



UNITED NATIONS  
MONGOLIA



ANNUAL  
RESULTS REPORT

2025

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# FOREWORD

Mongolia continues to make significant strides toward its long-term aspirations under Vision 2050. The country has experienced steady economic growth, supported by a mining-driven economy and rapid digitalization. The challenge, however, lies in translating this growth into sustainable development. Limited economic diversification, constrained job creation, and a narrow export base, combined with widening rural–urban disparities, persistent inequalities, and governance gaps, underscore the need for inclusive, resilient, and rights-based development pathways. Addressing these persistent structural challenges will require coordinated, forward-looking action to ensure that Mongolia's progress is both sustainable and equitable.

Rural communities, particularly herder households, remain vulnerable to climate shocks and environmental degradation. Pressures on rangelands and the quality of livestock underscore the interlinked nature of economic, environmental, and social challenges. Strengthening governance systems, improving policy coherence, and fostering coordination across government institutions are essential to ensure effective development outcomes. Addressing these challenges will also require sustained co-financing and partnership from both the Government and the private sector.

The United Nations remains a committed and trusted partner to Mongolia in navigating this complex development landscape. Guided by the UN's global Common Agenda and the commitments outlined in the Pact for the Future, the UN Country Team supports Mongolia in accelerating progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals through six key accelerators: strengthening food systems; improving energy access and affordability; expanding digital connectivity; advancing education; promoting jobs and social protection; and addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. These efforts are further reinforced by mobilizing financing, promoting science, technology and innovation, building strong partnerships, and using data and evidence to guide decision-making.

Looking ahead to the next United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2028–2032, the global commitments under the Pact for the Future provide an important lens for shaping our collective priorities. In particular, the Declaration on Future Generations calls for development choices today that safeguard the well-being, opportunities, and rights of future generations. Similarly, the Global Digital Compact underscores the importance of inclusive, safe, and human-centered digital transformation, an area where Mongolia is already making notable progress and where further collaboration can help ensure that digitalization supports equitable growth, innovation, and public service delivery.

Last year, the UN celebrated its 80th anniversary, reaffirming its enduring commitment to multilateral cooperation and to supporting countries like Mongolia in navigating complex global and domestic challenges. As we prepare for the next UNSDCF 2028–2032, we have an opportunity to focus strategically on Mongolia's structural development challenges, strengthening inclusive economic diversification, expanding job opportunities, enhancing climate resilience, and building accountable, coherent governance systems, while leveraging the Common Agenda's accelerators and engines for sustainable and equitable progress.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Government of Mongolia for its strong partnership and joint efforts in advancing the mid-way implementation of the current UNSDCF 2023-2027. I also thank development partners, civil society, the private sector, and communities across Mongolia for their continued collaboration and commitment. Together, we can help Mongolia achieve a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive future, in line with both national aspirations and the global Common Agenda.

**JAAP VAN HIERDEN**

UN Mongolia Resident Coordinator



# UN COUNTRY TEAM IN MONGOLIA



**Jaap van Hierden**  
UN Mongolia Resident Coordinator

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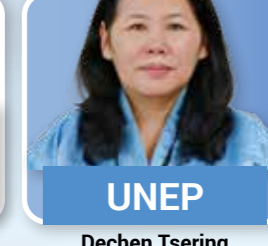
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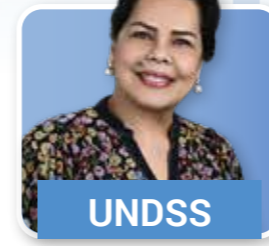
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# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

UN Mongolia collaborates with the Government of Mongolia, international organizations, and private sector partners to advance sustainable development across the country.

Through strong and inclusive partnerships, we support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and promote resilient and equitable growth. UN Mongolia sincerely appreciates the valuable support of all contributing partners, including contributions received through UN agency funds, UN global thematic funds, and the Government of Mongolia.

## Contributing Partner Countries



## Global Funds

A collection of logos for global funds: ADAPTATION FUND, Gavi (The Vaccine Alliance), global environment facility (gef) INVESTING IN OUR PLANET, GREEN CLIMATE FUND, JOINT SDG FUND, PAGE, and The Pandemic Fund FOR A RESILIENT WORLD.

## International Organizations

Logos for international organizations: ADB, OECD, and THE WORLD BANK.

## Private Sector and NGOs

Logos for private sector and NGOs: BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Oyu Tolgoi, Rio Tinto, and The Asia Foundation.

# CHAPTER

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN MONGOLIA

Mongolia experienced a period of high political volatility in 2025, characterised by intraparty competition and changes in the government. The newly-formed government introduced a five-year development plan spanning 2026–2030, which encompasses 88 prioritised projects with an estimated cost of MNT 70.1 trillion.

Despite volatile domestic politics, Mongolia's economy continued to perform well in 2025, with solid growth driven mainly by extractive exports, now led by copper. However, broad-based diversification remains essential for greater resilience. Inflation eased toward the end of the year and stayed within the government's target range. Foreign currency reserves rose to their highest level in a decade at USD 7.0 billion, and Moody's upgraded Mongolia's credit rating to B1 with a stable outlook.

According to the 2025 UNDP Human Development Report, Mongolia ranked 104th out of 193 countries and territories, demonstrating steady progress in human development. However, Mongolia's Planetary Pressures-Adjusted HDI (PHDI) scored 0.577, which is 22.8% lower than its overall HDI, indicating the environmental costs associated with the country's development trajectory.

Mongolia's Gender Inequality Index value of 0.284 ranked it 72 out of 172 countries with a low mortality rate and closing the secondary educational gap (92.7 per cent for female and 94.2 per cent for male)<sup>1</sup>. Adolescents and youth in Mongolia continued to face growing inequalities in well-being and access to development opportunities in 2025, as ongoing institutional restructuring left some youth services non-operational.

Mongolia witnessed a strain in energy security. The boiler damage at the Thermal Power Plant No 4 of Ulaanbaatar caused frequent power outages. Mongolia also experienced a petroleum shortage resulting from supply chain disruption in the Russian Federation, on which Mongolia heavily depends. A transition to renewable energy sources can make Mongolia less vulnerable to energy disruptions.

Mongolia's digital transformation continued to accelerate, supported by reforms across public services and the private sector, including the launch of E-Mongolia 5.0. According to the 2025 Artificial Intelligence Landscape Assessment, the country is positioned in the Systematic stage of Artificial Intelligence (AI) adoption, with a readiness score of 3.0 out of 5.0, indicating solid foundational digital infrastructure but uneven progress in advanced AI deployment.

In 2025, registered crimes in Mongolia rose to 47,480, an increase of 6.3 per cent from the previous year; among the registered crimes, crimes against public safety and interests increased 82.3 per cent, traffic safety violations 43.2 per cent, and cybercrimes 95.3 per cent. The country's Corruption Perceptions Index score declined from 33 in 2024 to 31, placing Mongolia 124th out of 180<sup>2</sup>.

Mongolia's media landscape in 2025 reflected both setbacks and areas of progress. While legal crackdowns and ownership concentration weakened journalistic freedoms, the late-year repeal of Article 13.14 of the Criminal Code by the Constitutional Court and renewed efforts towards comprehensive media reform signalled opportunities for long-term resilience.

Mongolia actively engaged in shaping international sustainable development commitments, contributing to the Sevilla Commitment (Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development), the Awaza Programme of Action (Third UN Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries), and the Doha Political Declaration (Second World Summit for Social Development). Through Government Resolution No. 91, Mongolia approved the updated Nationally Determined Contribution for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (NDC 3.0), setting an unconditional target of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30.3 per cent and a conditional target of reducing net GHG emissions by 52.8 per cent compared to the baseline level by 2035. Mongolia continued preparations for hosting the 17th session of the Convention's Conference of the Parties (COP17) for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 2026, a significant opportunity to catalyse national and global action on land degradation, desertification and drought.

### MONGOLIA AT A GLANCE (KEY INDICATORS)



**GDP growth:**  
**6.8%**  
(2025)



**Inflation rate:**  
**7.5%**  
(December 2025)



**Population:**  
**3.5 million**  
(2025)



**Poverty rate:**  
**27.1%**  
(2022)



**Gender inequality index:**  
**0.284**  
72 out of 172 countries  
2023



**Human Development Index:**  
**0.747**  
104 out of 193 countries  
2023



**E-Government Development Index:**  
**0.8457**  
46 out of 193 countries  
2024



**Rule of law index:**  
**0.53**  
67 out of 143 countries  
2025



**Corruption perception index:**  
**31**  
124 out of 180 countries  
2023



**Unemployment rate:**  
**5.6%**  
4th quarter 2025



**World Press Freedom Index:**  
**102**  
out of 180 territories  
2023



**Youth Development Index:**  
**0.77**  
2023



Photo: A young girl from a herder family begins her journey at a new school near home, accompanied by her parents. © UNICEF Mongolia

<sup>1</sup> <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2025>

# 2

## CHAPTER

# UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

## 2.1

### OVERVIEW OF THE UNSDCF RESULTS

The year 2025 marked the third year of implementing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. During this period, 24 UN agencies worked together to channel significant support across its four major outcome areas with a total of USD 130.3 million. Most of the investment focused on advancing human development and well-being, with strong attention also given to building resilient communities and safeguarding ecosystems. Additional efforts supported the shift toward a greener, more diverse economy, alongside continued work to strengthen the rule of law and promote human rights.

Objective of the UNSDCF 2023-2027

#### VISION

By 2030, all people in Mongolia over their life course benefit from shared prosperity characterized by inclusive, resilient and sustainable development, as well as healthy and safe environment; and thrive in a cohesive society based on rule of law and human rights.

#### 1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY



#### OUTCOME 1

By 2027, people in urban and rural areas, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, equally realize their full human potential and benefit from inclusive, rights-based, gender- and shock-responsive health and nutrition, education, social protection, WASH and other services

#### 2 STRATEGIC PRIORITY



#### OUTCOME 2

By 2027, the Mongolian economy is more diversified, innovative, productive, inclusive, green and geographically balanced enabling decent livelihoods, especially for women and youth, building 21st century skills, and promoting low-carbon development

#### 3 STRATEGIC PRIORITY



#### OUTCOME 4

By 2027, policy-making and implementation in Mongolia is more gender-responsive, participatory, coherent, evidence-informed and SDG-aligned; governance institutions at all levels are transparent and accountable; and people, especially the marginalised groups, have access to justice and rule of law for full realization of human rights

The UNSDCF includes 16 outputs across four outcomes, for which UN agencies share joint accountability. Progress on these outputs is measured through 38 indicators.

As of 2025, nearly half of the UNSDCF output level indicators (18 of 38) have achieved their 2027 targets (●), six remain on track (●), nine require acceleration (●), and five are off track (●), highlighting areas where implementation needs strengthening.

#### Outcome 1 (15 output indicators)



Outcome 1 demonstrates strong progress, with seven indicators achieved, three on track, and five requiring acceleration. Notable results include HPV vaccine coverage among eligible girls reaching 54.6 per cent, significantly exceeding the 2027 target of 30 per cent, and 27 institutions strengthening inclusive, rights-based social protection services—well above the 2027 target of 10. Progress has been particularly strong in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and social protection policy development, and institutional capacity-building. However, areas such as inclusive education and nutrition programmes continue to require accelerated efforts to meet their intended targets.

#### Outcome 2 (7 output indicators)



Outcome 2 presents mixed progress across its seven output indicators, with two achieved, two requiring acceleration, and three currently off track. Notable progress was made in expanding access to clean and affordable energy, with more than 20,600 people benefiting—already surpassing the target set for 2027—as well as supporting 20 initiatives advancing green economic action, double the target of 10 set for 2027. Strong progress is evident in clean energy access and environmental initiatives. However, greater attention is needed to accelerate results in youth employment, entrepreneurship development, and SDG-aligned budgeting.

#### Outcome 3 (7 output indicators)



Outcome 3 demonstrates strong performance, with five indicators achieved, one on track, and one off track. Key achievements include over 760,000 people benefiting from climate and environmental actions, far exceeding the 2027 target; approx. 678,000 hectares brought under climate-resilient agriculture, well beyond the 2027 target; and around 246,000 people benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote the sustainable use of resources, surpassing the 2027 target. Progress has been particularly strong in ecosystem protection, climate-resilient agriculture, and the delivery of community-level environmental benefits. Acceleration is needed to strengthen local institutions' capacity to plan and implement climate adaptation and risk management, ensuring that communities can better protect and sustain their livelihoods.

#### Outcome 4 (9 output indicators)



Outcome 4 shows steady progress, with four indicators achieved, two on track, two requiring acceleration, and one off track. Key results include around 135,000 women and youth participating in dialogue and decision-making processes, exceeding the 2027 target; ten gender-based violence initiatives addressing harmful social norms, surpassing the target of two; and the implementation of 13 accountability and corruption risk mitigation measures, already meeting the 2027 target. In addition, a legal framework aligned with international labour standards has been established. However, further acceleration is needed in programmes addressing child labour, strengthening SDG data systems and advancing SDG financing strategies.

Detailed output-level results and progress against output indicators are presented in Section 2.2, UNSDCF Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs and Annex 1, respectively.

