



**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
2007-2011**

**February 2006
Ulaanbaatar**

Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Preamble.....	5
Introduction.....	6
Results Section.....	7
Resource Estimation.....	10
Implementation Arrangements.....	11
Monitoring and Evaluation.....	11
UNDAF Results Matrix for Outcome 1.....	13
UNDAF Results Matrix for Outcome 2.....	16
UNDAF Results Matrix for Outcome 3.....	19
UNDAF Results Matrix for Outcome 4.....	22
UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.....	24
List of Acronyms.....	36

Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) supports the national development framework articulated in the Development Concept of Mongolia (1996), the draft National Development Strategy 2020, the Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EGSPRS) and the current Government Medium-Term Action Plan 2004-2008. Consistent with the Parliamentary Resolution of April 2005, the UNDAF also calls for strengthening the capacity of the Government to deliver on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including the ninth goal to “*strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance*”. The Parliament Resolution commits the Government of Mongolia to regularly report on the progress of the MDGs.

The Common Country Assessment (CCA) has identified the following six features of Mongolia’s human development that form the basis of the UNDAF.

First, major demographic shifts are being witnessed as a result of rising urbanization, imbalances in the distribution of population across the country, increasing internal migration and migration out of the country, growing vulnerabilities and limited expansion of local livelihood opportunities. **Second**, despite the economic expansion (GDP grew by 10.6% in 2004–up from 5.4% in 2003), income poverty remains widespread with 36% of the population (close to 900,000 people) living below the poverty line. Economic growth generated currently through the mining sector and buoyant world prices of copper and gold remains unsustainable. More job opportunities need to be created through a carefully planned process of industrialization that combines improved local business capacity with international expertise and technology. **Third**, while there are marked reductions in child mortality, maternal mortality, and improvements in gender equality, the growing demand for universal quality health coverage and improved access to education and job opportunities, especially for women and young people, remain major challenges. **Fourth**, while efforts at strengthening institutions of democratic governance are underway, ensuring greater transparency, accountability and better mainstreaming of democratic principles across all levels of society are required. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the media are beginning to be recognized as key players in development. **Fifth**, there is increasing recognition of and adherence to human rights standards. Over 30 international human rights treaties have been signed and more recently the National Human Rights Commission has actively furthered adherence to human rights. **Finally**, Mongolia is experiencing a cultural transformation as globalization and urbanization impact cultural practices, ideas and the Mongolian way of life.

Capacity development in government, private sector and CSOs is critical for effectively managing the many transformations underway and ensuring the attainment of national development goals as well as the MDGs. Dealing with the many new challenges posed by changing life styles and emerging inequalities requires that urgent attention be paid specially to counseling, vocational training and youth empowerment. There is also need for a nodal policy and planning agency to better steer, coordinate, and monitor national development.

Against this backdrop, the UNDAF identifies the following four aspects of the development process that require immediate actions:

Reducing vulnerabilities and disparities: Despite the positive trends in economic growth, thousands of Mongolians lead highly insecure lives. The depth and severity of income poverty has worsened since 1995. Human poverty is increasingly manifesting itself in a rising incidence of child labour and street children, alcoholism, domestic violence, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and tuberculosis, homelessness trafficking of women and children and above all, an alarming increase in suicides. Women in particular face a significantly higher incidence of income poverty than men. Factors contributing to people’s vulnerability include Mongolia’s landlockedness, the limited capacity to prevent and manage natural disasters, high rates of unemployment, slow expansion of job opportunities, low and fluctuating earnings combined with unequal access to health and educational opportunities, poor skills, lack of access to safe drinking water and inadequate food and nutrition. Among the most vulnerable are unregistered migrants, female headed households, herders and others requiring special care such as the homeless, street children, single elderly and the disabled.

Growing disparities between rural and urban areas and among residents of urban areas (between residents of 'gers' and others) are a disturbing feature of Mongolia's advancement. These disparities are reflected in many dimensions including poor and unequal quality access to basic social services in underserved sub-urban and rural areas, in access to information, decent urban housing and infrastructure. Rural areas are also severely handicapped in terms of physical infrastructure, access to information, technology and skilled labour that makes enterprise development difficult. Effective public service delivery to rural areas requires having to cope additionally with long distances, scattered populations and nomadic lifestyles. Relative weaknesses in the overall capacity of government institutions in Mongolia, especially at aimag and soum levels, need to be addressed.

Improving natural resources and environmental management: Natural resources are intricately linked in many complex ways to the daily life and healthy survival of Mongolians. Neglect of both rural and urban environment has led to serious problems of land and pasture degradation, desertification, green mass degradation, biodiversity loss, water degradation and air pollution particularly in urban areas. Effective and adequate mechanisms for preventing and managing natural disasters are not in place. The State has not yet been able to effectively implement forestry and mining regulations, ensure environmental impact mitigation, and guarantee compliance with the law. This in turn has had an adverse impact on the earnings and livelihoods of the poor. Ineffective management of natural resources and environment reflects insufficient capacities of human resources, absence of enabling conditions for civil society participation in environmental governance, and lack of adequate accountability of environmental agencies. Equally important is the lack of managerial capacity, both within government and in civil society, to deal with many of the complex issues. These shortcomings have been compounded by the absence of community-based organizations that can play an active role in local natural resource management.

Improving responsible and democratic governance: Serious efforts are on in Mongolia to consolidate democratic processes and encourage active people's participation in public decision making. In addition to improving responsible and democratic governance, the country needs to deepen democracy at every level of society. Five areas require immediate attention. The first relates to enhancing people's participation by improving electoral processes and enhancing the capacity of CSOs to play a more active and meaningful role in the fulfillment of MDGs. The second relates to strengthening decentralization, empowering local communities and local governments through a proper devolution of authority, funds and personnel and holistic public administration reforms. The third aspect has to do with promoting greater transparency and accountability of public institutions requiring people's improved access to information, zero tolerance for corruption and depoliticizing and revamping country's civil service. The fourth has to do with strengthening the rule of law to instill greater confidence in both the State and in public governance. Finally, steps are needed to improve people's access to justice and legal services.

Landlockedness and global, regional and South-South cooperation: Mongolia's vulnerabilities are accentuated by the country's landlocked geographical location, its dispersed and sparse population and harsh climatic conditions. Many of these could be addressed by pursuing development in the context of MDG 8. Regional cooperation and agreements can play a particularly important role in addressing critical issues relating to (i) trade liberalization, export and industry diversification and increasing competitiveness (especially in high value goods), (ii) greater regional economic integration, (iii) the development of better Information Technology (IT)-based industries, and (iv) further development of the transit system and its accompanying infrastructure with the possibility of promoting cross-country transit regimes (such as a tripartite agreement with Russia and China. Similarly, regional cooperation and dialogue are needed to address many of the ecological concerns such as dust storms, poaching of wildlife and of endangered species of wildlife, and the encroachment of desertification. Also, trans-boundary cooperation particularly with People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation could play a critical role in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking, especially of women and children.

PREAMBLE

The present United Nations Development Assistance Framework has been developed based on close consultations of the United Nations system working in Mongolia with the Government of Mongolia, civil society organisations, academia and the donor community to support the reform processes and complete the transition of the country, and to further the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals as well as the country's commitment to international conventions and summits.

The collective goal of the United Nations Country Team is to assist the Government of Mongolia in its efforts to ensure a better, safer and more secure life for all its citizens. With this in view, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Mongolia for the period from 2007 to 2011 is being hereby jointly signed,



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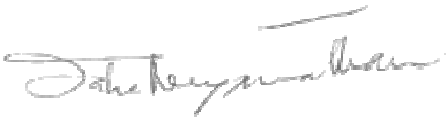
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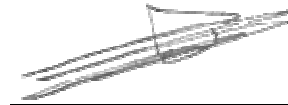
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I. INTRODUCTION

Background

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT), including the non-resident UN agencies, in partnership with the relevant stakeholders, including the Government, civil society organisations, academia and the donor community has completed the Country Common Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Mongolia for 2007-2011. This UNDAF is strategic programming framework for UN system to support the national priorities and goals of Mongolia to help complete and consolidate the transition process towards democracy and a well-functioning market economy. It has been prepared through a consultative process and collective analysis of development issues. Integral to the strategic framework reflected in the UNDAF are a strong rights-based approach and efforts at gender mainstreaming. The UNDAF also provides better coherence and opportunities for joint programmes that can better utilize the comparative advantages of UN system.

