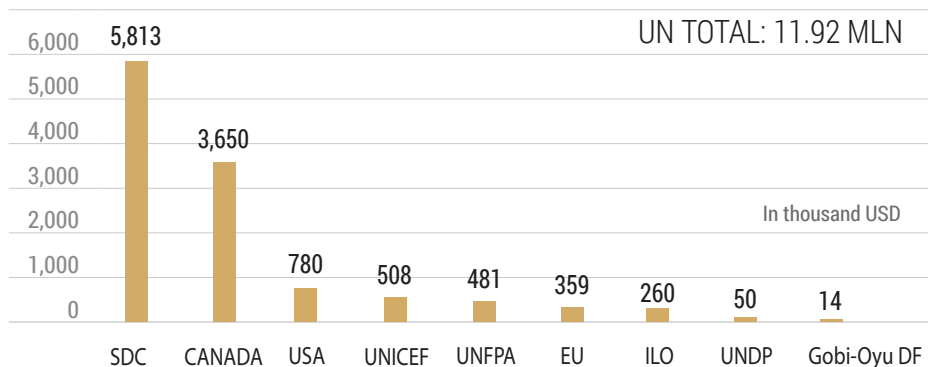
OUTPUT 3.1: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 6.92 MLN

In thousand USD

UNDP	2,454
UNFPA	2,380
UNICEF	505
ILO	430
IOM	330
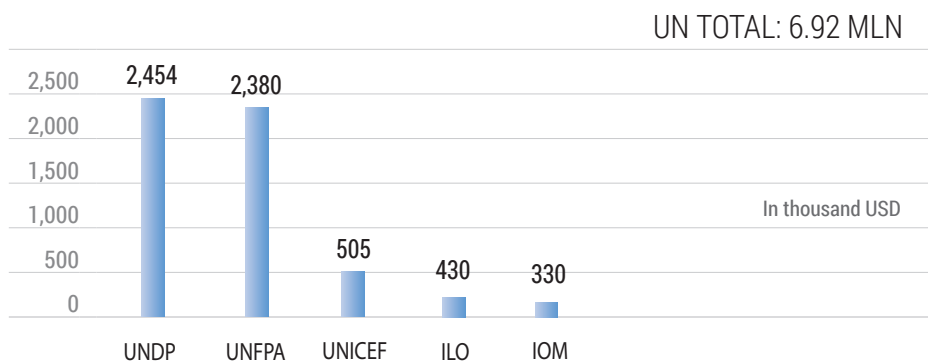
OUTPUT 3.1: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Parliament, MoJHA, MoLSP, MoH, Civil Service Council of Mongolia, NSO, NHRC, National Commission on Gender Equality, Authority for Family, Children & Youth Development, Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions, Mongolian Employer›s Federation, Gender Equality Center, End Child Prostitution and Trafficking NGO, Asia Foundation, Mongolian Bankers› Association, ADB

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

Women Representation

Through its initiative towards a professional, citizen-centered civil service in Mongolia, the UN has contributed in improving representation of women in senior roles in the civil service. The UN provided the support in drafting and approval processes for several key operational regulations of the revised Civil Service Law. Thus, the UN helped establish mechanisms that provide equitable and favorable treatment for all people, including women and marginalized groups, to participate in the civil service entry examination, be promoted, run for a leadership positions at the Civil Service Council, and apply for Public Oversight Council. These regulations aimed to improve gender parity in public administration. In addition, the UN has taken steps to ensure safety of female civil servants in their workplace by supporting the issuance of a joint decree by the Cabinet Secretariat and the Civil Service Council which requires all civil servants to complete mandatory trainings on workplace harassment and workplace sexual harassment.