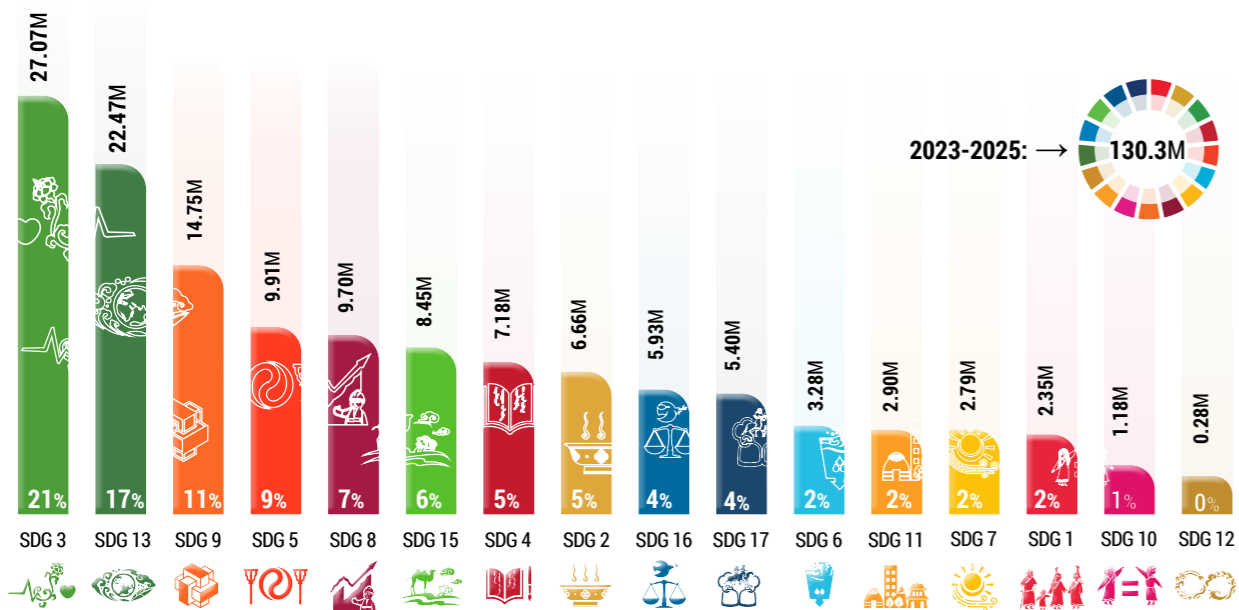


Figure 1. UN Mongolia Indicative Investment by SDG

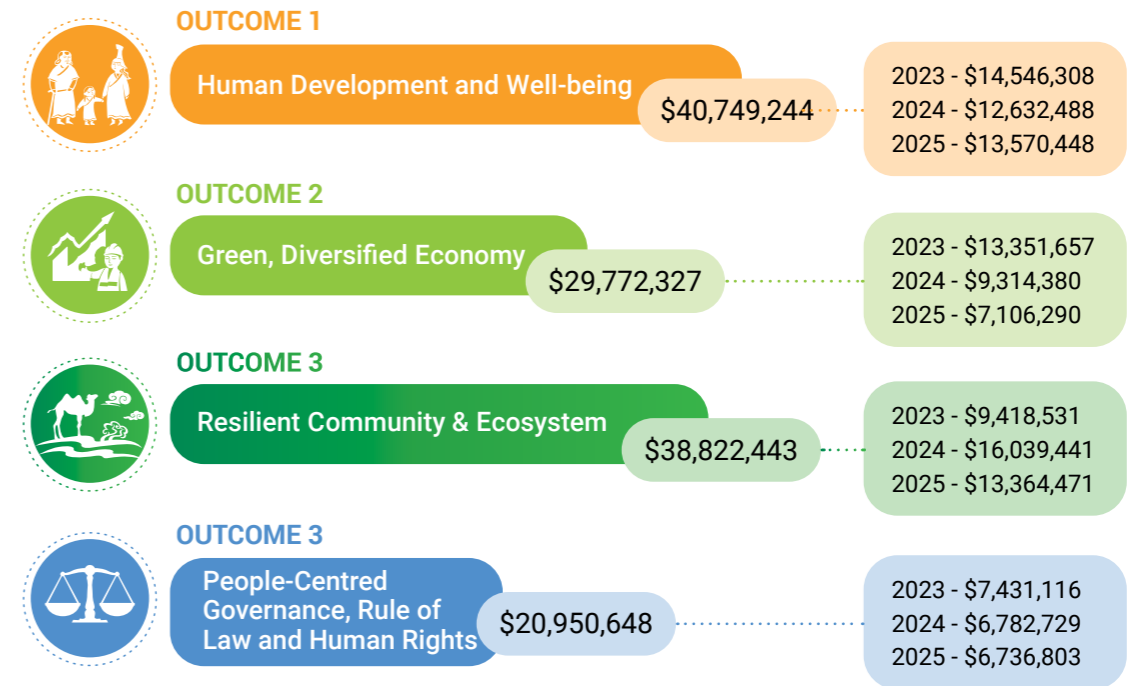


Figure 4. Total Development Investment 2023-2025 by Outcome (In USD)



Figure 2. Progress Status of Output Indicators by Outcome by 2025

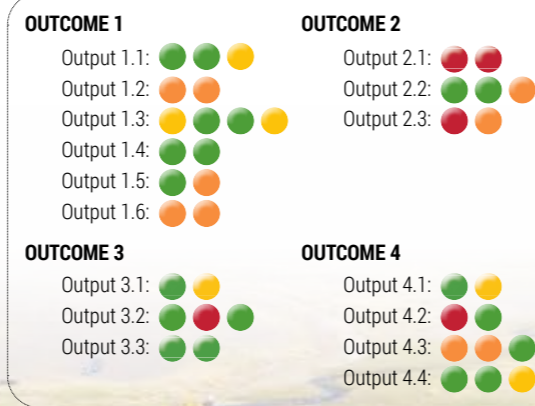


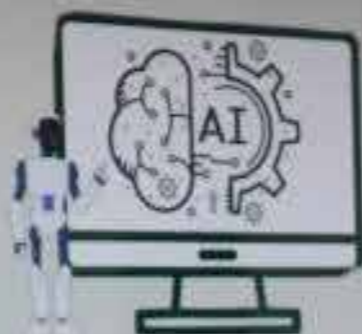
Figure 3. Progress Status of Output Indicators



Photo: Integrated grazing and water solutions building drought resilience and sustainable livelihoods in climate-vulnerable areas. © UNDP Mongolia

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:  
**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
AND WELL-BEING**

цахим боловсрол



STEM



Photo: A digital classroom furnished by UNICEF and private sector partners.  
© UNICEF Mongolia

**1**  
OUTCOME

By 2027, people in urban and rural areas, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, equally realize their full human potential and benefit from inclusive, rights-based, gender - and shock-responsive health and nutrition, education, social protection, wash and other services.

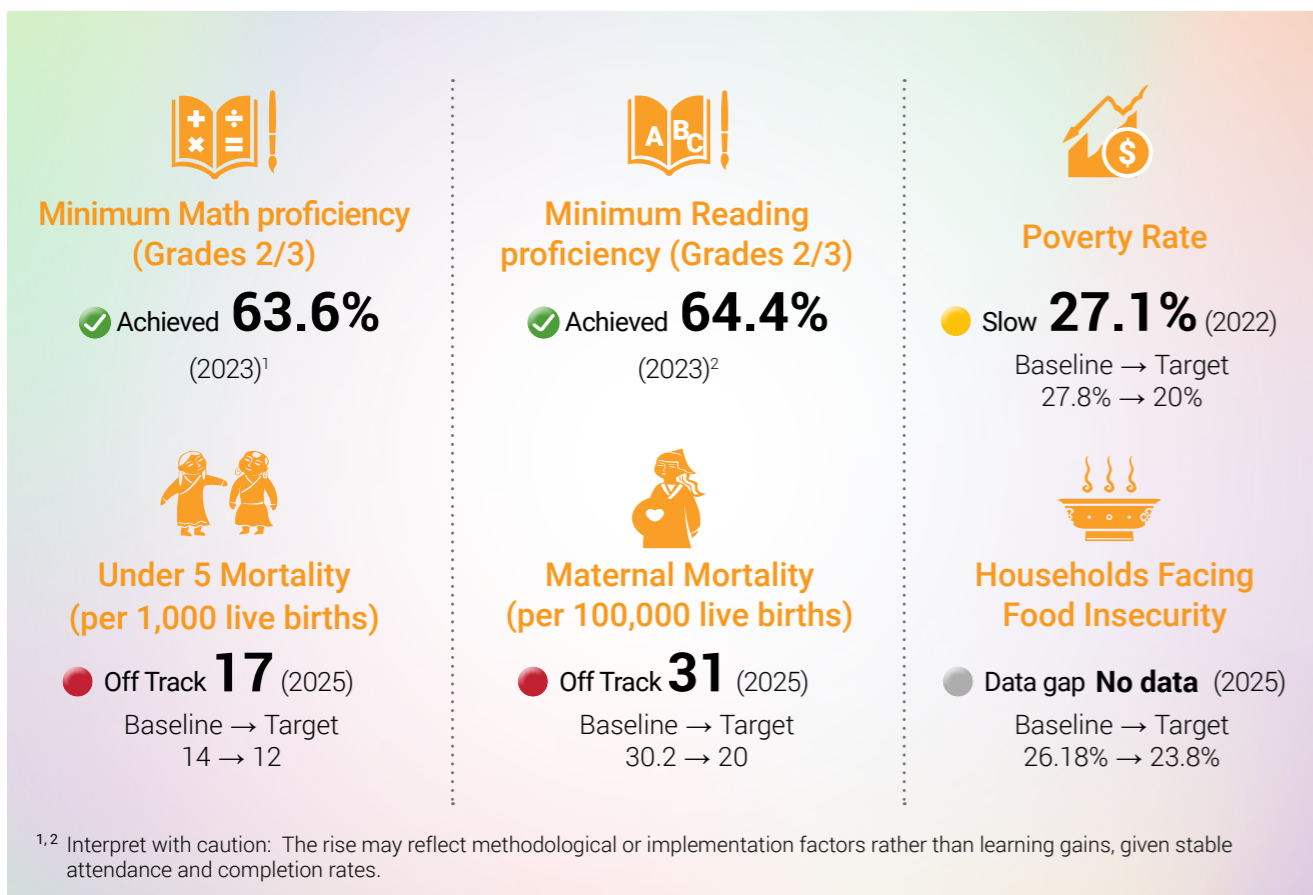


Figure 5. The Status of Outcome Level Indicators

Under Outcome One, Mongolia made mixed progress toward more inclusive human development. Eleven UN agencies supported this work through coordinated investments across six areas. Notable gains were achieved in early education, where children in grades 2 and 3 have already reached national targets for basic reading and math skills—an early sign that recent

interventions are working. Progress has been slower in reducing poverty. Key health outcomes have also moved in the wrong direction, with both maternal and child mortality rising compared to recent years. In addition, the absence of reliable data on household food insecurity limits a full assessment of social protection efforts.



Photo: "Teacher with a Tablet" programme empowers educators in remote and underserved communities to deliver quality education through digital tools. © UNICEF Mongolia

Overall, the results show stronger performance in foundational education but persistent challenges in health and poverty, compounded by critical data gaps. Moving toward the 2027 targets will require more coordinated action to improve services, strengthen data systems, and ensure that progress reaches all communities.

**Output 1.1:**

The capacities are in place to promote an integrated healthcare system to deliver universal, affordable and quality healthcare (physical, mental, sexual and reproductive), including nutrition and WASH, that is gender-responsive and resilient to shocks.

HPV Vaccination coverage: **54.6%**

By 2025, Mongolia made clear strides toward more equitable access to essential health services. With UN support, improvements in preventive and primary care began reaching more people across the country. A key milestone came in cervical cancer prevention as HPV vaccination coverage among eligible girls surpassed the 2027 target ahead of time. These gains were reinforced by UN-backed efforts to develop and advance national health policies, programmes, and legislation that strengthen the system overall.

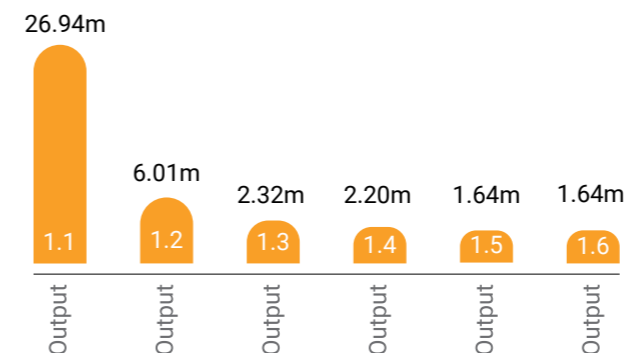


Figure 6. Outcome 1: 2023-2025 Development Investment USD 40.7M



Photo: A father's first meeting with his newborn. © UNFPA Mongolia

### UN Support for Health Policy Reform

-  National Action Plan on Healthy and Active Ageing (2025–2028)
-  National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis (2025–2028)
-  National Programme on Cancer Prevention and Control (2025–2028)
-  Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health Action Plan (2025–2028)
-  National Action Plan for Environmental Health (2025–2028)
-  National Action Plan for Public Health Security (first national plan)
-  Amendments to the Tobacco Control Law endorsed in November 2025 (a critical step towards reducing preventable mortality and youth nicotine addiction)

With UN support, Mongolia's primary healthcare system has become more integrated, resilient, and effective. Stronger policies and legislation, paired with steady implementation, have laid the foundation for these gains. Operational capacity has been enhanced through the establishment of the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC) and the National Family Planning Training Hub, while service delivery has expanded significantly.

Over 112 primary healthcare facilities across the country provide improved and integrated care for older people, and midwifery-led services have extended into rural areas, giving more women access to quality reproductive health services. Preventive care has also been strengthened through nationwide measles catch-up campaigns and efforts to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene standards in health facilities—an important step in addressing environmental and climate-related health risks.

### Primary Healthcare improvement:

<p>Stronger policy and legislation</p> 	<p>Elderly care scaled up at <b>112</b> clinics</p>	<p>Non-communicable disease screening improvements in <b>19</b> provinces and <b>9</b> districts.</p>
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Investments in service quality and specialized care have strengthened newborn services, including the infrastructure needed for advanced procedures such as open-heart surgery. Screening and early detection of Non-communicable diseases have improved through the rollout of the MongPEN package in 19 provinces, contributing to early signs of declining cardiovascular mortality. Mental health services have also expanded, with primary healthcare facilities integrating the Mental Health Gap Action Programme to widen access to community-based support.

Together, these improvements point toward a more preventive, accessible, and people-centred health system, built on a stronger primary healthcare foundation and better overall health security.

### SPOTLIGHT STORY

#### IMMUNIZATION FOR ALL: Mongolia's drive to protect every child

Across Mongolia, health workers are working to rebuild trust in vaccines while ensuring families are not left behind. In Zamiin-Uud, teams continue home visits so children can receive their scheduled vaccines. "She couldn't visit the health centre in time, so she requested home vaccination," said Dr. Dashpagam, Head of the Immunization Department at the National Center for Communicable Diseases. "This is how we make sure no child is left behind."

Mongolia's strong immunization system kept routine coverage above 95% even during the pandemic, but misinformation weakened public confidence, as reflected in the 2024 HPV vaccine rollout, which achieved 54.6% coverage among eligible 11-year-olds. In 2025, the Ministry of Health and partners like the WHO Mongolia shifted toward more community engagement, meeting parents directly to address their concerns. At one outreach event in Dornogovi province, a grandmother shared, "I have 11-year-



Nationwide HPV vaccination campaign successfully rolled out. © WHO Mongolia

old twin grandsons. Now I understand how HPV vaccination protects their future. I want them to be vaccinated."

Field missions to lower-coverage provinces helped train health workers, strengthen outreach, and support HPV vaccination efforts during a concurrent measles outbreak. Local leaders welcomed the support, saying these discussions were vital to improving readiness.

With continued home visits, school outreach, and more trained staff, Mongolia is working steadily toward restoring trust and ensuring every child receives life-saving vaccines.



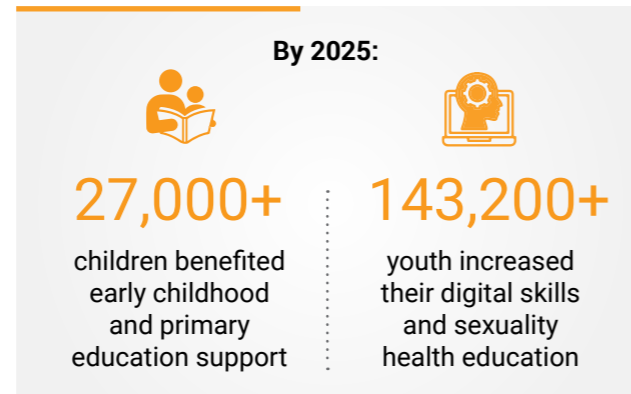
Photo: Doctors and staff of the National Center for Maternal and Child Health at the newly opened Open-heart surgery ward. © UNFPA Mongolia

**Output 1.2:**

**The education system and its institutions have the capacity to offer inclusive learning to all children and young people, including early childhood education, life skills, comprehensive sexuality education and a smooth transition from education to the labour market, especially to the vulnerable, including in emergency situations.**

UN support strengthened national capacity to deliver more inclusive, gender-responsive, and skills-oriented learning. Innovative approaches such as the Teacher with a Tablet model and the Bagh School initiative expanded access to early childhood and primary education for more than 27,000 children, and the updated preschool curriculum is now in use nationwide.