Specifically guiding the preparation of this UNDAF is the Parliamentary Resolution of April 2005 that explicitly endorses the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with Mongolia specific targets to be achieved by 2015. A significant feature of the Parliament Resolution is the addition of a ninth MDG to “*Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance*”.

Both the CCA and UNDAF incorporates the experiences and lessons learnt from the on-going implementation of the UNDAF (2002-2006). The new UNDAF document for 2007-2011 focuses on measurable results and is a live and working document with an in-built system for continuous monitoring and provision for adjustments in the course of the implementation process. In addition, the current UNDAF identifies key areas for UN joint programming for enhanced impact.

In line with the UN reform to promote harmonization and simplification, the UNCT has identified and agreed to pursue the following key areas for joint programming: (i) more coordinated efforts to prevent increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS; (ii) strengthen governance and access to basic social services (health, basic education, water and sanitation), particularly for disadvantaged communities, poor populations and in rural areas; (iii) foster more coordinated efforts to strengthen statistical capacity; (iv) unified UN action on promoting safe motherhood to reduce maternal mortality; and (v) continue with joint action on human rights education. Moreover, the UN agencies will focus its joint programming initiatives in the Western regions of Mongolia, the poorest region in the country, as well as the ‘ger’ areas (shanty towns) of Ulaanbaatar city.

Process overview and methodology

Extensive consultations and open participation have characterized the entire preparatory process leading to the development of the CCA and UNDAF. Consultations were held at different levels: starting with initial consultations at UN inter-agency working groups in July-August 2005; joint, multi-stakeholder consultation meetings with national and international partners in September-October 2005; bilateral discussions with key partners in October 2005 and close collaboration with the nominated focal points from key line ministries and live radio interactions with the general public. These interactions culminated in the UNCT Retreat and follow up meetings in November 2005. The Regional Support Team has provided valuable support to the process.

- Country Common Assessment

The CCA has been undertaken for the second time in Mongolia and similar to the first CCA prepared in 2001, this time again the UNCT adopted a participatory and consultative process. The UNCT Retreat in February 2005 that brought together the Heads of Agencies located in Ulaanbaatar and Beijing identified key areas for in-depth analysis. Consequently, Working Groups comprising of representatives of UN agencies and different stakeholders were set up for five areas: (1) poverty reduction and social protection; (2) basic services (health and education); (3) rural-urban disparities and regional development; (4) environment and (5) governance. The CCA Working Groups systematically reviewed the many recent assessments of national and sectoral performance commissioned by the Government, bilateral and

multilateral agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations. During March and April 2005, the Working Groups completed consultations with stakeholders and presented their findings. These findings were consolidated into a draft CCA that was presented and discussed at a Multi-stakeholder Meeting in June 2005. Inaugurating this meeting was H.E. Ts. Munkh-Orgil, Minister of Foreign Affairs who underscored the significance of forging partnerships for development. Inputs received at this meeting have contributed to the finalization of the CCA.

- United Nations Development Assistance Framework

The UNCT represented by agencies based in Mongolia and Beijing participated in a UNDAF Prioritization Retreat in June 2005 to identify areas of cooperation and priorities for UN interventions. Gender mainstreaming, enhanced civil society participation and expanded international cooperation emerged as cross-cutting themes that ought to be strongly reflected in the UNDAF. The retreat also endorsed areas of concern identified in the CCA and agreed on the following key areas of cooperation: (i) reduction of disparities; (ii) reduction of vulnerabilities; (iii) building good governance and human rights; and (iv) ensuring sustainable environment development and in addition to promote global and regional cooperation to reduce the negative effects of Mongolia's landlockedness. Extensive discussions with stakeholders from the Government, bilateral and multilateral agencies, experts, academia, private sector and national and international non-governmental organizations were held in UNDAF working groups resulting in the initial UNDAF Results Matrix and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The UNCT presented and discussed the second draft UNDAF in a multi-stakeholder meeting held on 11 October 2005. Subsequently, to further expand the consultation process, different Ministries were requested to designate a focal person to collate suggestions at the Ministerial level from their different departments. Non-resident agencies along with all other national/local stakeholders as mentioned above were fully involved as members of working groups and in reviewing the document at different stages. The UN Regional Quality Assurance Group reviewed the UNDAF and based on all the comments, it was finalized in a UNCT Retreat of Mongolia and Beijing-based agencies in November 2005.

The UNDAF Results Framework identifies four outcome areas:

1. Pro-poor good quality socio-economic services available to vulnerable population in disadvantaged regions and areas.
2. Democratic processes strengthened through institution building, civil society empowerment, and enhanced accountability and transparency
3. A holistic approach to environmentally sustainable development promoted and practiced for improving the well-being of rural and urban poor.
4. Global, regional, and South-South cooperation strengthened to address cross-border social, economic and environmental concerns

II. RESULTS SECTION

UNDAF Outcome 1:

Pro-poor good quality socio-economic services available to vulnerable population in disadvantaged regions and areas.

Growing disparities between rural and urban areas and between residents of 'gers' (shanty towns) and those living in apartments and houses are a disturbing feature of Mongolia's development. These disparities are reflected in many dimensions, including poor quality and limited access to basic social services in underserved sub-urban and rural areas. High rates of unemployment, rising rural-to-urban migration, slow expansion of job opportunities, low and fluctuating earnings combine with limited access to health and educational opportunities, poor skills, limited access to safe drinking water and inadequate food and nutritional security to contribute to increasing people's vulnerabilities.

In order to address the above-mentioned issues, the following Country Programme outcomes have been identified:

CP Outcome 1:

Opportunities to decent work and fair incomes increased for vulnerable groups (including the poor, those in remote rural and poor suburban communities, minorities, women, youth, unregistered migrants, the disabled, and the aged).

CP Outcome 2:

Capacity improved and resources increased for vulnerable and at-risk groups to access quality basic social services.

CP Outcome 3:

Policy measures and legal frameworks strengthened to protect vulnerable groups from gender-based violence (GBV), economic exploitation, abuse, neglect and discrimination.

CP Outcome 4:

Availability and utilization of disaggregated, inter-sectoral socio-economic data for national and local level development planning, decision-making to improve pro-poor policies, programmes and strategies, monitoring and evaluation..

Within the CP Outcome for expanding opportunities for vulnerable groups to decent work and fair incomes, the UN system will support the Government of Mongolia, commercial banks, microfinance organizations and the private sector to build capacity and empower vulnerable groups, create favorable business environments, and promote equal access to microfinance services and markets.

Significant emphasis will be given to improving capacity of and resources for vulnerable and at-risk groups to access quality basic social services. Ensuring good quality education, improving health, including reproductive health, and nutritional status, especially of women and children and providing access to safe water and sanitation services can help reduce vulnerability and break the inter-generational cycle of human poverty and deprivation. Also, rising HIV/AIDS epidemic in two neighboring countries compounded by increasing cross-border mobility of Mongolian people calls for joint programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention, especially among adolescents and youth.

Policy measures and legal frameworks need to be strengthened to protect vulnerable groups from gender-based violence (GBV), economic exploitation, abuse, neglect and discrimination. Deficiencies in the implementation of the social protection mechanisms necessitate support to capacity building of government institutions and measures in partnership with civil society groups to counter violence, discrimination and abuse.

Inter-sectoral disaggregated socio-economic data within an integrated database will be developed in order to facilitate improved planning for the attainment of the MDGs, better targeting of support and services and improving inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration. For this purpose, the UN plans to support the Government of Mongolia in establishing an integrated information system while simultaneously strengthening central, regional and local capacities to integrate evidence and data into planning, policy development and implementation.

UNDAF Outcome 2:

Democratic processes strengthened through institution building, civil society empowerment, and enhanced accountability and transparency

Despite being a relatively new democracy, Mongolia's latest achievements in establishing and developing democratic institutions and values, promoting essential democratic processes and framing legislation are noteworthy. Strengthening democratic processes in practice is a necessary pre-condition for achieving the other UNDAF outcomes. It is important to continue building on successful partnerships forged during the past cooperation cycles, and intensify efforts that deepen democracy in daily public life, promote norms and practice through decentralization, and encourage effective mechanisms of public participation, accountability, transparency and information sharing.