Building Strong Local Councils

During the reporting period, capacity of all local councils was strengthened through tailored and dedicated interventions. For instance, more than 2000 elected women representatives were empowered through a Women Leadership Training (WLT) to enable them to participate in political decision-making more effectively. Through the trainings, they improved their problem-solving skills and confidence to lead diverse initiatives, tackle local problems via collective lobbying across party lines and effective engagement with citizens. Examples of such initiatives include monitoring of public utilities, information sharing meetings to raise citizens' awareness about decisions of public authorities, and advocacy toward adoption of a waste management plan by the local council. An independent review pointed to an evidence of women acquiring a greater confidence and influence in the decision-making role of the local councils. It also revealed that the WLT was critical in better networking and creating alliances between women across different levels and, even more importantly, across party divides.

The UN provided technical support to the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar City to build an inclusive and accountable city with the specific focus on sub-centers' development in ger areas. As a result, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) of eight khoroos with 56.3% women representation and 1 sub-center CBO with 66.1% women representation have been established to ensure participation of local communities in local government decision making, planning and implementation of local programs. This initiative aims at addressing the special needs of the community groups including women, children, disabled and sub-center›s local businesses.

OUTPUT 3.2: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

OUTPUT 3.2: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 0.50 MLN

In thousand USD
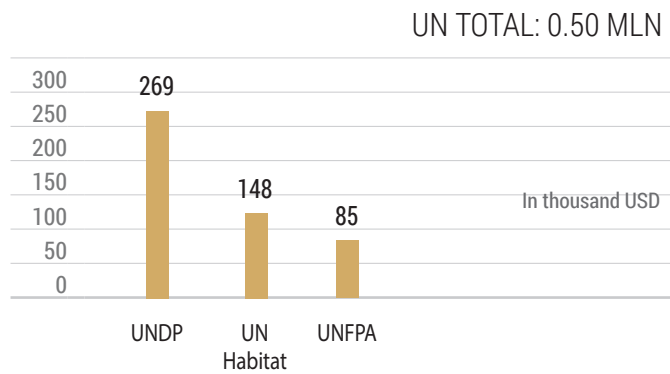
OUTPUT 3.2: MOBILIZED RESOURCES BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 1.39 MLN

In thousand USD
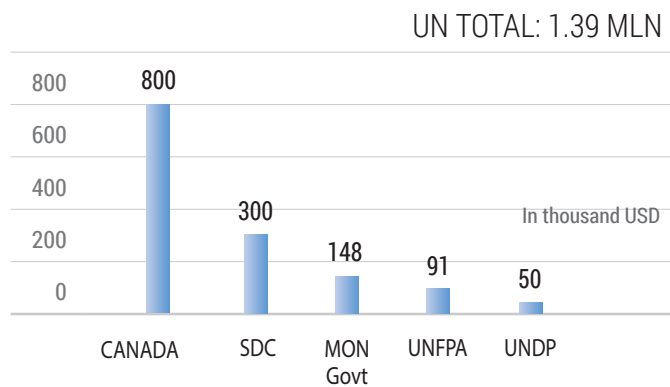
OUTPUT 3.2: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Parliament, Civil Service Council of Mongolia, National Commission on Gender Equality, ADB

OUTPUT 3.2

YOUTH NETWORKS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE STRENGTHENED AND EFFECTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN EXPRESSING THEIR VOICES AS EQUAL PARTNERS

Youth Development Centers

For the first time in Mongolia's history, a law which specifically benefits young people was approved. The approval of the Youth Development Law was made possible through the efforts of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, youth-led NGOs, and the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture, Science and Sports. As set forth in the Youth Development Law, the national and local governments initiated the establishment of the Youth Development Centers (YDC) throughout the country, which resulted in doubling the number of Government-funded YDCs from 16 centers in 2016 to 33 centers in 2018. These YDCs which were set up across 21 provinces, 9 districts, and 2 soums provide various empowerment opportunities such as life-skills and sex education. Additionally, sub-national youth councils, youth panels, interest clubs, and support groups were also established under YDCs to further promote the participation and empowerment of the youth. As of the end of 2018, 205 sub-national councils, headed by governors, have been established in 21 provinces, 8 districts, 155 soums, and 21 bags while a total of 43 youth panels, 231 interest clubs, and 112 support groups are operating regularly. In 2018, YDCs reached a total of 65,636 youth (15-34 years old): family counseling was provided to 831 families and young couples; 419 youth attended support groups.