In 2025, the UN continued its programme to empower adolescents and youth with vocational skills, life-skills education, and comprehensive sexuality education through innovative learning formats such as digital hubs, lifelong learning centres, and schools. Communities also benefited from expanded digital-skills programmes.



School health systems improved through the introduction of the Digital Student Health Card and stronger support for menstrual health.



Photo: Youth envision a gender-equal future at EU Day 2025. © UNFPA Mongolia

**SPOTLIGHT STORY**

**NO MORE GOODBYES FOR SCHOOL:  
A Border Family's Dream Come True**

At the remote Borshoo border unit in northwestern Mongolia, four year old Gegeen-Ujin often feels the weight of distance.

"I cry a lot because I miss my siblings," she says quietly.

Gegeen-Ujin lives at the border post with her parents—her mother working in the canteen and her father in customs. But her older brother Saruul, 10, and sister Yesun-Ujin, 6, live nearly 120 kilometers away with their grandparents in Ulaangom so they can attend school. Like many children in Mongolia's vast countryside, they had to leave home because most baghs - the smallest and most remote administrative units - have no schools. Families often send their children to soum or aimag centers, where they stay in dormitories or with extended relatives for long periods.

For younger children like Gegeen-Ujin, early learning has taken place in a simple ger kindergarten with basic facilities and no proper sanitation. Yet inside, teacher Tungalag brings warmth and stability. She has worked here since 2019, adjusting her schedule to match the



Gegeen-Ujin at her new school  
©UNICEF Mongolia

rotating shifts of borderstaff parents. "From Monday to Friday, I live with the children. Our time here is full of songs, stories, and laughter," she says.

Still, families longed for a real school nearby. "If there were a school here, we could live together as a family," Gegeen-Ujin's father once said.

That dream became reality when UNICEF, together with private sector partners like Khan Bank, helped build new schools in bagh centers through the One Bagh, One School initiative, bringing early childhood and primary education within walking distance.

For Gegeen-Ujin, it means something simple yet lifechanging: walking to school with her siblings—without months of goodbyes.

**THEN and NOW**



Photo: Gegeen-Ujin in with her teacher and classmates in front of the ger school.



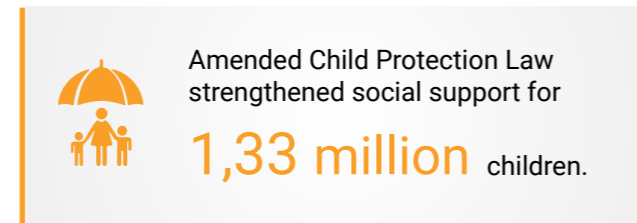
Photo: A new school in Borshoo border unit.

**Output 1.3:**

**Social and child protection policies and systems (social insurance, social assistance and labour market interventions) improve equity, coverage, shock resilience and sustainability to protect vulnerable population groups.**

Mongolia strengthened its social protection system by adopting and implementing revised Social Insurance Package Law and amendments to the Child Protection Law, expanding coverage and improving support for children through child-sensitive budgeting, herders, informal workers, and other vulnerable groups. Targeted investments in social protection, disability inclusion, and nutrition helped increase the resilience of rural and climate-affected households, supported by

stronger capacity among frontline workers to deliver rights-based services.



UN-supported efforts enabled over 41,500 children affected by violence, exploitation, abuse, or neglect to access quality, inclusive protection services nationwide, helping strengthen the overall responsiveness and inclusiveness of the child protection system.

**Output 1.4:**

**Capacities are in place to deliver universal, affordable and quality water supply, sanitation and hygiene services that are climate-resilient and gender-responsive.**

UN agencies supported Mongolia in expanding access to improved WASH services, benefiting tens of thousands of people nationwide. People in urban centres gained access to safe drinking water, while many more benefited from improved sanitation and hygiene services and 12 health facilities also upgraded their waste-management systems.

In addition, investments in sustainable infrastructure led to the construction of 11 solar-powered water systems and 10 sanitation facilities across 13 provinces, providing reliable WASH services to 37,490 people, including 15,700 children, in schools, kindergartens, health centres and public spaces.

Targeted interventions also improved climate-resilient sanitation for around 1,500 people (346 households) in vulnerable peri-urban ger areas of Ulaanbaatar, reducing environmental and health risks and strengthening community resilience.



Photo: A 2.2 km river embankment and two retention basins built under UN-Habitat's climate adaptation project now protect over 38,000 residents in Songino-Khairkhan District from flooding. © UN-Habitat Mongolia

**Output 1.5:**

**Capacities are in place to protect, promote and support adequate access to nutritious food and healthy diets for all people, with a particular focus on vulnerable population groups.**

Working with the government, the UN helped advance more nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient food systems by improving policy alignment and strengthening integrated planning across agriculture, food safety, and climate sectors.

Food safety systems were upgraded through the adoption of Codex standards, enhanced laboratory capacities, and improved multisectoral preparedness for foodborne disease management. The UN's support in value-chain interventions in dairy, vegetables and livestock increased the availability of safe, nutrient-dense food, including the establishment of three small-scale dairy plants in Eastern Mongolia, each with a processing capacity of 1,000 litres per day, strengthening local milk collection and processing systems.

In parallel, UN-supported advocacy helped improve the quality and quantity of food provided to over one million



children. Regulatory and monitoring systems were further strengthened through the digitization of the Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS) Code. Climate-smart pasture and fodder management interventions also enhanced food security and supported more resilient livelihoods in vulnerable dryland regions. Collectively, these outputs contributed to more coherent, safe, and resilient food systems with improved nutrition outcomes.

**Output 1.6:**

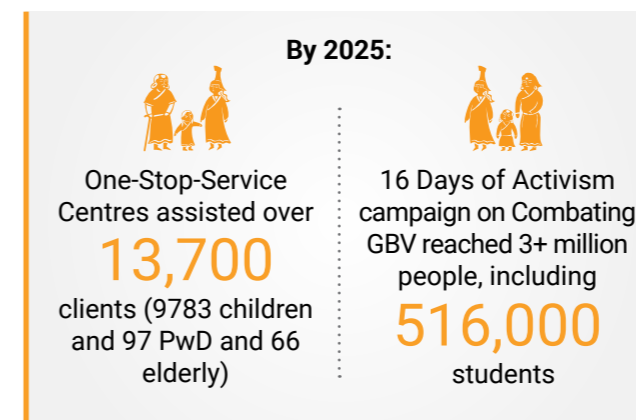
**Institutions and capacities are strengthened to enable accessible, inclusive, multisectoral and quality gender-based violence response mechanisms in a more cohesive society with increased respect for and realization of gender equality and human rights, including migrant rights.**

With UN support, 63 institutions—including national ministries, provincial authorities, CSOs and private sector workplaces—strengthened their capacity to implement policies and initiatives to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV). Technical expertise contributed to the development of the National GBV Prevention Strategy and helped align national efforts with international standards. GBV

topics were also incorporated into pre-service health training and the Police Academy curriculum, helping ensure future professionals enter the workforce with a clearer understanding of prevention and response.

By 2025, UN-supported One-stop Service Centres and shelters have become instrumental to provide tailored services to the survivors of GBV and other forms of abuse and neglect.

Public awareness and prevention efforts expanded significantly, with the 16 Days of Activism campaign reaching millions of people, and promoting positive masculinity and digital safety through partnerships with sports groups, media, and digital platforms.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:  
**GREEN, INCLUSIVE AND  
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH**



Photo: Herder children in Tarni bagh, Mandal soum of Selenge province enjoy learning in a new school close to home, made possible through the partnership of UNICEF, the Ministry of Education, and Khan Bank. © UNICEF Mongolia

**2**  
OUTCOME

By 2027, the mongolian economy is more diversified, innovative, productive, inclusive, green and geographically balanced, enabling decent livelihoods (especially for women and youth), building 21st-century skills and promoting low-carbon development.

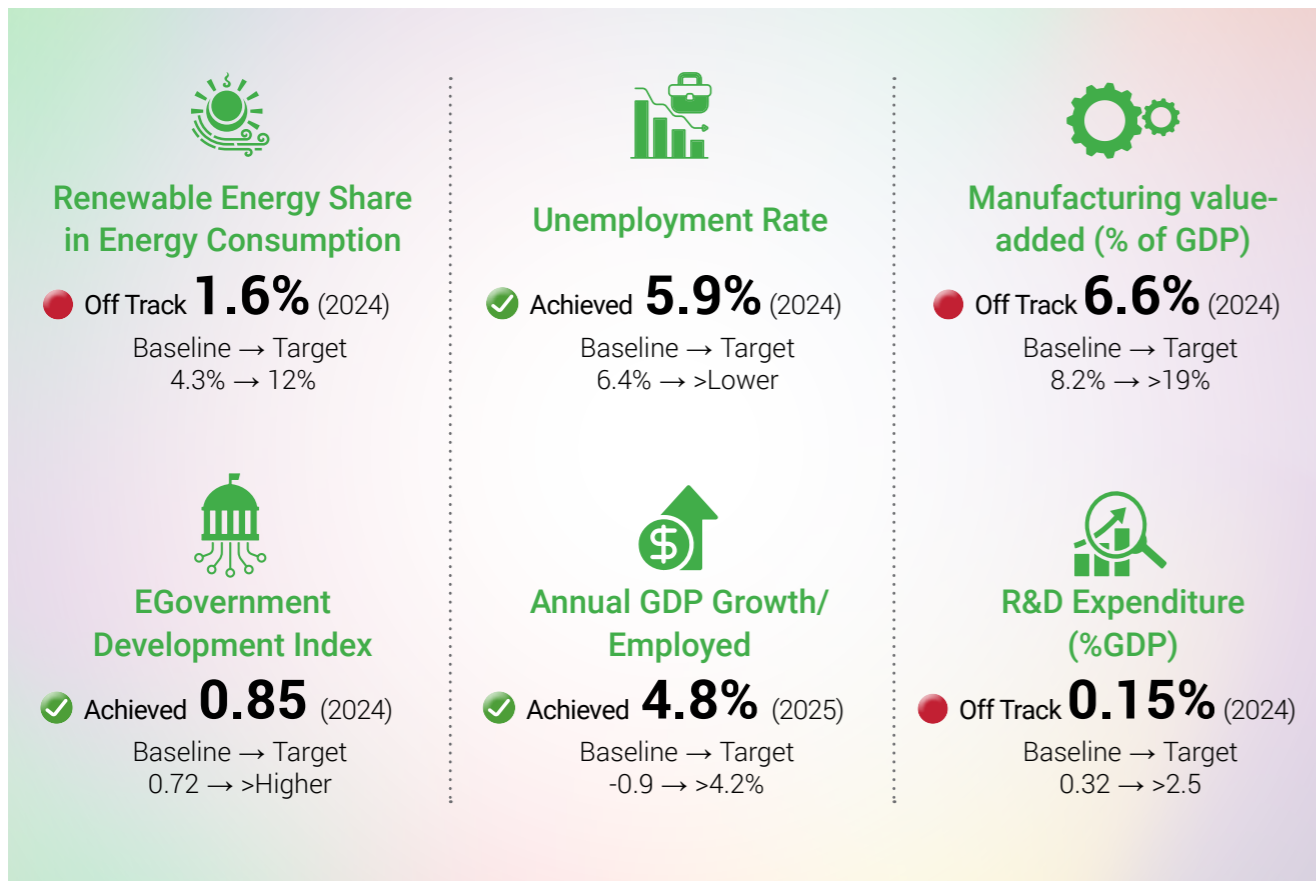


Figure 7. The Status of Outcome Level Indicators

Under Outcome Two, Mongolia made progress in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic development, supported by 14 UN agencies investing USD 29.8 million across three outputs. Over the year, employment improved and labour productivity increased, with unemployment falling to 5.9 per cent.

Digital governance also strengthened. Public services became more accessible and responsive, reflected in the E-Government Development Index rising to 0.85. Together, these developments point to a more resilient, digitally capable, and inclusive economy, backed by broad UN collaboration.

However, progress remains off track in several key areas. The shift to renewable energy is advancing slowly, the manufacturing sector's contribution to the economy remains limited, and investment in research and innovation is still far below national ambitions. Moving forward will require targeted investments, stronger policy coordination, and expanded initiatives in renewable energy and innovation to accelerate progress toward the 2027 goals.

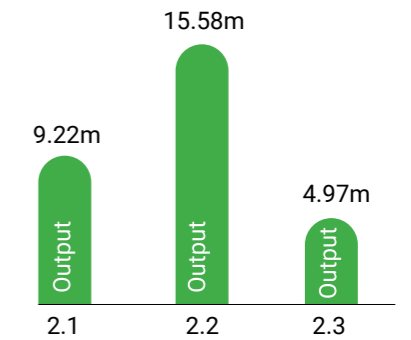


Figure 8. Outcome 2: 2023-2025 Development Investment: USD 29.8M

**Output 2.1:**

There are improved institutional capacities to deliver skilling and reskilling, volunteering opportunities, and entrepreneurship training to women and youth to enhance their productive capacity for decent employment and employability, improving women, youth and marginalized people's labour force participation, including by better managing internal and international migration.

UN Mongolia contributed to strengthening an inclusive labour market by advancing skills development, entrepreneurship, and employment pathways for youth, women, migrants, and other vulnerable groups, while reinforcing national systems for skills accreditation and decent work. National vocational education systems are increasingly institutionalized, with future-ready training approaches supported by UN technical assistance.



Photo: The UN promotes youth employment through various training and vocational programmes. © ILO Mongolia

Institutional capacities for promoting youth employment were enhanced, with eight national trainers and five enterprises in the cashmere sector adopting improved workplace cooperation and retention practices.

The government introduced the Child Development Services Standard and Guidelines for Costing Child Development Services, embedding adolescent skills development within government service delivery systems.

The UN continued advocating for women's economic empowerment, enabling hundreds of women-led businesses gain access to finance, digital skills, export support, and business development services.

Inclusive employment pathways were strengthened through targeted services for people facing long-term unemployment, caregivers, and low-income households, and the first group of participants completed apprenticeships with trained employer mentors.

Returned migrants also benefited, with many gaining new skills through vocational programmes and securing jobs across key sectors such as construction, hospitality, transport, and agriculture.

Collectively, these interventions strengthened individual employability, expanded economic opportunities for marginalized groups, and reinforced institutional systems essential for a more inclusive, productive, and future-ready labour market in Mongolia.