The following Country Programme outcomes have been identified:

Country Programme Outcomes:

CP Outcome 1

Good governance enhanced in pro-poor development planning and management

CP Outcome 2

People's participation in governance increased

CP Outcome 3

Accountability and transparency of governing institutions enhanced

CP Outcome 4

Enhanced protection and promotion of human rights and improved access to justice

This UNDAF outcome will be achieved through capacity building of national and sub-national governing institutions as duty bearers to develop and enforce actual mechanism and procedures that translate democratic principles, values and human rights proclaimed in laws into actions and practices. The process will be reinforced by strengthening the capacity of citizenry and civil society as claim holders to participate in public policy and decision making in an informed way, to demand justice and transparency, and to hold governing institutions accountable for their actions. Use of democratic governance indicators and participatory assessment of civil service performance and service delivery will be promoted and integrated into government's reporting so as it is inclusive, balanced and objective. Civic education and human rights education will target children and youth for awareness raising, appreciation of democratic values and nurturing of sustainable democratic mindset and leadership development.

UNDAF Outcome 3:

A holistic approach to environmentally sustainable development promoted and practiced for improving the well-being of rural and urban poor.

Growing ecological vulnerabilities and their socio-economic impact require a concerted and urgent response. Disaster protection and risk reduction mechanisms that existed up to the 1990s such as livestock shelters, fodder stockpiles, subsidized veterinarian services and state funded maintenance of water wells have been largely abandoned. New risk reducing mechanisms are required in order to sustain the semi-nomadic way of life and the rural economy. Country Programme Outcome 2 in particular underpins the cooperation among the UN agencies, as it relates to the support for humanitarian and rehabilitative assistance called for in the aftermath of natural and other disasters, and equally important, the augmentation of capacity at all levels to improve the level of preparedness to respond to such situations, and the mitigation in the degree of related risks.

In order to address the above-mentioned issues, the following Country Programme outcomes have been identified:

Country Programme Outcomes

CP Outcome 1:

Improved environmental governance practiced.

CP Outcome 2:

Risks and consequences of natural disasters minimized.

CP Outcome 3:

Improved water and sanitation management practiced

CP Outcome 4:

Access to energy efficient options for poor households increased

CP Outcome 5:

Forest depletion and land degradation reduced.

Improving natural resource and environmental management calls for actions along multiple fronts. It is critical to develop and implement appropriate legal, institutional and financial frameworks to guarantee sustainable management of common public goods such as water, land, forests, energy and other natural resources while reducing wastage. Mechanisms for coordination between related ministries and different agencies need to be set up. The importance of encouraging communities and local groups to take over management of particular resources by appropriately defining community rights and management obligations need to be emphasized. Integral to this, steps are needed to expand partnerships with CSOs to promote environmental awareness, ecological education among the public, and enforcement of environment standards. Simultaneous actions are also needed to ensure adequate response and preparedness to natural disasters by improving forecasting of disaster events, instituting disaster mitigation and management systems and enhancing capacity

of both national and community level institutions. Also, support must be extended to formulate appropriate policies and technology development in priority resource sectors such as renewable and clean energy production and energy efficiency, water and sanitation, forest logging and processing, and reforestation.

UNDAF Outcome 4:

Global, regional and South-South cooperation strengthened to address cross-border social, economic and environmental concerns

Mongolia's vulnerabilities arising out of its landlocked geographical location, dispersed and sparse population combine with harsh climatic conditions to pose enormous socio-economic and ecological challenges that permeate the entire spectrum of the country's development agenda.

In order to address the above-mentioned issues, the following Country Programme outcomes have been identified:

Country Programme Outcomes

CP Outcome 1:

Strengthened capacity to respond to the economic constraints and vulnerabilities resulting from landlockedness.

CP Outcome 2:

Transboundary cooperation and coordination strengthened to reduce socio-economic and ecological dimensions of cross-border issues

In the context of MDG 8, a number of critical areas require attention including (a) greater recognition of the importance of trade liberalization, export and industry diversification and increasing competitiveness (especially in high value goods), (b) greater integration through regional agreements, (c) development of better IT-based industries, (d) further development of the transit system and its accompanying infrastructure, with the possibility of incorporated cross-country transit regimes (such as a tripartite agreement with Russia and China) and (e) a recognition of the growing threat to society from HIV/AIDS and human trafficking that require close trans-boundary cooperation. Similarly, many ecological concerns such as dust storms, poaching of wildlife and of endangered species of wildlife, and the encroachment of desertification call for a more concerted and urgent regional response. Regional cooperation is equally important for preventing and managing cross-border trafficking of human beings particularly women and children.

The UNDAF outcome will be achieved through capacity building for negotiations on agreements as they relate to trade and cross-border issues. Simultaneously, effective monitoring of agreements, with appropriate monitoring mechanisms will be instituted. Capacity building for standards of export products will also require reinforcement. The extent to which such capacities can be augmented will however depend on political goodwill to cooperate and on the capacity to monitor border activities in a transparent manner.

III. RESOURCE ESTIMATIONS

The primary source of funds for the implementation of the four UNDAF outcomes will be made available by the respective UN agencies accredited to Mongolia. The contribution by the UN agencies will be apportioned based on the relevance of the outputs for the respective agencies from their country programme budget allocation for the period 2007-2011. Other modalities of funding will be made available through joint programming using the parallel, pooled or pass-through mechanisms which will also be relevant as the UN agencies have in principle agreed to a strategy of a common geographic focus in the implementation of the UNDAF.

Since a majority of the outcomes and outputs identified in the UNDAF support the goals and programmes of the Government, especially those targeted towards reaching the MDGs, Millennium Declaration and the relevant national plans and programmes of actions, the UNCT will put together a resource mobilization strategy for leveraging funds from bi-lateral and multi-lateral development partners, including the private sector in these priority areas. The commitment and

contributions from relevant Government agencies will be secured in the course of the preparation of the respective Country Programmes and project identification.

The indicative financial commitments for this UNDAF covering 2007-2011 by UNDAF Outcomes are as follows:

UNDAF Outcome 1: *USD 10,143,000*

UNDAF Outcome 2: *USD 5,000,000*

UNDAF Outcome 3: *USD 6,000,000*

UNDAF Outcome 4: *USD 3,000,000*

As a follow-up to the Rome Declaration on Harmonization and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the UN is an active partner to the 'Development Cooperation Effectiveness and Harmonization project' with the Ministry of Finance intended to enhance transparency, accountability and harmonization of development assistance to Mongolia. By avoiding duplication of development assistance, the project's aim is to reduce transaction cost and enhance aid effectiveness. This mechanism will also provide synergy to the UNDAF as the outcomes and outputs are aligned towards national priorities and policies.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The UNDAF for the period 2007-2011 will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Mongolia and the UN system. Other key partners will include civil society organizations, development partners and key stakeholders at sub-national level. Implementation of UNDAF will be essentially at three levels. At the national level a high level steering committee chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs will oversee the implementation of the UNDAF. At the regional level, the regional councils proposed by the Government under the Regional Development Programme will be entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the UNDAF and report to the steering committee. And at the UN systems level, the UNCT, supported by the UN Theme Groups, will monitor the UNDAF.

- Forums for implementation of UNDAF

National level:

A Steering Committee (SC) will be formed at the national level and will be chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The SC will comprise of senior level government officials from the relevant ministries, members of the National and Regional Committees on Regional Development. The Resident Coordinator and the Heads of UN agencies will represent the UN agencies. The SC will meet annually and monitor the implementation of the UNDAF. The major terms of reference of the SC will be to monitor the progress of the UNDAF outcomes as stated in the monitoring and evaluation framework and provide guidance in ensuring that the outcomes and outputs are on track.

Sub-national level:

Joint UN programmes to be undertaken at the regional and provincial levels will be monitored by Regional Councils to be set up by Government of Mongolia as part of Government's regional development strategy.

UNCT:

The UNCT under the leadership of Resident Coordinator will ensure the implementation of UNDAF.

UN Theme Groups

At the UN systems level, the terms of reference of the UN Theme Groups will be reviewed in order to ensure alignment with the UNDAF priority areas. Theme groups will provide the UNCT with information on progress in the country programme outputs and related indicators. The Theme Groups will hold monthly meetings as per their terms of reference.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Coordination mechanisms

The monitoring and evaluation of the Mongolia's 2007-2011 UNDAF will be closely coordinated and integrated with the monitoring of Mongolia MDGs and major development frameworks, such as EGSPRS and Regional development strategies. The MDG monitoring, using DevInfo, is being led by the Ministry of Finance, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Statistical office. As a monitoring mechanism, the Parliament Resolution on MDGs endorsed in April 2005 has determined Mongolia specific MDGs targets, including MDG goal 9 on Fostering Good Governance and Human Rights and assigned the Government to regularly report on the progress.