Youth Forums

The number of participatory platforms (National Forum on Youth Development, Trilateral Dialogue on Youth Development and Youth Panels) advocating for evidence-based youth policies, programmes, and the increased investments in young people rose from 1 in 2016 to 3 in 2018. A month campaign in commemoration of international youth days, and to promote youth development and participation was organized by MoLSP. The Fourth National Youth Development Forum was held with the theme of «Youth Development Know-How,» facilitating experience sharing among young people.

Following the findings of the NHRCM report on implementation of labour rights in SMEs where it highlighted women and youth labour rights are violated broadly, Decent Work for Youth Network was established to advocate labour rights among young people, and employers have developed a practical checklist on labour rights issues including child labour, forced labour, freedom of association and non-discrimination, which are key conditions for international trade and investment.

Model UN Mongolia (MUM)

Two Model UN General Assembly meetings were organized, in 2017 and 2018. These MUM Meetings serve as capacity building exercises for High School and University students. Resolutions relative to Global citizenship education (SDG4); Creativity and Culture for Development (SDG11, SDG16); and Preventing and eliminating Gender-Based Violence (SDG5, SDG16) were drafted, debated, amended and voted upon by the student Delegates. These meetings are an opportunity to share information about multilateralism and serve as an opportunity to provide personal and group capacity-building.

Improving Adolescent Mental Health

During the reporting period, various innovative approaches have been implemented in promoting adolescent mental health and life skills education at the sub-national level including in Zavkhan and Gobi-Altai provinces. For example, a multi sectoral approach was used in promoting mental health, including general awareness raising and consultative meetings among general public which resulted in the development of the three-year Provincial Level Action Plan to address adolescent mental health. The UN continues to support the implementation of the action plan by building capacity of 125 primary level health and education sector professionals on adolescent mental health with a focus on early identification of mental health problems among adolescents, counselling, and referral. Local governments have also contributed substantially to the implementation of this plan by investing in the expansion and revival of Mental Health Department in provincial hospitals through establishment of separate spaces for inpatient children. Age-specific life skills education programmes "My Family" and "My World" that reached 9,036 adolescents in Zavkhan province was considered as an innovative way to reach out to young people. Therefore, the initiative has been extended to Umnu-gobi and Gobi-Altai provinces. An invesment has also been made to help understand the factors affecting life skills of adolescents in Zavkhan province, which provided evidence to inform decision makers about the ways to reach adolescents and what is the understanding of adolescents about social services in the western provinces.

OUTPUT 3.3: AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION

OUTPUT 3.3: EXPENDITURES OF UN AGENCIES 2017-2018

UN TOTAL: 2.0 MLN

In thousand USD
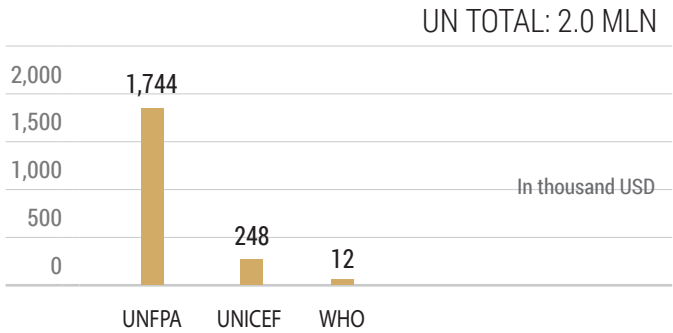
OUTPUT 3.3: MOBILIZED RESOURCES BY SOURCE OF FUND

