



Government of Mongolia



United Nations

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

2012-2016

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
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Signatures

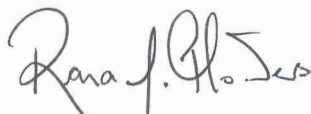
We, the Government of Mongolia and the United Nations Country Team, pledge to foster cooperation, coordination and partnership, in order to implement this United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as a means to support national priorities articulated in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy, and Millennium Development Goals.



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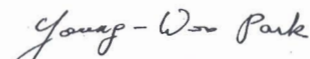
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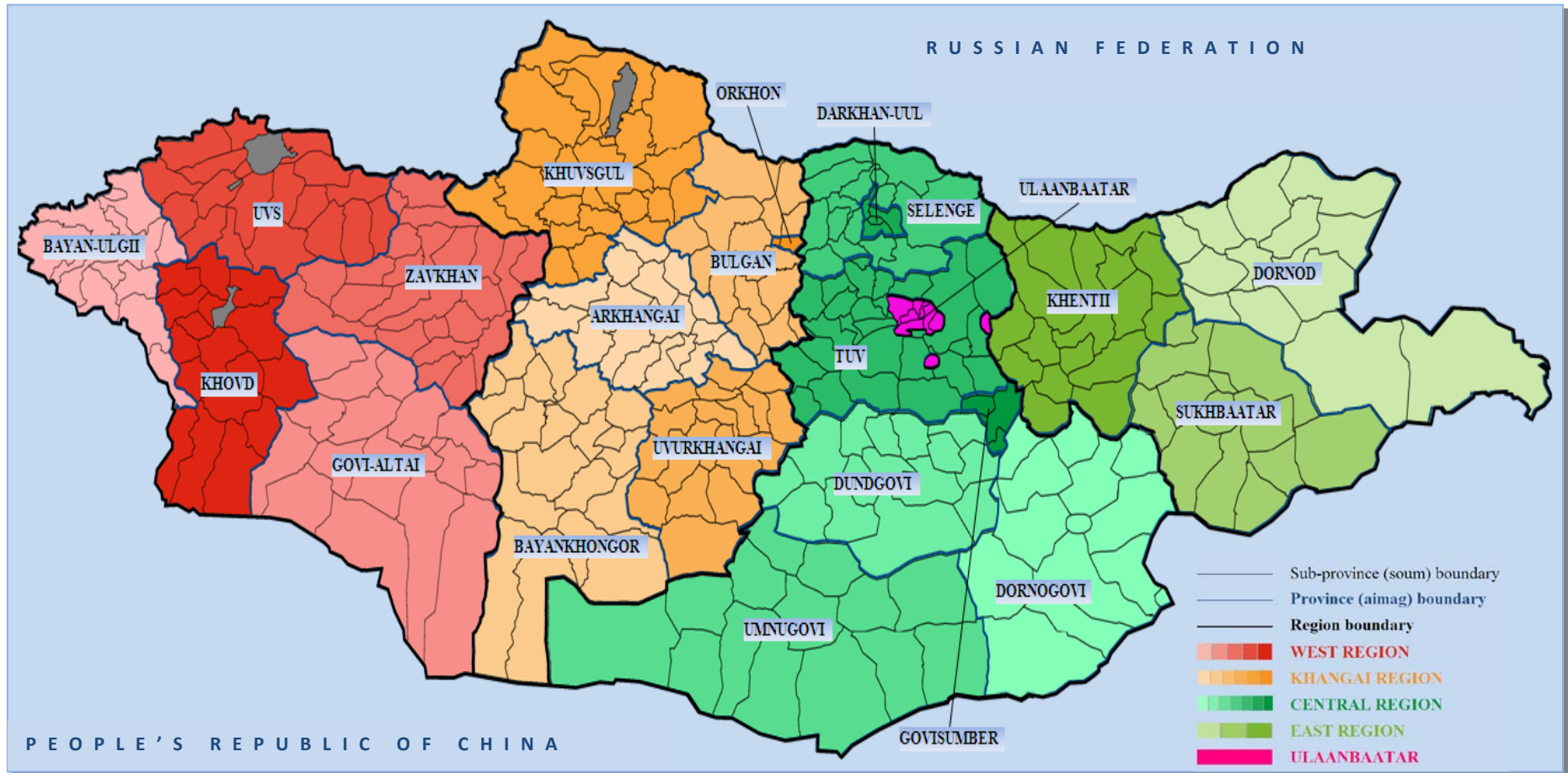


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Map of Mongolia



Facts and Figures

* - preliminary estimates

	Indicator	Figure	Units	Year	Source
Demographic	Population	2,735.8	thousand persons	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Population by sex	51.1	%, female	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Population by location	37.4	%, rural	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Population by age (under 15)	27.6	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Population by age (15-64)	68.3	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Population by age (over 64)	4.1	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Total fertility rate	2.7	births per women	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Growth rate	1.9	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
Economic	GDP (nominal)	6,055.8*	MNT billions, at current prices	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	GDP (nominal)	4,203.1*	USD millions, at current prices	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	GDP per capita	2,234.5*	MNT thousands, at current prices	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	GDP per capita	1,550.9*	USD, at current prices	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	GDP growth	1.6	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Unemployment rate	11.6	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Unemployment rate by sex	11.5	%, female	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Labour force participation rate	66.8	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Labour force participation rate by sex	61.8	%, female	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Inflation rate	8.0	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Gross industrial output	1,763.3	MNT billions, at 2005 constant prices	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Average wage	300.5	MNT thousands per month	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Government external debt in GDP	43.1	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Government external debt service	4.5	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Foreign direct investment	754.9	MNT billions	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Imports	2,137.7	USD millions	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Exports	1,885.4	USD millions	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Foreign trade balance	-252.3	USD millions	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
Official net reserve	1,145.3	USD millions	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO	

	Indicator	Figure	Units	Year	Source
Poverty	Headcount	38.7	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Headcount by location (urban)	30.6	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Headcount by location (rural)	49.6	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Gap	10.6	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Gap by location (urban)	7.9	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Gap by location (rural)	14.4	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Severity	4.1	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Severity by location (urban)	2.9	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Severity by location (rural)	5.6	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
Health	Life expectancy at birth by sex (male)	64.3	Years	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Life expectancy at birth by sex (female)	71.8	Years	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Infant mortality rate	24.3	deaths per 1,000 live births	2009	www.childmortality.org, Inter-Agency Group on Mortality Estimates
	Under-five mortality rate	28.8	deaths per 1,000 live births	2009	www.childmortality.org, Inter-Agency Group on Mortality Estimates
	Maternal mortality rate	81.4	deaths per 100,000 live births	2009	Health Indicators 2009, MOH
	Low birth weight infants	4.2	%	2009	Health Indicators 2009, MOH
	Child immunization rate by type (BCG)	98.8	%	2009	Health Indicators 2009, MOH
	Child immunization rate by type (polio)	97.1	%	2009	Health Indicators 2009, MOH
	Child immunization rate by type (DPT)	96.0	%	2009	Health Indicators 2009, MOH
	Child immunization rate by type (measles)	96.5	%	2009	Health Indicators 2009, MOH
	Child immunization rate by type (hepatitis B)	98.8	%	2009	Health Indicators 2009, MOH
	Child immunization rate by type (penta vaccine)	97.4	%	2009	Health Indicators 2009, MOH
	Adult HIV prevalence rate	< 0.02	%	2008-2009	UNGASS 2010 Country Progress Report
	Population with access to improved sources of drinking water	54.5	%	2007-2008	Household Socio-Economic Survey 2007-2008, NSO
	Population with access to improved sanitation facilities	43.1	%	2007-2008	Household Socio-Economic Survey 2007-2008, NSO
Education	Gross enrolment rate in primary education	99.2	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Gross enrolment rate in secondary education	93.2	%	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
Lifestyle	Internet users	39	per 1,000 population	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Cellular subscribers	815	per 1,000 population	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
Infrastructure	Railway length	1,815	km	2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
Human Development	Human Development Index	0.742*		2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Gender Development Index	0.741*		2009	Statistics Yearbook 2009, NSO
	Women elected to National Parliament	3.9	%	2008	Statistics Yearbook 2008, NSO

Executive Summary

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outlines the strategic direction and results expected from cooperation between the Government of Mongolia (GoM) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) for the period 2012-2016. The UNDAF represents a collective response of the UN system to the national development priorities contained in Mongolia's Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2008-2021, namely the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. It also reflects Mongolia's changing economic, social, and environmental conditions.

This UNDAF was developed in partnership with the Government and the civil society, and it builds on lessons from the current UNDAF cycle and an assessment of the comparative advantages of the UNCT. Overall it is a statement about the continued value of the UN's presence in Mongolia.

Under this UNDAF, the UNCT will work with the GoM, civil society, and other development partners on **4 strategic priorities**:

- 1. Economic development is inclusive and equitable contributing towards poverty alleviation.**
- 2. Equitable access to, and utilization of, quality basic social services and sustainable social protection.**
- 3. Improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate**
- 4. Strengthened governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities.**

Across the 4 priorities, the UNCT will focus its technical support, resources, and advocacy to make tangible contributions to **thirteen (13) outcomes**. These are critical institutional and behavioral changes that will help to achieve national development goals and related MDGs. The GoM and the UNCT have a mutual accountability for the outcomes. **Each UN Agency** is accountable for its contribution to selected outcomes as per their agency mandate and agreed country programme or project.

The narrative of the UNDAF describes the priorities and outcomes, estimated resource requirements, processes and mechanism for implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, and it makes provision for initiatives outside the UNDAF. A detailed description of the outcomes, outputs, indicators, means of verification and budget resources is provided in the **Results Matrix**.

UNDAF-at-a-Glance

NATIONAL GOALS	To achieve the MDGs and eradicate poverty by intensifying economic growth and increasing jobs and livelihoods	To develop education, provide effective health services for all, and undertake reforms in social welfare and security	To develop capacity to better adapt to environmental and climactic conditions, protect the environment and properly utilize natural resources	To strengthen government accountability and transparency, and the capacity to protect human rights and promote gender equality
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	MDG 1: Reduce poverty and hunger	MDG 2 – Achieve universal primary education MDG 4 – Reduce child mortality MDG 5 - Improve maternal health MDG 6 – Combat STIs/HIV/AIDS and TB, reverse other diseases	MDG 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability	MDG 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 8 -Develop global partnership for development MDG 9 (Mongolia) – Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR THE UNDAF	SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION: Economic development is inclusive and equitable contributing towards poverty alleviation	BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: Equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social services and sustainable social protection	ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: Improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate	GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS: Strengthened governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities
OUTCOMES	OUTCOME 1. Improved livelihood opportunities with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups	OUTCOME 3. Increased access and improved quality of education, especially for the vulnerable	OUTCOME 7. Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management with the participation of primary resource users	OUTCOME 10. Increased capacity of central and local governments for evidence based planning and budgeting, results based monitoring and evaluation
	OUTCOME 2. Policies and strategies developed for poverty reduction	OUTCOME 4. Equitable access to safe water and sanitation services in urban <i>ger</i> areas and rural settlements	OUTCOME 8. Reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels	OUTCOME 11. Representation, accountability and transparency of governing institutions strengthened
		OUTCOME 5. Increased access to, and utilization of, quality health services, with a special focus on the vulnerable	OUTCOME 9. Innovative technologies made available for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution	OUTCOME 12. Strengthened national systems for the promotion and protections of human rights
		OUTCOME 6. Social protection is strengthened and expanded with a specific focus on the vulnerable		OUTCOME 13. Capacities to implement the Gender Equality Law and to mainstream gender in policies and programmes improved

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the UNDAF

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outlines the strategic direction and results to be achieved from cooperation between the Government of Mongolia (GoM) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) for the period 2012-2016. The UNDAF represents a collective response of the UN system to the national development priorities contained in Mongolia's Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2008-2021, namely the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and Mongolia's transformation to a knowledge-based economy. And it reflects Mongolia's changing economic, social, and environmental conditions.

The UNDAF is also a strong statement about the continued value of the UN's presence in Mongolia, based on the lessons and best practices of each contributing agency. While UNDAF interventions target the entire country, special emphasis is placed on selected sectors, regions, and target groups to achieve sustainable gains in education, health care, employment, the environment, economic growth, governance, and implementation of international conventions.

The UNDAF was developed in partnership with the Government of Mongolia, including: the Cabinet Secretariat, the National Development and Innovation Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, line ministries and other relevant agencies and departments. The process began with a review of existing studies, research and information on development indicators. These were analyzed in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), completed in April 2010. Guided by the Comprehensive National Development Strategy and the CCA, a prioritization exercise was conducted by the Government and the UNCT, which identified 4 strategic priorities for GoM-UNCT cooperation.

Working groups were formed, comprising members from all UN organizations, government counterparts, parliament, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other development partners including international financial institutions and bilateral donors. UN non-resident agencies based in regional offices in Beijing, Bangkok and other locations were engaged in the process and their contributions are reflected in this UNDAF. The CCA and UNDAF will guide the preparation of the country programmes and projects of contributing UN organizations for the period 2012-2016.

1.2 Lessons from the 2007-2011 UNDAF

A mid-term review (conducted in June 2009) of the 2007-2011 UNDAF highlighted 6 strategy recommendations for the next UNDAF cycle:

- (a) Strengthen the capacity of the government for MDG-related policy development and MDG-based budgeting, particularly for those MDGs that are not likely to be achieved.
- (b) Provide joint technical assistance under the framework of Mongolia's MDG 9 to promote human rights, gender equality and other governance-related issues, including partnerships with civil society organizations.

- (c) Sharpen the geographical focus of UN programmes at the local level to provide comprehensive and holistic support to social services (health, education, water and sanitation, employment), and the democratic participation of men, women and children in targeted provinces.
- (d) Address issues related to climate change, desertification, disaster mitigation and adaptation.
- (e) Address issues related to the expansion of the mining sector, particularly its environmental impact and emerging local governance and related social issues.
- (f) Support the government in its efforts to mitigate the impact of the global financial crisis, with a focus on vulnerable segments of the population.