## Building Skills for the Future

Vocational Skills



**2,694** young people

gained TVET and digital skills, including **1400** herder youth in agricultural skills **34** students enrolled in newly accredited TVET programme

Digital Skills for youth:



**1,100** adolescents and youth

trained in coding, robotics and electronics

Inclusive Employment Pathways



**30** apprentices

completed workplace-based training with employer mentors

**862** returned migrants upskilled and employed across construction, hospitality, transport and agriculture



SPOTLIGHT STORY

### PRACTICAL CHANGES, REAL RESULTS: Improving productivity and working conditions

At *Goviin Myandas* LLC, Director Munguntsooj Tumurbaatar and his team had long struggled with communication on the production floor. About 10 per cent of employees have hearing difficulties, and without structured teamwork practices, misunderstandings often disrupted work.

Training focused on workplace cooperation helped the enterprise introduce small but meaningful changes: daily team meetings, visual communication boards and basic sign-language lessons for all staff. Sign-language alphabet charts were placed above sewing machines to support everyday interaction.

"Before, communication often relied on guesswork," Munguntsooj said. "Now everyone can greet each other in sign language. It's a small change, but it has strengthened teamwork and improved the sense of belonging at work."



Munguntsooj Tumurbaatar, CEO of Goviin Myandas LLC

These improvements were made possible through support from the International Labour Organization and the Korea Partnership Programme, which help small and medium-sized enterprises improve productivity and working conditions through practical training and on-site coaching.

In 2025, this approach was introduced to Mongolia's cashmere sector through the Youth Employment Promotion Project. The goal is straightforward: help enterprises address labour shortages, skills gaps and job-quality issues that often discourage young people from entering the industry. Five enterprises participated, working closely with eight national trainers.

### Output 2.2:

**Policies, strategies and institutions are in place to promote greater diversification and economic transition, including through creative industry, towards resource-efficient and low-carbon development and digital transformation, and make it more competitive, technologically innovative, and productive while also transitioning small enterprises towards greener employment, integrating with global value chains, increasing formal participation, resource-efficiency and resilience, mitigating any unintended impacts for communities who experience persistent discrimination and marginalization.**

UN technical support helped a range of businesses, partnerships, and institutions use environmental data and digital tools to advance sustainability and circular-economy practices. Results-based budgeting also improved across provincial environment offices, helping integrate biodiversity tracking into public financial management systems.



Supported **20**

businesses to apply environmental data and digital and sustainable solutions



Improved results-based budgeting in **21**

provincial environmental offices


People across Mongolia strengthened their entrepreneurship and technical skills to start or expand income-generating activities, including in green technologies, agro-industry, livestock value chains, and digital trade. Women entrepreneurs and small businesses also improved their readiness for online trade and export opportunities.





Photo: Promoting inclusive workplace. By placing sign language alphabet charts above sewing machines, the team fosters better communication and inclusion for colleagues with hearing impairment. © ILO Mongolia


Photo: 69 households in Ulaanbaatar's suburbs supported with solar-based heating system. © UNDP Mongolia





**1481** people gained entrepreneurship skills 


**325** people improved their skills in agro-industrial infrastructure 


**436** households in livestock value chains and agroforestry 

**647** women entrepreneurs improved their skills in digital trade and export readiness 

**163** people learned green household technologies and green finance 

**3,3** tonnes of mercury abated in Artisanal mining 

**20,630+** people access to solar energy 

**17,430** People transitioned to energy efficient heating 

Formalization of informal employment advanced through digital solutions and integrated government platforms, contributing to the scaling of formalization mechanisms in national digital systems.

Support for the creative economy opened new livelihood pathways, with over 100 women artists, artisans, and people with disabilities gaining entrepreneurship and start-up skills.

In 2025, integration and interconnection between customs and railway information systems began, helping to streamline trade and export and strengthen Mongolia's links to regional and global value chains.

Two financial solutions and two mercury-free processing systems were introduced to support safer artisanal and small-scale gold mining. A one-stop platform now streamlines access to essential services, and awareness efforts reached more than 40,000 people—helping strengthen rural livelihoods and alternative income opportunities while protecting the environment from mercury pollution.

Access to clean and affordable energy expanded significantly. This includes pilots on solar-based heating in the urban suburbs, and supporting households in pre-urban areas transition to energy-efficient heating and insulation systems, reducing coal use and improving indoor air quality.

Over 1,000 children, teachers and community members benefited from solar power, solar thermal, and ground source heat pump systems in schools, kindergartens and bagh centres, improving energy reliability and reducing pollution. Collectively, these interventions improved living environments and demonstrated scalable models for integration into national energy transition programmes.

**SPOTLIGHT STORY**

**FROM A WARM HOME TO NATIONAL REFORM:**

**Sparking Mongolia's Clean Energy Shift**

In winter, Ulaanbaatar can feel unforgiving. Temperatures plunge to minus 40 degrees Celsius, and a thick blanket of coal smoke settles over the city. For Ms. Gantuya, a mother of three living in the city's ger district, the cold was manageable. The polluted air her family breathed every day was not.

Like thousands of families, Ms. Gantuya relied on coal to heat her home. Smoke filled their living space, worsening her daughter's allergies and forcing her young son to spend hours tending the stove instead of studying. "When your home is dirty and full of smoke, it's hard to think about anything beyond surviving the winter," she recalls.

That changed when her household was selected for a UNDP-implemented pilot introducing solar-powered heating systems in ger areas. For the first time, her family experienced a winter without coal. "The difference was immediate," Ms. Gantuya says. "Our home is warm and clean. There is no black smoke. My son has more time to study, and my daughter's allergies have improved."

The project allowed households, local authorities, innovators, and civil society to trial clean energy solutions in one of the world's coldest climates. The pilot demonstrated that households could not only meet their own heating needs with solar energy but also generate surplus electricity and earn additional income by supplying excess power to the grid.

The impact of a two-year pilot reached far beyond individual homes; it informed national policy, contributed to a landmark parliamentary resolution on distributed renewable energy and marked a significant step in Mongolia's clean energy transition.

Gantuya's story is no longer just about cleaner air. It reflects how people-centered pilots can reshape policy, unlock economic opportunities, and help chart Mongolia's green economic transition.



Ms. Gantuya champions in their communities toward a sustainable and green future.



Photo: Children collecting safe water from a smart water kiosk supported by UNICEF Mongolia and the UK's Eleva Foundation. © UNICEF Mongolia

**SPOTLIGHT  
STORY**

**MONGOLIAN WOMEN  
ENTREPRENEURS THRIVE IN THE  
DIGITAL ECONOMY**

"I never imagined my work could reach readers abroad. This is just the beginning," said Ms. Buyantogtokh Sukhbaatar, a local entrepreneur in food and beverages, who successfully marketed her first book on Amazon, marking the SME's entry into international visibility.

Attending the training programme along with 39 women entrepreneurs offered by the ITC's the Women Exporters in the Digital Economy (WEIDE) Fund in September 2025, she learned valuable lessons that will keep her business flourish beyond.

Around 40 women-led businesses were trained in calculating costs, planning budgets, and designing pricing strategies, while also learning how to identify competitors, define niches, and select effective online sales channels. This combination of financial literacy and digital know-how laid the foundation for grant readiness and sustainable growth.

Thanks to the hands-on trainings, Mongolian women entrepreneurs are embracing digital tools to expand



Ms. Buyantogtokh Sukhbaatar (right) is presented with a certificate by Ms. B. Saruul, Secretary-General of the MNCCI (left).

their reach, innovate products, and entering global markets.

For instance, Tuulai ba Baavgai, known for handmade felt shoes, quickly secured their first sale on Etsy USA and expanded into Taobao, proving international demand for local craftsmanship. Luugar Bag Accessories found success in Japan, earning consistent five-star reviews on Minne and Creema for quality and design. Together, these stories highlight how Mongolian entrepreneurs are blending tradition with digital innovation to thrive on the global stage.

The WEIDE Fund's inclusive approach has not only strengthened technical skills but also built confidence, enabling SMEs to dream bigger and act bolder.



Photo: A herder prepares hay for livestock to help them withstand harsh winter conditions. © N.Sukhbat /IOM Mongolia

**Output 2.3:**

**The government has the capacity to create a transparent and predictable investment climate, innovative financing for private investment in resource-efficient and low-carbon development, and policies are in place to promote responsible consumption and production business practices and respect for human rights without negative social, environmental or equity impact, including the mining sector promoting equitable and fairer tax outcomes and greater revenue collection through improved tax administration.**

With UN support, Mongolia submitted its revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) in 2025, backed by stronger governance and improved systems for measuring, reporting, and verifying climate action.

These enhancements included more robust emissions measurement aligned with international standards, better data and administrative reporting, and the use of innovative digital systems to track progress.

The Just Energy Transition Framework was further advanced, embedding gender equality, inclusive participation and the needs of vulnerable groups into Mongolia's transition pathways.

Climate, nature, gender, and resilience priorities were integrated into Mongolia's Five-Year Development Policy (2026–2030), reinforcing climate-resilient, low-emission, and inclusive development. This policy fully embeds the SDGs, further strengthening transparency.



The Five-Year Development Policy integrates SDGs through

**76 indicators**

Furthermore, progress has been made in integrating SDG indicators into the Annual Development Plan and the Annual Budget Law, increasing from 7 indicators in 2024 to 20 indicators in 2026.

Innovative financing mechanisms progressed with the introduction of the Climate-related Disclosure Guidelines for Mongolian Financial Institutions.

The UN also strengthened Mongolia's industrial and agri-business ecosystem by enhancing the capacity of local government officials, herder cooperatives, and private sector actors (including a wood processing company in Dundgovi province) to design and establish industrial park in Khovd and other target locations under the Regional Development Programme, while fostering international partnerships and expanding market access through targeted training, global exposure, and business matchmaking initiatives.

**3**  
OUTCOME

By 2027, communities and ecosystems in Mongolia are more resilient to climate change with improved capacity for evidence-informed and gender-responsive sustainable natural resource and environmental management and disaster risk reduction

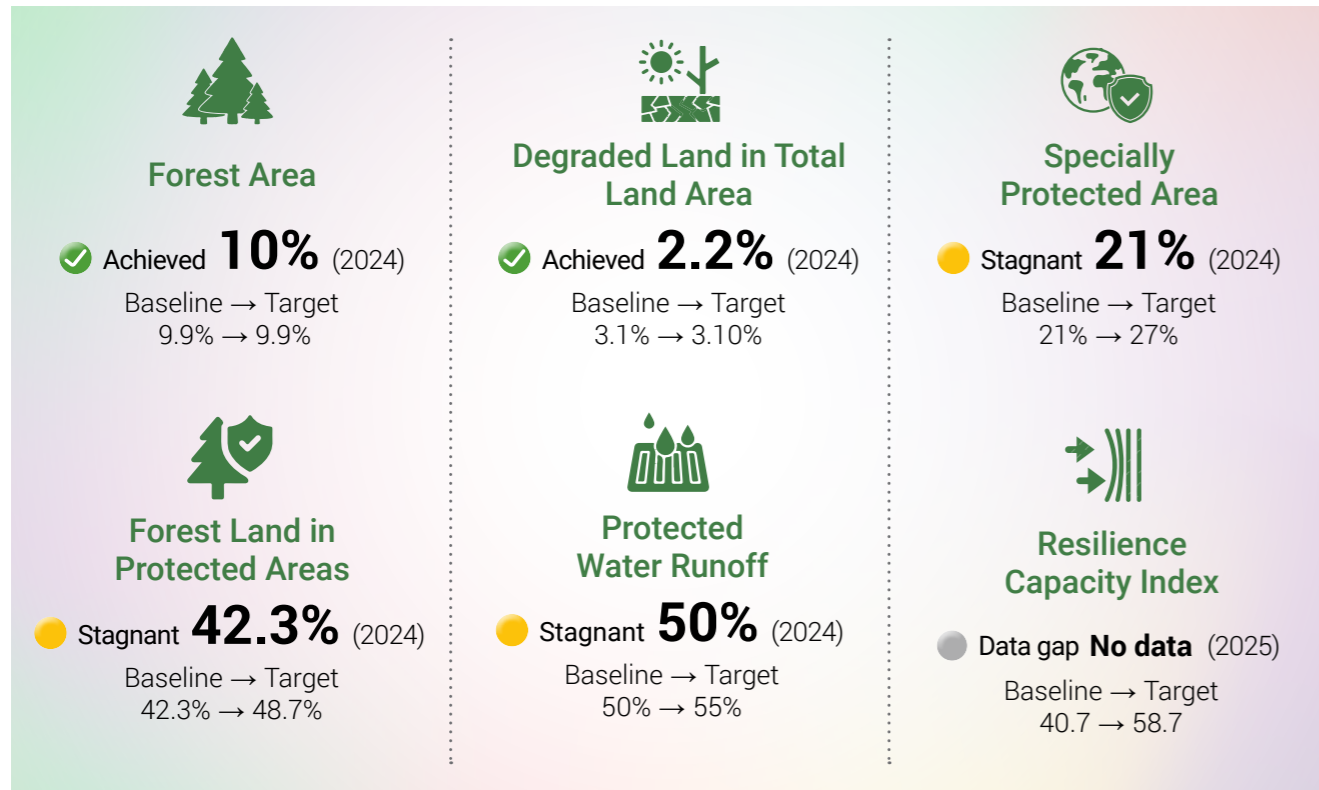


Figure 9. The Status of Outcome Level Indicators

**Under Outcome Three**, Mongolia made measurable progress in enhancing ecosystem resilience and climate adaptation, contributed by 11 UN agencies investing USD 38.8 million across three outputs. Early gains are evident in forest and land management, with forest area reaching 10 per cent and degraded land in total land area reduced to 2.2 per cent, both achieving their 2027 targets.

However, progress remains stagnant in expanding specially protected areas, forest land in protected areas and protected water runoff, while critical data gaps constrain monitoring of the resilience capacity index. These results demonstrate strengthened ecosystem management but highlight persistent gaps in protected area coverage, biodiversity conservation and resilience monitoring.

Accelerated efforts and increased investments in protected areas and climate-resilient infrastructure are needed to sustain ecosystem services, reduce disaster risks and secure long-term economic and social benefits towards the 2027 targets.

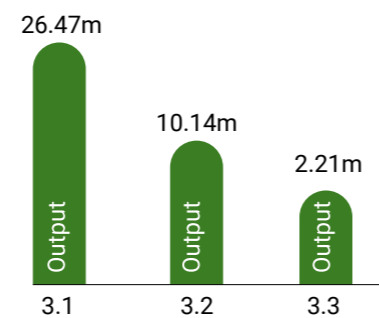


Figure 10. Outcome 2: 2023-2025 Development Investment: USD 38.8M



Photo: UNEP and UNIDO support artisanal and small-scale miners in formalisation while promoting mercury-free gold processing to protect the environment. © UNEP/PlanetGold Mongolia

**Output 3.1:**

**Regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development strengthened to improve adaptive capacity and reduce socioeconomic vulnerabilities and risks, including disaster displacement risk.**

UN agencies supported the implementation of Mongolia's National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy (2017) aligned with the Sendai Framework, through capacity assessment, risk-informed planning, and institutional strengthening through capacity building and trainings.