UN TOTAL: 2.1 MLN

In thousand USD
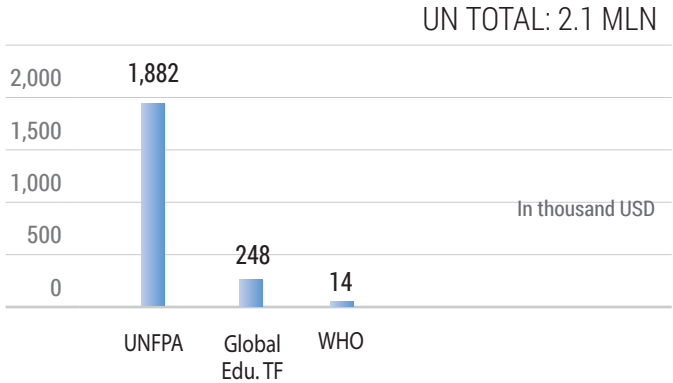
OUTPUT 3.3: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Parliament, MoLSP, MoECSS, MoH, Subnational government, National Center for Public Health, Authority for Family, Children & Youth Development, Center for Citizenship Education, Mongolian Female National Network

COMMON COMMUNICATION

The UN, through its Communications Group continued its advocacy and awareness-raising on SDGs and with a focus on key issues including air pollution, climate change and the environment, gender equality and combatting gender-based and domestic violence, child rights, protection and education, responsible consumption, civil service reform, youth entrepreneurship and many others.

The UN collaborated with the Mongolian national media for co-production of content, screening of educational videos, co-organization of round table discussions on SDGs and facilitation of interviews and press conferences which were addressed by various UN representatives including UN Resident Coordinator, and UN Special Rapporteur.

During the reporting period, the UN carried out social media outreach which included social media campaigns promoting SDGs with videos, posters, cartoons and articles. Other campaigns included the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Free&Equal and 16 days of activism against gender-based violence. World/UN Days such as the Human Rights Day, World Food Day, World Diabetes Day, World Health Day, International Women's Day, International Day against Worst Forms of Child Labour, World Press Freedom Day, UN Day, AIDS Day etc. were celebrated and key messages were shared with wider public. Facebook live broadcasts were organized featuring representatives of the Mongolian parliament, government and the UN during various events including the North–East Asian Multistakeholder Forum on SDGs, the launch of the National Migration Studies, the press conference of the Human Rights Rapporteur on Water and Sanitation and other occasions.

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Series of lectures on SDGs, human rights and Mongolia-UN cooperation were delivered in house, in secondary schools and in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia for the general public, university and secondary school students, and youth leaders.

The UN Communications Group provided media and communications support for key regional and national events including the North–East Asian Multistakeholder Forum on SDGs, the Asian Ministers' Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the SGDs MAPS exercise, and the launches of One–Stop Service Centers for survivors of domestic violence in Ulaanbaatar and province centers in Mongolia.

The UN in Mongolia issued an official statement as a response to a public petition urging actions against air pollution. The statement was published on the UN Mongolia website and social media platforms. The UN's awareness messages including health protection advices and mitigation measures during winter months of air pollution reached tens of thousands of people on social media.
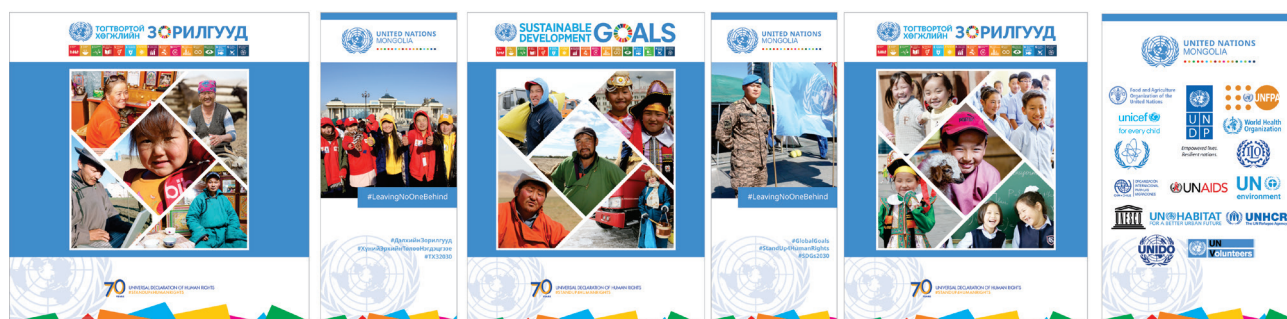
COMMON OPERATIONS

The UN Country Team (UNCT) is committed to advancing common business operations to ensure greater economy of scale and reducing operations costs. An Operational Management Team (OMT) worked to carry out joint activities, concentrating on a collaborative approach and increasing effectiveness of the UN operations. With the aim to streamline and harmonize common business processes in procurement, the OMT established a common Procurement Task Force. Based on the collaborative approach and support from the UN agencies, 14 commonly funded procurements were conducted in 2018, including development of common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs), greening and waste management activities, as well as premises improvement works. These initiatives helped reduce administrative costs through better use of staff's time and efforts, as well as enabled some offices to carry out procurements despite limited capacity.

The carpooling project continued efficiently by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and contributed to reduced operations costs while also saving staff time. This further enhances joint operations at the field level, improves efficiency of fleet management and performance reporting, reduces carbon footprints, increases safety and security of staff and vehicles and improves cost efficiencies of UN business operations. A common fleet manager has been appointed and the SOPs on the carpooling is under review.

Almost all UN agencies, operating in Mongolia, except WHO, reside in the common premises -the UN House provided by the GoM. WHO is hosted by the MoH. Several greening activities of the UN House were conducted by the OMT, including establishment of the recycling waste stations throughout the building, installation of motion sensor LED lights and motion sensor basin valves in the washrooms, as well as equipping the compound garden with the recycled plastic benches.

UNDG HACT framework – a common operational (harmonized) framework for transferring cash to government and non-governmental Partners (both IPs and RPs) – was applied in UN operations, leveraging the experience and knowledge of the participating agencies: UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. Understanding of the country's public finance management and related risks was achieved through the HACT macro assessment, commissioned by the UN working group on HACT. The agencies' joint response to HACT macro-assessment findings were discussed and finalized; the working group identified and agreed on the potential risk mitigation measures at macro level. The group continued working on improving approaches to audit, spot-checks and use of micro-assessment reports based on agencies differences and commonalities (through joint procurement of the HACT services and joint assurance activities). In 2018, several IPs' micro-assessments were finalized including the National Academy of Governance, Civil Service Council of Mongolia, Ministry of Environment, National Emergency Management Agency, Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences, Ulaanbaatar Health Development, Center for Health Development, and Governor's office of Umnugovi aimag. In line with the framework, the UN uses the macro and micro assessment reports as well as the spot-check exercises to understand the potential operational risks and effectively manages them in order to reduce transaction costs and to promote coordinated approach in cash transfer.

ANNEX A: MON BUDGETERY FRAMEWORK

Section	Agency	UNDAF COMMITMENT	UNDAF Total	Total Required Total	Total Required Core	Total Required Non-Core	Total Available Core	Total Available Non-Core	To be Mobilized	EXPENDITURE 2017	EXPENDITURE 2018	EXPENDITURE Total	Total
	GRAND TOTAL	79,670,034	63,022,923	61,138,271	18,309,971	44,712,951	17,195,320	43,942,950	1,884,652	21,190,635	22,039,788	43,230,422	43,230,422
Outcome 1	Outcome 1 Total	34,199,242	32,294,368	31,717,487	6,502,593	25,791,775	6,137,593	25,579,894	576,881	10,554,464	11,590,581	22,145,045	22,145,045
Total required: USD 32,294,368	UNDP	20,000,000	10,921,093	10,699,322	2,173,187	8,747,906	2,088,187	8,611,135	221,771	3,886,805	2,879,921	6,766,726	6,766,726
	UNIDO	2,277,242	9,254,909	9,254,909		9,254,909		9,254,909	-	850,000	5,056,778	5,906,778	5,906,778
Total Available: USD 31,717,487	FAO	3,700,000	5,661,757	5,661,757		5,661,757		5,661,757	-	4,352,692	1,601,235	5,953,927	5,953,927
	IOM		2,320,238	2,320,238	1,875,000	445,238	1,875,000	445,238	-	400,224	691,090	1,091,314	1,091,314
	UNICEF	100,000	1,647,006	1,467,006	1,647,006		1,467,006		180,000	220,752	604,177	824,929	824,929
	UNEP	1,500,000	1,135,063	1,135,063		1,135,063		1,135,063	-	313,863	371,200	685,063	685,063
	ILO	750,000	667,400	617,400	667,400		617,400		50,000	434,962	181,428	616,390	616,390
	UN Habitat	100,000	181,467	181,467		181,467		181,467	-	95,167	86,300	181,467	181,467
	IAEA	1,400,000	300,435	225,325		300,435		225,325	75,110	0	66,452	66,452	66,452
	WHO	4,050,000											
	UNESCO	322,000	205,000	155,000	140,000	65,000	90,000	65,000	50,000		52,000	52,000	52,000
Outcome 2	Outcome 2 Total	37,855,792	14,998,200	13,934,421	8,380,024	6,618,176	7,721,985	6,212,436	1,063,779	6,123,160	6,358,828	12,481,988	12,481,988
Total required: USD 14,998,200	WHO	7,192,565	4,571,431	4,571,431	3,745,199	826,232	3,745,199	826,232	0	2,918,600	1,628,599	4,547,199	4,547,199
	UNICEF	18,513,227	5,211,524	4,559,531	2,025,138	3,186,386	1,778,885	2,780,646	651,993	1,850,282	1,855,625	3,705,907	3,705,907
Total Available: USD 13,934,421	UNFPA	9,300,000	2,775,114	2,775,114	586751	2,188,363	586751	2,188,363		931,283	1,705,872	2,637,155	2,637,155
	IAEA	1,700,000	1,297,444	1,175,658	1,297,444	0	1,175,658	0	121,786	6,376	748,421	754,797	754,797
	FAO		313,247	313,247	86,492	226,755	86,492	226,755	0	164,572	148,675	313,247	313,247
	UNESCO	300,000	620,000	330,000	620,000	0	330,000	0	290,000	110,000	180,000	290,000	290,000
	UN Habitat	100,000	190,440	190,440		190,440		190,440		100,000	90,440	190,440	190,440
	UNAIDS									24,232	0	24,232	24,232
	ILO	750,000	19,000	19,000	19000		19,000			17,815.00	1,196.00	19,011	19,011
Outcome 3	Outcome 3 Total	7,615,000	15,730,354	15,486,362	3,427,354	12,303,000	3,335,742	12,150,620	243,992	4,513,011	4,090,379	8,603,390	8,603,390
Total required: USD 15,730,354	UNFPA	5,000,000	4,766,532	4,766,532	2,453,524	2,313,008	2,453,524	2,313,008	0	2,562,950.00	1,645,922.00	4,208,872	4,208,872
	UNDP	750,000	8,350,000	8,350,000	100,000	8,250,000	100,000	8,250,000	0	1,029,522.53	1,693,085.00	2,722,608	2,722,608
Total Available: USD 15,486,362	UNICEF	450,000	1,000,000	756,008	600,000	400,000	508,388	247,620	243,992	333,701.00	418,605.00	752,306	752,306
	ILO	1,000,000	430,000	430,000	260,000	170,000	260,000	170,000		340,678.00	89,322.00	430,000	430,000
	IOM		983,596	983,596	-	983,596	0	983,596	0	189,579.20	139,965.20	329,544	329,544
	UN Habitat		148,320	148,320		148,320		148,320		48,320.00	100,000.00	148,320	148,320
	WHO	50,000	13,830	13,830	13,830		13,830			8,260.00	3,480.00	11,740	11,740
	UNESCO	365,000	38,075	38,075		38,075		38,075.47					