The following objectives will guide the UNDAF monitoring:

- Improving and strengthening national systems for monitoring of MDGs and goals and targets of international conferences, conventions and human rights instruments
- Promoting national capacity building for integrated monitoring and evaluation system as well as informed decision making, with focus on data and evidence to guide policies and programmes to reduce vulnerabilities and promote equity and democratic governance
- Advancing coordination and coherence of different monitoring systems, aligned with MDG monitoring, which in turn is expected to contribute to reducing duplication and transaction costs.

An integrated M+E plan for monitoring UNDAF, including field visits to common regional areas, consultation meetings, desk reviews and reports will be developed jointly by the UNCT members. This will be done in close consultation with national partners to ensure alignment and integration with national M+E processes. The M+E plan will be revised periodically and individual UN agency's M+E efforts will be coordinated and geared towards contributing to UNDAF monitoring. The UNDAF and Country Programme outcome indicators reflected in the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix will serve as the basis for measuring progress and results. At this stage, in addition to the UNDAF and Country Programme outcome indicators, only the most critical CP output indicators related to the Mongolian MDGs targets have been incorporated. The remaining CP Output indicators will be elaborated in the respective UN agencies Country Programme documents (CPDs). UN Theme Groups will be used to monitor and assess progress by reporting annually on the achievement of UNDAF objectives. UNTGs will meet monthly and foster closer collaboration with national and international partners in order to continuously involve them in the monitoring and evaluation process.

Annual Reviews

Annual reviews of UNDAF will be undertaken jointly by UN agencies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The principle purpose of the review will be to assess progress towards achieving expected results as defined in the UNDAF Results Matrix and to assess the continued relevance of planned results. The Annual Review should link to national review processes where possible such as sector reviews, review of the EGSPRS and the MDG progress review. A report will be prepared and presented to the Government and stakeholders.

UNDAF Evaluation

The UNDAF Evaluation will be undertaken jointly by the Government of Mongolia, UNCT, including those based in Beijing, other national and international partners in 2011. The evaluation will

- assess the progress made toward achieving UNDAF objectives in each of the four major areas of cooperation, based on feedback from beneficiaries and partners as well as independent evaluation, if necessary. The evaluation will assess impact, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the current UNDAF and UN support; and
- identify best practices to be shared regionally and internationally as well obstacles that have impeded the achievement of specific outputs and outcomes

Risks and assumptions

The following risks and assumptions that might affect the achievement of UNDAF outcomes have been identified:

- Government's commitment to implementation and enforcement of currently developed and approved policies and programmes ensured along with establishment of sustained M+E mechanisms
- Political stability of the government and key implementing partners
- Sustainability of level of donors' assistance and support for the country's development goals

UNDAF Results Matrix for outcome 1

National priority or goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MDG goals on poverty reduction, gender equality, universal primary education, maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS (MDG Goals 1 – 6). ▪ EGSPRS and Mongolian development goals to create an equitable environment for ensuring human development, to improve all levels of education, its quality, health service provision and its accessibility; to reduce unemployment and poverty, to generally improve living standards of population; to enhance regional and rural development and environmentally sustainable development with a focus on addressing the rural-urban disparities in economic growth and service delivery. 			
UNDAF Outcome 1: Pro-poor socio-economic services available to vulnerable population in disadvantaged regions and areas			
Country Programme Outcomes:	Country Programme Outputs:	Role of partners:	Resource mobilization in USD (indicative):
1.1 Opportunities for vulnerable groups (including the poor, those in remote rural and poor suburban communities, minorities, women, youth, unregistered migrants, the disabled, aged etc.) to decent work and fair incomes increased	1.1.1 Capacity of vulnerable groups including vocational training enhanced for income generation, and small enterprise development in both formal and informal sectors (UNDP, UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO)	MIT, MECS, MOSWL, MFA, National Center for Non-formal and Distance education, World Bank,	<i>USD 1,000,000</i>
	1.1.2 Labor laws and regulations, which benefit vulnerable groups, are enacted/enforced (e.g. HIV in the workplace, social security, occupational health, maternity benefits, etc.) to provide them with increased socio-economic opportunities; sound industrial relations with mechanism of social dialogue are promoted (UNDP, ILO, UNFPA)	MOSWL, MOJHA	<i>USD 20,000</i>
	1.1.3 Vulnerable groups and small entrepreneurs (including street vendors) have equal access to microfinance services, formal credit and improved markets (UNDP, UNIDO)	MIT, MECS, BOM, NCC, Banker's Association, WB, ADB, MNCCI	<i>USD 500,000</i>
	1.1.4 An enabling business environment to support vulnerable groups, poor herdsman, farmers, cooperatives, small enterprises and intensified farming is strengthened, including improved capacity of micro-finance institutions to facilitate support for vulnerable groups (UNDP, FAO, ILO)	MIT, MNCCI, MONEF, MOSWL, MoAg, General Taxation Office, mass media, Bilateral technical development agencies	<i>USD 300,000</i>

	1.1.5 Access to agricultural extension services to support diversified economy and food security is improved (UNDP, FAO, IFAD, WFP)	MFA, Academy of Sciences, Bilateral technical development agencies, local governments	<i>USD 300,000</i>
1.2 Capacity improved and resources increased for vulnerable and at risk groups to access quality basic social services	1.2.1 The availability, accessibility and quality of essential health services, including neonatal, child and maternal care, including emergency obstetric care, for vulnerable groups are strengthened (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)	MOH, MOSWL, MOF, MOECS, mass media, MFA, NGOs	<i>USD 1,878,000</i>
	1.2.2 Policies and programmes on STI/HIV and tuberculosis prevention among vulnerable groups, particularly among young people are strengthened; youth networks are supported and strengthened to facilitate proactive participation of adolescents and youth (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNV, UNAIDS)	UNAIDS, MOH, Global Fund on ATM project, NAF, other CSO partners, National Authority for Children (NAC)	<i>USD 1,128,000</i>
	1.2.3 Increased access to water and sanitation as part of delivery of quality health services in remote soum schools and hospitals having water storage facilities and sufficient outlets for running water; behavior change for better hygiene and sanitation initiated. (WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT)	MOH, Water Agency, UB Mayor's office, WB, local governments, CBOs,	<i>USD 1,278,000</i>
	1.2.4 Opportunities for vulnerable groups to enjoy quality educational services in formal and non-formal sectors are improved. A relevant curriculum is integrated into all learning systems (primary, secondary and tertiary) (UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA)	MOSTEC, Center for Non-formal education, Health Sciences University of Mongolia (HSUM), NAC	<i>USD 649,000</i>
	1.2.5 Access to sufficient food and nutritional quality and access to adequate housing and heating are improved for vulnerable groups (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IFAD)	MFA, MNE, MOH	<i>USD 1,178,000</i>
	1.2.6 Favorable environment to promote appropriate life skills education, civic education and job orientation for vulnerable groups is created in order to facilitate their access to basic social services; Gender issues, human rights and HIV/AIDS are mainstreamed throughout the	MOECS, Center for Non-formal Education, Institute of Education, MOSWL, NAC	<i>USD 749,000</i>

	education curricula, including those of primary, secondary and tertiary education levels (ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNIFEM)		
1.3 Policy measures and legal frameworks strengthened to protect vulnerable groups from gender-based violence (GBV), economic exploitation, abuse, neglect and discrimination	1.3.1. Enhanced capacity of government institutions and civil society groups to counter gender-based violence and discrimination to ensure that rights of women and other vulnerable groups are protected in accordance with international standards (UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, ILO)	National Council on Gender Equality, National Human Rights Commission, CBOs	<i>USD 267,000</i>
	1.3.2 Mechanisms strengthened to protect women, men and children from all types of discrimination and violence. (UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, ILO)	National Council on Gender Equality, National Human Rights Commission, National Authority for Children, CBOs	<i>USD 267,000</i>
	1.3.3 Protection increased for homeless people, women and children at risk for domestic and gender-based violence, trafficking, abuse and worst forms of child labor (UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, ILO)	National Council on Gender Equality, National Human Rights Commission, NAC, CBOs	<i>USD 217,000</i>
1.4 Availability and utilization of disaggregated, inter-sectoral socio-economic data for national and local level development planning, and decision-making to improve pro-poor policies, programmes and strategies	1.4.1 An inter-sectoral integrated information system (linked to DevInfo) developed through participatory and decentralized mechanisms to provide socio-economic data for national and local level plans and for monitoring of socio-economic situation of the disadvantaged population (UNDP, UNDESA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT)	NSO, MOF, MOH, MOSWL, MOECS, National Committee on Regional Development, regional councils, World Bank and ADB	<i>USD 246,000</i>
	1.4.2 Inter-sectoral demographic and social statistics available at national and local level for planning, decision making and budgeting for disadvantaged population (UNDP, UNDESA, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, ILO)	NSO, MOF, MOH, MOECS, MOSWL, MONE World Bank and ADB	<i>USD 166,000</i>