1.3 Comparative Advantages of the UNCT

Achievement of the goals of the NDS and related MDGs will depend on measures to regulate and sustain economic growth, and to make it more inclusive. Political commitment and action are needed to harness mining-related revenue and economic growth to address national priorities and related MDGs where progress is seriously off-track.

During this historic period of transition and growth, the UN in Mongolia is poised to make a significant contribution to these efforts. With its resources, its knowledge base, and its global network, the UN will work in close partnership with the Government to develop critical capacities to strengthen public institutions, and improve the targeting and delivery of basic social services, while ensuring the protection of the weakest and most vulnerable groups in society.

The comparative advantages offered by the UN in Mongolia are:

- (a) Its long history of good cooperation with the Government of Mongolia,
- (b) Its advocacy of, and support for, international norms and standards agreed to by member states in various UN-sponsored conventions and world conferences, and its human-rights-based approach to development,
- (c) Its convening power and its donor-coordinating role at the national level,
- (d) Its particular focus on capacity development at all levels within the framework of national ownership, and
- (e) Its neutrality and impartiality in providing policy advice based on its technical expertise and global experience.

1.4 Country Situation and Outlook

Mongolia is undergoing a significant and rapid transformation, driven mainly by growth in the mining industry. From 2006 to 2008, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average rate of 9.2 percent; the global average during the same period was 4.3 percent. GDP is expected to grow more than 8.5 percent in 2010¹ and 7 percent in 2011. In 2008, mining accounted for 22.5 percent of GDP and 60 percent of total exports. An investment agreement, signed in October 2009, for the development of the vast Oyu Tolgoi copper and gold deposit in southern Mongolia will extend the dominance of the minerals sector, and place Mongolia amongst those countries whose economies are dependent on mining². This makes Mongolia's economy highly vulnerable to external financial shocks and volatile commodity prices.

In 2009, there was a sharp decline in GDP due to the global financial crisis and falling commodity prices. The economy, inflation, and household food security were further tested by the impact of the *dzud* or *severe winter* of 2009/2010. Mongolia rebounded quickly with surging commodity prices, and with ongoing high levels of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the mining sector, Mongolia is now one of the fastest growing economies in Asia.

But the vast increase in FDI, mainly in the mining sector, and corresponding economic growth have not been harnessed sufficiently for poverty reduction, food security, job creation, and transfer of technology. Based on the review of progress towards the MDGs (see Annex A), 66% of MDG targets are on track and/or likely to be achieved by 2015. However, four MDGs are unlikely to be met by 2015: Eradicating Poverty and Hunger, Promoting Gender Equality, Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, and Democratic Governance and Human Rights. Disparities are evident across all the other MDGs and most will not be achieved equitably across the country. Even where national averages show an overall improvement, such as school enrolments and reductions in child and maternal mortality, disaggregated data reveal distinct disparities between urban and rural areas, females and males, ethnic minorities, as well as the disabled and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups. This represents a key challenge for GoM-UNCT development cooperation.

Mongolia now stands at a historic crossroads. Sound governance of increasing resource wealth³ will give it the means to eradicate poverty, provide quality education, health services, water and sanitation, and other social services for all of its citizens. Mongolia can also position itself as a leader in the promotion of a low-carbon economy, intent on preserving its environment. Demographics are working in Mongolia's favour, with expected growth in the working-age population over the next

¹ International Monetary Fund, [World Economic Outlook Database](#), Oct 2010.

² The agricultural sector - accounts for 21% of GDP and employs 38 percent of the national workforce. This sector has yet to achieve internationally recognized export standards, has not generated formal agro-processing industries, and is extremely vulnerable to climatic changes and natural disasters. The *dzud* of 2009/2010 had a severe negative impact on the agricultural sector, and consequently on the livelihoods of herders, who lost a total of 9.7 million head of livestock. This has increased internal migration to urban areas as people search for better livelihood opportunities.

³ The recently passed Fiscal Stability Law addresses how increased revenues will be managed in an efficient and prudent manner to ensure sustainable and equitable development. In October 2010, Mongolia was declared compliant in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) which promotes good governance in the extractive industries through the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining. Follow these links for more information about the [EITI](http://eiti.org) (<http://eiti.org>) and [Mongolia's progress](http://resources.revenuewatch.org/en/official-document/eiti-report-mongolia) (<http://resources.revenuewatch.org/en/official-document/eiti-report-mongolia>).

three decades and key shifts in labour policy and vocational training. Building on these strengths, a long-term vision and commitment to equitable growth will be essential if Mongolia is to avoid the *resource curse* and build a just, equitable and prosperous nation for all of its people.

2.0 UNDAF Results

2.1 Priorities and implementation strategies

For the period 2012-2016, the UNCT will work with the government, civil society, and other development partners to make tangible contributions for the achievement of national development priorities and related MDGs. The UNCT will focus on **4 strategic priorities**:

1. Economic development is inclusive and equitable contributing towards poverty alleviation.
2. Equitable access to, and utilization of, quality basic social services and sustainable social protection.
3. Improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate
4. Strengthened governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities.

Programmatic efforts to achieve these priorities will take place at three levels: 1) Policy advice and formulation at the national level, 2) Capacity development of implementing partners, both institutions and individuals to ensure the sustainability of development results; and 3) Community and grassroots-level pilots that will highlight the value of new approaches, technologies and techniques for replication and scaling-up.

Building on the lessons from the 2007-2011 UNDAF and the comparative advantages of the UNCT, development cooperation under this UNDAF will use the following **strategies**:

- (a) Focus on MDGs where Mongolia is either lagging behind, or has failed to achieve a stable positive trend, or where geographic and economic disparities belie the national averages.
- (b) Ensure all programme interventions are targeted, particularly on vulnerable groups⁴.
- (c) Make significant headway on gender equality issues.
- (d) Strengthen governance capacity to be more accountable, transparent and responsive in support of MDGs.

⁴ **Vulnerable groups** include: the poor, women, children, unemployed youth, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, people living with HIV/AIDS, sexuality minorities, people with disabilities, asylum seekers and refugees

- (e) Pay special attention to the implementation of recommendations of human-rights treaty bodies and other mechanisms. This will require renewed focus on legal and policy frameworks, systems, and mechanisms for human rights promotion and protection.
- (f) Position national capacity development⁵ as the main programmatic approach to build institutional capacity to manage for development results.
- (g) Rapid growth in FDI and GDP do not obviate the need for technical assistance in new areas. work with the government to identify opportunities for South-South cooperation, and explore public-private partnerships in more depth.

Cross-cutting issues

- (I) Achieving **gender equality** remains a priority for all UN agencies in Mongolia. Working in partnership with government and civil society, programme efforts under each of the priorities will address critical issues facing Mongolian women today, including: unequal access to employment and decent work, lack of representation at the political and decision-making levels, and protection from domestic violence.
- (II) UNCT will support the strengthening of human rights systems, greater engagements with the international human rights machinery and mainstream **a human-rights-based approach** in all programmes, across all sectors.
- (III) To reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience, **climate change and disaster risk-reduction** will be mainstreamed into all programmes and at all levels.
- (IV) Ongoing efforts are needed to mainstream the **role of civil society** across all programmatic areas and to promote dialogue with the government on development and human rights issues. The UNCT will build on its strong involvement with civil society organizations (CSOs) to help establish formal and informal consultative mechanisms, and to facilitate wider civic participation in development, especially for children and young people. CSOs derive much of their membership from volunteers. The UN will promote and support **volunteerism** as a means for citizens to contribute to development and public service.
- (V) Improving **communications and information** through traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) and new and emerging ICTs (mobile phones, the internet, social networking) will enable the UN to promote behavior change and improve the quality of governance by enhancing transparency and accountability. This is particularly relevant for a country such as Mongolia, which has a low population density.

⁵ National capacity development is defined as: The ability of individuals and institutions to perform in support of their development objectives.

2.2 Outcomes

Across the 4 strategic priorities, the UNCT will focus its technical support, resources, and advocacy to make tangible contributions to **thirteen (13) outcomes**. These are critical institutional and behavioral changes that will help to achieve national development goals and related MDGs. The GoM and the UNCT have a mutual accountability for the outcomes. Each UN Agency is accountable for its contribution to selected outcomes as per their agency mandate and agreed country programme or project.

PRIORITY 1: Sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation

Under this priority area, the UNCT will contribute to enhancing livelihoods, especially in under-served areas and amongst vulnerable groups. This will involve development of a strategy for employment-based growth, support for pilot approaches for income-generation and employment-promotion focused on small and medium size enterprises, microfinance, and vocational and entrepreneurial training. Building on these local initiatives, and in conjunction with other development partners, the UNCT will support policy formulation and implementation, including a new strategy for poverty reduction.

	Indicative Resources (USD)	
	Available	To be mobilized
UNDP	981,850	1,500,000
ILO	170,000	250,000
FAO	2,000,000	3,000,000
UNIDO	-	230,000
UN-HABITAT	50,000	100,000
UNICEF	130,000	520,000
UNESCO	50,000	100,000
TOTAL	3,381,850	5,700,000

UNCT expertise and resources will be used to analyze existing disparities, help formulate pro-poor economic growth policies, and gather evidence to support the channeling of mining revenues into employment, education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, and other sectors of immediate concern to the poor.

The rationale for this priority is the lack of progress on poverty reduction and stubborn unemployment levels in remote rural areas and amongst vulnerable groups. The CCA⁶ highlights a lack of pro-poor economic development policies with particular attention to productivity and job security in agriculture, services, and manufacturing, where most of the poor are employed. Efforts to divert mining revenues to poverty alleviation need strengthening, along with more reliable data about the use of government revenues for poverty alleviation, and support is needed to craft a comprehensive mid-to-long term social protection strategy reflecting the concept of welfare-to-wage.

Results achieved under this priority will contribute towards 4 priorities in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS):

⁶ Closing the Gaps, The United Nations in Mongolia, Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2012-2016, April 2010, 22. United Nations Development Assistance Framework: Mongolia, 2012-2016

- Achieving the MDGs for all around development (priority 1), with emphasis on MDG 1 (targets 1, 3),
- Unemployment and poverty reduction (4.1),
- Science and technology (4.7), and
- Agriculture and food industry (5.2.14)

Two outcomes are expected:

OUTCOME 1 Improved livelihood opportunities with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups

The UN will work towards identifying and promoting access to alternative livelihoods for the poor and underemployed with support for a national strategy for employment-based growth, pilot approaches for income-generation and employment-promotion focused on small and medium-sized enterprises, micro-finance and micro-insurance schemes, and vocational and entrepreneurial training.

- A study of the informal sector will guide pilots of alternative-livelihood activities for herders, urban migrants and other poor people who have been adversely affected by economic and environmental factors.
- Capacity building in vocational and entrepreneurial skills aimed at present and future market demands will be undertaken, as will the promotion of improved production and marketing skills with the introduction of new technologies and methodologies.
- Food and agricultural sectors, and the promotion of small-scale vegetable and agricultural production to help ensure food security and adequate levels of nutrition for the most vulnerable groups. Special attention will be given to the promotion of decent work for unemployed women and youth, and to food insecure, and female-headed households.

Key implementing partners include: The National Development and Innovation Committee (NDIC), The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MSWL), Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB), The Vocational Education and Training Agency, The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MFALI), and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) and other corresponding line ministries. A coordinating committee or joint UN programme will be initiated where appropriate.

OUTCOME 2 Policies and strategies developed for poverty reduction

Mongolia is committed to formulating a comprehensive poverty reduction policy that will help translate potential wealth from the mining sector into tangible benefits for the poor. The policy will address social security and social protection on the one hand and decent employment and skills development on the other hand.

The UNCT will focus on capacity development of the relevant national counterparts with the main objective of reducing poverty and achieving MDG-1 targets. In this vein:

- The UN will conduct poverty mapping, and focus on disparity reduction. It will assist the government to introduce mechanisms that ensure the national budget process is participatory, pro-poor and child-sensitive, and that social protection policies and social safety-net interventions are adequately resourced.
- The UN will assist in other areas of policy formulation and will provide advice to align policies and regulations with international norms, standards in such areas as employment, labour management, wage protection, agriculture and food, and in the trade and small industry sectors on improving product development and branding and export diversification.
- Specialized UN agencies will assist the government in formulating policies to boost exports and reduce the level of commodities imports.

Key implementing partners include: NDIC, MSWL, MFALI, Ministry of Finance (MOF), and other line ministries as well as CSOs. A coordinating committee or joint UN programme will be initiated where appropriate.

PRIORITY 2: Basic social services and social protection

Under this priority, the UNCT will help to address the multidimensional nature of poverty in Mongolia, inequities in access to quality basic social services and social safety nets, and the lack of sustained social-protection programmes. This priority recognizes the long-term benefits of other social-protection approaches, including social security, insurance schemes, the promotion of decent work initiatives, efforts to reduce gender-based violence, and child-protection initiatives.

	Indicative Resources (USD)	
	Available	To be mobilized
UNICEF	2,910,600	11,642,400
WHO	8,300,000	8,500,000
UNFPA	4,470,000	3,200,000
UN-HABITAT	680,000	2,320,000
UNDP	100,000	1,500,000
UNESCO	1,200,000	800,000
ILO	185,000	450,000
UNAIDS	-	1,000,000
Total	17,845,600	29,412,400

The rationale for this priority is the poor quality and sustainability of development results in the health services, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene sectors⁷.

The challenges faced by these social-service sectors fall into four broad categories:

- Ensuring that effective policies, strategies and plans are in place and implemented,

⁷ *Closing the Gaps, The United Nations in Mongolia, Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2012-2016*, April 2010, Poverty 11, Education 27, and Health 56.