**1,006**

officials across 309 soums in 19 provinces were capacitated in DRR

UN also supported coordination mechanism in the agriculture sector governance through the White Gold Initiative (WGI) Platform, which aims to improve policy alignment and monitoring across three major national initiatives (Food Revolution, White Gold, New Cooperative) through development of a monitoring and evaluation framework.

UN agencies supported climate and environmental measures that benefited over **760,100** urban residents, contributing to improved environmental health and reduced climate-related risks for vulnerable communities.



**760,000+**  
urban residents

(51% women) benefited from climate and environmental measures.



**367,000**  
people

now have access to climate-resilient WASH services.



**55,600+**  
ger-area residents

reached with carbon monoxide safety awareness.



**Output 3.2:**

**Strengthen the resilience of resource-dependent herder communities through the climate-informed use and sustainable management of land, forest, biodiversity and water resources, improved livestock product value chains (including fisheries), and the effective planning and coordination of emergency response measures.**

UN agencies strengthened the capacities of rural organizations, government institutions, and agrifood stakeholders to design and implement policies that improve productivity, incomes, and working conditions in agrifood systems. Since 2023, they have also enhanced local capacities in climate adaptation and climate-risk management, integrating the Climate Risk Index into planning and supporting Medium-Term Soum Land Management Plans that cover nearly 1 million hectares across 25 baghs in eight soums of three aimags, advancing climate-informed pasture governance.


UN support strengthened climate resilience across vast areas of agricultural and pastureland, advancing climate-smart farming, agroforestry, and shelterbelt initiatives. Efforts also expanded climate-informed pasture management—introducing rotational grazing in targeted soums and aimags—and improved water security through protected spring sites. These integrated measures bolstered drought resilience, supported rural livelihoods, and enhanced sustainable, climate-adaptive land management for vulnerable communities.




  
**28** institutions strengthened in agrifood policy and programme design

  
**69** local institutions supported in climate adaptation and risk planning

  
**Climate Risk Index** integrated into local planning

  
**25** baghs in 8 soums (3 aimags) implementing climate-informed pasture governance

  
 Over **677,800** ha of agricultural and pastureland have become climate-resilient.


  
 Approx. **36,700** trees planted through agroforestry and shelterbelt initiatives

  
 Over **517,600** hectares pasture of pasture under climate-informed rotational grazing across **14** baghs in **6** soums

  
**200+** households and **180,000+** livestock benefit from the protecting **4** springs

Photo: In Dornod province, coordinated land management is helping herders protect pastures and secure the future of pastoral livelihoods. © FAO Mongolia



 **SPOTLIGHT STORY**

**RESTORING MONGOLIA'S RANGELANDS THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

For generations, herders in Khulunbuir soum of Dornod province have depended on wide rangelands to sustain their livestock. In recent years, however, the land has shown clear signs of strain. "Pasture degradation is occurring because herders cannot use pastures in a planned rotation, and vegetation does not reach full growth," says herder Sh. Gereltsetseg.

Rising livestock numbers and unplanned grazing have weakened vegetation and the resilience of herder households. Ch. Batbayar, Environment and Agriculture Officer, explains, "I have come to understand that the natural environment is pasture. If pasture is degraded, everything is affected — livestock, livelihoods and the future of the soum."

To address this, a new territorial development and land-management plan was created with participation from herders, local authorities and FAO Mongolia. Degraded areas are now identified for restoration, small ponds are being built, and tree-planting and rehabilitation efforts have begun.



Herder Gereltsetseg applies rotational grazing techniques to increase yields. © FAO Mongolia

Annual pasture photomonitoring now guides grazing schedules, with more than 20 monitoring points assessed each year. Collaboration among the land manager, environmental inspector and pasture specialist has strengthened decision-making.

Herders are also adopting rotational grazing, improving livestock breeds to match pasture capacity and cultivating small areas of green fodder to ease seasonal pressure. "Previously, pastures were unmanaged," Gereltsetseg says. "Now herders are learning how to plan pasture use."



Photo: A herder's ger is buried in snow after a severe dzud, reflecting the cold, isolated, and harsh conditions faced by rural households. © O.Altankhuyag/IOM Mongolia

**Output 3.3:**

**Institutions, businesses and communities have the capacity and technical know-how for the sustainable management of natural resources and reversal of biodiversity loss for improved ecosystem services, and the capacity to implement benefit-sharing mechanisms from diversified incomes (especially for herder communities) through the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.**

UN-supported initiatives strengthened the capacities of around 246,000 people to manage natural and cultural resources more sustainably. Approximately

43,000 hectares of forest, including saxaul and boreal areas, were brought under improved management, contributing to biodiversity protection. In addition, local herder groups in target areas adopted long-term pasture use agreements covering over 600,000 hectares, supporting sustainable grazing and more resilient livelihoods.

Water security and ecosystem health improved through the protection of around 70 springs and the installation of solar-powered wells, while nature-based livelihood models created over 400 permanent jobs.

**245,900+** people benefited from strengthened capacity for sustainable natural and cultural resource management.

Approx. **43,000** ha of forest under improved management  
**24,000+** ha saxaul, **≈19,000** ha boreal forest

**225** herder groups (~1,300 households) adopted pasture use agreements covering **≈611,000 ha**, with a **~5% annual herd reduction** commitment.

**70+** springs and **2 ponds** protected; **7 solar wells** installed.

**400+** permanent jobs created through nature-based livelihood models.

**9,700** km<sup>2</sup> of terrestrial ecosystems placed under improved management.

Overall, rural communities increasingly practice improved management for terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity conservation, and Mongolia advanced preparation of the establishment of its first de facto geopark, aligning governance and operational

standards with UNESCO requirements across 15 sites in Umnugovi and Dornogovi, strengthening ecosystem governance and expanding sustainable, nature-based economic opportunities.

**SPOTLIGHT STORY**

**YOUNG GUIDES OF HERITAGE AND NATURE: Sustaining Culture and Environment**

In Dadal Soum of Khentii province, the homeland of Chinggis Khaan, a local general education school is turning the idea of "living in harmony with nature" into everyday practice. With more than 650 students and 60 staff, the school delivers quality education while embedding sustainability across learning.

Through its Guides of the Future programme, students become cultural and environmental ambassadors, linking ancestral knowledge with future responsibility. Inspired by UNESCO's Education for Sustainable Development 2030 framework, the initiative explores environmental care and sustainable development through the traditions of the Buriats – an ethnic minority whose customs, language, and livelihoods face risks from modernization and migration.

To preserve Buryat culture, the school launched the Young Guides of Heritage and Nature initiative. Students learn the Buryat language and ancestral practices, including field visits to the Onon-Balj National Park, a landmark recorded in The Secret History of the Mongols. In July



Ujin learns dairy processing from her grandfather. © UNESCO Mongolia/SDG Journalists' Club

2025, young guides proudly introduced their cultural and environmental knowledge to more than 120 local and international visitors, creating a living bridge between heritage and learning.

One student, Ujin, a 9th-grader, has participated since 2023. Guided by her grandparents, she shares traditions while also learning practical skills such as milking cows, preparing dairy products, and making aaruul. "When I guide visitors, I feel proud to share our history and way of life. I want people to understand why our land and traditions are important to protect," she says.

This story shows how a school has embedded sustainability, cultural preservation, and intergenerational dialogue into education, nurturing young ambassadors of heritage and nature.



Photo: Young Buriats promoting cultural and environmental awareness through integrated eco-education. © UNESCO Mongolia / SDG Journalists' Club

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:  
**PEOPLE-CENTRED  
GOVERNANCE, RULE OF  
LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS**



Photo: Business and digital skills development supporting women-led entrepreneurship. © ITC/MNCCI

**4**  
OUTCOME

By 2027, policymaking and implementation in Mongolia will be more gender-responsive, participatory, coherent, evidence-informed and sdg-aligned; governance institutions at all levels will be transparent and accountable; and people, especially marginalized groups, will have access to justice and rule of law for the full realization of human rights.

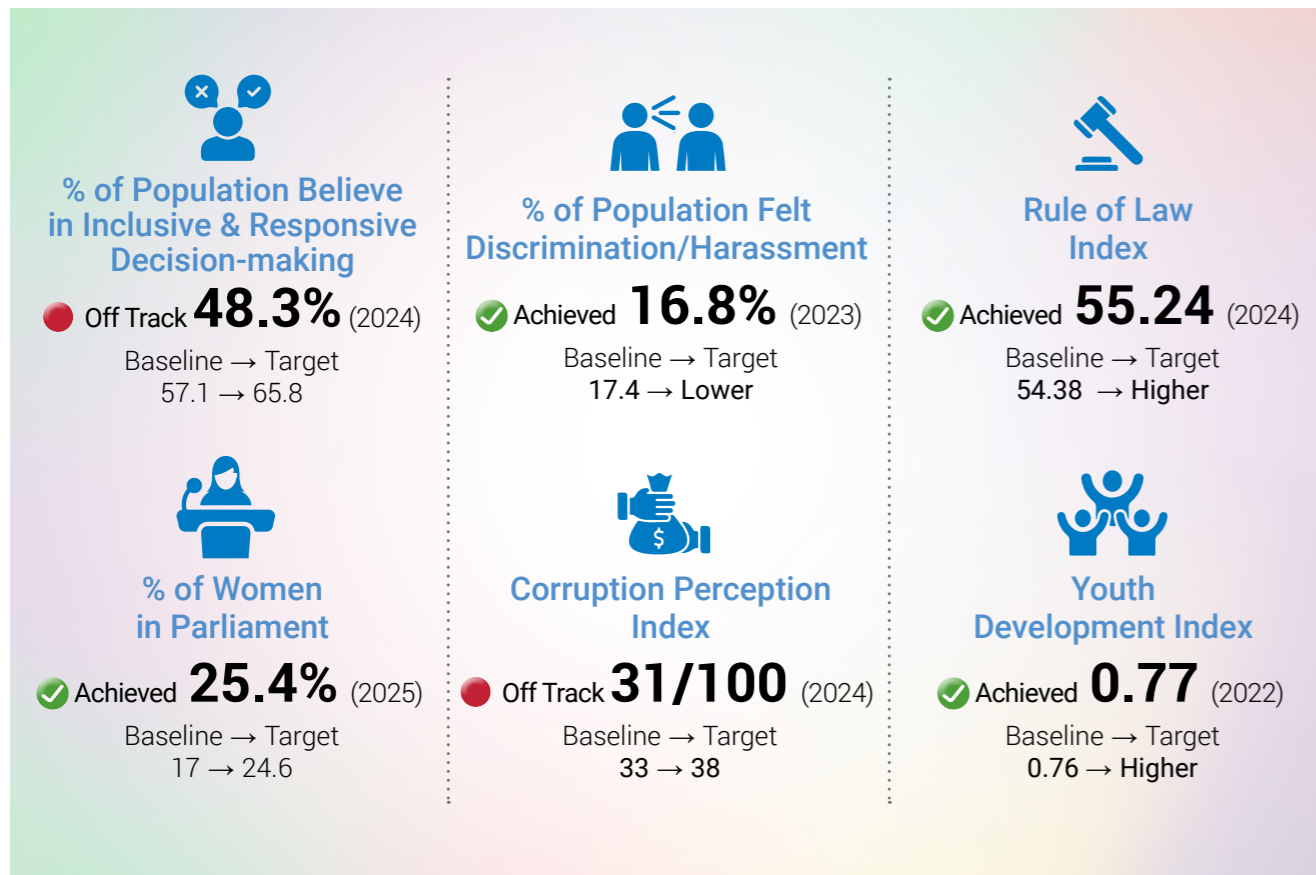
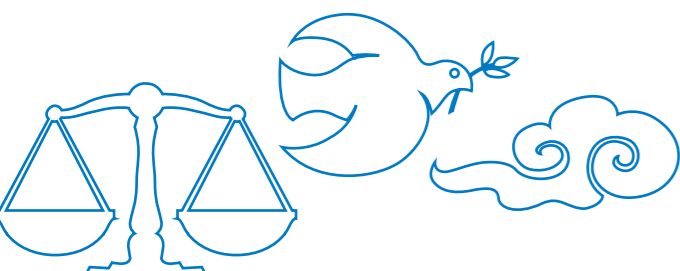


Figure 11. The Status of Outcome Level Indicators

Under Outcome 4, Mongolia made measurable progress in strengthening people-centred governance, rule of law and human rights. Fifteen UN agencies supported this progress across four outputs. Several outcome indicators show positive advancement,

including improvements in the Rule of Law Index, the Youth Development Index, increased women’s representation in Parliament and a reduction in the share of the population reporting discrimination or harassment.



These achievements show stronger national capacities to advance human rights and gender equality, with women and young people taking a more active role in governance. They also reflect the growing use of evidence and digital tools to foster greater transparency and accountability in public institutions.

However, progress remains off-track, particularly in improving public confidence in inclusive, responsive decision-making and in reducing perceived levels of corruption—both of which signal ongoing challenges in governance effectiveness and public trust.

Persistent challenges continue to constrain the pace and sustainability of reforms, including fragmented institutional coordination, the limited availability of reliable data for evidence-based policymaking, declining development financing and limited private-sector engagement.

Addressing these constraints will require stronger whole-of-government coordination, improved data governance and monitoring systems, and expanded innovative and co-financing mechanisms to accelerate progress towards the 2027 targets.

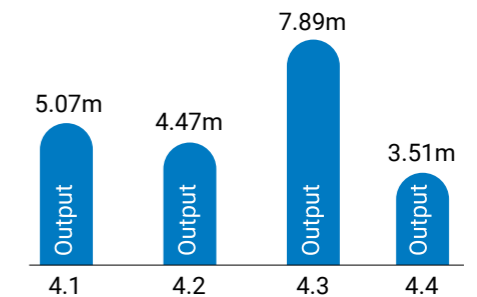


Figure 12. Outcome 4: 2023-2025 Development Investment USD 20.8M



Photo: Promoting human rights and equality through empowering people with disabilities © UNDP Mongolia

#### Output 4.1:

**The capacity of judicial institutions, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia and civil society is improved to protect, promote and monitor the human rights of all, including vulnerable population groups and labour rights.**

National capacity to promote gender equality and human rights advanced through stronger training tools and closer institutional collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia. Human rights education was further embedded across the education system, enabling teachers to integrate these principles at all levels using a nationally developed education matrix. Momentum also grew around emerging human rights priorities, including regional commitment to the rights of older persons through the Ulaanbaatar Call to Action and increased national focus on business and human rights. The UN supported the establishment of the Human Rights Defender Commissioner and Committee and helped reinforce the national preventive mechanism, contributing to a more robust human rights framework overall.

Also, the UN advanced Mongolia's Media Freedom Law reform process, which became more inclusive and effective, contributing to a draft law aligned with international standards, clearer institutional safeguards, and increased trust and collaboration between media actors and government during the legislative process.

The tripartite partnership between the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection, the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions was further strengthened to promote labour rights, reinforce labour inspection systems and advance the formalization of informal workers.



**9,700**

informal workers reached through labour rights campaigns, promoting pathways to formal employment.

Progress is evident in the integration of labour inspection training into the National Academy of Governance, a comprehensive needs assessment and legal gap analysis supporting the ratification of ILO Conventions 81 and 129, and improved analytical capacity within the private sector through UN-supported training on digital survey tools and data analysis. Trade unions also expanded their outreach and advocacy efforts,

carrying out structured campaigns, helping to raise awareness of labour rights and pathways toward formal employment.

#### Output 4.2:

**Improved mechanisms and processes are in place to effectively prevent and remedy human trafficking and violence and harassment against women, children, and persons with disabilities, and to promote gender equality through frequent policy reviews, rigorous advocacy and outreach.**

With UN support, Mongolia's child protection system made significant progress in strengthening prevention and response services for children at risk of violence. This includes building the capacity of social work and medical faculties to improve the quality of care for survivors of sexual abuse, and ensuring that stronger prevention and response services are available for children at risk or those who experience violence and harassment.



**38**

social work and medical science faculties were supported for quality care for those experienced abuse and risks



**50,000+**

at-risk children were reached with prevention and response services



**15,600+**

children who experienced violence or harassment received protective support

Furthermore, the UN helped the government's case management capacity through the rollout of the PRIMERO system - UNICEF-led, open-source information management system - and targeted training for over 250 child protection professionals, improving coordination and the effectiveness of services for vulnerable children. Complementing these service improvements, the UN provided technical assistance to advance child-sensitive and gender-responsive social protection reforms, contributing to revisions of the Social Welfare Law and informing the development of the new Family Support Law.

UN support strengthened Mongolia's response to organized crime and human trafficking by modernizing law-enforcement training, establishing inter-agency units at key border points to improve intelligence-sharing and interdiction, and enhancing national capacities to investigate and prosecute trade and cyber-enabled crimes, including online child sexual exploitation, in line with international standards.

The UN advanced Mongolia's institutional progress on gender equality. For example, the General Department of Taxation achieved the Silver Gender Seal, becoming the first tax authority in the Asia-Pacific region to reach this milestone. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and the Civil Service Council also adopted the Gender Equality Seal for Public Institutions, strengthening government commitment to international gender standards.

A National Gender Expert Panel was institutionalized, expanding national mechanisms for gender-responsive policymaking. The UN further strengthened capacities across government and society through wide-reaching digital outreach, comprehensive gender training for decision-makers, and specialized support to enhance gender-sensitive data analysis within national institutions. These efforts deepened understanding of gender equality, expanded practical skills for its application, and reinforced the foundations for more gender-responsive policymaking across sectors.



Digital outreach on gender equality reached over **24,000** individuals



**7,500+** policy-makers received gender training



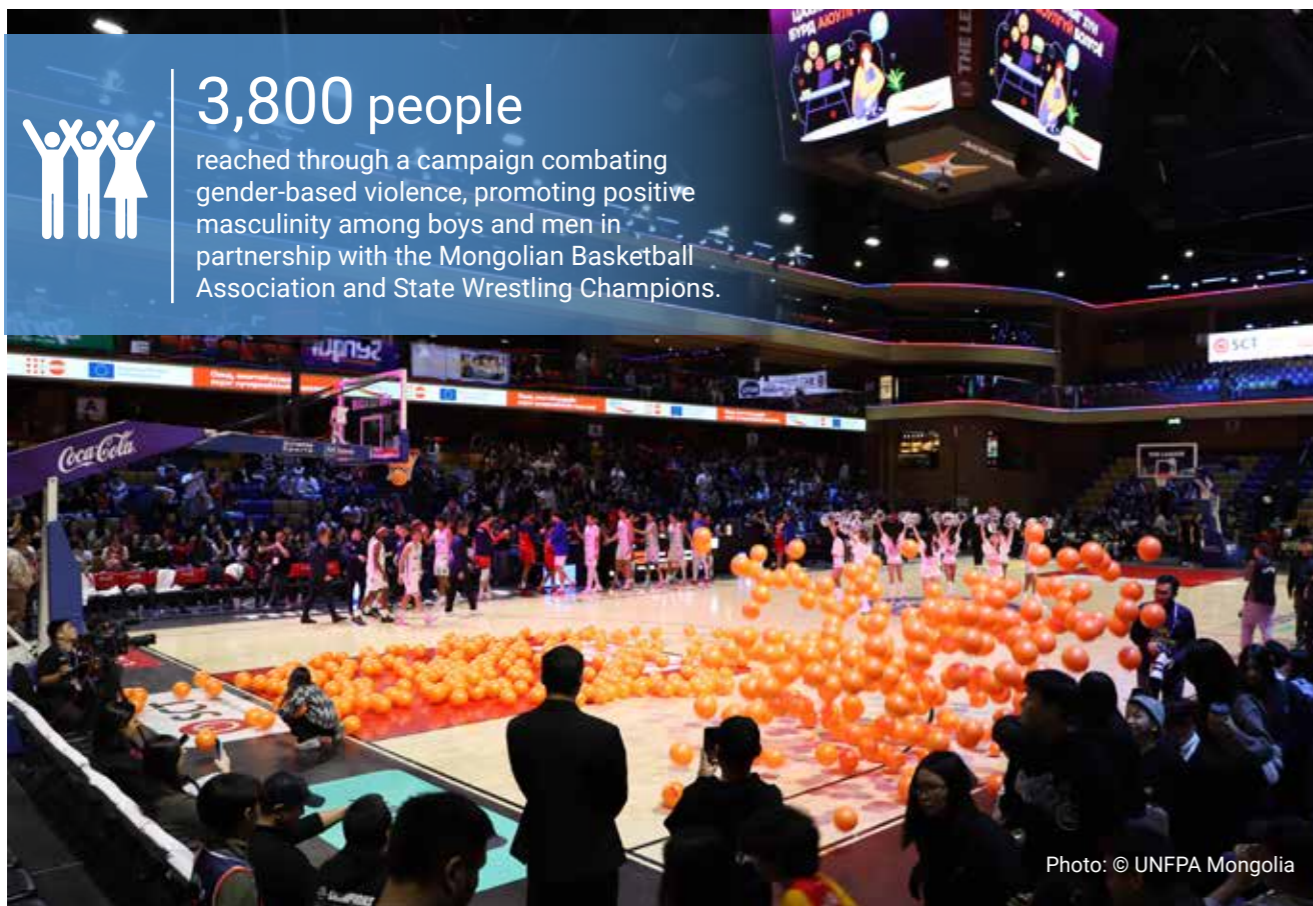
**60+** officials from ministries strengthened capacities in gender-sensitive data analysis

The UN's advocacy for transforming social norms towards genders and institutionalizing gender-responsive governance continued over the years. The UN, with the European Union (EU), engaged men and boys in GBV and technology-facilitated GBV prevention to promote positive masculinity in partnership with sports associations.

This movement was further amplified by a strong media strategy, including the Gender Glitch Media Hackathon for 30 young digital creators and specialized gender-sensitive reporting training for 20 justice sector PR officers and Parliament journalists.



Photo: Strengthening responses to organized crime by modernizing law-enforcement training. © UNODC



**Output 4.3:**

**National and subnational stakeholders' capacities will be improved, including through digital transformation, to deliver services in a transparent, people-centred, efficient and effective manner. This will result in coherent, evidence-informed policymaking, monitoring and reporting, and enable citizen participation in decision-making, empowering them to hold authorities accountable.**

The UN also helped advance Mongolia's capacity for evidence-based policymaking. Working with the Ministry of Economy and Development and the National Statistics Office, the localization of the National Transfer Accounts methodology created a new mechanism for fiscal analysis that links public financing decisions more closely with demographic and population trends. In addition, costing and simulation tools were introduced to assess the affordability of school meal programmes, strengthening the government's ability to plan and finance child nutrition more effectively.

The UN strengthened the evidence-based policy-making by developing new indicators, including the Multidimensional Poverty Index and menstrual health and hygiene measures, enabling more

informed decisions on access, stigma reduction, and safe disposal practices. The UN facilitated the establishment of the Power of Data Working Group, creating the legal and technical architecture required to share interoperable government data for monitoring.

National and subnational institutions in Mongolia continued to strengthen their capacity to design, govern and implement digital and child protection systems. This progress is reflected in the adoption of a coordinated action plan on ethical AI in higher education and the launch of the country's first national AI strategy. Education systems show improved resilience and digital inclusion through the institutionalization of school-level disaster risk management plans, expanded access to information and communications technology devices and strengthened online safety measures informed by national cyberbullying evidence.

Child protection financing systems became more transparent, efficient and performance-linked with the nationwide rollout of a standardized financing methodology and digital claims platform. These improvements have led to more accountable, effective and needs-based allocation of resources for children.

Photo: © UNFPA Mongolia

The establishment of the SDG Finance Taxonomy task force helped align private capital with Mongolia's national SDG priorities. The UN also supported the development of an online environmental budget and expenditure database, making biodiversity spending more transparent and linking it to performance outcomes. In addition, UN assistance contributed to the formation of a parliamentary working group on monitoring and evaluation, strengthening policy guidance and enhancing the legal framework for evidence-informed decision-making.

The UN strengthened citizen participation in national decision-making by building key capacities across multiple levels of society and government. With UN support, Mongolia developed a Media and Information Literacy Policy and a five-year Action Plan to integrate media literacy into the education system.

**Output 4.4:**

**Improved representation and the participation of women and young people in elections and local decision-making institutions, including through civil society, youth councils and women's and young people's networks.**

The UN significantly expanded women's and youth participation in Mongolia's governance processes through inclusive platforms, policy engagement and leadership development initiatives. The nationwide We Women Forum brought together women leaders from

Enhanced journalist capacities, combined with insights from a Media Viability Assessment, helped shape these reforms and supported broader public awareness on issues such as climate change, cultural and geo-heritage, and sustainable tourism—contributing to a more open and inclusive information environment. In parallel, communities and local authorities strengthened their climate adaptation skills through a wide range of targeted capacity-building activities, further empowering citizens to engage in informed dialogue and decision-making.



**Over 1,200** residents and government representatives enhanced their climate adaptation skills through 82 targeted capacity-building activities.

across all provinces and the capital to strengthen their collective voice, deepen political influence and build momentum for sustained gender equality reforms. Efforts to nurture future women leaders also advanced through the STEM Girls initiative, which introduced young women to STEM and mining career pathways, expanding opportunities in sectors where they have traditionally been underrepresented.

Youth empowerment advanced meaningfully, with support directed toward revising the Law on Youth Development to ensure stronger institutional frameworks and more predictable financing for youth participation.



Photo: Empowering youth leadership by bringing rural and marginalized voices into national climate conversations ahead of UNCCD COP17 in 2026. © RCO Mongolia

The 10th National Youth Forum offered a nationwide consultative platform for youth and adolescents to directly engage with parliamentarians and government officials. Leadership skills for youth were further strengthened through theatre-based programmes for rural and underserved adolescents, equipping them with facilitation, communication,

advocacy and gender-based violence prevention skills. In addition, more adolescents are growing as peer educators and community leaders, taking on more active roles in school and local decision-making. Together, these efforts helped advance more equitable, representative and youth-responsive governance across the country.

Around **135,000** people enhanced their civic participation through inclusive platforms, policy engagement and leadership development initiatives.

Over **800** women leaders from 21 provinces and capital city

- Strengthened collective voice
- Increased political influence
- Built momentum for sustained gender equality reforms

Over **14,000** adolescents served as peer educators and community leaders, strengthening participation in school and local decision making instead of governance.

**2,400** adolescents participated in the 10th National Youth Forum to raise their voices on youth matters

**400** engaged directly with parliamentarians and government officials for youth advocacy

**1,700+** girls empowered through STEM Girls-expanding access to careers in STEM and mining

**140** rural and marginalized youth participated in national climate discussions



Photo: Young herders at the Youth4Land forum raised their voices on land degradation ©UNRCO Mongolia



The first-ever public hearing on environment agenda in Bulgan province. © UNDP Mongolia

**SPOTLIGHT STORY**

**CITIZEN-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS: The First Public Hearing Addressing a Complex Technical Issue**



A public hearing in Bulgan addressed a long-standing public and environmental health issue. © UNDP Mongolia

In Bulgan province, a long-standing public health and safety risk moved from silence to public action when citizens came together for the first-ever public hearing on hazardous waste contamination. For decades, hazardous waste from an old veterinary laboratory had accumulated without proper management, while accurate information about the associated risks remained largely inaccessible to the public. As a result of the public hearing, what had once been an invisible problem became a shared concern and a shared responsibility.

The public hearing was organized with the support of UNDP's Participation 3P4D project, in partnership with the Liberal Women's Brain Pool NGO and the Citizens' Representative Khural of Bulgan Province and created a platform for open dialogue. It enabled citizens to access verified information, directly question officials and technical experts, and openly express their concerns.

Held for the first time at the provincial level on a complex technical issue related to hazardous chemical waste, the hearing improved awareness and understanding and laid the groundwork for closer cooperation between citizens and local decision-makers.

The process strengthened trust through transparency, transforming uncertainty into clarity. Importantly, it also helped define concrete next steps and practical solutions. As a direct outcome of the public hearing, Bulgan Province decided to include the relocation of the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory in its 2026 planning, addressing an issue that had remained stalled for years.

"For 13 years, the risks posed by the old veterinary laboratory remained unresolved," said G. Odsuren, Head of the Veterinary Department. "This public hearing, grounded in active community participation, showed what is possible when citizens are informed and involved. People now feel more confident to express their views and take responsibility, and as a result, we are finally seeing real solutions take shape."

Bulgan's first public hearing illustrates how informed citizen participation can drive change and unlock collective solutions to complex challenges.

## 2.3 | SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

### **Innovative Partnerships Advancing SDG Acceleration**

In 2025, UN Mongolia strengthened strategic cooperation with the government to align national priorities with the SDGs and mobilize sustainable development financing. Preparations for Mongolia's hosting of UNCCD COP17 in 2026 triggered a series of innovative, climate-focused partnerships, including a high-level consultative meeting and the Youth4Land National Forum, which mobilized youth, local governments and communities to advance land restoration and sustainable pasture management while showcasing best practices. These initiatives created momentum for long-term investment in climate action and land degradation neutrality.

The launch of the Just Energy Transition Framework—co-developed with the Ministry of Energy, private sector actors, financial institutions, academia and civil society—served as another major innovation. It introduced an integrated policy roadmap for renewable energy expansion, green jobs, investment mobilization and the protection of vulnerable groups.

### **Key Multistakeholder Partnerships Strengthening the Enabling Environment and Financing**

The Development Partners Group was transformed into a multi-tier coordination platform linking high-level policy dialogue with sector-specific technical cooperation. This strengthened alignment across development actors, promoted more efficient use of financing and enhanced cooperation in priority areas such as digitization, sustainable energy and development financing.

The Humanitarian Country Team deepened cooperation with the government to advance anticipatory action systems. This will guide the operationalization of anticipatory action under government leadership and lay the foundation for a comprehensive national anticipatory action framework to be established in 2026.

The UN and the government also co-organized the National Consultation on the Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, convening government institutions, the private sector, academia and development partners. The consultation advanced policy dialogue on trade, connectivity, climate resilience and economic diversification—key areas for strengthening Mongolia's enabling environment for sustainable financing. The outcomes informed medium- and long-term national development strategies while expanding the role of the private sector and academia in shaping policy processes.

Partnerships also enhanced service delivery through private financing and resource mobilization, including collaboration with Khan Bank to support child-friendly, climate-resilient education infrastructure, as well as partnership with Anungoo LLC and with other bilateral partners to advance adolescent girls' menstrual health and hygiene through school- and dormitory-based interventions and preparatory work.

### **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**

Civil society participation and governance reforms benefited from partnerships supported by the governments of the Republic of Korea, Denmark and Luxembourg, expanding civic participation and public sector integrity across Mongolia—reflecting key elements of triangular cooperation.

### **Partnerships with Civil Society and Academia**

The UN expanded collaboration with civil society and youth, resulting in a Youth Position Paper and National Youth Statement to inform Mongolia's NDC 3.0 and global climate negotiations. Policy dialogues on transparency and environmental governance further strengthened participatory decision-making.

Academia and civil society also played central roles in the Asia-Pacific Regional Forum on Healthy Ageing, culminating in the Ulaanbaatar Call to Action, reinforcing commitments to the rights and dignity of older persons across the region.

## 2.4 | UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Mongolia completed three years of implementation of the UNSDCF 2023–2027, delivering coordinated support through result groups and thematic groups that promoted joint outputs and outcome-level interventions. During 2025, the UNCT implemented and completed two UN Joint Programmes (UNJPs) funded by the Joint SDG Fund on Digital Transformation and Just Energy Transition, and initiated a UNJP under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy. A UNJP funded by the Road Safety Fund on Improving Road Safety commenced in 2025, further demonstrating the UN's commitment to integrated, multisectoral interventions.

Annual progress reporting continued to track the implementation of the UNSDCF through outcome-level indicators, while the output-level indicators introduced in 2024 provide more granular evidence of UN attributable results. This report highlights both outcome and output-level achievements, demonstrating tangible progress across sectors and thematic priorities.

In addition to the regular government–UN Joint Steering Committee mechanism, the UNCT introduced a complementary technical-level monitoring approach with government experts in 2025, allowing for a more detailed review of implementation progress. These sessions provided a platform to extensively discuss key achievements, identify challenges and pinpoint areas for improvement, thereby strengthening UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency in delivering the UNSDCF.

Through coordinated planning, joint programming, and evidence-based monitoring, the UNCT has reinforced its role as a coherent and integrated partner to the Government of Mongolia, ensuring that interventions are mutually reinforcing, results-focused and aligned with national priorities.

The UN in Mongolia continues to strengthen joint operational efficiency through the Operations Management Team and the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), which harmonizes services across 11 agencies. The common services portfolio grew to 21 services for 2026, reflecting deeper inter-agency collaboration and a strong focus on value for money. From 2019 to 2025, BOS implementation generated cumulative efficiency gains of USD 611,018.

The UN also advanced greener operations through the joint Moonshot renewable energy project at the UN Compound. With updated electricity tariffs (USD 0.11–0.14/kWh) and a feed-in tariff of USD 0.12/kWh, the system is expected to save around USD 4,578 annually and reduce emissions by approximately 50.1 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent each year.

In 2025, UN agencies in Mongolia strengthened joint advocacy through the UN Communications Group (UNCG), delivering more coherent, system-wide messaging on national priorities and SDG progress. UNCG supported the Resident Coordinator and UNCT in engaging national media and expanding coordinated social media outreach, significantly enhancing the visibility of the UN's collective work. Key achievements included the Youth4Land Campaign, which mobilized 100 young herders and environmental advocates, as well as the joint commemoration of the UN's 80th anniversary, which reinforced the UN's role as a trusted development partner and strengthened positive public opinion about the organization. Advocacy efforts focused on clean energy, digital transformation and disaster risk reduction, contributing to stronger public dialogue on Mongolia's sustainable development agenda.

## 2.5 | LESSONS LEARNED

Despite progress, several systemic challenges continue to affect the effectiveness and sustainability of development initiatives in Mongolia. As the country transitions to upper-middle-income status, declining access to traditional donor funding has increased the need for diversified development financing. Limited government co-financing, insufficient private-sector engagement and underutilization of innovative financing mechanisms—including green, climate and blended finance—continue to constrain the scale and sustainability of development programmes.

Institutional fragmentation and overlapping mandates across ministries and agencies affect policy coherence and implementation. Limited coordination across national, sectoral and local levels of government, together with fragmented engagement with development partners, can reduce programmatic effectiveness and increase administrative burdens. In addition, weak impact measurement frameworks, the limited availability of reliable and comparable data and fragmented monitoring systems constrain evidence-based policymaking and the ability to demonstrate development results. Government staff turnover and the limited institutionalization of programme outcomes further affect long-term sustainability.

Addressing these challenges will require sustained government leadership and strengthened collaboration in several areas. These include expanding government–UN co-financing arrangements, strengthening private-sector engagement and advancing innovative financing approaches such as green, carbon and blended finance. Strengthening whole-of-government coordination will be essential to clarify institutional roles and responsibilities and promote integrated policy approaches to cross-sectoral priorities.

Further efforts are needed to improve data governance and monitoring systems through interoperable data platforms, strengthened results-based monitoring and evaluation frameworks aligned with national priorities, and closer collaboration with the NSO. Ensuring institutional sustainability will also require greater institutionalization of programme outcomes within national systems, adoption of standardized service and performance standards across agencies, strengthened human resource management to mitigate staff turnover and the advancement of sustainable, rights-based digital governance solutions.



Photo: Batbold, a herder who endured the harsh winter through strong preparedness and resilience. © N.Sukhbat / IOM Mongolia



### BETTER TOGETHER:

#### Commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the United Nations in Mongolia

UN Mongolia marked the UN's 80th anniversary by reflecting on decades of progress in peace, development, and human rights, while reaffirming Mongolia's sovereignty since joining in 1961. The week-long celebration began with a tree-planting activity on Mt. Bayanzurkh, followed by the high-level "Better Together: 80 Years and Beyond" Stakeholders' Dialogue on 20 October, bringing together government, partners, youth, civil society, and the private sector. The week also featured the ceremonial raising of the Mongolian and UN flags at the State Palace and public events highlighting Mongolia's contributions to multilateralism and its enduring partnership with the UN.



## 2.6 | FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

As of March 2026

Note: Funding for 2026 and 2027 remains subject to change

	Agencies	CF MYFF	Cumulative mobilized A+E+F	Cumulative delivery A=B+C+D	EXPENDITURE/DELIVERY			2026 FUNDING STATUS			2027
					2023 B	2024 C	2025 D	Total required	Available E	Funding gap	Available F
1	UNDP	50,512,203	47,303,298	37,901,599	13,558,095	14,332,071	10,011,433	9,401,700	9,401,699	1	-
2	UNICEF	71,550,000	43,304,244	35,059,713	13,352,346	10,418,714	11,288,653	8,244,549	8,244,531		-
3	FAO	23,394,181	16,326,559	15,731,328	4,738,625	6,844,750	4,147,953	2,581,006	595,231	1,985,775	-
4	UNFPA	20,400,000	12,965,300	9,487,774	2,615,190	3,684,359	3,188,225	3,477,544	3,477,526	18	-
5	WHO	6,170,000	12,905,706	9,874,706	2,755,000	3,086,536	4,033,170	2,117,000	1,862,000	255,000	1,169,000
6	UN-HABITAT	6,122,930	4,525,493	3,801,467	150,000	679,008	2,972,459	375,524	375,524	-	348,502
7	IOM	8,196,000	4,299,926	3,956,926	1,375,490	873,945	1,707,491	4,797,000	343,000	4,454,000	-
8	UNEP	3,708,613	3,572,744	3,493,411	1,384,846	1,437,083	671,482	56,333	56,333	-	23,000
9	ILO	8,800,000	3,613,907	2,741,556	893,639	988,895	859,022	950,000	872,351	77,649	-
10	UNESCO	4,248,000	2,477,680	1,345,767	297,743	692,010	356,014	1,416,913	1,116,913	300,000	15,000
11	UNIDO	3,005,000	2,129,926	2,129,926	1,771,942	-	357,984	-	-	-	-
12	UNODC	3,600,000	1,810,674	1,260,674	-	551,277	709,397	945,000	550,000	395,000	-
13	IFAD	880,000	1,129,455	1,129,455	568,853	560,602	-	-	-	-	-
14	UN ESCAP	341,000	850,851	850,851	494,851	356,000	-	-	-	-	-
15	ITC	540,000	747,554	747,554	518,660	33,204	195,690	200,000	-	200,000	-
16	ITU	1,980,000	179,523	3179,523	48,778	-	130,745	-	-	-	-
17	UNCTAD	500,000	175,000	175,000	100,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
18	UNDRR	20,000	218,514	147,014	69,520	69,954	7,540	71,500	71,500	-	-
19	UN Women	-	135,800	101,800	4,150	25,150	72,500	34,000	34,000	-	-
20	OHCHR	65,400	110,364	90,364	49,884	25,480	15,000	20,000	20,000	-	-
21	UNHCR	-	135,000	85,000	-	35,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-
22	UNAIDS	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	UNOPS	10,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	UNV										
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>224,608,327</b>	<b>158,917,518</b>	<b>130,291,408</b>	<b>44,747,612</b>	<b>44,769,038</b>	<b>40,774,758</b>	<b>34,738,069</b>	<b>27,070,608</b>	<b>7,667,461</b>	<b>1,555,502</b>

### Delivery by contributing partner type

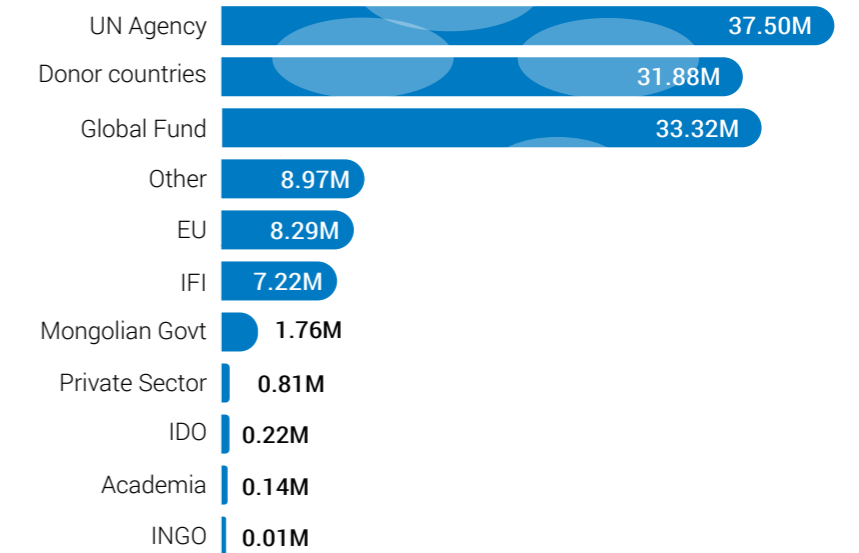


Figure 13. UN Mongolia Funding vs. Expenditure

# 3

## CHAPTER

# UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR THE NEXT YEAR



HUMAN  
DEVELOPMENT &  
WELL-BEING

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

#### Public Health & Emergency Preparedness

- Advance the design and operationalization of subnational public health centres, the PHEOC network, and an integrated laboratory network
- Strengthen the national public health emergency workforce

#### Health Systems Strengthening

- Strengthen evidence generation, strategic planning and actions addressing key risk factors and determinants of health, including support to national disease control programmes
- Improve health workforce education and human resources for health regulation
- Enhance the regulatory system for medicines and medical devices
- Strengthen health financing mechanisms and health information systems
- Promote inclusive learning, early childhood development and life skills education

#### Social Protection & Employment

- Enhance social insurance, social assistance and labour market interventions to protect vulnerable populations

#### Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

- Expand climate-resilient and gender-responsive WASH services

#### Nutrition & Healthy Diets

- Improve access to nutritious food and promote healthy diet practices nationwide



GREEN, INCLUSIVE  
& SUSTAINABLE  
GROWTH

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

#### Economic Diversification & Regional Development

- Advance product value chain development
- Strengthen herder resilience and sustainable livelihoods
- Promote climate-smart livestock systems and agribusiness
- Improve trade and transport connectivity, including power grid assessments
- Support green, climate-resilient cities and sustainable land management in urban and peri-urban areas
- Implement heritage initiatives, including foodways programmes

#### Climate Change & Environmental Resilience

- Improve rangeland management
- Address sand and dust storms, desertification and land degradation
- Strengthen climate and health actions, with a focus on air pollution
- Support biodiversity protection through action plans and financing mechanisms
- Enhance emergency management and DRR

#### Employment, Skills & Youth Development

- Promote cleantech and green job entrepreneurship
- Support green skills for the energy transition
- Improve access to education and health services for remote and at-risk children

#### Sustainable Financing & SDG Budgeting

- Develop investment pipelines aligned with Mongolia's NDC 3.0
- Advance carbon market mechanisms
- Strengthen SDG-aligned budgeting, including databases and taxonomies



PEOPLE-CENTRED  
GOVERNANCE, RULE OF  
LAW & HUMAN  
RIGHTS

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

#### Human Rights & Labour Rights

- Strengthen participatory protection strategies with HRDs, CSOs and vulnerable groups
- Build capacity for engagement with international human rights mechanisms
- Advance projects focused on improving Mongolia's labour rights
- Support Media Freedom Law reform by enhancing understanding of international standards and expanding stakeholder opportunities
- Justice, Security & Gender Norms
- Enhance law enforcement and justice capacities in border security, cybercrime, trade control and mining-related crimes
- Expand gender-transformative approaches and support community dialogues to address harmful gender and social norms

#### Public Finance & Social Protection

- Support evidence-informed analysis to guide fiscal frameworks and legislative reforms
- Consolidate and institutionalize recent public finance reforms
- Strengthen child-sensitive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive social protection systems

#### Youth Participation & Civic Engagement

- Strengthen institutional mechanisms for youth participation and formalize youth–government dialogue platforms
- Support consensus amendments on gender quotas.
- Consolidate citizen participation mechanisms piloted in 2025



Photo: © UNDP Mongolia

## ANNEX 1: UNSDCF 2023-2027: OUTPUT INDICATOR STATUS BY 2025

#	OUTCOME 1:	Output code	#	IND Code	Indicators	Unit	Base-line	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2025	Progress 2023- 2025	Target 2023- 2027	Cumulative Status by 2025	Lead and contributing agencies	Means of Verification
1	By 2027, people in urban and rural areas, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, equally realize their full human potential and benefit from inclusive, rights-based, gender- and shock-responsive health and nutrition, education, social protection, wash and other services.	1.1	1	1.13	HPV vaccine coverage among eligible girls	%	0.9	0.9	24.8	54.6	54.6	30	✔ Achieved	Lead: • UNFPA, Contributing: • UNICEF, WHO	Annual Health Indicators - produced by the Center for Health Development
2		1.1	2	3.1	Number of national policies on health, including overall health or specific health areas such as nutrition policies, physical activity, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable and communicable diseases, in accordance with human rights standards are developed and adopted, supported by the UN	Number	4	5	3	-	8	8	✔ Achieved	• Lead: • UNFPA, • Contributing: • UNICEF, • WHO	Agency reports
3		1.1	3	3.2	Level of strength of the primary health care (PHC) system, achieved with UN's support	Range	14	25	25	25	25	28	🟡 On track	Lead: • UNICEF, Contributing: • UNFPA, WHO	Assessment
4		1.2	4	4.1	Extent to which the UN-supported education system is inclusive and gender equitable for access to learning opportunities and in accordance with international human rights standards	Range	2	2	3	4	4	6	🟠 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • UNICEF, Contributing: • UNFPA, • UNESCO	Education sector plans and policies, curriculum, teaching and learning materials
5		1.2	5	4.3	Number of people directly benefiting from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes, including for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), developed and implemented with UN's support	People	0	46027	54207	43000	143234	235,000	🟠 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • UNFPA, Contributing: • UNICEF, • UNESCO	Agency reports, Report of General education department (GED), Life Long Learning Center report, Data from EIT (Education Information technology) database esis.edu.mn
6		1.3	6	1.1	Number of new or revised national social protection policies to extend coverage, enhance comprehensiveness and/or increase adequacy of benefits, with UN's support	Number	0	2	1	-	3	4	🟡 On track	Lead: • ILO, Contributing: • UNICEF, • IOM, • UNFPA	Records and minutes of UN support to national entities in charge of policy making, compiled in UN entities' monitoring systems; official national reports, databases and documentation that inform about the adoption or revision of policies and legislation
7		1.3	7	1.3.2	Improved set of national policies and regulations aiming to empower the (rural) poor and remove barriers to access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets, is in place, with UN support	Binary	No	in progress	In progress	1	yes	Yes	✔ Achieved	Lead: • IOM, Contributing: • FAO, UNICEF	Policy documents
8		1.3	8	1.3.3	Number of institutions with improved capacity to deliver rights-based, gender, diversity, disability and age-responsive social protection acquired with UN support	Number	0	1	24	2	27	10	✔ Achieved	Lead: • IOM, Contributing: • UNFPA, • UNICEF, • ILO, FAO	Project reports, capacity assessment reports and other databases and documentation that inform capacity improvement
9		1.3	9	1.3.4	Number of children who have experienced violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services through UN supported programmes	Number	6477	14299	11529	15675	41503	50000	🟡 On track	Lead & contributing: • UNICEF	Agency report
10		1.4	10	1.4.1.a	Number of households/institutions with access to climate-resilient and gender-responsive safe drinking water	Number	0			4920	4920	1500	✔ Achieved	Lead: • UNICEF, Contributing: • UN-Habitat, • UNFPA, WHO	UN Agencies annual reports
		1.4	11	1.4.1.b	Number of households/institutions with access to climate-resilient and gender-responsive improved sanitation	Number	0			6435	6435	1500	✔ Achieved		

11	By 2027, people in urban and rural areas, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, equally realize their full human potential and benefit from inclusive, rights-based, gender- and shock-responsive health and nutrition, education, social protection, wash and other services.	1.4	12	1.4.1.c	Number of households/institutions with access to climate-resilient and gender-responsive waste management services (HCFs)	Number	0	5	43	12	12	10	✔ Achieved		
		1.4	13	1.4.1.d	Number of households/institutions with access to climate-resilient and gender-responsive hygiene services	Number	0			42871	42871	1500	✔ Achieved		
		1.4	14	1.4.2	A costed and inclusive water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) financing strategy has been prepared and implemented, in accordance with international human rights standards, with UN's support	Range	-	1	2	5	5	5	✔ Achieved	Lead: • UNICEF, Contributing: • WHO	Government/ MoCUD legal database
		1.5	15	2.1	New or improved sectoral and/or cross-sectoral policies, strategies and investment programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition developed with UN's support	Binary	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	✔ Achieved	Lead: • UNICEF, Contributing: • FAO	Agency reports
		1.5	16	1.5.2	Number of nutritionally vulnerable people who benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets, with UN support	Number	400400	362860	344100	423216	1,130,176	1,678,000	🟡 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • FAO, Contributing: • UNICEF	Agency reports
		1.6	17	1.6.1	Number of entities with strengthened capacities to implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives to prevent and respond to GBV, with UN support : a) National entities; b) Sub-national entities; c) Civil Society Organisations (CSOs); d) Private sector.	Number	0	19	44	-	63	96	🟡 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • UNFPA, Contributing: • IOM, • UNICEF	UN Agency reports
		1.6	18	1.6.2	Number of women, adolescents and youth, including women and young people with disabilities, who benefited from gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services (including services related to mental health and psychosocial support), with UN support	Number	5392	4037	4834	4858	13729	20000	🟡 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • UNFPA, Contributing: • UNODC, • UNICEF, • IOM	Agency reports
16	By 2027, the Mongolian economy is more diversified, innovative, productive, inclusive, green and geographically balanced, enabling decent livelihoods (especially for women and youth), building 21st-century skills and promoting low-carbon development.	2.1	1	2.1.1	Number of young people (male/female) equipped with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and digital skills, with UN support	Number	0	1560	1,100	34	2694	11120	🔴 Off track	Lead: • FAO, Contributing: • IOM	Learning system reports
2.1		2	2.1.2	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (developed / implemented with UN support)	Binary	No	no	No	-	No	Yes	🔴 Off track	Lead: • FAO, Contributing: • UNDP, • UNICEF, ILO	Government decision published	
2.2		3	7.3	Number of people who a) Gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy; or b) Benefited from services from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy	People	0	3824	10681	6127	20632	20,000	✔ Achieved	Lead: • FAO, Contributing: • UNCTAD	Project reports	
2.2		4	2.2.1	Number of business, partnerships and networks, policies and actions leveraging environmental data and digital transformation approaches to incentivize environmental sustainability and a circular economy within financial markets, through UN support	Number	0	1	2	17	20	10	✔ Achieved	Lead: • UNICEF, Contributing: • FAO, • UNIDO	Project reports	
2.2		5	2.2.2	Number of people with increased entrepreneurship capacity and technical skills to develop income generation activities acquired with UN support	Number	0	555	269	657	1481	2625	🟡 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • UNICEF, Contributing: • UNEP, UNOPS	Project reports	
2.3		6	13.1	Extent that policy measures are in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement with UN's support	Range	1	2	2	2	2	4	🔴 Off track	Lead: • UNDP	Transparency report on Paris Agreement	
2.3		7	17.2	Degree of alignment of national budgeting system with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that enable tracking of budget allocation for the SDGs, including through gender-responsive budgeting, supported by the UN	Scale	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	🟡 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • UNDP, Contributing: • FAO, • UNESCAP	Project reports; National reports; National Development Strategy; National Target Program, Sectoral strategies; Medium Term Budget Policy (MTEF); Ministry of Finance	

#	OUTCOME 3:	Output code	#	IND Code	Indicators	Unit	Base-line	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2025	Progress 2023- 2025	Target 2023- 2027	Cumulative Status by 2025	Lead and contributing agencies	Means of Verification
23	By 2027, communities and ecosystems in Mongolia are more resilient to climate change with improved capacity for evidence-informed and gender-responsive sustainable natural resource and environmental management and disaster risk reduction.	3.1	1	3.1.2	Number of people living in partner cities and human settlements that have benefited from climate change and environmental action, with UN support	Number	0	92582	234705	432861	760148	224807	✔ Achieved	Lead: • FAO, Contributing • UNOPS, UNEP, • UNDRR, WHO	Annual report, National strategy
24		3.1	2	3.1.3	Existence of a national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy adopted with UN's support and implemented by the Government, in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR	Scale	Level 3: Strategy approved / adopted by Government	Level 3: Strategy approved / adopted by Government	Level 4: Strategy partly implemented by Government	Level 4: Strategy partly implemented by Government	Level 4: Strategy partly implemented by Government	Level 5: Strategy fully implemented by Government	● On track	Lead: • UN-habitat, Contributing • UNICEF, • WHO	UN-Habitat project periodic and evaluation reports
25		3.2	3	2.2	Number of rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders with enhanced capacities for designing and implementing policies, strategies and programs that improve productivity, net income and working conditions within the agrifood system	Number	0	1	10	17	28	10	✔ Achieved	Lead: • FAO, Contributing • UNDP, • ILO	Project report, national statistical data reports
26		3.2	4	3.2.1	Number of targeted institutional capacities at local level are strengthened in adaptation/Climate Risk Management (CRM) planning and implementation, to promote increased local livelihoods	Number	50	9	20	40	69	100	● Off track	Lead: • UNDP, Contributing • UNEP, • FAO	Project report, National report
27		3.2	5	3.2.2	Agricultural land areas (hectares) with greater climate resilience and resistance to drought/water stress, achieved	Hectares	0	2500	156,000	519,355	677,855	22905	✔ Achieved	Lead: • FAO, Contributing • UNDP	Project report, national statistical data reports
28		3.3	6	12.3	Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives, with UN's support, to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources	People	0	28371	59427	158178	245976	130000	✔ Achieved	Lead: • UNDP, Contributing • UNEP, • UNICEF	Project reports
29		3.3	7	15.2	Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), supported by the UN	Sq km	20	49	118	9496	9663	100	✔ Achieved	Lead & Contributing - FAO	Project reports
30	OUTCOME 4:	4.1	1	8.1	Existence of a legal framework giving effect to international human rights norms and standards in the world of work, including fundamental principles and rights at work, is developed with UN's support	Binary	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	✔ Achieved	Lead: • OHCHR, Contributing • UNDP, • UNICEF, • UN-women	Human Rights Council Sixty-first session, Universal periodic review, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Mongolia
31		4.1	2	16.2	Extent to which UN-supported oversight, accountability, or protection mechanisms, especially on civic space, that conform to international human rights standards are in place	Scale	Partial	Partial (overall there is little or no alignment with HRs)	Partial (overall there is little or no alignment with HRs)	Substantial (substantially aligned with HRs, some areas needed alignment)	Substantial (substantially aligned with HRs, some areas needed alignment)	Full (fully aligned with HRs)	● On track	Lead: • ILO, Contributing • FAO, • OHCHR, • UNDP, • UNICEF	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:14000:0::NO::P14000_COUNTRY_ID:103142">https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:14000:0::NO::P14000_COUNTRY_ID:103142</a>
32		4.2	3	8.4	Number of people that benefited from programmes to prevent and address child labour, trafficking, and forced labour strengthened by the UN	People	0	6	7	-	13	60	● Off track	Lead: • UNFPA, Contributing • UNDP, • UNICEF, • ILO	Project reports
33		4.2	4	4.2.2	Number of initiatives to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) by addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices, with UN support	Number	0	5	9	10	10	2	✔ Achieved	Lead: • IOM, Contributing • UNODC, • ILO	Project reports

#	OUTCOME 4:	Output code	#	IND Code	Indicators	Unit	Base-line	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2025	Progress 2023- 2025	Target 2023- 2027	Cumulative Status by 2025	Lead and contributing agencies	Means of Verification
32	OUTCOME 4: By 2027, the mongolian economy is more diversified, innovative, productive, inclusive, green and geographically balanced, enabling decent livelihoods (especially for women and youth), building 21st-century skills and promoting low-carbon development.	4.2	3	8.4	Number of people that benefited from programmes to prevent and address child labour, trafficking, and forced labour strengthened by the UN	People	0	6	7	-	13	60	🔴 Off track	Lead: • UNFPA, Contributing • UNDP, • UNICEF, • ILO	Project reports
33		4.2	4	4.2.2	Number of initiatives to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) by addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices, with UN support	Number	0	5	9	10	10	2	✅ Achieved	Lead: • IOM, Contributing • UNODC, • ILO	Project reports
34		4.3	5	17.3	Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/ implemented with UN's support	Scale	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	🟡 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • UNFPA, Contributing • UNDP, • UNICEF, • FAO, ILO, • UN-Habitat, • UN-Women, • UNESCAP, • ITU, • OHCHR, • UNESCO	NSO reports
35		4.3	6	17.4	Existence of a National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) financing strategy in the country developed with UN's support	Scale	Not at all	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	yes	🟡 Needs Acceleration	Lead: • UNDP, Contributing • UNICEF, • UNFPA, • FAO	Agencies' reports
36		4.3	7	4.3.2	Number of effective measures under UN support to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at: a) National level; b) Sub-national level; and c) Sectoral level	Number	0	9	3	1	13	13	✅ Achieved	Lead: • UNDP, Contributing • UNICEF, • UNODC, • UNOPS	Agencies' reports

> 100% ✅ Achieved      75%- 100% 🟡 On track      50%- 75% 🟠 Needs Acceleration      < 50% 🔴 Off track

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS



<b>AI</b>	Artificial Intelligence	<b>INGO</b>	International non-governmental organization	<b>UNCT</b>	UN Country Team
<b>AWP</b>	Action Work Plan	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>UNCTAD</b>	UN Conference on Trade and Development
<b>Bagh</b>	The smallest administrative unit	<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre	<b>UNDP</b>	UN Development Programme
<b>BMS</b>	Breast milk substitutes	<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union	<b>UNDSS</b>	UN Department for Safety and Security
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operations Strategy	<b>JSC</b>	Joint Steering Committee	<b>UNDRR</b>	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties	<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution	<b>UNESCAP</b>	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>CSE</b>	Comprehensive Sexuality Education	<b>MongPen</b>	Based on the World Health Organization PEN (Package of Essential Non-communicable Disease Interventions), adapted specifically for Mongolia's health system.	<b>UNESCO</b>	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>NHRCM</b>	National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia	<b>UNFPA</b>	UN Population Fund
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>NSO</b>	National Statistics Office	<b>UNGC</b>	UN Global Compact
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>UNHCR</b>	UN Refugee Agency
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>PHEOC</b>	Public Health Emergency Operations Centre	<b>UNICEF</b>	UN Children's Fund
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence	<b>PHC</b>	Primary health care	<b>UNIDO</b>	UN Industrial Development Organization
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product	<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and development	<b>UNJP</b>	UN Joint Programme
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas	<b>ROK</b>	Republic of Korea	<b>UNODC</b>	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals	<b>UNOPS</b>	UN Office for Project Services
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises	<b>UNSDCF</b>	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>HPV</b>	Human Papilloma Virus	<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	<b>UNV</b>	UN Volunteers
<b>HRD</b>	Human Rights Defender	<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	<b>UN Women</b>	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>IDO</b>	International Development Organization	<b>UNCCD</b>	UN Convention to Combat Desertification	<b>VA</b>	Value added
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development	<b>UNCG</b>	UN Communications Group	<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>IFI</b>	International Financial Institution			<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization				



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