UNDAF Results Matrix for Outcome 2

National Priority: Foster Democratic Governance and Strengthen Human Rights through mainstreaming democratic principles and practicing it into life; developing a zero-tolerance environment towards corruption in all areas of society and respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ensure freedom of the media and the right to have access to information MMDG 3, Target 6: Increase the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament to 30 by 2015 and increase of female candidates to 35 by 2012; MMDG 9, Target 19: Fully respect and uphold the Universal Human Rights Declaration and to ensure the freedom of media and the right of the public to have access to information; Target 20: Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life Target 21: Develop a zero-tolerance environment towards corruption in all areas of society			
UNDAF Outcome 2: Democratic processes are strengthened through institution building, civil society empowerment, and enhanced accountability and transparency to reduce disparities and human poverty			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of partners	Resource Mobilization targets in US\$
2.1 Good governance enhanced in pro-poor development planning and management	2.1.1 Capacities of government and civil society organizations to formulate, disseminate, implement and monitor pro-poor, gender sensitive and human-rights based socio-economic policies improved (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, ILO)	Parliament Secretariat, President's Office, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, CSOs	USD 220,000
	2.1.2 Institutional capacity to coordinate and manage the implementation of regional development strategies strengthened at all levels of government (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UN HABITAT)	Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Regional Councils, Local Governments	USD 746,000
	2.1.3 Enabling environment created for public-private partnership in the implementation of regional and local development plans through policy support (UNDP, ILO)	Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce	USD 80,000
2.2 People's participation in governance enhanced	2.2.1 Awareness raised in the civil society on MDGs and CSOs' participation in formulation, dissemination, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes which support achieving the MDGs enhanced (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNV)	CSOs, local governments	USD 698,000
	2.2.2 Participatory approaches and mechanisms to	Parliament, President's Office,	USD 328,000

	incorporate the voices of poor, marginal and vulnerable people in public policy and decision making adapted and implemented (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNV)	Local hurals, National Human Rights Commission, Sectoral Ministries, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs	
	2.2.3 Two-way communication between elected politicians and their constituents improved through innovative ways such as E-governance (UNDP)	Parliament Secretariat, Local Hurals, Prime Minister's office, ICT Agency	<i>USD 50,000</i>
	2.2.4 Country specific democratic governance indicators (DGIs) and Plan of Action for Fostering democratic governance developed with active participation of civil society and independent system of monitoring established (UNDP)	Parliament, President's Office, National Statistical Office, CSOs, Research Institutions	<i>USD 250,000</i>
	2.2.5 Voter and civic education to strengthen democratic values implemented (UNDP, UNIFEM)	MOECS, Academy of Management, CSOs	<i>USD 150,000</i>
	2.2.6 Lobbying capacity of NGO networks and other interest groups for increased political representation by women and youth strengthened (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UN HABITAT, UNIFEM)	CSOs, Mongolian Youth Federation, Youth Development Centre and others	<i>USD 70,000</i>
2.3 Accountability and transparency of governing institutions enhanced	2.3.1 Communications strategies developed and mechanisms put into practice to make MPs and local politicians more accountable for their actions and decisions affecting the lives of ordinary people (UNDP, UNIFEM, UN-HABITAT)	Parliament, Parliament Secretariat, Local Hurals	<i>USD 20,000</i>
	2.3.2 Public information on rights and responsibilities prepared and education campaign conducted to empower citizens (UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UN HABITAT, UNIFEM)	Parliament, Parliament Secretariat, Local Hurals, CSOs,	<i>USD 50,000</i>
	2.3.3 The independence of the media entrenched in law and practice in order to be able to hold government bodies and politicians accountable for their actions (UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA)	Media organizations, CSOs and Parliament	<i>USD 30,000</i>
	2.3.4 Support to implementation of UN Convention	Parliament, Ministry of Foreign	<i>USD 200,000</i>

	Against Corruption and establishment of an independent agency to oversee the implementation of the UNCC established and strengthened (UNDP, UNODC)	Affairs, Ministry of Finance	
	2.3.5 Campaign for zero-tolerance environment for corruption and support to implementation of anti-corruption legislation (UNDP)	Parliament, National Committee for Anti-corruption, World Bank, CSOs, Civil Service Commission, MOFA	<i>USD 50,000</i>
	2.3.6 Judicial independence and accountability - strengthened and the responsiveness of the judicial system sensitized to international human rights standards, mechanisms and the special needs of vulnerable groups including youth, women and rural groups (UNDP, UNICEF)	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, CSOs working on human rights issues	<i>USD 267,000</i>
	2.3.7 Capacity for aid coordination and harmonization for effective development results enhanced (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA,WHO)	World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Ministry of Finance, Bi-lateral agencies, international NGOs	<i>USD 200,000</i>
	2.3.8 Participatory performance monitoring and appraisal system of service delivery and the system of social audit developed and piloted (UNDP)	Civil Service Commission, Sectoral ministries, local governments, CSOs	<i>USD 100,000</i>
2.4 Enhanced protection and promotion of human rights and access to justice	2.4.1 Support provided for Mongolia to become a full party to human rights and humanitarian law instruments and recommendations by international human rights treaty bodies and special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights followed by establishment of related national instruments (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA)	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Human Rights Commission, Parliament	<i>USD 76,000</i>
	2.4.2 Capacity to implement the National Human Rights Action Plan strengthened (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNHCR)	National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Parliament, President's office	<i>USD 66,000</i>
	2.4.3 Access to justice for all, especially vulnerable groups enhanced through the strengthening of available legal protections, increased legal awareness, law enforcement, the development and strengthening of legal aid and civil society and parliamentary oversight (UNDP,	Parliament, National Human Rights Commission, all levels of Courts Ministry of Justice, MOSWL, CMTU, MONEF	<i>USD 367,000</i>

	UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Habitat)		
	2.4.4 Standardized human rights education programmes incorporated into the curricula of formal educational institutions and training programmes for police and prison service, the judiciary, prosecution service and other law and order institutions (UNDP, UNICEF)	National Human Rights Commission, MOECS, MOJHA	<i>USD 749,000</i>

UNDAF Results Matrix for Outcome 3

National priority or goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>MDG7:</u> Ensure environmental sustainability • <u>Mongolia MDG Goal 1, 3, 7, 8&9 :</u> • <u>EGSPRS:</u> Goal to enhance regional and rural development and environmentally sustainable development with a focus on addressing the rural-urban disparities in economic growth and service delivery. • <u>Government's Regional Development Strategy:</u> • <u>National development programme of Mongolia 2004-2020</u> 			
UNDAF Outcome 3: A holistic approach to environmentally sustainable development is promoted and practiced for improving the well-being of rural and urban poor.			
Country Programme Outcomes:	Country Programme Outputs (Lead agencies):	Partners:	Resource mobilization targets in USD:
CP Outcome 3.1: Improved environmental governance is practiced.	3.1.1 Coordination between government institutions improved and the responsibilities clarified for efficient natural resource management UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNFPA WHO, FAO)	MOF, MoFA, MNE, MCUD, World Bank, CSOs, international NGOs and international technical cooperation agencies	USD 70,000
	3.1.2 National capacity to implement and monitor policies and legislation is strengthened with an ensured feedback and accountability mechanism to civil society and the public, and legal framework development to equally distribute natural resources is supported. (UNDP, UNEP)	MNE, MFA, MoH, MFE, MJ, SIA, NGOs,	USD 50,000
	3.1.3 The impact of the depletion of non-renewable resources and environmental degradation are assessed and corrective actions are fully reflected and addressed in national, local and sectoral plans. (UNDP, UNEP, UNESCAP)	ESC of the Parliament, MNE, Local Governments	USD 50,000
	3.1.4 Role and capacity of community-based organizations increased in decision-making relating to the use of natural resources and collaborative resource management practice. (UNDP, FAO, IFAD)	ESC of the Parliament, MNE, Local Governments, community groups	USD 80,000
	3.1.5 The capacity of national CSOs enhanced to monitor environment standards, support grass-root NRM institutions, and promote good governance, to increase public awareness and education of environmental issues,.	NGOs, CBOs	USD 80,000