- Promoting access by ensuring that critical structures and mechanisms are established for effective social-service delivery, including management and planning capacity, and human and financial resources
- Addressing critical issues related to the awareness raising and capacity development of individuals, families and communities,
- Ensuring better integration of emergency preparedness and responses into strategies.

While these challenges lend themselves to grassroots interventions, it is equally important to build national capacity to ensure that improvements and progress towards the MDGs is sustained. National funding for education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene is urban-focused, which disrupts such capacity development. With mining expected to significantly bolster state revenue in the years to come, there is an opportunity to address inequality in social expenditure.

Results achieved under this priority will contribute towards 4 priorities in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS), linked to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7:

- Implement a comprehensive policy to strengthen family environments, enabling parents to raise healthy, well-educated children,
- Provide students with equal opportunities to accessible, quality education that meets their needs,
- Pursue a policy of population growth by encouraging delivery and increasing the annual average birth rate,
- Decrease incidence of diseases and premature mortality, increase life expectancy,
- Cultivate proper habits of healthy lifestyle and health care, and
- Establish a family, society and community-based welfare system that meets international standards.
- Ensuring safe working environments and reducing workplace fatalities and other incidents

Four outcomes are expected:

OUTCOME 3 Increased access and improved quality of education, especially for the vulnerable

To support the provision of quality education for the vulnerable, the UNCT will:

- Strengthen national capacity in education policy analysis, planning, management and monitoring,
- Increase learning opportunities for the most vulnerable: Ethno-linguistic minorities, migrant children, children with disabilities and working children,
- Improve the quality of education by promoting rights-based, child-friendly schools, and improve teacher education, school management, student empowerment and school curricula,
- Incorporate sustainable development and disaster risk-reduction elements into the education sector, and help to establish a coordination mechanism for timely responses to emergencies.

Key implementing partners include: The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS), MSWL, Local Governments, and the National Commission for UNESCO. Specific coordination mechanisms will include: Education donors consultative mechanism co-chaired by MECS, Asian Development Bank and the Japanese Embassy.

OUTCOME 4 Equitable access to safe water and sanitation services in urban *ger* areas and rural settlements

The challenge of ensuring access to safe water and improved sanitation and washing facilities, particularly in hospitals and other health-care and educational facilities, is a daunting one. The UN will work on enhancing sector capacity to provide quality services and will introduce innovative *green* technologies and methodologies. The UN will also focus on improving coordination, planning and management, including for emergency response. Demonstrations of good practices will be undertaken in selected vulnerable communities in tandem with the development of pilot infrastructure and services in educational and health-care facilities. These efforts will be strengthened by evidence-based policy development, knowledge-generation and advocacy, and the provision of adequate resources. At the grassroots level, awareness will be raised, and the capacity of individuals, families and communities will be accordingly developed.

The UNCT will:

- Support amendment of government policies to ensure equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, clarify roles and responsibilities, improve coordination, planning, and encourage investment,
- Enhance sector capacity for the provision of quality services and impact-monitoring using innovative technologies and methodologies,

- Pilot new infrastructure and services based on community-led processes in selected vulnerable communities, and educational and health-care facilities, and
- Ensure emergency preparedness is in place for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, and clusters are activated and able to provide responses in line with standard emergency procedures.

Key implementing partners include: The Ministry of Road, Transport, Construction and Urban Development (MRTCUD), the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism (MNET), MECS, Local Governments, The Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, universities and colleges, the private sector, and CSOs. Specific national coordination mechanisms will be established under the Government's leadership. The existing UN Joint Programme on Water and Sanitation will continue bringing UN agencies together in responding to issues related to rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

OUTCOME 5 Increased access to, and utilization of, quality health services, with a special focus on the vulnerable

The UNCT will:

- Strengthen health system coordination, partnerships and governance at the national and sub-national levels, and advocate for increased sector funding and health safety nets,
- Strengthen the delivery of, and demands for, quality sexual and reproductive health services including maternal health, family planning, and adolescent reproductive health services,
- Improve the quality of, and demand for, essential new-born and child health and nutrition interventions,
- Strengthen the multi-sectoral and workplace response to HIV, AIDS, STIs, and Tuberculosis, and
- Improve health security by addressing the key determinants of health, including gender inequality, environmental hazards, and emergency preparedness and response.

Key implementing partners include: The Ministry of Health (MoH), MoF, MECS, MOFALI, MSWL and implementing agencies, Local Governments and CSOs. Specific coordination mechanisms will include: (a) Aid coordination committee chaired by the Vice Minister of Health which consists of 8 technical working groups chaired by Department Directors of the MoH, (b) UN Thematic working group on Maternal and Newborn Health, (c) the National Theme Group on HIV/AIDS/STI co-chaired by UN and the National Committee on AIDS and (d) Country Coordinating Mechanism of the Global Fund supported projects.

OUTCOME 6 **Social protection is strengthened and expanded with a specific focus on the vulnerable**

Mongolia's transition to a market economy weakened the government's ability to finance and deliver social protection for all its citizens, and provide targeted interventions for vulnerable groups. However, the government is making efforts to redress this situation with increased funding. To support these efforts, the UNCT will:

- Assist with poverty and disparity analysis and provide technical assistance to formulate policies and legislation related to social security, safety nets, and occupational safety and health
- Develop national and sub-national capacity to monitor the application of international standards concerning the rights of the disabled, migrants, children, women and the elderly, and
- Build capacity to assist victims of gender-based violence and violence against children with a continuum of services from prevention to response.

Key implementing partner is MSWL, together with specialized agencies responsible for the implementation and regulation of social insurance, social assistance, and employment and labour markets. A UN theme group with contributing UN agencies, the Government and civil society organizations will be established to ensure coordination.

PRIORITY 3: **Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction**

Mongolia is a vast, environmentally diverse country, subject to extreme climatic conditions. Under this priority, the UNCT will contribute to government-led efforts to balance rapid economic growth with environmentally sustainable development measures. This will require building on proven achievements and lessons learned from prior interventions and involve continued capacity development for natural resources management and urban planning, enhanced abilities to anticipate and mitigate the consequences of natural and man-made disasters, and measures and technologies for energy and resource efficiency, abatement of urban air pollution, and waste management.

	Indicative Resources (USD)	
	Available	To be mobilized
UNDP/UNV	1,900,000	12,600,000
UNICEF	110,000	440,000
UNEP	157,000	240,000
UNIDO	50,000	500,000
ILO	45,000	50,000
WHO	390,000	600,000
UNESCO	50,000	425,000
FAO	1,750,000	5,800,000
UN-HABITAT	150,000	350,000
IAEA	1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL	5,602,000	22,005,000

Mitigating and adapting to climate change will become a central theme to link UNCT supported interventions in these three areas, with the aim of strengthening national and local level capacities.

The rationale for this priority is to accelerate and better coordinate action on a number of linked challenges⁸: Water scarcity, urban air pollution, pastureland degradation and desertification, and the environmental impact of large-scale mining. These are aggravated by weak implementation of environmental laws, poor coordination amongst relevant agencies, as well as inadequate funding and priority given to conservation efforts.

Results achieved under this priority will contribute towards 5 priorities in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS), linked to the achievement of MDG 7:

- Limiting pollution,
- Ensuring the proper use of land, mineral, and water resources,
- Containing the depletion of animal and plant life, and adapting to climate change,
- Complying with international environmental conventions and treaties (NDS, 6) and
- Energy sector development (NDS 5.3.2)
- Establish an integrated mechanism of preventing natural disasters and providing assistance to their victims.

Key implementing partners include: MRTCUD, MoFALI, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MMRE), MECS and its implementing agencies, MoH and its implementing agencies, MNET, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Local Governments, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, universities and research institutes, CSOs and local resource users.

Specific coordination mechanisms will include inter-ministry working groups and committees such as the National Water Committee, National Committees on Climate Change and Combating Desertification, Pastureland Coordination Working Group and National Emergency Clusters, the functions of which will be enhanced through UNCT support. Specific UN joint programmes, particularly on environmental governance will further improve the effectiveness of UNCT effort.

Three outcomes are planned:

OUTCOME 7 Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management with the participation of primary resource users

Planning, management and coordination capacity for environmental sustainability will be strengthened both at the central and local levels with a special focus on compliance monitoring and involvement of local resource users in natural resources management. For that, a holistic (landscape and ecosystem based) approach will be promoted. Mongolia's compliance with the Conventions on

⁸ Closing the Gaps, The United Nations in Mongolia, Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2012-2016, Environment 72, 82-83.

Biodiversity, Climate Change and Combating Desertification and implementation of national action plans will be supported with targeted programmes.

Accordingly, the UNCT will:

- Strengthen capacities at national and local levels to formulate, implement, and enforce environment sector policies and legislation, including improved reporting and management,
- Introduce a holistic approach to the planning, management and conservation of land, water and forest resources and biodiversity.

OUTCOME 8 Reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels

The devastating [dzud](#) in 2009-2010 demonstrated the need for greater disaster preparedness, coordination and management at all levels, including communities, civil society organizations and private enterprises. Highly prone to earthquakes, floods and other disasters, there is a strong need to further mainstreaming of Hyogo Principles into sector policies and programmes. An improved understanding of the causes and consequences of climate change is essential, particularly regarding cost-effectiveness and priority of identified adaptation options for vulnerable sectors and communities.

Accordingly, the UNCT will:

- Strengthen functional capacities in inter-sectoral planning and coordination, communication, information-sharing and networking,
- Analyze climate change risks and options for adaptation, with focus on vulnerable groups,
- Improve disaster preparedness in the agriculture sector.

Volunteerism will be used as a possible means of achieving this outcome at the community level.

OUTCOME 9 Innovative technologies made available for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution

Greater capacities are needed to promote a 'green' economy, undertake climate screening and mitigation measures and to improve energy and resource efficiency with a particular focus on sustainable urban development. There is a need also to support compliance with the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Copenhagen accord. To this end, the UNCT will:

- Support the development of green growth policies to promote energy and resource efficiency, and the abatement of urban air pollution,

- Strengthen implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA),
- Improve solid and hazardous waste management, and support reductions in persistent organic pollutants.

PRIORITY4: Governance and human rights

In recognition of democratic governance and human rights as necessary conditions for the achievement of all the other MDGs, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted a separate MDG 9 on human rights, democratic governance and anti-corruption. Under this priority, the UNCT efforts will focus on strengthening the links between the quality of governance and equitable distribution of development results and promotion of human rights. In particular, reducing poverty is the fundamental justification for fighting corruption and UN's engagement in this area.

	Indicative Resources (USD)	
	Available	To be mobilized
UNDP	4,690,000	3, 550,000
UNFPA	1,600,000	1, 150,000
UNICEF	600,000	2, 400,000
UNHCR	35,000	80,000
UNESCO	50,000	50,000
UN-HABITAT	100,000	300,000
UNAIDS	-	150,000
ILO	180,000	250,000
TOTAL	7,255,000	7,930,000

Support to the on-going electoral reform will address the issue of enhancing the role and presence of right-holders in development policy-making through a more representative and inclusive parliament capable of effective oversight. Interventions on access to justice will seek to empower the poor and marginalized by enabling them to articulate their interests and organize themselves to claim legal remedies for their grievances and expand their livelihood opportunities.

Results achieved under this priority will contribute towards 4 priorities in the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS), linked to the achievement of MDGs 3 and 9:

- Ensure intensive development of the country's regions, their infrastructure, and reduce urban-rural development disparities.
- Consolidate further political democracy, foster a transparent, accountable, just system free from corruption and red tape.
- Promote gender equality and empower women (MDG3, target 8)
- Foster Governance and Strengthening Human Rights (MDG9, targets 22, 23, 24).

Four outcomes are expected:

OUTCOME 10 Increased capacity of central and local governments for evidence based planning and budgeting, results based monitoring and evaluation

Information about growth, movements, structures, living conditions, spatial distribution and natural resources of a country's population is vital for relevant policy formulation, planning and implementation, and for monitoring and evaluation. Mongolia has made a significant progress in obtaining such data through census, statistical surveys and MDG reporting. However, much remains to be done to analyze and utilize the data collected in a way that fosters sound, evidence-based policymaking. In view of the MDGs, UNCT will work jointly with government agencies on designing evidence-based policies and programmes, the assessment and alignment of plans and strategies, the availability of consistent and comparable statistical information to measure the progress toward the MDGs.

The UNCT will:

- Increase the availability, accessibility and utilization of quality data, disaggregated by sex, for the formulation of national policies, plans, programmes and budgets,
- Develop capacities for results-based monitoring and evaluation at the NDIC and Cabinet Secretariat, and
- Accelerate progress on the MDGs by ensuring greater alignment between the NDS and MDG action plan.

Key implementing partners include: MoF, The National Statistical Office (NSO), NDIC, The Cabinet Secretariat, and line ministries. DevInfo will continue to provide the platform for database management and coordination.

OUTCOME 11 Representation, accountability and transparency of governing institutions strengthened

UNCT efforts will focus on the on-going democratic consolidation in the country with a particular emphasis on strengthening the quality of governance, political and civic institutions, achievement of equality and equity, increased level of openness, transparency and integrity in public organizations.

The UNCT will:

- Increase the capacity of the General Election Commission to administer more credible and fairer elections. Emphasis will be placed on clearer rules and regulations, voter education and participation, and strengthening citizens' oversight.
- Help create an enabling policy environment for effective decentralization and increased functional capacity of local governments to deliver basic social services.

- Increase the capacity of the Independent Authority Against Corruption and other relevant government bodies in order to implement the UN Convention against Corruption and the Mongolian Anti-Corruption law enacted in 2006.
- Support political empowerment of women and especially their right to participate in decision-making at central and local levels.

Key implementing partners include the Cabinet Secretariat, Local Governments, The Parliament of Mongolia, The General Election Commission, The Independent Authority for Anti-corruption.

OUTCOME 12 Strengthened national systems for the promotion and protection of human rights

In UPR 2010, reviewing countries expressed their concerns over such human rights issues as poverty and unemployment, the erosion of public services through corruption, the persistence of strong stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women, the increasing incidence of trafficking and exploitation of women and girls and the low rate of the prosecution of perpetrators, an increasing number of homeless persons and working children, the recent rise in nationalism, and discrimination against minorities, including serious violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

Under this outcome UNCT will support Mongolia's engagement with international human rights instruments, implementation of recommendations of treaty bodies and other review mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic review.

Under this outcome, the UN will support:

- Capacity building of national human rights institutions.
- The oversight function of Parliament and civil society, and human rights training for government, educational institutions, and the private sector,
- National monitoring and reporting mechanisms for human rights treaty bodies,
- Human rights advocacy, awareness raising and policy development
- Access to justice for all through legal empowerment of the poor and other marginalized groups, with the help of legal aid volunteers.

Key implementing partners include: The National Parliament, The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (MoJHA), MOFAT, and other line ministries. Specific coordination mechanisms will include National Human Rights Action Plan Committee chaired by the Prime Minister and its Secretariat, National Human Rights Commission and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Human Rights.

OUTCOME 13 Capacities to implement the Gender Equality Law and to mainstream gender in policies and programmes improved

The CCA highlights several areas where renewed efforts are needed to address discrimination against women⁹: low and underpaid employment, the lack of women's participation in politics and decision-making, gender-based violence, and women's reproductive and sexual health. While gender equality is a cross-sectoral theme in all four strategic priorities, the UNCT will contribute to this outcome with four specific interventions:

- Advocate for the enactment of gender equality legislation,
- Build the capacities of women, and especially girls and young women, to take an active interest in local and national politics,
- Strengthen the capacities of CSOs to advocate for the rights of women and vulnerable groups, with a specific focus on eliminating gender based violence.
- Build capacities of policy makers to ensure gender mainstreaming in national policy and programme formulation.

Key implementing partners include: The National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE), line ministries, and local governments. Specific coordination mechanisms will include: United Nations Gender Theme Group and the National Committee on Gender Equality.

3.0 Initiatives outside the UNDAF

The UNDAF is a framework of results to be achieved through the joint efforts of the Government of Mongolia and the UNCT, as a response to priorities in the NDS and related MDGs. It represents the lion's share of resources and technical expertise available from the organizations that make up the UNCT. But as the situation changes, and upon a specific request from Government, other results may be identified which are outside the framework of the UNDAF.

These may be supported by UN organizations working individually or jointly, and appropriate to their mandates and available resources. For example, new results may be needed to address aid coordination or the impact of mining. Additionally, if new funding for the MDGs or for other UN Trust Funds becomes available, it may facilitate the development of results and joint activities currently outside the UNDAF matrix.

⁹ Closing the Gaps, The United Nations in Mongolia, Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2012-2016, Gender 49-53.

4.0 Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated financial resources available, and to be mobilized, in support of the priorities and outcomes in this UNDAF are summarized below:

Strategic Priorities and Outcomes	Resources (USD)	
	Available	To be mobilized
Priority 1: Sustainable economic development	3,381,850	5,700,000
Outcome 1	2,110,000	3,640,000
Outcome 2	1,271,850	2,060,000
Priority 2: Basic social services and social protection	17,845,600	29,412,400
Outcome 3	1,989,800	4,429,200
Outcome 4	1,220,800	5,583,200
Outcome 5	14,105,000	18,030,000
Outcome 6	530,000	1,370,000
Priority 3: Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction	5,602,000	22,005,000
Outcome 7	2,269,000	10,970,000
Outcome 8	2,290,000	5,605,000
Outcome 9	1,043,000	5,430,000
Priority 4: Governance and human rights	7,255,000	7,930,000
Outcome 10	3,140,000	2,260,000
Outcome 11	2,630,000	3,370,000
Outcome 12	1,205,000	1,970,000
Outcome 13	280,000	330,000
TOTAL	34,084,450	65,047,400

These resources come from: **(1)** The programme resources of each UN organization (UNO); and **(2)** Resources that UNOs expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle. These figures are as accurate as possible at the time of the drafting of this UNDAF. Resource commitments will continue to be made when the country programmes and projects of UNOs are approved by their governing bodies. With government revenues expected to rise substantially in the coming years, there is the potential for co-financing arrangements with the government. The UNDAF budget will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect additional contributions.

The GoM and the UNCT have shared accountability for the outcomes. The expected outcomes cannot be achieved with UN funds alone and will require financial commitment from the GoM as well as joint efforts for resource mobilization.

5.0 Implementation

Implementation of the UNDAF will be undertaken by UN organizations (UNOs) and the Government of Mongolia through its designated line ministries or other national and sub-national implementing bodies. The Parliament, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector may also be involved as implementing partners. The accountability of UNOs for their contributions to the outcomes is reinforced in their agreed Programmes of Cooperation with the government. Effective and timely implementation is the responsibility of each UNO and its implementing partners.

Implementation of the UNDAF will be overseen by an UNDAF Steering Committee headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the UN Resident Coordinator. Members of the committee will include senior government officials whose departments are involved in the implementation of the UNDAF and the heads of UNOs.

UNDAF working groups will be established for each priority. They will:

- Coordinate and support implementation of the outcomes,
- Ensure that UNDAF results are being measured and monitored effectively,
- Report to the UNDAF Steering Committee on progress and constraints,
- Ensure that implementation is in alignment with a human-rights-based approach, and addresses concerns related to gender equality and environmental sustainability, and
- Explore the potential for joint programmes.

National capacity development underpins the implementation of the outcomes. Every effort will be made to enhance the capacity of national counterparts to manage all aspects of implementation, including the recruitment of national staff, the procurement of equipment and supplies, the conduct of training, and administrative and financial tasks such as accounting, cash management and financial reporting. Where initial support is provided by a UNO with a view toward eventual government responsibility for the budget, clear exit strategies will be agreed by both parties.

6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

This UNDAF includes national priorities and related MDGs, outcomes, and outputs. Monitoring will track performance at all 3 levels, based on measurable indicators, baseline data, and targets.

At the output level, monitoring will be carried out by responsible UNOs and their implementing partners, based on field visits, stakeholder meetings, desk reviews, and reports.

At the outcome level, monitoring will be conducted by UNDAF working groups and joint programme teams (as appropriate). In order to promote country ownership, indicators at the outcome level will be aligned, as far as possible, with indicators in the comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS), and national M&E processes and reports will form the basis for UNDAF monitoring and evaluation. The UN will strengthen the capacity of government partners (including NSO, NDIC and the Cabinet Secretariat) to measure development effectiveness and the attainment of MDGs, and to collect, analyze and use the data gathered. The capacity of civil society organizations to generate, analyze and disseminate information will also be strengthened.

A UNCT monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team, facilitated by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, will be responsible for tracking overall UNDAF performance, based on an UNDAF M&E plan, and for promoting a harmonized approach and instilling overall team spirit. The chair of the M&E team will represent the UNCT during M&E meetings on national priorities.

The M&E team will support UNDAF working groups and joint programme teams to review and strengthen indicators, support baseline data collection, set-up effective monitoring mechanisms, and carry out joint data collection, analysis and evaluations. [DevInfo](#) will be used as the common database management system.

An UNDAF Annual Review will be organized each year to assess the progress that has been made to achieve outputs and their contribution towards the outcomes. The timing of UNDAF annual reviews can be scheduled to coincide with the review of the NDS. UNDAF working groups will prepare concise reports based on the progress reports of UNO-supported programmes and projects. The reports will identify good practices and lessons. The findings and recommendations will inform the Resident Coordinator's Annual Plan and Report, and feed-in to national performance monitoring systems. Ownership by the Government of annual reviews and participation by all implementing partners is important.

A mid-term review may be organized, drawing on UNDAF annual reviews, studies, surveys and evaluations conducted by UNOs and their partners. It will examine whether and how far UNDAF results are contributing to priorities in the NDS. An evaluation will be conducted, and a major progress report prepared at the end of the UNDAF cycle. These will inform the next UNDAF.

Results Matrix

Sustainable Economic Development

Strategic Priority 1 - Sustainable Economic Development:

Economic development is inclusive and equitable contributing towards poverty alleviation

National Development Priority: National Development Strategy (NDS) PRIORITY 1: Achieving the MDGs for all around development; Section 4.1 Unemployment and poverty reduction; 4.7 Science and technology; 5.2.14 Agriculture and food industry.	Indicators:	Baseline:	Target:	Means of Verification:
	Poverty level	Poverty reached 38.7% (National) 30.6% (Urban) 49.6% (Rural)	National Poverty Level Reduced to 18% (MDG Target)	NSO annual statistics
Millennium Development Goals: MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Agricultural Production		4% growth in agricultural production annually	MoFALI Sector Report

	Indicative Resources (USD)	
	Available	To be mobilized
UNDP	981,850	1,500,000
ILO	170,000	250,000
FAO	2,000,000	3,000,000
UNIDO	-	230,000
UN-HABITAT	50,000	100,000
UNICEF	130,000	520,000
UNESCO	50,000	100,000
TOTAL	3,381,850	5,700,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTCOME 1. Improved livelihood opportunities, with	Labour Participation Rate (National)	NSO 2009 national statistics shows the poverty reached 38.7% at national level,	Employment participation rate to be reached 70% (MGDs)	NSO annual statistics	Climate factors: extreme and prolonged weather conditions inhibit out reach		ILO	100,000	200,000
	% of people who report improvement in		15% of people report	Target area surveys			FAO	1,800,000	2,700,000
								UNIDO	-

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups	livelihoods (project areas)	out of which urban 30.6%, rural 49.6%.	improvement in livelihoods		Change in the Government after the elections and associated staff turn-over;		UN-HABITAT	50,000	100,000
		Project Area Baselines to be established					UNICEF	110,000	440,000
		UNESCO					50,000	100,000	
OUTPUT 1.1 Vocational and entrepreneurial skills are developed that match market needs	Proportion of trainees employed after skills training	Labour demand and supply do not match. No baseline data exists	25% of people who complete vocational and entrepreneurial skills training enter to job.	Assessment Report Summation of project reports	Climate factors: extreme and prolonged weather conditions inhibit out reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO (lead) • MSWL • MoFALI • Vocational Education Agency • FAO • UNIDO 	ILO	50,000	100,000
							FAO	200,000	300,000
							UNIDO	-	30,000
							UNESCO	50,000	100,000
OUTPUT 1.2 New micro, small-and medium-sized enterprise development	Number of micro and small size enterprises developed	Project Area Baselines to be established	Number of micro, small-and medium-sized enterprises developed Number of employment among the beneficiary households	Target area surveys Project reports	SME products may not compete with flood of cheap imported goods.	ILO- MSWL UN-HABITAT- MUB FAO- MoFALI UNIDO- MoFAT/ MoFALI UNICEF	ILO	50,000	100,000
							UN-HABITAT	50,000	100,000
	Number of new jobs created	Project Area Baselines to be established		ISO/IEC reports			UN-HABITAT	50,000	100,000
	% of income increase in beneficiary households		20% of income increase in beneficiary				FAO	500,000	500,000
	ISO/IEC 17000	Project Area							

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	standards applied	Baselines to be established	households				UNICEF	110,000	440,000
		TBD	Number of ISO.IEC 17000 standards applied						
OUTPUT 1.3 Improved productivity and markets skills among producers in the agriculture and food sector	% food producers using new technology and knowhow	Processed milk consumption is 2.2% of total milk production;	The volume of industrially processed milk and meat consumption will reach 20 and 30 % respectively of total production	MoFALI s Sector Report	Weak capacity to compete in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO-MoFALI • IFAD • UNIDO-MoFAT 	FAO	500,000	500,000
	Staple food consumption level of urban and rural population	Processed meat consumption is 6.4% of total meat production; Urban milk consumption is 3.9 times less than rural areas;			Unstable economic conditions.		UNIDO	-	70,000
OUTPUT 1.4 Improved food security among the most vulnerable groups.	Increase in Vegetable production	Project Area Baselines to be established	25% increase	Project Impact Assessment Report	Possible food price hike may bring more families under food insecurity	FAO- MoFALI	FAO	600,000	1,400,000
	% of food insecure households in project areas	Project Area Baselines to be established	% of household income spent on food decreased by at least 20%	TBD					
OUTCOME 2. Policies and strategies developed for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Poverty Reduction Program (NPRP) with pro-poor measures focused 	No	Yes	NSO poverty indicator	Insufficient focus and allocation of state funds for poverty alleviation efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP (lead) • FAO • UNIDO • ILO • UNICEF 	UNDP (lead)	981,850	1, 500,000
			Employment promotion policy is in place				UNICEF	20,000	80,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
poverty reduction	on disparity reduction		TBD				ILO	95,000	-
	• Number of pro-poor sector policies incorporated in NPRP	TBD		Policy drafts Project reports			FAO	200,000	300,000
							UNIDO	-	130,000
OUTPUT 2.1 National capacities supported for design and implementation of the National Poverty Reduction Program	• Number of draft policies	No	Yes	Draft policies (yes/no)	Coordination Mechanisms between line ministries/national and Aimag authorities	• UNDP (lead) • NDIC • UNICEF • MoSWL • MoFALI • ILO	UNDP	981,850	1,500,000
	• Mechanisms for NPRP preparation and budget process that are pro-poor, child-sensitive	TBD	Mechanism developed for NPRP preparation and budget process that are pro-poor, child-sensitive	Project reports			UNICEF	20,000	80,000
			NPRP incorporates employment and social protection issues				ILO	70,000	50,000
OUTPUT 2.2 Policies and strategies developed to enhance productivity and product diversification, branding and export	• Draft Product diversification and export promotion policy	Policy is under development and discussion	Approved policy document available HACCP introduced	Approved draft document Records of MASM and MoALI	• Lack of Coordination Mechanisms between line ministries • Insufficient technical expertise in state agencies.	• FAO (lead) • MoFALI • ILO • UNIDO-MoFAT/ MoFALI	FAO (Lead)	200,000	300,000
	• Number of enterprises obtaining HACCP Certificate	0					UNIDO	-	130,000

Basic Social Services and Social Protection

Strategic Priority 2 - Basic Social Services and Social Protection: Equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social services and sustainable social protection

National Development Priority: National Development Strategy (NDS)	Indicators:	Baseline:	Target:	Means of Verification:
4.3.1. Implement a comprehensive policy to develop family into a favourable environment to love in;	- Net basic education enrolment ratio	- 91.2% -49% (08-r)	- 100% -65% (2015-r)	- MICS/NSO SY - Administrative data
4.3.3. The state shall support building favorable family conditions to allow parents raise their children healthy, well-educated and well-brought up. Pursue a policy of population growth by encouraging delivery and thus increasing the annual average birth rate;	- % of rural pop using an improved drinking water source	-32% (08-r) 64% (08-u) - 23.7 (09)	-63% (2015-r) 83% (2015-u) - 21 (2015)	- EMIS report - JMP DoH /MoH
4.4.1. Provide students with equal opportunities for accessible, qualitative education that meets their needs;	- % of population using an improved sanitation facility	- 20.2 (09) - 81.4 (09) - 100%	- 15 (2015) - 50 (2015) - 35%	Annual Health indicator report
4.5.4. Decrease incidence of morbidity and premature mortality, increase life expectancy. Cultivate proper habits of healthy lifestyle and health care;	- Under-five mortality rate			
4.8.1. Establish a family, society and community-based welfare system and bring the welfare service to international standards.	- Infant mortality rate			
	- Maternal mortality ratio			
	- % of social safety nets beneficiaries by target groups			

MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6

	Indicative Resources (USD)	
	Available	To be mobilized
UNICEF	2,910,600	11,642,400
WHO	8,300,000	8,500,000
UNFPA	4,470,000	3,200,000
UN-HABITAT	680,000	2,320,000
UNDP	100,000	1,500,000
UNESCO	1,200,000	800,000
ILO	185,000	450,000
UNAIDS	-	1,000,000
Total	17,845,600	29,412,400

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTCOME 3. Increased access to and improved quality of education, especially for the vulnerable	Net primary and basic education enrolment ratios desagregated by sex, ethnic groups, regions and provinces	Primary	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National statistical data/Administrative data • EMIS outcomes • MICS / NSO SY 	Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the Government in terms of human resources after elections ; • Climate factors/ Natural disasters • Coordination between line ministries / national and Aimags authorities • Insufficient state budget allocation • Insufficient expertise and technical support for EMIS 	Key Ministries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS) • The MLSW and implementing agencies • Local Government • National Commission for UNESCO • External partners 	UNICEF	969,800	3,879,200
		94.3%					UNESCO	1,000,000	500,000
		Basic 89.8% (Nat)					ILO	20,000	50,000
							UNICEF	140,000	560,000
OUTPUT 3.1 National capacity improved in education policy review, planning and management	Number of revised, amended and newly developed national policies on education	0	100%	National statistical data/ Administrative data	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment will be sustained after new elections; • Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for 		UNESCO	250,000	300,000
	Electronic EMIS put in place incorporating data on school and WatSan facilities	No	Yes	EMIS outcomes			UNICEF	416,000	1,664,0055
OUTPUT 3.2 Learning opportunities increased for the most disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minority children, working children, boys, children with disabilities and illiterates.	Education enrolment and literacy ratios of the most disadvantaged groups	pre-school 65.4% primary 90.4%	80% 100%	National statistical data/Administrative data Curriculum and training materials, their impact			ILO	20,000	0,000
							UNESCO	650,000	100,000

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	Enrollment ratios of ethnic/linguistic minority groups /pre-school, primary and basic education ratios desagregated by age, sex, regions and provinces/	basic 91.3% (Bayan-Ulgii only) ≈ 40% (the disabled)	100%	evaluation reports	education, especially for the most disadvantaged				
	Enrollment ratios for children with disabilities and migrant children Literacy rate	No (migrant)	100%						
	Number of curricula and training/ learning materials developed for ethnic/linguistic minority groups	1 curriculum and 1 textbook	3 curriculums and 12 textbooks						
							UNICEF	313,800	1,255,200
OUTPUT 3.3 Quality of education improved through promoting rights-based child-friendly schools, improving quality of teacher education and curricula as well as improving the learning assessment	National and school level assessment systems for CFSs established and operational	None	Assessment system for CFSs operational	Updated and approved curricula and learning materials for teachers					
	Proportion of curricula and teacher education guide updated and	0	50%	Review reports					

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	applied; National and school level systems for students' learning achievement according to international standards established and operational	No	Yes						
OUTPUT 3.4							UNICEF	100,000	400,000
Education for sustainable development (ESD) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) incorporated into education sector and coordination mechanism established for active operation and timely response to emergencies by the Education Cluster.	Curricula on ESD for key teacher education institutes; DRR strategy and coordination	No curricula No	Curricula on ESD developed and endorsed Mechanism put in place	Emergency relief reports Review reports					
							UNESCO	100,000	100,000
OUTCOME 4.							UN-HABITAT	680,000	2,320,000
Equitable access to safe water and sanitation services in urban ger areas and rural settlements	% of population using an improved drinking water source in rural area % of population using an improved sanitation facility	49%(08-r) 32% (08-r) 64%(08-u) TBD	65% (15-r) 63% (15-r) 83% (15-u) 15 % of UB Ger Area population	MICS Survey in Project areas - JMP	Risks: • Change in the Government after 2012 elections and associated staff turn-over hinders effectiveness of	Key Ministries: • MRTCUD, MNET, MCES, MoFALI and implementing agencies • Local Government	UNICEF WHO UNDP	440,800 100,000 100,000	1,763,200 200,000 1,500,000

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	% of population with improved access to basic urban services.	TBD			capacity building efforts. • Donor resources may decrease due foreseen economic growth of Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, Universities and colleges Private sector, CSOs, NGOs and local resource users External partners Media 			
OUTPUT 4.1 Government policies are favorable for equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation services with clarified roles and responsibilities, improved coordination, planning and increased investment.	Number of revised, amended and developed national policies and programmes considering water safety planning approach	TBD	TBD	Revised and approved legislations	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment will be sustained after new elections in 2012 Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for water and sanitation service provision, especially at the local level Donor coordination by the Government will be improved to avoid duplication and increase effectiveness 				
	Increase in investment by the Government and private sector for water and sanitation service provision	Government budget allocation MNT 50 Bln for 2005-2009	- Budget allocation increase by 10%	Assessment and annual review reports					
OUTPUT 4.2 Sector capacity enhanced to provide quality services and monitor the impact applying innovative technologies and methodologies.	JMP mainstreamed in National Statistics and monitoring system	JMP data mismatch national data	JMP data consistent with that of national	Curriculum and training data, impact reports					
	Number of revised/developed codes, norms and standards	Out of 250 BCNSs only 6 are related to WaSH	5 additional BCNS developed and adopted						
							UN-HABITAT	100,000	400,000
							UNICEF	100,000	400,000
							UNDP	25,000	300,000
							UNICEF	80,000	320,000
							UNDP	25,000	100,000
							UN-HABITAT	80,000	220,000

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTPUT 4.3 Selected vulnerable communities, education and health facilities provided with pilot infrastructures and services based on community-led processes.	- Population provided with access to water and sanitation services, schools, hospitals, kindergarten and dormitories	75% of rural hospitals and schools had no access to improved water and sanitation	50,000 rural area residents has access to adequate	NSO - Statistical yearbooks embedded with JMP data National Health Statistics CCS (2010-2015) monitoring report			UN-HABITAT UNICEF UNDP	500,000 200,000 50,000	1,700,000 800,000 1,100,000
	- Morbidity and mortality data on water-borne diseases	TBD	WaSH / - 15 % of UB Ger area population						
OUTPUT 4.4 Effective emergency preparedness in place for WASH sector and clusters activated with timely response provided in line with standard in case of emergency	- Frequency of update of the inter-cluster preparedness plan for emergency response in WASH - Activation of WASH cluster in case of emergency	No clusters exist Immediate	Every 6 months Immediate	Document in place Administrative Data			UNICEF	60,800	243,200

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTCOME 5. Increased access to and utilization of quality health services, with a special focus on the vulnerable	Under-five mortality rate	23.7 (2009)	21 (2015)	- MICS - MoH Annual Health indicator report	Risks: - Change in the Government after the elections and associated staff turn-over; - Natural and man-made disasters; - Unstable economic growing - Shortage and turnover of trained and skilled health service providers - Food price fluctuation Assumptions: • Government commitment will be sustained after the new elections; • Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for health, nutrition for the most disadvantage • Economic positive	Key Ministries: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, • Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS), • Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, • MLSW and implementing agencies • Local Government and Civil societies • External partners (WB, ADB, bilateral agencies and INGOs)	UNICEF	1,220,000	4,880,000
	Infant mortality rate	20.2 (2009)	15 (2015)	- SGSS			UNESCO	200,000	300,000
	Maternal mortality ratio	81.4 (2009)	50 (2015)				UNFPA	4,350,000	3,200,000
	% of MSM who are HIV infected	1.8% (2009)	<5%(2015)				WHO	8,300,000	8,500,000
OUTPUT 5.1 Strengthened health system with effective and efficient primary health care, policies and equitable budget allocations and health safety nets with specific focus on the poor and disadvantaged	Health expenditure as percentage of GDP	3.5% (2009)	5% (2015)	- DoH /MoH Annual Health indicator report			UNAIDS	-	1,000,000
	% of Health insurance	77.6% (2009)	90% (2015)	- DoH /MoH Annual Health indicator report			ILO	35,000	150,000
	% of budget allocated to PHC	23% (2009)	35% (2015)	- DoH /MoH Annual Health indicator report			UNICEF	100,000	400,000
							UNFPA	200,000	200,000
							WHO	3,000,000	2,000,000
							UNESCO	200,000	300,000
							UNAIDS	-	100,000

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTPUT 5.2 Increased availability of and demand for comprehensive quality sexual and reproductive health services including maternal health, family planning, adolescent reproductive health services	% of women undergoing antenatal check-ups at least 6 times	84% (2009)	90%(2015)	DoH / MoH Annual Health indicator report	growing • Continued government strategy on encouragement of investment in food and agriculture sector towards the most disadvantaged		UNICEF	228,000	912,000
							UNFPA	3,500,000	2,000,000
							WHO	750,000	750,000
							UNAIDS		100,000
	Contraceptive prevalence rate among women of reproductive age (modern methods)	53.2% (2009)	58%(2015)	RH survey Annual project report					
	Number of maternal and newborn emergency cases registered and consulted through telemedicine network	350 (2009)	1800(2015)						
OUTPUT 5.3 Improved quality and demand for high impact essential new-born child health, nutrition intervention and its coverage reaches 75% of disadvantaged areas with high child mortality	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition	25% (2009)	13%(2015)	- Nutrition Survey - MICS - DoH /MoH			UNICEF	400,000	1,600,000
	% of infant mortality due to new-born complication	55% (2009)	35%(2015)	Annual Health indicator report			WHO	750,000	750,000
	% of under 5 mortality due to pneumonia	18% (2009)	10%(2015)				UNFPA	100,000	300,000
	Its coverage of	TBD	75% (2015)						

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	essential new-born, child health and nutrition intervention								
OUTPUT 5.4							UNICEF	392,000	1,568,000
Strengthened multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS/STIs and Tuberculosis	Percentage of adults, who are HIV positive	<0.1%	<0.1%	Estimation by Global HIV/AIDS and STI surveillance, UNAIDS/WHO			UNFPA	350,000	300,000
	Domestic and international AIDS Spending by categories and financing sources	National budget 30% (2008)	National budget 50% (2015)	National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA)			WHO	800,000	1,000,000
	% of youth aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of transmission of HIV and reject major misconception about HIV transmission	20.3% (2009)	36% (2015)	SGSS; MICS			UNAIDS	-	800,000
	Incidence of congenital syphilis	19 cases (2009)	0 cases (2015)	NTP/MoH Annual report/ Global Tuberculosis Control, WHO report			ILO	15,000	50,000
	TB prevalence	234/100k (2007)	150/100k (2015)				GFATM		
OUTPUT 5.5							UNICEF	100,000	400,000
Improved health security through	Frequency of update of the inter-cluster	0	Every 6 months	Document in place			UNFPA	200,000	400,000
							WHO	3,000,000	4,000,000
							ILO	20,000	100,000

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
addressing health determinants, including emergency preparedness, response and safe work environment	preparedness plan for emergency response in health			MoH report MoH STEP Survey					
	Number of high quality health staff trained for response health emergency	8 (2009)	50 (2015)						
	Prevalence of adult smoking	27.5% (2009)	21.4% (2015)						
	Incidence of injury per 10 000 population	8.71 (2009)	6 (2015)						
	Number of occupational diseases, work place accidents and fatalities;	TBD	TBD						
		TBD	TBD						
OUTCOME 6. Social protection is strengthened and expanded with a specific focus on the vulnerable	% of social safety nets beneficiaries by target groups	100%	35%		Risks: - Change in the Government after the elections and associated staff turn-over; - Unstable economic growing	Government: - The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MSWL) is the lead agency for	UNICEF ILO UNFPA	280,000 130,000 120,000	1,120,000 250,000 -

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTPUT 6.1 National policies and legislations related to social security and social safety net are strengthened and appropriately budgeted with increased coverage and quality of benefits and better targeting and sustainability of the system	Budget allocated for social security and social safety nets	No	Yes	Government reports	- Coordination mechanisms between line ministries / national and aimags authorities are effective. - Insufficient State Budget Allocation - Low donor interest	the social protection sector. Under MSWL are specialized agencies responsible for the implementation and regulation of social insurance, social assistance, and employment and labour markets. - Bilateral and multi-lateral development partners: WB, ADB	UNICEF	40,000	160,000
							UNFPA	50,000	-
							ILO	80,000	100,000
OUTPUT 6.2 National and sub national capacity for effective monitoring of the international standards concerning the right of the disabled, migrants, children, women and the elderly is increased, including the integration of monitoring indicators into the national statistical framework	% of the mentioned modalities included in the national statistical framework	TBD	100% (2016)	Administrative Data Survey	- Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for health for the most disadvantaged - Economic positive growing		UNICEF	80,000	320,000
							ILO	30,000	50,000
							UNFPA	20,000	-
OUTPUT 6.3 Government at all levels ensures functional	% of targeted person referred in selected areas	0	80%	Reports, MoSWL			UNICEF	160,000	640,000
							UNFPA	50,000	-
							ILO	20,000	100,000

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
capacity in the provision of continuum of services from prevention to response on child protection issues.	Government budget allocated to the referral system	No	Yes						

Note: **BCNS:** Building Code, Norms and Related Standards
GASI: General Agency for Specialized Inspection
NTP: National TB Programme
SGSS: Second generation sentinel surveillance

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Strategic Priority 3 - Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction: Improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate

National Development Priority:	Indicators:	Baseline:	Target:	Means of Verification:
VI. 1-6. Limit pollution, proper use of land and mineral resources, water resources, contain depletion of animal and plant life, and capacity to adapt to climate change, compliance with international conventions and treaties on environment, national action plans, 5.3.2 Energy sector development	- Increase in protected areas and water sources, endangered species population and rehabilitated land	- Protected areas 14% of territory, 71.8% of land area degraded; (4 th National report to UNCBD)	- 1% increase in PAs; 2% of reduction in degraded land	- State of the environment report (web-based) - NEMA data - Green House Gas Inventory MoFALI Sector Report
MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	- Reduction in number of emergency cases and economic losses - Decrease in energy/emission intensity of the country's economy and per-capita GHG emission	- 2468 registered emergencies causing loss of 247 human lives, 468,570 livestock heads and USD22 Mln. - Per GDP emission - 11.16 kg CO2-eq/US\$	- 5% decrease - 5% reduction 4% annual growth	

	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (USD)	
	AVAILABLE	TO BE MOBILIZED
UNDP/UNV	1,900,000	12,600,000
UNICEF	110,000	440,000
UNEP	157,000	240,000
UNIDO	50,000	500,000
ILO	45,000	50,000
WHO	390,000	600,000
UNESCO	50,000	425,000
FAO	1,750,000	5,800,000
UN-HABITAT	150,000	350,000
IAEA	1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL	5,602,000	22,005,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTCOME 7. Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management, with the participation of primary resource users	Number and quality of approved sector policies and plans for protected areas, water sources, endangered species, and rehabilitated land.	- Protected areas 14% of territory - Closed forest area 8.56% -71.8% of land area degraded	- 1% increase in PAs - 1% increase in closed forests - 2% of reduction in degraded land	- Revised/ approved policies and legislation - Reports to Rio Conventions and other MEAs - Assessment and annual review reports - Annual report on state of the environ. - Curriculum and training data - NSO - Statistical yearbooks -Assessment of CB forestry certificates issued	Risks: • Change in the Government after 2012 elections and associated staff turn-over hinders effectiveness of capacity building efforts. • Government prioritizes economic benefits over sustainable and resilient ecosystems • Unforeseen climate risks pose additional challenges for climate resilience of vulnerable sector and communities • Donor resources may decrease due foreseen economic growth of Mongolia • High cost in treatment of relevant POPs facility	Key Ministries: • MNET, MoFALI, MMRE, MCES and implementing agencies • Local Government • Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, Universities and colleges • CSOs, NGOs and local resource users • External partners • Media • Forestry Agency • Universities and vocational training schools	UNDP FAO UNESCO UNEP UNICEF	900,000 1,250,000 50,000 39,000 30,000	5,100,000 5,300,000 250,000 200,000 120,000
	Number and quality of participation processes in community-based natural resources management	-TBD	- 10% increase						

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTPUT 7.1 Capacities improved for effective formulation, implementation and enforcement of sector policies and legislations	Effectiveness of law enforcement in the field of environment	Low level of law enforcement	10% increase		Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment in environmental sustainability will be sustained after new elections in 2012 • Government will be able to allocate adequate resources for environmental conservation, climate change adaptation and disaster management measures, especially at the local level • Donor coordination by the Government will be improved to avoid duplication and increase 		UNDP	200,000	1,000,000
	Operational Environment Master Plan	No implementation plan	Effective formulation, implementation and enforcement of plan for EMP			FAO	50,000	300,000	
	Waste water feed regulation	No waste water feed regulation	Waste water fee regulation in place			UNEP	39,000	200,000	
	Forest policy in place	Gap in forest policy and law	Green economy law drafted Forest policy and law amended						
OUTPUT 7.2 A holistic (landscape-based) principle applied for planning, management and conservation of pasture/land, water and biodiversity (FAO, UNDP UNICEF & UNESCO)	Number of landscape-based conservation strategies	At least 2 landscapes have a conservation strategy	2 Landscape-based Conservation and Management Plans developed				UNDP	700,000	4,100,000
	Number of innovative, environmentally friendly and efficient farming technologies introduced	Data not available	5 new technologies applied				UNESCO	50,000	250,000
		No pasture use fees	Pasture use fee or equivalent				UNICEF	30,000	120,000
							FAO	1,200,000	5,000,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	Utilization of pasture use fee (incentive) to reduce grazing pressure		applied		effectiveness				
	Increased quality of groundwater monitoring	No regular groundwater monitoring for extraction and quality	300 qualified forest user groups	Policy recommendation on groundwater monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government strengthening/restructuring its institutions Government will increase capacity of forestry management 				
OUTCOME 8. Reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels	Reduction in number of emergency cases and economic losses	2468 registered emergencies causing loss of 247 human lives, 468,570 livestock heads and USD22 Mln.	5% decrease				UNDP/UNV	400,000	3,100,000
							FAO	500,000	500,000
							UNEP	30,000	40,000
							IAEA	1,000,000	1,000,000
							UNICEF	60,000	240,000
							UNESCO	-	75,000
							WHO	250,000	400,000
							UN-HABITAT	50,000	250,000
OUTPUT 8.1 National climate and disaster risk management capacities improved in inter-sectoral coordination, communication, information sharing and networking (UNDP)	Number of policy and legislative documents on emergency preparedness developed/updated and adopted	3 main policy documents developed on disaster management but not yet adopted	3 main policy documents are updated and adopted	Assessment reports	-National Communication to UNFCCC, NSO - Statistical yearbooks	-Key Ministries: MNET, MoFALI, MoH and implementing agencies, NEMA	UNDP/UNV	200,000	2,100,000
							WHO	50,000	200,000
	Number of functional National Emergency Clusters (NEC) and Emergency	No clusters exist	At least 11 NECs are established	-Annual report on		-Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, Universities and Colleges	UN-HABITAT	50,000	250,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	Preparedness groups locally		and functional	state of the environment (web-database)		- CSOs, NGOs and local resource users			
	Safety standards and procedures in place for social services infrastructure and urban planning	No	Yes	-Assessment, number of certificates issued		- Private sector - External partners - Media			
	Integrated, people-centered and cross-sectoral database mechanism in place for emergency monitoring / information sharing and early warning	Comprehensive database not in place	Comprehensive database is operational						
	Number of Local Emergency Preparedness groups	Only project initiated groups Number of local emergency preparedness groups piloted at the project level	Self-help groups replicated in 20 soums in 4 Aimags and 52 groups in 5 khoroos (Ger Area) in UB remain prepared.						
							UNDP/UNV	200,000	1,000,000
OUTPUT 8.2	Number of research work and knowledge exchange events undertaken on climate change	Potential adaptation options identified	- 3 major issues further researched and reported				UNEP	30,000	40,000
Climate change risks and adaptation options analyzed and supported for vulnerable sectors and communities (UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNEP, IAEA)							UNICEF	60,000	240,000
	Education policy and relevant curriculum	Specific uncertainties to be further	- Number of national education policies incorporating				IAEA	100,000	200,000
							WHO	200,000	200,000
							UNESCO	-	75,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	incorporating of climate change and IWRM introduced in primary /secondary schools and university.	studied No curricula exist	approach to IWRM and climate change Number of curriculums available.						
OUTPUT 8.3 Agriculture sector disaster preparedness increased and vulnerability reduced (FAO, IAEA)	Loss of livestock and crop yield in natural disasters	loss of 8,1 Mln. Livestock (2010)	Number of local agricultural specialists trained on disaster risk reduction and preparedness				FAO	500,000	500,000
	Number of Transboundary animal disease outbreaks (IAEA)	Frequent Foot& mouth disease (FMD) cases	High-yield, drought/disaster resistant crops developed FMD free 5 Western Aimags				IAEA	900,000	800,000
OUTCOME 9. Innovative technologies made available for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution	Decrease in energy/emission intensity of the country's economy and per-capita GHG emission	Per GDP emission - 11.16kg CO2-eq/US\$ (2006, 2 nd National Com-munication)	5% reduction				UNDP	600,000	4,400,000
							UNICEF	20,000	80,000
							UNEP	88,000	-
							UNIDO	50,000	500,000
							UNESCO	-	100,000
							UN-HABITAT	100,000	100,000
							WHO	140,000	200,000
							ILO	20,000	50,000
							UNDP	200,000	1,000,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
OUTPUT 9.1 Green growth policy planning and implementation supported on energy and resource efficiency for abatement of urban air pollution (UNEP, UNDP, ILO & UNESCO)	Efficiency Building Codes, Norms and Standards developed and enforced	Needs determined for BCNS system update	10 BCNSs developed or updated and enforced	inventory - Monitoring data of UB city air quality authority		MNET, MRTAUD, MMRE, MoH and implementing agencies	UNICEF	20,000	80,000
	Reduced HCFC production and consumption	Percentage in HCFC reduction in consumption and production, 2009 ODP 2.2 tons	10% HCFC reduction	- NSO – Statistical yearbooks - Assessment reports	- Local Government - Mongolian Academy of Sciences, research institutes, Universities and colleges - CSOs, NGOs and local resource users - Private sector - External partners	UNESCO	-	100,000	
						UNEP	88,000	-	
						UN-HABITAT	100,000	100,000	
						ILO	45,000	50,000	
						UNDP	400,000	3,400,000	
OUTPUT 9.2 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) implementation and building energy efficiency technologies supported (UNDP)	Implementation of NAMAs	NAMAs developed in 11 areas and submitted to Copenhagen accord	Implementation of 5 NAMA areas	on POPs., - NIP report					
	Increase in carbon trade		- 1 additional approved and registered CDM project	MoH – Health statistics					
	Number of air quality monitoring laboratory and indicators	3 Approved CDM project and 11 endorsed by DNA	- Routine monitoring of PM2.5 and PM10 and increased						

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be mobilized
	Decrease in respiratory and cardiovascular disease cases	NOx, SO2 and ad hoc PM 2.5 and PM 10; Air visibility not measured TBD	number of indicators and monitoring stations -Control laboratory for air pollution monitoring and air visibility in place -Daily data on morbidity and mortality in place with 5% decrease						
OUTPUT 9.3	- Number of improved hazardous and toxic waste management facilities	90.9% of health care facilities practice low temperature combustion of health care waste	50 health care facilities introduced non combustion methods				UNIDO	50,000	500,000
Solid and hazardous waste management improved and reduction of POPs achieved (WHO & UNIDO, UNHABITAT)	- Improved management of Polychlorinated biphenils (PCBs)		Number of PCB containing equipments identified and properly handled				WHO	140,000	200,000

Governance and Human Rights

Strategic Priority 4 - Governance and human rights:

Strengthened governance for protection of human rights and reduction of disparities

National Development Priority: National Development Strategy (NDS)	Indicators:	Baseline:	Target:	Means of Verification:
- Ensure intensive development of the country's regions, their infrastructure, and reduce urban-rural development disparities (3.5).	Implementation status of concluding observations and recommendations of treaty bodies	CEDAW/2008 CRC/2010, CAT/2010 SR on the right to education, 2009 ECOSOC 2010, UPR -2010 MDG9 Target 24-10: Index of corruption 0.64 (2009) CPI/Trans- parency International ranking 116 (2010)	Improved status of reporting on and implementation of Human Rights Conventions and Treaties MDG9 target - maintain the positive trend on the Index of Corruption CPI/Trans- parency ranking moved ahead (2016)	OHCHR Database SP, UPR, reports to treaty bodies, MDG reports.
- Consolidate further political democracy, foster a transparent, accountable, just system free from corruption and red tape (3.5).	Relative value of corruption perception index			
National MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
<u>Target 8:</u> Increase participation of women in politics and decision making levels				
National MDG9: Foster Governance and Strengthening Human Rights				
<u>Target 22:</u> Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure the freedom of media, and provide the public with free access to information				
<u>Target 23:</u> Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life				
<u>Target 24:</u> Develop a zero-tolerance environment to corruption in all spheres of society				

Indicative Resources (USD)

	Available	To be mobilized
UNDP	4,690,000	3,550,000
UNFPA	1,600,000	1,150,000
UNICEF	600,000	2,400,000
UNHCR	35,000	80,000
UNESCO	50,000	50,000
UN- HABITAT	100,000	300,000
UNAIDS	-	150,000
ILO	180,000	250,000
TOTAL	7,255,000	7,930,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be Mobilized
OUTCOME 10. Increased capacity of central and local governments for evidence based planning and budgeting, results based monitoring and evaluation	Key policies and budgets backed by data	Currently almost none	Key policies and budgets are increasingly and fully backed by data by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium-term fiscal framework - Annual socio-economic guidelines - Public investment programme, - Annual budgets - World Bank Public Expenditure and Financial Management Review - NSO Statistical Yearbook 	Political will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOF - NSO - NDIC - Cabinet Secretariat - Line ministries 	UNFPA	1,300,000	900,000
							UNDP	1,500,000	1,360,000
							UNICEF	340,000	-
OUTPUT 10.1 Disaggregated data set (sex, age, income, geographic regions) available for use	Disaggregated national data set	64% of national MDG indicators are fully disaggregated	100% of national MDG indicators <i>fully disaggregated</i> are available by 2016	<i>MDG reports</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOF - NSO - NDIC - Line ministries 	UNFPA (lead)	1,200,000	800,000
							UNICEF	300,000	1,200,000
OUTPUT 10.2 Results-based M&E	Results-based M&E System	Baseline: No RBM-M&E System in	Data systems and quality, technical			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDIC - Cabinet Secretariat 	UNFPA	100,000	100,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be Mobilized
systems are in place at central government planning entity		place (Cabinet Secretariat is working on design of RB M&E System)	and managerial capacity is upgraded for RB M&E system				UNICEF	40,000	160,000
OUTPUT 10.3 Enabling policy environment and institutional capacity strengthened for MDG acceleration	NDS is aligned with MDGs, action plan for acceleration of MDGs and M&E framework	NDS not aligned with MDGs ; lack of policy coherence	Statistical dataset for MDG tracking completed by mid 2012, Planning policies and procedures approved by 2013	A revised NDS is approved by parliament.		NDIC	UNDP	1,500,000	-
OUTCOME 11. Representation, accountability and transparency of governing institutions strengthened	Increased representation of women at decision making levels	<u>2008:</u> 3.9 % in parliament, 30.2% in aimag and soum hurals, 6.6% in cabinet	<u>2015:</u> MDG3 target 30% seats in Parliament and 15% at aimag level	Results of the general election in 2012 and local elections in 2013	Election laws are revised with quotas or other affirmative measures.		UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UN-HABITAT ILO	2,250,00 50,000 110,000 100,000 120,000	2, 500,000 30,000 440,000 300,000 100,000
OUTPUT 11.1 Electoral systems and processes are improved for enhanced representation of underrepresented groups, including women	Voter education programme Women as a voter and as a candidate campaign	<u>2010:</u> No voter education programme was approved	<u>2015:</u> Voter education programme designed and adopted	Evaluation report on voter education programme adopted	- Parliament, - GEC, - NCGE, - political parties, - local khurals		UNDP (lead) UNFPA UNICEF	750,000 20,000 10, 000	500,000 - 40, 000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be Mobilized
OUTPUT 11.2 Enabling policy environment created for effective decentralization and increased functional capacity of local governments to deliver service.	Capacity of local governments to deliver services	No baseline exists	Baseline to be established Comprehensive LG capacity development needs assessment will be carried out in 2011 to set baselines and targets	Survey on local governance and local service delivery	Budget law is revised towards greater fiscal decentralization	- Cabinet Secretariat - line ministries - local governments - municipality of Ulaanbaatar	UNDP (lead)	1,000,000	2,000,000
							UN-HABITAT	100,000	300,000
							UNICEF	70,000	280,000
OUTPUT 11.3 Increased capacity to implement the UN Convention Against Corruption	Compliance with UNCAC provisions on corruption prevention	<u>2010:</u> First Self-assessment of UNCAC implementation undertaken- gaps and capacity needs for corruption prevention are identified		Second Self-assessment of UNCAC implementation (2016)		- IAAC - line ministries - local governments	UNDP	500,000	-
OUTPUT 11.4 Increased civil society participation in key national processes and strengthened state-citizen engagement for accountable and responsive governance	Feedback mechanism of state-CSOs-state		Feedback mechanism in place		Political will	- Cabinet secretariat, - Parliament, - CSO's umbrella bodies, - Workers' and employers' organizations	UNFPA	30,000	30,000
							UNICEF	30,000	120,000
	Social dialogue between government, workers and employers		Social dialogue is strengthened at policy level, particularly in labour and social security areas	An assessment done on social dialogue.			ILO	120,000	100,000

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)		
								Available	To be Mobilized	
OUTCOME 12. Strengthened national systems for the promotion and protection of human rights	Number of the poor received free legal aid			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OHCHR database. - Experts' judgments for time-series data on protection of rights. - Survey based data on perception of violation of human rights. 	No major risk is expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - NHRCM - MoJHA - MFA - Line ministries 	UNAIDS	-	150,000	
							UNDP	940,000	1,050,000	
							UNICEF	130,000	520,000	
							UNFPA	20,000	20,000	
							UNESCO	50,000	50,000	
							UNHCR	35,000	80,000	
							ILO	60,000	-	
OUTPUT 12.1 Enhanced capacity to implement obligations under international human rights instruments.	Submission status of treaty implementation reports by GOM	Government resolution #362, Dec. 2009	Timely submission of national reports.	OHCHR database.	No major risk is expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJHA, - NHRCM, - MFA, - Line ministries, - CSO 	UNDP (lead)	-	50 000	
							UNAIDS	-	150,000	
							UNDP	190,000	-	
							UNICEF	60,000	240,000	
	Human rights training curricula for public servants, law and order officials.	Human rights education is not mainstreamed	Human rights education is mandatory for all public servants and law and order officials by 2016					UNFPA	20,000	20,000
								UNESCO	50,000	50,000
								UNHCR	10,000	80,000
								ILO	30,000	100,000
OUTPUT 12.2 Access to justice for all enhanced through legal empowerment of the poor and other	Number of the poor received free legal aid	Legal representation in all criminal cases	Baseline to be established -on availability and quality of legal aid	Survey among the poor and marginalized Court, police,	Law on Legal Aid is approved No major risk is expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOJHA, - NHRCM - General Prosecutor's Office 	UNDP (co lead)/ UNV	750,000	1,000,000	

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption	Role of Partners	UNO	Indicative Resources (USD)	
								Available	To be Mobilized
marginalized groups	Asylum seekers' access to entire refugee status determination procedures	Various factors prevent asylum seekers from exercising their right to asylum	All asylum seekers have full access to the entire the refugee status determination	and Legal Aid Centres' statistics National budget UNHCR and Mongolian Immigration Authority databases Criminal Procedure Code revised to incorporate J4C	Due to the non-signatory status of Mongolia to refugee instruments, not all asylum seekers are informed at border entry points of the refugee status determination by UNHCR under its mandate. Some asylum seekers are unable to fully access the entire refugee status determination procedures	- General Police Department - Court decision implementation agency - MoJHA - Mongolian Immigration Authority, - NHRCM	UNICEF (co-lead)	70,000	280,000
	Number of J4C committees for juvenile offenders, child victims and witnesses	J4C committees for juvenile offenders, child victims and witnesses are functional in 10 aimags and 2 districts	Nationwide replication of Justice for Children (J4C) committees				UNHCR	25,000	-
OUTCOME 13. Capacities to implement the Gender Equality Law and to mainstream gender in policies and programmes improved	Implementation strategy for GEL with results and resource framework.	29 mln Tg in 2009; 45 mln Tg in 2010 state budget National Gender Equality Strategy 2002-2015 NCGE has no direct links with line ministries and access to cabinet	Agency responsible for gender with more direct link with line ministries and access to cabinet in place by 2015 Gender-mainstreamed sectoral policies in place by 2016	Annual budgets	Gender equality law is approved Agency responsible for gender with more direct link with line ministries and access to cabinet established	- NCGE - line ministries - local governments	UNFPA (lead)	230,000	200,000
							UNICEF	20,000	80,000
								ILO	30,000

Annex A: Progress towards the MDGs

According to the last national report on the MDGs published in 2009, Mongolia is on track to meet 66 percent of its MDG targets. However, slow progress and some regressions have been the trend with the remainder, including those MDGs targeting poverty, gender equality and the environment. Disparities are evident across all the MDGs: Between urban, peri-urban and rural areas, men and women, ethnic minorities, and the disabled and other disadvantaged and/or marginalized groups in society, particularly in relation to access to employment opportunities and basic social services, nutrition and food security.

At the national level, significant progress has been made in school enrolments and reductions in child and maternal mortality. Chronic malnutrition remains high, and access to safe drinking water and sanitation is far below average for this region. In all of these areas - even where national averages show an overall improvement - a closer examination of baseline data, targets and indicators disaggregated according to geographical coverage reveal distinct inequalities. In rural and peri-urban areas and in some ethnic-minority communities, education, nutrition and health indicators are far in excess of the national average, which signals an urgent need for more targeted investment and development approaches.



MDG 1 Reduce Poverty and Hunger:

Target 1: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is below the minimum living standard*

Target 2: *Reduce by six times, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from malnutrition*

Target 3: *Increase employment rate of population, reduce youth unemployment rate who are newly entering to the labour market*

Target 4: *Reduce negative effects of population concentration and migration, provide migrants with basic social services*

Despite Mongolia's strong economic growth in the past five years, only a limited reduction in overall poverty has thus far been achieved. Current estimates of the number of people living below the poverty line range from 27 percent to 35 percent nationally. Given these figures, it is apparent that the nation's recent economic gains have not translated into demonstrable levels of poverty

reduction. Similarly, there has been an increase in the level of inequality, as indicated by a rise in the Gini coefficient from 0.33 in 2003 to 0.36 in 2008.

Many of the poor are employed but poorly paid, and are living below the poverty line: 73.6% of poor households are headed by employed individuals.¹⁰ This indicates that Mongolia's economic growth has been largely jobless, with a lack of, or weak implementation of, pro-poor, inclusive economic-growth policies and secure social-safety nets.

There has been no decrease in the level of child poverty. UNICEF estimates that almost 43 percent of children in Mongolia are living below the poverty line. Increased household poverty and insufficient family support systems have exposed children to the attendant social risks of domestic violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. In the past five years, the incidence of poverty has dropped only 1.6 percent, which is well below the MDG target of 18 percent with a little over five years left to 2015.

Disadvantaged women and children, the elderly who are trying to survive on inadequate pensions, the unemployed and poorly paid workers, migrants and the disabled are among the faces of poverty in Mongolia today. They lack adequate social-protection mechanisms to aid their survival and assist them in moving out of poverty. There is also increasing concern that without due government diligence, spending increases, including wage rises, will drive up inflation, placing the poor at an even greater disadvantage.

The widening gap between poverty levels in cities and rural areas is part of the nationwide trend of rapid urbanisation. For the rural poor, migration to urban centres has become an increasingly attractive option as they seek to escape harsh winter conditions, find improved job opportunities and gain access to basic social services. At present, about 38 percent of the total population of 2.7 million people lives in the capital, Ulaanbaatar, 600,000 of whom reside in peri-urban *ger* districts. Twenty-two percent of those people are poor.

Ger district residents face limited employment prospects, have inadequate access to quality health services, have insufficient and poor-quality educational facilities, and have limited access to water and sanitation. Poverty in these areas has also triggered increased social tensions and higher rates of gender-based violence. Registration requirements mean that rural migrants to these peri-urban settlements often initially face difficulties in securing land and education for their children, and in accessing legal aid and other government services.

Seventy-three percent of the nation's poor work in low-paid jobs in urban centres and in herding and farming activities in rural areas. The increase in rural-urban migration has also fuelled a rise in urban poverty. There are fewer job opportunities for women, and those who do find work are paid less than their male counterparts. There is widespread youth unemployment, with university graduates at present taking from 1.6 to three years to secure work.

¹⁰ National Statistical Office, *Household Socio-Economic Survey 2007-2008*, Main Output Tables, (Ulaanbaatar, 2009), Table 18.

In Mongolia, food security is closely linked to poverty. Persistent disparities in food consumption have been observed between rural and urban populations. According to the FAO, families are spending up to 80 percent of their income on food. More than 21 percent of children nationwide suffer from chronic malnutrition, with significantly higher levels recorded in rural areas. Nutritional deficiencies are a particular concern for pregnant women and are an underlying cause of child mortality in many areas.

The government has taken steps to alleviate poverty, including directly and indirectly investing an estimated MNT 220 billion on employment promotion, social welfare and sustainable livelihoods programmes, and via such funds as the Human Development Fund. However, better-targeted programmes and improved programme monitoring will help maximise the impact of such initiatives. Mongolia will need to redouble its efforts to reach its MDG goal for poverty reduction. With the incidence of poverty experiencing only a marginal decline in the past five years, it will take a significant investment and policy turnaround to achieve this MDG target.



MDG 2 **Achieve Universal Primary Education:**

Target 5: Provide primary education for all children by 2015

Overall the indicators for MDG 2 are positive, with the Net Enrolment Ratio in primary education presently standing at 93.5 percent and secondary school enrolments at 95 percent. However, 8 percent of all rural children aged from seven to 15 are not enrolled in school, and 19 percent drop out before completing Year 8.

While Mongolia has made significant progress in expanding the reach of early, primary and secondary school education, the quality of education remains a key concern, particularly in terms of the serious disparities in education quality that exist between rural and urban areas. In regard to tertiary education, low-cost and low-quality education and a lack of focus on school-based and other vocational training is producing a growing gap between the skills of graduates and those in demand on the labour market. According to a 2010 World Bank report, only 36 percent of all university graduates are able to find jobs.¹¹

Children with disabilities, children from ethno-linguistic minorities and “street” children are currently unable to fully enjoy their right to education. According to the last census of people with disabilities, more than half of all children and youth with disabilities are not enrolled in any school. Bayan-Ulgii province in western Mongolia, which is home to a large proportion of the country’s

¹¹ World Bank, 2010, *Policy Note on Tertiary Education in Mongolia: Meeting the Challenges of the Global Economy*, p. 5.
[United Nations Development Assistance Framework: Mongolia, 2012 - 2016](#)

Kazakh community, has the highest school drop-out rate and the lowest preschool participation rate. It also has an illiteracy rate of 6.8 percent, compared with the national average of 4.6 percent.

The lack of availability of bilingual education for minority Kazakh, Dukha and Tuvan children is hindering their ability to attain quality education. Kazakh children are taught in the Kazakh language in primary school, but are disadvantaged as Mongolian is the language used in their curricula and textbooks. Tuvan children, who live primarily in the northern region of Khuvsgul province, attend Mongolian schools and do not receive any education in their own language. There is just one exception: More than 200 children attend a Tuvan primary school in Tsengel soum in Bayan-Ulgii province. In terms of the overall school environment, the CCA highlighted Mongolia's lack of such "child-friendly" environments as play areas, and the lack of adequate hygiene, water for washing and drinking and sanitation facilities.

While the level of preschool coverage has grown rapidly in recent years, attention to the provision of quality education and equality of access remain significant challenges. The standard of primary school education and the poor state of school dormitories that house children from herding families and poorer households, many of which are at present unsuitable for habitation during the winter months, require significant and sustained investment. Education, particularly at the higher levels, is lacking in both quality and relevance, and inefficient use is being made of the scarce resources available in the sector due to a lack of accountability at the local level.



MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:

Target 6: *Achieve appropriate sex ratio in primary and secondary education preferably by 2009, and in all levels of education institutions no later than 2015*

Target 7: *Ensure gender equality in wage employment*

Target 8: *Increase participation of women in politics and decision-making levels*

Undoubtedly the most telling indicator of the current state of gender equality in Mongolia is the extremely low rate of participation of women in politics and their concomitant representation at decision-making levels. At present, only three of 76 Parliamentarians are women, and only one woman is a member of the Cabinet. Mongolia is also lagging behind in gender wage equality, with many confined to low-paying jobs in the education, health and retail/trade sectors. Gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, remains a major concern affecting both women and children.



MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality:

Target 9: *Reduce by four times, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate*

Significant progress has been made towards the realization of Mongolia's infant and under-five mortality rates per 1000 live births, which currently stand at 20 per 1000 live births and 23 per 1000 live births respectively. With concerted effort and a greater focus on urban/rural disparities and increased and equitable investment, it is feasible that these targets could be met by 2015.



MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health:

Target 10: *Provide access to all individuals of appropriate age to required reproductive health services and reduce by four times, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio*

There has been a 30 percent decrease in the maternal mortality rate (MMR) to 65 per 100,000 live births, however Mongolia's small population leads to great yearly statistical variability. However, what is clear is that there are disparities in access to quality maternal health care, with the MMR reaching as high as 200 per 100,000 live births in some provinces. In order to overcome these disparities, there needs to be targeted budget allocations and tailored strategies that take into account equity, culture and distance.

Overall, the key challenges in the health sector as identified in the CCA are:

1. Primary health care is unevenly distributed between urban and rural areas, and between the rich and the poor.
2. The health system is inappropriately staffed and underfinanced.
3. There are gaps in nutritional, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health policies and capacities; there are unclear coordination responsibilities for nutrition; there are uncoordinated responses to gender-based violence; and preventive measures for HIV/AIDs, STIs and tuberculosis are poorly coordinated and unevenly distributed.

4. Mongolia lacks a comprehensive strategy and clear vision on how to manage non-communicable diseases.
5. Mongolia is unprepared for natural and epidemiological emergencies.



MDG 6 Combat STIs/ HIV/AIDS, TB and reverse other diseases:

Target 11: *Limit and prevent the spread of Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) by 2015*

Target12: *Reverse the spread of tuberculosis by 2015*

Target 13: *Reverse the spread of caries among children*

Mongolia remains a low HIV prevalence country, with the estimated adult HIV prevalence of less than 0.02% by the end of 2009. However, there has been a sharp rise (80%) in the number of HIV infections in the past five years. The main transmission mode is sexual; and men having sex with men (MSM) are currently the group most at risk of HIV infection in Mongolia (80% of all cumulative cases are MSM).

The country runs the risk of a further acceleration of the spread of HIV given Mongolia's relatively high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), which indicate the presence of high-risk sexual behavior and can be linked to the increasing domestic and cross-border mobility of the population. At present 43 percent of all reported communicable diseases are STIs, and this could well make the country vulnerable to the spread of HIV/AIDS in the near future.

Half of all reported female HIV cases were those engaged in sex work, and comprised 10 percent of all reported HIV cases. Identifying and reaching out to sex workers are problematic because of the illegality of sex work. It is important to address HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, particularly among adolescents and youth, through the integration of prevention activities and the provision of effective reproductive-health services.

In terms of tuberculosis (TB), Mongolia is one of the high-burden TB countries in the Asia/Pacific region. Efforts to reach the poor and to address the issue of multi-drug resistant strains of TB remain a challenge.

Non-communicable diseases such as heart diseases, cancer and injuries are the leading causes of death in Mongolia. Health facilities lack skilled personnel, equipment and medical supplies, particularly in rural areas, and the health sector is underfunded.



MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability:

Target 14: *Integrate and implement the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reduce air pollution in urban areas, especially in Ulaanbaatar*

Target 15: *Reduce the shrinking process of rivers and streams by protecting and rehabilitating their sources*

Target 16: *Reduce, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*

Target 17: *Improve, by 2015, the housing condition of population*

Environmental degradation is a pressing issue for Mongolia, and is one that has potentially serious ramifications both economically and culturally. At present, the country faces imminent threats to its natural ecosystems, particularly in regard to pastureland (of which an estimated 70 percent is now degraded to some degree), forest and water resources, biodiversity, and air pollution in urban areas.

Of particular concern is the long-term impact of climate change. As amply demonstrated in the 2009/2010 dzud, Mongolia is vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions and natural disasters. The gradual long-term consequences of climate change are: Shifts in ecological zones and vegetation cover; the expansion of the Gobi Desert; changes in patterns of precipitation; water shortages; declines in native vegetation and pastureland; longer heat waves; and increased cold periods. Moving to a 'green' economy and creation of 'green' jobs is comparatively slow, and strong leadership in introducing and piloting the concept is needed.

The lack of an adequate water supply and sanitation in rural and peri-urban areas of Mongolia poses serious and direct threats to the human security of vulnerable populations. Women and children are largely responsible for the collection of water from wells, which are often located at a considerable distance from their homes. Access to improved sanitation exists for only a very small percentage of the population in rural areas and *ger* settlements.

According to the 2008 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, although national water coverage has improved, less than half of the rural population has access to safe drinking water and less than one-third has access to adequate sanitation, with variations noted between areas. Diarrheal diseases are a common cause of childhood illness and death. Major challenges exist in achieving widespread community and household ownership of facilities and in changing hygiene practices.

Water resources are becoming scarce in Mongolia, largely as a result of increased industrialisation and increased water consumption. And in many areas of the country, the quality of the water is extremely poor. In order to improve water and sanitation nationally, issues such as cultural barriers, the clarification of the government's role and responsibilities, improved sector coordination and planning, and increased investment must be addressed.



MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development:

Target 18: *Create favorable condition for achieving MDGs through developing trade and financial system*

Target 19: *Address special needs of Mongolia as a landlocked country through negotiation for favorable terms for access to the sea, improve the efficiency of transit transportation through the territories of foreign countries and increase transit transportation through the territory of Mongolia*

Target 20: *Develop a debt strategy to ensure sustainability of external and internal debt for long term, study methods applied nationally and internationally to coordinate and resolve debt issues without negative affects on the state budget and economy of Mongolia*

Target 21: *Development of new information, communication technologies and building an information Society*

Being a landlocked country, this particular MDG is important for Mongolia. Since the nation's transition in 1990, it has pursued a foreign policy of neutrality and the fostering of friendships with all nations. Although situated between two world super powers - Russia and China – Mongolia has, through its “Third Neighbour Policy”, reached out to those countries that have a strong interest in its future, including the US, Japan, the Republic of Korea, ASEAN countries and the European Union, some of which have been major donors in the past two decades.

As Mongolia's GDP and fiscal stability continue to consolidate, and will continue to do so given the anticipated expansion of future mining activities, official development assistance is likely to decline. Mongolia currently trades with more than 110 countries. As a result of its trade liberalisation policies, total foreign trade turnover in 2008 was three to six times higher than in the years 1996, 2000 and 2004.

Mongolia also concluded Trade and Economic Cooperation agreements with Russia and China in 2007 and 2008 respectively, and tripartite negotiations between Mongolia, Russia and China are currently under way.



Mongolia-specific MDG 9

Strengthen Human Rights and Foster Democratic Governance:

Target 22: *Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure the freedom of media and provide the public with free access to information*

Target 23: *Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life*

Target 24: *Develop a zero-tolerance environment to corruption in all spheres of society*

Mongolia took the initiative of establishing a separate ninth MDG on democratic governance and human rights. The Millennium Declaration specifically emphasises the importance of good governance to meet the objectives of development and poverty eradication. Mongolia has confirmed its commitment to democracy through five Parliamentary and five Presidential elections since 1992, when the country's new Constitution was adopted. However, public demonstrations after the last Parliamentary elections in 2008 over alleged electoral fraud, which resulted in the loss of five lives and the declaration of a state of emergency, illustrated that democracy in Mongolia remains fragile. There is a growing public dissatisfaction with the perceived lack of attention being paid to poverty, urban air pollution and transport issues, environmental degradation, land and housing issues, and the delivery of basic social services.

These challenges are compounded by a high degree of local government centralisation. Since the adoption of the Public Sector Management and Finance Law in 2002, the powers of local governments and local self-governance institutions have been severely curtailed. Rapid urbanisation since the 1990s means there is an increasing need to improve local government legislation to address the requirements of modern municipal management and urban governance. Parliament is expected to adopt a new Organic Budget Law which will detail a new process of budget management, including improvements in public investment planning and fiscal decentralisation. Corruption is acknowledged at all levels, and concerns have been expressed by donors and the private sector about its spread. However, efforts to combat corruption have not yet translated into any measurable improvements. According to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index 2010, Mongolia ranks 116 out of 189 countries.

As of 2010, Mongolia had ratified more than 30 international human rights conventions and treaties. A number of policy documents have been developed to improve the protection of human rights. In December 2009, the government approved procedures for reporting to the various UN human-rights treaty bodies, and established a clear line of accountability mechanisms for those government agencies responsible for the implementation of specific conventions.

While civil rights are in general upheld, concerns remain regarding the practices of the police and security forces, and about the conditions of prisons. In relation to the latter, prison conditions have [United Nations Development Assistance Framework: Mongolia, 2012 - 2016](#)

improved following substantial state investment in the infrastructure and capacity of the Court Decision Enforcement Agency. On 14 January 2010, Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj announced a moratorium on the use of death penalty, a move that was welcomed by the international community, including the UN. Victims' rights are not well protected and, in most instances, damage resulting from crimes is not compensated, even when offenders are convicted. Labour rights are another area in which serious breaches occur due to the informal nature of employment and the lack of work contracts.

UN human rights treaty bodies, namely the committees on CEDAW (42nd Session in 2008) and CRC (53rd Session in 2010), have highlighted the following problems: Weak implementation; the lack of a monitoring system which allows for analysis and assessment of the situation facing women and children, and the impact of laws and policies; inadequate budget allocations at national and local levels; and the lack of a measure of implementation progress. No significant improvements have been observed since the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in May 2009.

In UPR 2010, reviewing countries expressed their concerns over such human rights issues as poverty and unemployment, the erosion of public services through corruption, the persistence of strong stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women, the increasing incidence of trafficking and exploitation of women and girls and the low rate of the prosecution of perpetrators, an increasing number of homeless persons and working children, the recent rise in nationalism, and discrimination against minorities, including serious violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

Mongolia is experiencing an increased influx of asylum seekers and refugees from within the region. Despite the asylum framework guaranteed by the Constitution of Mongolia and Mongolia's international obligation to respect the right to asylum and protection from being turned away, a national asylum mechanism is yet to be developed, resulting in curtailment and violations of asylum seekers' and refugees' human rights. Civil society organizations, which are an essential component of a vibrant democracy, have flourished and are generally able to speak out openly, although they are hampered by a lack of organization, capacity and funding. The media is moving towards independence and is playing an increasingly vital role in promoting policy debate and exposing human rights violations.

A challenge as the economy grows will be to ensure the equitable distribution of resources and the prioritization of investments to address existing inequities in the provision of basic social services. The UN continues to advocate that social safety nets should be sustained, and not reduced, in times of fiscal belt-tightening, and should not be dependent on profits derived from commodities; that social-security and health-insurance systems should be introduced; and that an increased percentage of the GDP should be directed towards addressing the inequities, including funding much-needed water and sanitation, schools, hospitals and roads. In this regard, evidence-based planning, budgeting and decentralisation are being promoted in order to better target and allocate the national budget.

List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CBO	Community-based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDEA	Court Decision Enforcement Agency
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CNDS(NDS)	Comprehensive National Development Strategy
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DoH	Department of Health
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEC	General Election Commission
GoM	Government of Mongolia
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IAAC	Independent Authority against Corruption
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICTs	Information, Communication and Technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
LLDCs	Land-locked Developing Countries
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFALI	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
MOFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMRE	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
MNET	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism
MNT	Mongolian Tugrik
MoJHA	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRTCUD	Ministry of Road, Transportation, Construction and Urban Development
MSL	Minimum Standard of Living
MSWL	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
MUB	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar
NAP	National Action Programme
NAMA	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NCA	National Committee on AIDS

NCC	National Climate Committee
NCD	Non-communicable Diseases
NCGE	National Committee on Gender Equality
NDIC	National Development and Innovation Committee
NDS	National Development Strategy
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRCM	National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia
NPGE	National Programme on Gender Equality
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSO	National Statistical Office of Mongolia
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSMFL	Public Sector Management and Finance Law
RH	Reproductive Health
RHCS	Reproductive Health Commodity Services
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
UB	Ulaanbaatar
UN	United Nation
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNO	United Nations Organization
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WHO	World Health Organization

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