	(UNDP, UNEP)		
	3.1.6 Capacity of related institutions to compile disaggregated environmental data and public dissemination enhanced (UNDP, UNEP)	MNE, NSO, HMA, AoS, World Bank	<i>USD 80,000</i>
CP Outcome 3.2: Risks and consequences of natural disasters are minimized.	3.2.1 Legal environment of disaster prevention and preparedness is improved and community groups, local governments and the national institution have improved disaster preparedness, and are aware of more effective responses and mitigation measures. (UNDP, UNDAC, UNICEF, UNDAC)	NEMA, MFA, Local Governments, CBOs, community groups	<i>USD 100,000</i>
	3.2.2 Public has enhanced education and awareness of disaster preparedness and mitigation (UNDP, UNDAC)	NEMA, CBOs, Community groups	<i>USD 100,000</i>
	3.2.3 Improved national and community disaster preparedness and response systems to prevent, mitigate and cope with emergencies (including emerging health hazards) and disasters and to receive emergency assistance should an emergency and/or disaster occur. (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDAC)	NEMA, MFA, Local Governments	<i>USD 1,000,000</i>
CP Outcome 3.3: Improved water and sanitation management is practiced.	3.3.1 Community ownership over water sources improved and their capacity to maintain/manage their wells in a sustainable manner is strengthened, access to and repairs of wells improved (UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UN HABITAT)	Water Agency, MoH, MNE, UB Mayer Office, Local Governments, CBOs and international technical cooperation agencies	<i>USD 500,000</i>
	3.3.2 Institutional capacities are enhanced to manage, regulate and monitor the delivery of water and sanitation services in rural and urban poor areas (UNDP, WHO)	Water Agency, UB Mayer, MNE, MoH	<i>USD 100,000</i>
	3.3.3 Improved water quality monitoring, water treatment and adequate sanitation services is promoted (UNDP, WHO)	Water Agency, MoH, HMA, Professional Companies, Local Governments	<i>USD 100,000</i>
CP Outcome 3.4: Access to energy efficient options for poor households is increased.	3.4.1 Government has pro-poor, energy efficiency policies and planning, and able to implement them at all levels especially with regard to vulnerable and	MFE, Local Governments, WB, ADB	<i>USD 2,000,000</i>

	marginalized populations. (UNDP)		
	3.4.2 Effective and affordable technologies for renewable energy and their accessibility to the poor households is promoted (UNDP)	MFE, Professional Companies, WB, ADB	
	3.4.3 Small and Medium sized entrepreneurs have acquired necessary knowledge and skills for renewable energy production and maintenance on a wider scale. (UNDP, UNIDO)	MFE, UNDP, Professional Companies, SMEs, CBOs, Community groups, WB, ADB	<i>USD 400,000</i>
CP Outcome 3.5: Forest depletion and land degradation is reduced.	3.5.1 Increased number of rural communities and local governments are able to manage pastures effectively, to reduce pasture degradation, to combat desertification and to improve soil of arable land. (UNDP, IFAD, FAO)	Local Governments, MFA, MNE, CBOs	<i>USD 1,000,000</i>
	3.5.2 Collaboration between local people and environmental inspectors is enhanced in preventing violations of the laws and regulations. (UNDP, FAO)	CBOs, SPIA, MNE	<i>USD 50,000</i>
	3.5.3 Reforestation is more efficient through improved technology and management. (UNDP, FAO)	MNE, Professional entities, CBOs	<i>USD 80,000</i>
	3.5.4 Community based groups including forestry groups strengthened to ensure sustainable environmental management (UNDP, FAO)	Community Forest groups, MNE, Local Forestry firms	<i>USD 100,000</i>

UNDAF Results Matrix for outcome 4

National priority or goal: To promote economic growth opportunities through trade and promote international cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EGSPRS Goal: To create favourable condition for achieving MDGs through developing trading and financial system. • National MDG Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 and national Goal 9 on Fostering democratic governance and strengthen human rights 			
UNDAF Outcome: <i>Global, regional and South-South cooperation strengthened to address cross-border social, economic and environmental constraints</i>			
Country Programme Outcomes:	Country Programme Outputs:	Role of partners:	Resource mobilization targets in USD:
CP Outcome 4.1 Strengthened capacity to respond to the economic constraints and vulnerabilities resulting from landlockedness	4.1.1 Negotiation capacity of trade and international relations professionals and leaders strengthened to gain better access to international markets (UNDP, WTO, UNCTAD, ESCAP, UNIDO, FAO)	MIT, MNCCI and international technical cooperation agencies	USD 500,000
	4.1.2 Knowledge sharing and enhanced capacity to formulate pro-poor industry and trade policies which focuses on economic diversification and fair balance between income and prices ("fair trade") (UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, ILO) 4.1.3 Capacity to meet international standards for exports enhanced (UNDP, FAO, UNTAD) 4.1.4 leadership role in global dialogue, networks and global forums of landlocked developing countries strengthened (UNDP, UNOHRLLS, UNTAD)	MIT, MNCCI and Bi-lateral technical cooperation agencies	USD 1,500,000
CP Outcome 4.2: Transboundary cooperation and coordination, strengthened to reduce socio-economic and ecological dimensions of cross-border issues	4.2.1 Cross-border response to trafficking and programmes to address increasing commercial sex work are intensified and specific agreements established (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNIFEM)	Human Rights Commission, CSO partners, MHAJ, MOSWL, MoFA, NSO, MOH, MECS,,	USD 1,000,000
	4.2.2 Legal and policy framework strengthened and enforced to ensure increased protection for women and children at risk for trafficking and abuse.(UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM) 4.2.3. Transboundary conservation action and institutional	MNE, MoFA,	

	<p>linkages through cross-border agreements reached on priority biodiversity species and on data sharing and management cooperation for biodiversity Protected Areas (UNDP, FAO, UNESCAP)</p> <p>4.2.4. Capacity enhanced for transboundary negotiations to reduce social, economic and ecological dimensions (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCAP, UNAIDS)</p> <p>4.2.5 Knowledge, exchange and south-south networking including dealing with transboundary infectious animal diseases, forest fire, improved to reduce social, economic and ecological dimensions (UNDP, UNESCAP, FAO, UNEP)</p>		
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UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome 1: Pro-poor socio-economic services available to vulnerable population in disadvantaged regions and areas

Outcome	Indicators (with baseline)	Source of verification	Risks and assumptions
<u>UNDAF Outcome 1</u> Pro-poor socio-economic services available to vulnerable population in disadvantaged regions and areas	1.1 Population below national poverty line: national, urban, rural (Baseline 2002: 36.1%, 30.3%, 43.4%); Poverty depth index national, urban rural (Baseline 2002: 11%, 9.2%, 13.2%)	HEIS/LSMS 2003	Government commitment to reducing vulnerabilities sustained;
	1.2 Gini coefficient - national, urban, rural (Baseline 2004: 0.329, 0.331, 0.313)	NHDR 2005	No major changes take place in key government positions involved in the development of policies and programmes;
	1.3 HDI index national, urban, rural (Baseline 2003: 0.679, 0.723, 0.636)		Political stability maintained;
	1.4 Unemployment rate, % of labor force (Baseline: unemployment rate, 2002/03 – 14.2%; urban – 18.7%; rural – 10%; by sex: women – 14.1%; men – 14.2%)	Labor Force survey, 2002/03, NSO, ADB	Donor coordination increased
	1.5 Employment rates among youth aged 20-24 (Baseline, 2002/03 – in rural areas = 85.8%; in urban areas = 46.2%)		
	1.6 IMR, per 1,000 live births, 2004 – 22.3; by income (Baseline: 2003, IMR by income level of mothers – with no income or income less than MNT 8,500 per month = 38.1 vs. with income more than MNT 42,501 = 13.6)	2003 National RH Survey	
	1.7 Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 2004 – 29.1; by income (Baseline: 2003, Under-5 MR by income level of mothers – with no income or income less than MNT 8,500 per month = 45.5 vs. with income more than MNT 42,501 = 13.6)		
	1.8 Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births (Baseline, 2004 – 98.9)	Health Statistics, MOH	
	1.9 HIV prevalence, % ages 15-49 – <0.1	National UNGASS Report	

Outcome	Indicators (with baseline)	Source of verification	Risks and assumptions
<u>CP outcome 1:</u> 1.1 Opportunities for vulnerable groups (including the poor, those in remote rural and poor suburban communities, minorities, women, unregistered migrants, the disabled, aged etc.) to decent work and fair incomes increased	1.1.1 Alternative mechanisms for ensuring access among disadvantaged populations to micro credit services created (Baseline: no alternative mechanisms exist) 1.1.2 Number of agriculture-livestock extension services per 10,000 population 1.1.3 % of workers in informal sector as in primary occupation (Baseline, 2002/03 – 13.3%) 1.1.4 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (Baseline: in 2000 – 47%) 1.1.5 Number of unemployed who became employed for more than 6 months 1.1.6 Number of micro and small and medium enterprises which newly received micro credits 1.1.7 Number of outstanding loans to MSMEs	MCTI Labor Force survey, 2002/03, NSO, ADB National MDGR, 2004	The Government programs and efforts to reduce poverty scale up and receive due attention
<u>CP outcome 2:</u> 1.2 Capacity improved and resources increased for vulnerable and at risk groups to access quality basic social services	1.2.1 Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation and water source (Baseline: population with sustainable access to improved sanitation, %, 2002 – 59%; population with sustainable access to improved water source, %, 2002 – 62%) 1.2.2 Children underweight for age (% under age 5), 1995-2003 – 13%; Infants with low birth weight, % - 8 1.2.3 Percentage of children vaccinated against measles (Baseline: 2000 – 92.4%) 1.2.4 Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (Baseline, 2003 – 45.3%). 1.2.5 Proportion of male partners using condoms, by education level (Baseline, 2003 – among men with primary education or less = 2.7% vs. with more than secondary education = 11.2%) 1.2.6 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Baseline: 2003 – 99%) 1.2.7 Proportion of young people aged 15-24 years using	National MDGR, 2004 National surveys on reproductive health, child health, nutrition, water and sanitation; National MDGR, 2004 National RH Survey National RH Survey	Government commitment sustained and donor support coordinated

	<p>condoms</p> <p>1.2.8 Prevalence of TB per 100,000 people (Baseline, 2004 – 177); death rates associated with TB per 100,000 people (Baseline: 2000 – 32.2)</p> <p>1.2.9 Combined gross enrollment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools, % 2002/03: Female – 80; Male – 69</p> <p>1.2.10 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (Baseline, 2000 – 84%)</p> <p>1.2.11 Youth literacy rate of ages 15-24 (Baseline, 2000 – 98%)</p>	<p>KAP on STI/HIV/AIDS, UNGASS Reports Health statistics, National MDGR, 2004</p> <p>National MDGR</p>	
<p><i>CP outcome 3:</i></p> <p>1.3 Policy measures and legal frameworks strengthened to protect vulnerable groups from gender-based violence (GBV), economic exploitation, abuse, neglect and discrimination</p>	<p>1.3.1 Number of policy actions taken to address gender-based violence and discrimination and implement legislation/s (Baselines: Law against Domestic violence is approved in 2004 and yet to be implemented; Law on Protection of the Rights of Children was approved in 1995, but the National Plan of Action for Child and sexual abuse is yet to be implemented)</p> <p>1.3.2 Increased number of shelters and Service Delivery Points with trained service providers/social workers (Baselines: Officially, only one NGO-based shelter exists in UB; no service providers trained on counseling and services for victims of violence, abuse and discrimination)</p> <p>1.3.3 Number of laws and policies amended to include non-discriminatory and rights-based practices</p>	<p>Reports and meeting minutes of major interventions to address violence, discrimination and abuse against women, children and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Lack of standardized child protections statistics data, thus, unavailable in DevInfo database</p>
<p><i>CP outcome 4:</i></p> <p>1.4 Availability and utilization of disaggregated, inter-sectoral socio-economic data for national and local level development planning, and decision-making to improve pro-poor policies, programmes and strategies.</p>	<p>1.4.1 An inter-sectoral integrated information system established (Baseline: no such system exists).</p> <p>1.4.2 Regional and local plans developed using disaggregated, inter-sectoral socio-economic data from DevInfo database</p> <p>1.4.3 Social sector expenditure ratio to total budget expenditure social welfare, education, health (Baseline 2004: 20.5%; 18.4% and 10% respectively)</p>	<p>NSO, MOF</p> <p>National Committee on Regional Development, regional councils, World Bank and ADB MOF, State Budget 2004</p>	

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome 2: Democratic processes are strengthened through institution building, civil society empowerment, and enhanced accountability and transparency to reduce disparities and human poverty

UNDAF Outcomes*	Indicators (with baselines)	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><u>UNDAF Outcome 2:</u> Democratic processes are strengthened through institution building, civil society empowerment, and enhanced accountability and transparency to reduce disparities and human poverty</p> <p><u>CP Outcome 2.1</u> Good governance enhanced for pro-poor development planning and management</p>	<p>2.1 Policies, rules, regulations and laws that govern the development process are predictable and transparent</p> <p>2.2 Processes for effective implementation of MDGs are established and all organizations and individuals are accountable</p> <p>2.1.1 MDG based pro-poor national, sectoral, regional and local development strategies and plans approved and implemented</p> <p>2.1.2 The degree to which government agencies mainstream human rights and gender based approaches into policy, programme and project formulation and implementation.</p> <p>2.1.3 An oversight body with civil society representation established to monitor the implementation of pro-poor policies and plans</p> <p>2.1.4 Capacity building programmes developed and implemented</p> <p>2.1.5 Policies approved to provide the private sector with incentives to participate in the national and local development efforts</p> <p>2.1.6 Resources mobilized from government, donor, and private sources</p>	<p>Government plan of Actions, Government reports</p> <p>Sectoral Ministries' Mid-term Strategies, annual plans, reports</p> <p>Governors' plan of actions and reports</p> <p>Regional Development Plans and reports</p> <p>Statistical reports</p>	

<p><u>CP Outcome 2.2</u> People's participation in governance increased</p>	<p>2.2.1 Communications strategies developed and implemented on the progress of the MDGs</p> <p>2.2.2 Number/percentage of state policies approved formulated with civic participation.</p> <p>2.2.3 Existence of facilities to enable E-governance</p> <p>2.2.4 Number of functional public information centres</p> <p>2.2.5 Number of government departments using e-governance at different levels</p> <p>2.2.6 Public perception on the responsiveness to their request to elected politicians</p> <p>2.2.7 Independent Committee/Board established to monitor the implementation of the Plan of Action for Fostering Democracy</p> <p>2.2.8 National DGIs developed, assessment conducted on a regular basis</p> <p>2.2.9 Percentage of women and young people in the national and local parliament increased from baseline</p> <p>2.2.10 Training materials developed and civic education campaign conducted</p>	<p>National MDG reports Surveys</p>	
<p><u>CP Outcome 2.3</u> Accountability of governing institutions all levels enhanced</p>	<p>2.3.1 Accountability mechanisms adapted and implemented in public organizations including service providers</p> <p>2.3.2 Anti-corruption legislation enacted and support provided for the implementation</p> <p>2.3.2 People's perceptions on corruption</p> <p>2.3.4 Social audit reports</p>	<p>Strategic plan and Performance Appraisal reports of government bodies</p>	

<p><u>CP Outcome 2.4</u> Enhanced Protection and Promotion of Human Rights and Access to Justice</p>	<p>2.4.1 The degree of civil society consultation undertaken by the government towards the writing of Mongolia's periodic reports to human rights treaty monitoring bodies.</p> <p>2.4.2 Number of individual complaints launched with the Human Rights Committee.</p> <p>2.4.3 The number of Court verdicts which apply international human rights standards.</p> <p>2.4.4 Mechanisms for monitoring NHRAP implementation efforts are established and function.</p> <p>2.4.5 The percentage of schools (primary, secondary and tertiary levels) that have introduced human rights education programmes.</p> <p>2.4.6 The existence of human rights education programmes in police, prison officials, prosecutors and judges.</p> <p>2.4.7 The number of civil society organizations with an adequate capacity to effectively represent human rights concerns of vulnerable populations (as measured through self-assessment questionnaires).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Periodic State Party reports to human rights treaty monitoring bodies. ▪ Concluding observations of human rights treaty monitoring bodies. ▪ Civil society shadow reports to human rights treaty monitoring bodies. ▪ Status of Human Rights reports published by National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia. ▪ Data obtained from the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia. ▪ Annual NHRAP actions and results reports produced by Cabinet. ▪ Bi-annual Parliamentary reports of NHRAP activities implemented (produced by Cabinet). ▪ State statistics/information. 	
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UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome 3: A holistic approach to environmentally sustainable development is promoted and practiced for improving the well-being of rural and urban poor.

Outcome	Indicators (with baseline)	Source of verification	Risks & Assumptions
<p><u>UNDAF Outcome 3:</u> A holistic approach to environmentally sustainable development is promoted and practiced for improving the well-being of rural and urban poor.</p> <p><u>CP Outcome 3.1</u> Improved environmental governance is practiced.</p>	<p>3.1 Extent of resource degradation and related processes reduced (Baseline: 48 protected areas covering around 20.5 million hectares of territory in 19 aimags; and some 115 areas encompassing 1.13 million hectares of land are under local protection)</p> <p>3.1.1 No. of environmental laws, regulations revised, and newly adopted in favour of better environment governance</p> <p>3.1.2 No. of proactive and capable CSO s advocating environment governance and conservation,</p> <p>3.1.3 No. acting CBOs in rural areas with sustained collaboration with LG, BZC and PAA</p> <p>3.1.4 No. of violations of environmental laws and regulations</p>	<p>NSO, Mongolian Statistical Yearbook, LSMS /HEIS NHDR</p> <p>Annual review of Environmental Status, MNE</p> <p>Reports of other environment-related studies, surveys, and assessments.</p> <p>-Relevant policies, legislations and funding formulas passed or amended;</p>	

<p><u>CP Outcome 3.2</u> Risks and consequences of natural disasters are minimized.</p>	<p>3.2.1. Successful responses to disasters at both national and community level indicated through number of saved human lives, prevention of post disaster consequences (spread of diseases, pollution etc.) Baseline: adequacy of the current level of response at national and local level</p> <p>3.2.2. Number and scope of educational activities on existing and new disaster preventive measures, no. of people involved, no of trainers at both national and aimag level (Baseline: Range of preventive measures currently in place at national and local levels)</p> <p>3.2.3. Quality of established legal and management frameworks and enforcement (Baseline: Number of legislative documents already adopted and current status of enforcement)</p>	<p>Assessment conducted disaster affected areas, appraisal reports Approved and implemented National Framework of Action for 2005-2015 on Disaster Risk Reduction Evaluation of Disaster Management and Risk Reduction Partnership mechanism and implementation of Memorandum of Agreement signed between the Government, NGO, donors and CBOs.</p>	
<p><u>CP Outcome 3.3</u> Improved water and sanitation management is practiced.</p>	<p>3.3.1.Total households with improved water supply (Baseline: 44.6%)</p> <p>3.3.2.Total households with improved sanitation (Baseline 28.2%)</p> <p>3.3.3.Urban population with access to safe drinking water (Baseline 77.3%)</p> <p>4.Rural population with access to safe drinking water (Baseline: 33%)</p> <p>5.Total population with access to safe drinking water (Baseline: 60%)</p> <p>6.Population with adequate sanitation facilities (Baseline: 28.2%)</p>	<p>MOH Annual Health Statistics,</p> <p>NSO – Statistical Yearbook,</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP)</p>	

<p><u>CP Outcome 3.4</u> Access to energy efficient options for poor households is increased.</p>	<p>3.4. 1. Comprehensive energy efficient programme and policy approved and implemented (Baseline: energy laws and policy currently adopted)</p> <p>3.4.2. Number of rural households newly connected to electricity</p> <p>3.4.3. Reduced use of firewood and coal</p> <p>3.4.4. Pilots on alternative sources of renewable energy concluded with appropriate follow up actions instituted</p>	<p>Annual review of Environmental Status, MNE</p> <p>Reports of other environment-related studies, surveys, and assessments</p>	
<p><u>CP Outcome 3.5:</u> Forest depletion and land degradation is reduced.</p>	<p>3.5.1 Forest area under community protection (Baseline:78 percent of pastureland is degraded 20 percent has a tendency towards degradation; deteriorated land: 121.7 million ha; arid and desert areas 40%; vulnerable to desertification 90%)</p> <p>3.5.2 Survival rate of reforested seedlings</p> <p>3.5.3 Reforested area with over 50% of survival rate</p> <p>3.5.4 No. of forest fires</p> <p>3.5.5 No. of recorded illegal logging</p> <p>3.5.6 Successful responses to outbreaks of forests pests</p> <p>3.5.7 Pastoral area under rotational grazing scheme</p> <p>3.5.8 Area of reserved pastures</p> <p>3.5.9 Irrigated pastures</p> <p>3.5.10 Percentage of land area covered by forest will have increased (Baseline 8..2% in 2000)</p>	<p>Annual review of Environmental Status, MNE</p> <p>Reports of other environment-related studies, surveys, and assessments.</p> <p>Report of Forest Inventory, Forest & Water Management Centre</p> <p>Police records</p> <p>Reports of NEMA</p> <p>Reports of Aimag Environment Protection Agencies</p> <p>Soum Government reports</p>	

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome 4: Global, regional and South-South cooperation strengthened to address cross-border social, economic and environmental constraints

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><u>UNDAF Outcome 4:</u></p> <p><i>Regional, global and South-South cooperation strengthened to address cross-border social, economic and environmental constraints</i></p>	<p>4.1. Number of regional trade agreements concluded successfully, and implemented (Baseline: Number of existing trade agreements)</p> <p>4.2. Number of South –South initiatives agreed and implemented (Baseline: Identification of South-South opportunities)</p>	<p>MOF, Report on the State of the Economy</p> <p>UNCTAD Handbook on International Trade Statistics</p> <p>NSO, Statistical Yearbook</p>	<p>Socio-economic and political situation stable and improved.</p> <p>uncertain markets, high environmental risk (disasters), lack of alternative forms of savings for rural population</p>
<p><u>CP Outcome 4.1:</u></p> <p>Strengthened capacity to respond to the economic constraints and vulnerabilities resulting from landlockedness</p>	<p>4.1.1 Share of 4 main export categories in total exports (Baseline - share of 4 main export categories in total exports 93.5%)</p> <p>4.1.2 Export diversification index (Baseline 0.874 for 2003)</p> <p>4.1.3 Export concentration index (Baseline 0.357 for 2003)</p> <p>4.1.4 Export dependency ratio(Baseline 0.67 -average for 1999-2002)</p> <p>4.1.5 Ratio of freight charges to merchandise imports (Baseline: Ratio of freight charges to merchandise imports - 6.4%)</p> <p>4.1.6 Trade and services deficit (Baseline 15.1% of GDP in 2004)</p>	<p>MOF, Report on the State of the Economy</p> <p>UNCTAD Handbook on International Trade Statistics</p> <p>NSO, Statistical Yearbook</p>	

<p><u>CP Outcome 4.2:</u> Transboundary cooperation and coordination, strengthened to reduce socio-economic and ecological dimensions of cross-border issues</p>	<p>4.2.1 Agreement established on Transboundary Conservation on at least two priority landscape species by end of 2008 (Baseline will be clearly defined in 2006 as there are no agreements on trans-boundary conservation on any priority species)</p> <p>4.2.2 Agreements established on trans-boundary agreements on protected area data sharing and management cooperation by end of 2007 (Baseline will be clearly defined in 2006 as there are no existing agreements on protected area data sharing and management)</p>	<p>Annual review of Environmental Status, MNE NHDR</p>	
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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AoS	Academy of Science
BOM	Bank of Mongolia
CBO	Community Based Organization
CMTU	Confederation of Mongolian Trade Union
CP	Country Programme
CPDs	Country Programme Documents
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DGI	Democratic Governance Indicator
DPM	Deputy Prime Minister
EGSPRS	Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy
ESC	Environment Standing Committee
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HMA	Hydro-meteorological Agency
HSUM	Health Sciences University of Mongolia
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture and Development
ILO	International Labor Organization
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries
LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Survey
MCUD	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDGR	Millennium Development Goal Report
MFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MFE	Ministry of Fuel and Energy
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MNCCI	Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MNE	Ministry of Nature and Environment
MNE	Ministry of Nature and Environment
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOJHA	Ministry of Justice and Human Affairs
MONEF	Mongolian National Employer's Federation
MOSTEC	Ministry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture
MOSWL	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
MSTI	Main Science and Technology Indicators
NAC	National Authority for Children
NCC	National Coordinating Committee for the International Year of Microcredit
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGOs	Non Government Organization

NHDR	National Human Rights Development Report
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NSO	National Statistics Office
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
RH	Reproductive Health
SC	Steering Committee
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SIA	State Inspection Agency
SPIA	State Professional Inspection Agency
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCC	UN Convention on Anti-Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Social and Economic Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCHR	Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOHRLLS	UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries
UNTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization