



Country Office Annual Report

Mongolia

2010

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Abbreviations

A/HPI	Avian/ Human Pandemic Influenza
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AI	Avian Influenza
Aimag	Province
AWP	Annual Work Plans
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BFHI	Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
CBSS	Convergent Basic Social Services
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFS	Child friendly school
CIP	Community-initiated project
CMP	Child Money Programme
CP	Child Protection
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CYP	Child and Youth Participation
DPM	Deputy Prime Minister
EALAS	East Asia Learning Achievement Study
EAPRO	East Asia Pacific Regional Office
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDCM	Education Donor Consultative Mechanism
ELDS	Early Learning Development Strategy
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness Response Plan
ERC	Emergency Risk Communication
FEA	Family Education Assessment
FES	Family Empowerment Strategy
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICDB	International Children's Day of Broadcasting
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IEC/BCC	Information Education Communication / Behavior Change Communication
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JJ	Juvenile Justice
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNB	Mongolian National Broadcast
MNTV	Mongolian National Television
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ&HA	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
MOSWL	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MYRWP	Multi-Year Rolling Work plan
NAC	National Authority for Children
NAF	National AIDS Foundation
NATCOM	National Committee for UNICEF
NCAV	National Center Against Violence
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NSO	National Statistical Office
OR	Other Resources
PBA	Programme Budget Allotment
PHCW	Primary Health Care Worker
PHI	Public Health Institute
PITC	Provider Initiated Testing and Counseling
PM	Prime Minister
PMT	Proxy Means Testing

PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RBM	Results Based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
Soum	District
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWAp	Sector-Wide Approaches
SOWC	State of the World's Children
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
SITAN	Situation Analysis
UNTG	United Nations Theme Group
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2010, UNICEF Mongolia piloted revised programme structure. This report presents progress made against the Rolling Work Plan 2010/2011, was finalized based on outcomes of annual reviews internally and with counterparts using the lenses of risk, equity and partnerships in the context of the new country programme process.

Amongst achievements:

Children and women reached with essential health services in isolated areas. The "Reach Every District" strategy (RED) was evaluated as successfully removing barriers to the delivery of services through trained district health teams. Piloted in 5 districts initially, the evaluation confirmed that the approach is a key strategy to address health inequity. Ministry of Health will scale up the strategy from 2011. Juvenile justice system operating with GoM financing in more than half the country. Following recommendations of 2009 external evaluation of the community-based diversion programme for children in conflict with the law, local authorities have committed funds, human resources and facilities for its implementation.

Decentralised and disaggregated data for regional, planning and equity agenda will be available from completed MICS 4 and Nutrition Survey.

More than 300,000 children affected by 'dzud' benefitted from health, nutrition, psychosocial, and education support leading to a significant reduction of morbidity.

Amongst shortfalls:

Several pilots taken to scale by Government; others less successful in achieving Government ownership. More attention to be given to their being designed, implemented and monitored with the full engagement of policy makers and communities; and documented including cost analysis and technical support for translating practice into policy.

Availability of decentralized and disaggregated data, exchange, use and analysis of data remains a cross-cutting challenge in all programmes.

Most staff did not have expertise in application of CCCs. Emergency response was timely but created pressure as staff came to speed on how to respond and in some cases manage their cluster.

Amongst partnerships:

Powerful arguments resulted from an economic and investment analysis conducted through a strategic cooperation with East Asia Flour Fortification Initiative that will be used in 2011 to promote legislative change and implementation.

UNICEF engaged with ADB, WB and UNDP on key social protection, gender and other policy initiatives. In addition, collaboration on child friendly schools and social budgeting areas is under discussion.

2. COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Mongolia staged an impressive recovery from the steep recession of 2009, taking advantage of strong mining prices. Reforms and fiscal policies led to significant improvements in the economic situation of the country. As of October 2010, estimated GDP growth is 6 percent (NSO, 2010), derived from few sectors, with mining contributing to more than one-third of the growth. Despite the strong GDP growth, child poverty (at 42%) and deprivations have increased, burgeoning poor peri-urban areas are an increasing concern, and for a landlocked country dependent on imports of almost all goods, sharp increases in inflation further undermine achievement of MDGs.

Emphasising the vulnerability to economic shocks and natural disasters, the 2010 Dzud emergency resulted in a loss of livelihood for 11,000 families; contributed to a doubling of the child mortality rate and increased maternal mortality rate for the year; saw a sharp rise in school drop-out and child labour

rates and continues to result in a migration to already poor peri-urban areas. More than half the country or one quarter of the population were severely affected, cut off from heating supplies, food sources, and essential health care.

Political situation in general was stable in 2010, with no changes to Cabinet or its structure. Investment agreements between GoM and international mining companies created mining-led political, media and public discourse, wherein humanitarian and development concerns risk sidelining. Although civil society actively raises its voice on security, environmental sustainability and the protection of Mongolian people, there is little capacity and voice on child protection concerns in general and specific to the impact of the rapidly expanding mining interests.

To tighten fiscal spending and with a view to targeted welfare payments, the Parliament of Mongolia abolished the Child Money Programme in 2010. A PMT benefit is proposed but not yet approved by Parliament. UNICEF study showed that the Child Money benefit was used for essential food, health and education. Real time monitoring of the impact of the fiscal crisis and dzud indicates increased chronic malnutrition, health burdens, and school drop outs. Some mining revenue is channelled to a 'human development fund' from which an annual lump sum payment to all citizens is argued to replace regular welfare payments. Lack of analysis and use of disaggregated data in decision-making contributes to budgets that fail to address effectively the most excluded populations. Mechanisms to support human development, welfare and protection therefore remain vulnerable and not sustainable. Initial work to identify development indexes and basic social services standards will enable an assessment of the situation at sub-national levels and with strong advocacy may be used to influence budget allocations in the future.

MDGs 1, 2, 7 and for Mongolia a 9th MDG on Democratic Governance and Human Rights are unlikely to be achieved. Disparities are evident across all MDGs and most will not be achieved sub-nationally. Even where national averages show an overall improvement, such as reductions in child and maternal mortality, disaggregated data reveal distinct inequalities between urban, peri-urban and rural areas, females and males, ethnic minorities, and the disabled and other disadvantaged and marginalised groups.

The failure of GDP growth to translate to human development is a significant concern and recognised by GoM. While the growth of the extraction industries provides a positive GDP outlook, neither poverty levels, employment nor the deprivations suffered show signs of improvement without significant policy changes. Vocational and improved secondary education, diversified industries, local production efforts require investment. At the same time road infrastructure is inadequate with less than 2% of the country under sealed road. The lack of transportation infrastructure combines with the harshest of winter conditions to isolate communities further. Health and education facilities are in many districts dilapidated, seeping freezing cold, lacking running water and no improved sanitation facilities. Significant investment is required to replace or bring these facilities to standard. Poverty and a growing income disparity remain major concerns in Mongolia. Inequality persists; as revealed by an increase in Gini Coefficient, from 0.33 to 0.36 between 2003 and 2008. The increase in inequality can be observed across all areas, but is comparatively higher in poor urban areas than in poor rural areas, demonstrating that benefits of economic growth mainly accumulate for the wealthiest population segments.

3 CP ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1 CP Analysis

3.1.1 CP Overview:

In 2010, UNICEF Mongolia faces a number of challenges: (a) introduction of the revised programme structure, rolling workplan and ProMS 9.1 as pilot country office, (b) dzud emergency that left more than half of Mongolia's 21 provinces in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, (c) planning process for the new country programme 2012-2016 and (d) moving the Office to a new building. These challenges

put a lot of pressure on staffs as well as implementing partners, but annual reviews found that the Office deals well with these changes and manages to achieve successfully the work plan as intended.

Rolling Work plans for 2010 & 2011 were signed early in the year and CO fully engaged with partners on addressing the issues identified as a priority. Through advocacy, UNICEF contributed in getting the Government of Mongolia (GoM) submitted the combined third and fourth periodic report on implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols to the Committee on the Rights of the Child last year and the reports were considered in January 2010. Based on the recommendations provided by the Committee, UNICEF, Save the Children and World Vision are supporting the GoM in fulfilling its obligations under the United Nations CRC accordingly.

Strategic results were also achieved in influencing national policies, contributing to improvement of quality education, ethnic minority and other marginalised enrollment in school, access to basic health facilities for hard to reach women and children through RED strategy.

2011, the last year of the current cycle, will see a strategic focus on equity, social budgeting and the phase out from some traditional projects as decided during the annual review to prepare the ground for innovative approaches in the context of the new CP. 2011 will also see the dissemination of the MICS-4 and the Nutrition Survey. These will strengthen the equity focus and the upstream started after the MTR-2009.

Challenges: - politicized national environment, especially as we are approaching 2012 election. - Inconsistent technical and administrative capacities of government and other counterparts at national and local levels.

3.1.2 Programme Strategy

3.1.2.1 Capacity Development:

Progress is being achieved on institutional and individual capacity development across all intermediate results areas. This effort based on concrete evidence included the following:

Capacities of UN staff and partners in Results-Based Management (RBM) enhanced to address capacity gaps within the government partners and in the context of the new planning process CCA/UNDAF/CPD

Household water treatment, management and storage capacity improved for 500 community members, service providers, and students. Through a partnership with Mongolian University of Science and Technology, approximately 100 students, lecturers and service providers now practice the principle of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Students benefit from new training module on safe methods for water storage and hygiene sanitation for community members. Curriculum and training modules focusing on decentralized WATSAN technologies for under/post graduate students is under development.

Families are better prepared for natural disasters and emergencies as a result of improved communication for development skills and key messages developed after training of professionals from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the National Authority for Children (NAC) and Government's Implementing Agency.

Early feedback indicates that children at risk across Mongolia benefit from sensitized juvenile justice inspectors and police who now apply new knowledge on justice standards, risk factors for offending behaviour, child sensitive practices, arrangements for child victims and witnesses, diversionary processes and restorative justice approaches. Post training feedback of a UNICEF and General Police Department training enhanced with the pro-bono support of the Honorable Justice Murray Kellam from Australia suggest the police themselves are driving key changes to their approach to juveniles.

The capacity of the National Statistics Office (NSO) and other research institutes enhanced through trainings leading to as well as conducting of MICS-4, nutrition survey and independent infant mortality rate review in areas such as survey management, data processing, data analysis and report writing.

3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy:

Strong brand recognition, clear data on the situation of children, record for achievement of results, timely and effective interventions helped CO successfully leverage \$5.4 million in 2010 for humanitarian response and programme interventions from variety of in-country, Natcom, bilateral, RO and HQ sources. This is twice that raised in 2009. Strong implementation was recognised with UNICEF awarded the *Golden Rose Award* as the best humanitarian organisation in the country. Recognition of the challenges faced in a resource constrained environment engendered essential thematic support from HQ with core commitments to MICS, to CCC implementation, to emergency polio vaccination intervention dependent on this support.

Advocacy priorities centred on the following: MICS 4, system wide child protection concerns, WASH, family empowerment, social budgeting, and emergency preparedness and response in line with CCC.

Disaggregated and decentralised data on children and women: Government ownership for MICS 4 achieved although budget shortfalls result in a reduction to the scope and impact of the survey. Intensive independent review of approach to and level of infant mortality resulted in enhanced capacity and understanding of infant mortality measurement, saw UNICEF and UNFPA agree approach with NSO and brought birth registration concerns to Government attention. UNICEF insistence on assessment of humanitarian impact of the dzud and media outreach resulted in improved monitoring, preparedness and response plans of key Ministries and international support. Strong advocacy contributed to GoM decision to generate data disaggregated by administrative regions, to boost better analysis and informed decision making at decentralized levels and offers an entry point for the equity approach.

High-level national coordination mechanism under Prime Minister, with overview for children's issues managed by Deputy Prime Minister strongly supported by UNICEF, with advocacy for stronger equity focus to be followed up in 2011. Strengthening of a centralised child rights database and coordination mechanism now under discussion. Ministry of Social Welfare committed to introduction of system wide approach to child protection with UNICEF support.

In 2011, the Mongolia Country Office (MCO) will continue to prioritize its advocacy strategy to serve programme objectives with a special focus on social budgeting, social protection and systematic monitoring of advocacy results.

3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships:

In 2010, a partnership mapping analysis was developed defining how more synergy and stronger results for children and women can be achieved. In 2011, development of UNICEF Partnership Strategy will be done in preparation for the new CP. Building synergy, UNICEF has agreed key areas with NGO partners including World Vision, Save the Children, where combined policy initiatives, programme thrusts will be promoted jointly. This complements humanitarian efforts to develop emergency clusters. With the small UN presence in Mongolia, UNICEF has been tasked with leading on 5 of the clusters, and is receiving technical support from both OCHA and WFP to fulfil these roles.

Key and growing engagement with ADB in particular and WB on social protection areas has opened doors to collaboration including on gender, PPPs and child friendly services. For the first time, UNICEF involved bilateral and multilaterals and was engaged by them in discussion of strategic directions for the coming period. UNICEF and UNFPA successfully jointly conducted CP planning sessions, and high-level consultation of CPs was jointly conducted by UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP.

To assist 300,000 children affected by Dzud, UNICEF rapidly mobilised support from partners, including USAID, AUSAID, CERF, Luxemburg, Brazil and Singapore to support the immediate emergency response that led to a significant reduction of morbidity.

A strategic cooperation with East Asia Flour Fortification Initiative and GAIN conducted an economic investment analysis on flour fortification that will be used in 2011 to bring Government ownership and private sector commitment to flour fortification.

UNDP, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF were successful in obtaining funding for a Joint Programme on WASH. The Joint Programme consists of a multi-sectoral approach to effective policy-making and coordination, the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation in schools, hospitals and communities in rural areas. It promotes better hygiene practices among children, families and communities and establishes a national database on WASH. The Programme will scale-up WASH at a national level and support an integrated strategy that addresses policy, capacity and operational issues.

World Vision and Norwegian Lutheran Mission will work with UNICEF on expansion of FES into their selected focus districts.

3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management:

Knowledge generation and sharing with national partners was part of several projects in 2010.

GoM made significant progress in establishing a juvenile justice system, adopting several amendments to Criminal Code and Criminal Procedures Law in line with international standards. UNICEF helped design a community-based diversion programme for children in conflict with the law. Initially piloted in three sites, access to alternative measures was achieved for more than 1,400 juveniles and their families, and preventive actions for over 4,000 disadvantaged children. Following recommendations of the 2009 external evaluation, authorities of nine additional districts established the community-based diversion programme and committed funds, human resources and facilities.

UNICEF helped design the Reach Every District (RED) strategy aiming to map and outreach areas through capacity building of district health teams. The RED strategy was piloted in five districts and the evaluation confirmed the approach as key to addressing social determinants and reducing health inequity. Ministry of Health (MoH) is planning to scale up the strategy to six more districts in 2011.

MICS-4 process has started in 2010 and the fieldwork has been completed. Learning from previous MICS and global evaluations, specific technical consultations were conducted, in addition to the establishment of a steering committee and extended working group to improve each step of the survey. The dissemination of the final report will strengthen the equity focus in 2011 and during the new cycle.

Independent assessments undertaken in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Group on Child Mortality Estimates helped to create awareness on validity and objectivity of child mortality estimates from different sources among decision-makers including Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health. The analysis recommended the use of full birth history and civil registration system improvements with current registration missing as much as 15% of the population.

The dzud emergency highlighted that the GoM does not have an adequate assessment tool, lacks a mechanism to coordinate humanitarian sectors, needs a central database for information and capacity building to work with Emergency Devinfo. UNICEF will address these areas in 2011.

The lack of Devinfo utilisation within the office was also highlighted for attention in 2011.

3.1.2.5 C4D Communication for Development:

C4D is proving increasingly crucial to the success of programme interventions, yet capacity in-country remains extremely limited and traditional in focus. Efforts were directed to further enhance effectiveness and efficiency of C4D interventions implemented by the programme counterparts. A desk review was completed and a country-specific M&E toolkit, inclusive of emergency component, is developed in the local language.

Building on the productive collaboration with the Department of Health (DoH), capacity building sessions have been designed to enhance the capacity of programme partners on C4D and behavioural interventions. Training of trainers for broadening the application of C4D is planned in 2011 to help the national counterparts acquire the skills to train local teams in C4D. This activity will be combined with specific C4D re-fresher/capacity training sessions organized for specific programme counterparts. C4D

capacity-building and technical support will be prioritised for other programme partners, including the Children's Solution to Climate Change project (CYP), incl. Eco Heroes Campaign.

With a view to keep the population informed, prevent disease and be prepared for emergency, professionals from the NEMA, the NAC and government agencies were trained on communication for development concept, followed by development of content and child-friendly key messages for family preparedness for natural disasters and emergencies. Package of emergency preparedness materials is under preparation for households and communities addressing commonly faced emergencies.

Rural herders and nomadic family members are applying improved skills in emergency management and coordination during natural disasters, including earthquake, snowstorms and floods, as a result of a training conducted by a multi-disciplinary government team supported by UNICEF.

3.1.3 Normative Principles

3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation:

The country programme is rooted in human-rights based approaches, reinforced during the design of the rolling work plan 2010/2011. Capacity of national partners and staff on HRPAP and RBM was enhanced with a training facilitated by DOCO and reinforced through review of CCA and UNDAF. Partners also have a stronger understanding of human rights standards as a result of an Office of the High Commission training in the context of the preparation of Mongolia's first submission of the Universal Periodic Review. UNICEF as a central member of the UN Human Rights Group supported regular tripartite human rights meetings engaging Government, NGOs and the UN agencies. UNICEF provided technical assistance to review of the Government's ECOSOC submission addressing gender and the Universal Periodic Review. In addition, UNICEF contributed to the UN submission to the Human Rights Council. UNICEF led UN support to the President's moratorium on the use of the death penalty and engaged international human rights organisations in the local media debate. A specific focus has also been given to develop capacity of partners to mainstream human rights across all UN-supported programmes starting with joint programmes and integrated planning processes. This was the case for the two joint projects - on Education and WASH - where UNICEF is a key actor. Specific child and human rights training is now core to UNICEF's capacity building of local journalist society, as well as in all capacity building efforts in all programmes.

Human rights based approach to programming has also been used to address disparities and inequity through evidence-based planning, identifying disadvantaged groups and highlighting disparities. Operationalization of the human rights based approach is implemented through determining service standards, budget mechanisms and costing the services. Reach Every District (ECD) strategy to deliver basic health services and specific interventions designed to facilitate Kazakh children with equal opportunities to access quality education services as well as transition and adoption to overcome the mismatch in language of instructions are examples of efforts to address disparities and inequities.

3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming:

UNICEF Mongolia commissioned a gender mainstreaming assessment of the current country programme and developed a gender mainstreaming strategy. These documents are ongoing references used during finalisation of the RWP 2010/2011 and during development of new country programme, particularly to reflect the use of sex-disaggregated data, gender analysis and equality aspects in the baseline and indicator development. A UNICEF /UNFPA joint strategic planning meeting conducted in collaboration with government partners, had one group focus exclusively on gender, providing clear recommendations to systematically mainstream gender in the new country programme, including empowerment and capacity building of young women and their participation in decision making process at highest levels.

UNICEF co-chaired the UN Theme Group on Gender in collaboration with the National Committee on Gender Equality in 2010 and was very active in promoting members input to UPR, gender chapter of CCA and review of UNDAF. UNICEF worked with UN agencies and partners to strategically challenge the lack of women in parliament, and has advocated with key Ministers on this issue. UNICEF supported

drafting and is instrumental in advocating for endorsement of the Gender Equality Law that is now before the Parliament. Technical support to review ECOSOC submission was provided to the Ministry of Social Welfare. UNICEF has built collaboration with ADB and WB combining forces to jointly promote gender equality and gender issues with high level Ministers. In addition, UNICEF works with Child and Youth organisations to promote gender equality and build momentum for stronger gender focus – benefiting both girls and boys – to be given by key Ministries in their planning and budget allocations. UNICEF has also noted that girls play less of a role in such bodies and will address this further in 2011.

Within its HIV prevention, particular attention has been paid to prevention among young adolescent girls. Within the child protection programme, efforts to vastly improve the situation of girl victims of abuse are also ongoing. During the dzud emergency, assessments also highlighted the need to focus specific support to female-headed households and female herders.

3.1.3.3 Environmental Sustainability:

Environmental sustainability is an integral component of WASH programming. Installations of water facilities in the communities embrace a holistic approach addressing issues that affect the environment and long-term sustainability. These include preventing water contamination by proper siting and sustainable operation. Climate change threatens already poor quality water access and contributes to less and less territory being available for agriculture or to support livestock. As part of the Dzud response, UNICEF actively advocated for government to introduce sustainable land management, to protect vulnerable stretches of land and to strongly change its current policies so that the next generation of Mongolians will be able to live off and benefit from the land. With mining companies growing in number, the land degradation and access to water concerns are expected to continue. UNICEF’s engagement with children and young people on climate change and environmental sustainability is under review, constrained by a lack of staff capacity and resources.

Mongolia has one of the lowest rates of access to improved sanitation in this region, and much of the population access very poor quality water. The harsh climate compounds the challenge. Water and sanitation are urgent priorities for the future period. UNICEF needs to be more active on these areas and needs expertise that is not available locally including working with water systems in freezing conditions but lacks funding for international support. With schools and hospitals unable to maintain fuel levels sufficient to keep their buildings above freezing, UNICEF is also strongly advocating for the introduction of alternate energy – and needs technical support to identify and promote ‘green’ energy alternatives for Mongolia.

3.2 Programme Components:

Title:

Child, health and nutrition

Focus Area:

Focus Area 1

Key Result Area:

FA1 KRA1,FA1 KRA2,FA1 KRA3

Purpose:

Purpose of the Programme Component: Child Health and Nutrition programme has 3 projects:

Child survival and growth project contributes to disease elimination, strengthens the capacity of the national vaccine fund and focuses on hard to reach district by applying “Reach every district” Strategy. The knowledge and practices of parents and care givers will be strengthen on preventable causes of child deaths (ARI/CDD).

The maternal and newborn care project will support in reducing MMR nationally and in the western region where MMR is higher than national average through promotion of access and utilization of Emergency Obstetric Care services, provide early antenatal care, and correct iron deficiency anemia among pregnant mothers.

Water and sanitation project will deliver a 'basic package' of services as defined in the UNICEF WASH strategy. It will promote behavior change among school children, families and care givers on safe hygiene practice and provide technical assistance in monitoring water quality at the community level.

Main results planned for 2010:

At policy level: (a) Revised Maternal Mortality reduction strategy taking into consideration newborn care strategy and using participatory bottom up approach (b) Specific plan on EMOC/ENC strengthening based on findings of the needs assessment (c) Food fortification strategy and National Programme on Food fortification are developed and approved. The fourth National Nutrition Survey conducted and result disseminated. (d) The National law on WATSAN developed in 2010 and approved in 2011.

At community levels: DZUD emergency is mitigated through effective child health, immunization and nutrition action in affected areas. Improved accessibility to EMOC/ENC services in selected UB city and 6-10 aimags/ soum areas. Capacity of at least 20 local millers is built with focus on CP areas through provision of premix, feeder and training. Revolving Premix Fund is established at the MOFALI. Promotion of fortified flour and iodized salt through social marketing strategy and public events. Sustain IDD elimination and improve IS use in CP areas. RED strategy is implemented in 6-10 new areas with high disparity. EVSM recommendation implemented in 4 more aimags each year. Monitoring mechanism on WASH in Schools developed by December 2010.

Resources Used:

The total approved budget for the Child Health and Nutrition programme in 2010 was: US\$ 2,968,000
The actual amount available was US\$ 1,914,369.19 with the following breakdown:

RR US\$ 159,347.46;
OR US\$ 1,755,021.73.

The available funding was contributed by the following donors:

Australian Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 731,822.71
UNOCHA UN Office: US\$ 342,639.04
USAID: US\$ 280,029.53
AusAID: US\$ 159,371.36
Korean Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 93,200.52
The Gavi Fund: US\$ 60,000
Swiss Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 29,905.15
Luxembourg: US\$ 25,211.85
Singapore: US\$ 13,982.72
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 10,189.10
Micronutrient Initiative Formerly IDRC: US\$ 8,025
Brazilia: US\$ 644.75
UNICEF Core funds: US\$ 159,347.46

Result Achieved:

MMR reduction strategy revised reflecting findings of EMOC/ENC needs assessment. Food fortification guideline approved, National Food fortification programme drafted. Cost benefit analysis of Flour fortification (FF) done.

MCH handbook introduced nationwide including new immunization schedule, MMPs, Vitamin A, D, growth promotion and developmental milestones. 180 rural health workers trained on use of the handbook. Ethnic minority kazakh version of MCH handbook printed in 6000 copies.

Nutrition survey completed and GoM capacity built in nutrition survey management

Total of 1,815 390 sachets (60513 boxes) MMPs for 9755 children aged 6-23 months and 1 736 000 MMP tablets distributed for 6742 mothers as per approved CP aimag plan. Distribution of 26 500 leaflets and 26 300 posters on MMPs done and IYCF counselling training is conducted for 99 soum doctors in 4 CP areas. Strategic partnership agreement is signed between MOH and MEIC for logistics of MMPs and budgeted. As dzud response 842 910 sachets (28097 boxes) MMPs 14048 children aged 6-24 months in affected 5 aimags and 1 384 000 MMP tablets are distributed for 7528 mothers in affected 9 aimags.

IMR and U5MR increased by 25-35% in due to dzud compared to the last 5 years' average. As of March, 2010 it increased up to 32.3 and 39.7 respectively per 1000 LB and as of Nov IMR decreased till 25.2 and U5MR 31.2 in affected 13 aimags. Total of USD 420 000 was mobilized within Dzud appeal. Training of 44 rural chief paediatricians on Emergency triage assessment (ETAT) and Management of common conditions done. Distribution and prepositioning of essential health commodities are done. Fortified flour for 8324 children provided in 6 affected aimags. Facilitated 2.5 ton premix procurement via GAIN premix facility as a seed for Premix Revolving Fund.

Midwifery kits for 10 100 delivery in 133 soums of 12 affected aimags are distributed. EMOC/ENC capacity is strengthened in Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Uvs, Tuv, Dornod, Khentii, Uvurkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii and Sukhbaatar through 1) training of midwives on PCPNC and MCPC for 180 midwives/doctors, 2) refurbishment of maternity waiting homes with additional 20 beds and 3) procurement of 6 ambulance cars. As result of RED strategy evaluation MOH understands existence of unreached mother and children, a complexity of the situation of socially excluded, a need for equity approach in health policy, service delivery and specific tool to reach unreached. ToT on supportive supervision conducted for 29 EPI managers.

198 005 children aged 5 – 59 months are immunized against polio. Procurement of OPV vaccine, cold chain equipments, telecommunication and transport cost for remote baghs/khoroos are supported. Coverage of both doses is 92.5%. Eighty EPI managers are trained on use of RED strategy.

The MoH procured Vitamin A and D and distributed during the campaign.

The government agreed to develop Law on Polluter Pay Principle. PSAs on latrine promotion broadcasted. Approx.100 university students, lecturers and service providers understood basic principle of IWRM. Over 500 community members in rural areas gained knowledge of HWTS.

10,000 children at 7 schools and kindergarden have access to sanitation and safe drinking water. Published and disseminated 9500 posters on HWTS, 3500 posters on latrine, 25 000 leaflets and 4000 booklets on hygiene promotion to all CP areas.

Critical factors or constraints affecting programme performance: Dzud, polio outbreak in neighbouring countries.

Summary of monitoring, study and evaluation methods: RED strategy evaluation found 1)current health financing and service delivery modes needs to be improved to cover the very poor. 2) a particular segment of population falling 'outside the system' as a result of the social transition, accelerated economic inequities and internal migration. 3) RED strategy can be improved in access to health care and other social services by very poor families. 4) Barrier analysis in non RED areas suggests high level of social exclusion and overwhelming impact of the social determinants of health among poor. Integrating RED into the annual planning system of the MoH and developing good practice models for district/ community partnerships for health policy scale up are key to improve RED strategy management.

Future Workplan:

Priority actions planned for 2010

Policy level: developed National Sub-programme on food fortification, Costing MNCH services for an increased budget allocation for essential child health commodities, Finalize scale up plan for RED strategy and implement in 6 areas. Nutrition accountability framework needs to be established in collaboration with the MoH in connection with launching of the results of the FNNS. Accomplish other policy milestones of RWP. In depth analysis of increased child mortality and behavioural aspects of infant and young child feeding are need to be conducted. Lead and implement nutrition cluster plan.

Community level: Develop and distribute BCC materials on danger signs of pregnancy, new-born and child health in both Kazakh and Mongolian language. Poor families identified through RED strategy are linked

with ADB food stamp project, conduct monitoring of BMS Code implementation and child injury programme implementation. Strengthen and implement CIPs for child health and nutrition in CP areas.

WASH interventions will continue as planned.

Title:

Basic education

Focus Area:

Focus Area 2

Key Result Area:

FA2 KRA1,FA2 KRA2,FA2 KRA3,FA2 KRA4

Purpose:

The programme provides policy and operational support for the implementation of basic education component of the Second Education Sector Master Plan for 2006-2015 approved by the Mongolian Government in 2006 for achieving education for all and MDG 2: universal primary education by 2015. The programme has implemented activities to support the achievement of IRs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 under the two PCRs in terms of policy support and delivering quality basic social services in the local areas. Though the activities were implemented under the three projects initially identified in the CPD for 2007-2011, which are (i) Promotion of Child Friendly Schools (CFS); (ii) Support Non-Formal Education (NFE), and (iii) Early Childhood Development (ECD), efforts to strengthen the integration between the projects and with other UNICEF programmes have been crucial for the achievement of the converged IRs and PCRs. The CFS project promotes the establishment of a child friendly learning environment by developing policies, strategies, models and disseminating the best practices and ensures the participation of children, teachers and parents on issues such as school management, prevention from and combating violence, abuse and corporal punishment. The NFE project aims to increase coverage of education services by ensuring that children, who have dropped out or have never enrolled in school, are provided with the opportunity for a 'second chance' to complete basic education through developing training materials that meet their learning needs, introducing MGT methodology, training teachers in related methodologies as well as improving NFE database. The ECD project aims to support increased access to quality early learning opportunities for young children through both formal and alternative forms with particular emphasis on early childhood development within the family environment. The Programme is under Focus Area 2: Basic Education and gender equality of MTSP 2006-2009/2011 as well as UNDAF Outcome 1, which focuses on pro-poor good quality socio-economic services to vulnerable population in disadvantaged regions and areas and MDGs 2 and 3.

Resources Used:

The total approved budget for the Basic Education programme in 2010 was: US\$ 1,882,000

The actual amount available was US\$ 1,048,561.85 with the following breakdown:

RR US\$ 160,901.30;

OR US\$ 887,660.55.

The available funding was contributed by the following donors:

Global Girls Education (Thematic): US\$ 40,736.52

Basic Education & Gender Equality (Thematic): US\$ 175,756.39

Netherlands: US\$ 109,053.05

UNTFHS UN Trust Fund for Human Security: US\$ 199,346.61

Brazilia: US\$ 65,431.16

Results Achieved:

Mainstreaming of CFS concepts into education policies was successful including the amendments to the education law that address school food security, child protection and emergency issues among others and the newly developed standard school guidelines that is based on the principles of respecting child rights, democracy, justice, transparency and participatory management. Currently there are eight model CFSs

operating in seven provinces and Ulaanbaatar whose best practices were shared with other schools. An action plan for systematic CFS scaling up for 2011-2015 was developed with emphasis on establishing model CFS/s in each province/district and strengthening assessment areas.

To answer the need to systematically address consequences caused by several cases of food poisoning occurred in schools in 2009-2010, "School Lunch" national program document with objectives to ensure security for school food supply and develop catering industry of producing and serving adequate food and nutrition in consideration with children's age and physical development features was prepared for approval by the Government. In addition, 122,105 children attending formal and ger kindergartens are now able to benefit from provision of nutritious food and meals as a result of standard menu and a manual on preparation of quality and nutritious meals for kindergarten children approved by MECS for nationwide application.

Violence prevention strategy for schools and standard school child protection guidelines were finalized to ensure that schools take all possible actions to protect and prevent from abuse and violence and support children who might or are experiencing abuse and violence. The strategy and guidelines are now being piloted at six schools before nationwide application together with CFS module on violence free school.

A procedure for diagnosing and assessing education needs of children with disabilities was finalized as a result of consultations conducted in 3 regions and Ulaanbaatar. The objective is to establish a cost effective school based system for diagnosing and assessing education needs of children with disabilities in order to increase their enrolment especially in mainstream kindergartens/schools.

A series of policy documents on NFE including NFE training policy, curriculum for multi-grade teaching, life skills, and NFE pre-service teacher training, standard NFE center guidelines and amendments to NFF teachers' job description and assessment of NFE teacher performance were endorsed by the Ministry of Education in December 2010, which will result in improving NFE policy environment.

Education response during Dzud disaster of the 2009-2010 winter and spring:

UNICEF called particular attention to the children in dormitories as they are largely from nomadic herder families and provided support to benefit over 80,000 children by fixing heating systems in the most desperate 18 schools in 5 provinces, providing coal and fuel to 131 schools and kindergartens in 11 provinces, and providing boots, blankets, recreational kits and toiletries to 7142 children living in dormitories of 127 soums of 11 provinces as well as establishing rehabilitation centers for 380 malnourished young children in 19 soums of 10 provinces.

Summary of monitoring, study and evaluation methods:

Study on school readiness of 5 year-old children, which contributes to improvement of school readiness and transition to a 12-year schooling system, was completed. Study has revealed the importance of quality of ECE services and family involvement in ECD. Survey results show that children's development capabilities are directly connected to whether they participated in ECE services. Communication and learning skills of the children attending kindergartens were relatively higher than those of children who attended alternative training programs and/or never attended any form of schooling. Results were quite similar for the latter two groups. The main recommendation of the survey is the improvement of quality of alternative training programs of ECE with emphasis on pre and in-service teacher training.

Key partnerships and interagency collaboration:

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Future Workplan:

The priority actions planned for 2011 will mainly continue the work and initiatives started in 2010 as a part of 2010-2011 RWP.

Child Friendly School project

- Implementation of an action plan for CFS scaling up and mainstreaming
- Development of a national policy on inclusive education for children with disabilities and sign language standards

- Education quality research and studies on implementation of education rights of the disadvantaged groups and supply and quality of teachers
- Formal integration of CRC education in pre-service teacher training curriculum.

Early Childhood Development project

- Development of learning environment standards for kindergartens
- Support to the implementation of ELDS
- Development of service standards for alternative training programs of ECE and support its implementation
- Completion of a policy research on scaling up ECD interventions.

Non-Formal Education project

- Support to the implementation of NFE policy documents
- Evaluation of existing NFE EP modules for quality and effectiveness
- Development of NFE training materials in audio and video formats.

Title:

Child protection

Focus Area:

Focus Area 4

Key Result Area:

FA4 KRA1,FA4 KRA2,FA4 KRA4,FA5 KRA1,FA5 KRA3,FA5 KRA4

Purpose:

In compliance with CPD and 2009 MTR recommendations, the Child Protection programme' purpose is to introduce and support systems oriented approach to child protection, promotes the roles and responsibilities of government to prevent abuse, exploitation and neglect of children with a special focus on the most vulnerable children, supporting change in social and institutional environments. The programme identifies two main outcomes: (1) Policy makers at national and provincial levels provide leadership in coordinating the development of national standards to implement and monitor national policies and legislation that affect children's rights, and (2) Service providers ensure that provision of child protection services are inclusive, client oriented, non-discriminatory, child and youth-friendly, reaching the most disadvantaged.

Key results planned:

The Child Protection programme comprises of two projects: (I) *Justice for Children* and (II) *Protection for children from violence, abuse and exploitation through strengthening of child protection system*. Key results planned are: (a) national strategy on child protection; (b) government and NGO experts revise the legal framework and develop bylaws, standards and guidelines on child protection including diversion programme, protection of children in residential care, violence and trafficking, fostering and adoption; (c) local governments (in collaboration with NGOs) develop and implement action plans to improve systemic responses to key social exclusion and child protection issues, including juvenile justice, discrimination in access to basic services, violence against women and children and trafficking; (d) residential care facilities adopt and implement child-friendly care standards and practices for children in public care; (e) local government in pilot test locations develop monitoring mechanisms to ensure collected and analyzed data is used as a basis for evidence based programming.

The programme contributes to the national priorities, the Millennium Declaration, and to the UNDAF 2007-2011 *outcomes 1, 2 and 4*.

Main implementing partners include Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (MoJHA), Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MoSWL), Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MoECS); National Authority for Children (NAC), law enforcement agencies, Ulaanbaatar municipality and provincial administrations, Academia, ECPAT network for Mongolia, Child Protection NGO network, Child Labour NGO network and other local NGOs.

Resources Used:

The total approved budget for the Child Protection programme in 2010 was: US\$ 742,000

The actual amount available was US\$ 629,584.96 with the following breakdown:
RR US\$ 248,565.21;
OR US\$ 381,019.75.

The available funding was contributed by the following donors:

Korean Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 45,829.87
Child Protection: Preventing/R (Thematic): US\$ 206,016.14
Luxembourg: US\$ 26,564.58
UNOCHA UN Office for the Coordination of: US\$ 102,609.16
UNICEF Core funds: US\$ 248,565.21

Result Achieved:

Awareness raising and understanding on CP have been increased among 190 decision makers and CP Working Group members.

Child Protection Strategy was endorsed by the National Council for Children in May 2010.

Major conceptual revisions concerning child rights and protection were made in the final draft of the Family Law as a result of a series of discussions with over 200 officials and professionals at various levels. The revisions include banning of corporal punishment, ensuring property rights of children, international and domestic adoption, strengthening of statutory family-based care and protection services for children without parental care, creating a specialized family court and establishing of a Government agency in charge of family and children's matters.

UNICEF has supported the Government in organizing a study tour to New Zealand as a model country for providing care and protection services for children and families. Delegation studied about the structural relationship of a child protection system with other formal or informal systems; and about the system functions that are related to case decision making and those designed to support system performance. The delegation is committed to draw lessons from the visit and to refine the draft for further implementation of the law.

In-service training conducted for over 225 lawyers and juvenile inspectors in six sites, and improved their knowledge about international standards pertaining to justice for children, risk factors to offending behavior, child sensitive practices, arrangements for child victims and witnesses, diversionary processes and restorative justice approaches. In addition, training provided opportunity for officials to strengthen collaboration and to reflect the reality of how system works as a whole.

Training for juvenile inspectors was a pro-bono service from the Honorable Justice Murray Kellam from Australia.

The JICs replicated to five more provinces. In total 12 JICs were operational in 2010. UNICEF was able to leverage **USD 48,242** from the local governments for these committees. The JICs provided individual support and professional supervision for over 200 children, helped to continue their schooling, better negotiate his/her environment; reflect on his/her actions, and set clear parameters of acceptable behaviour. These were the results of case management plans, including life skills training, legal knowledge building, and team building activities for children; and parenting courses. More than 400 children, including child victims and their parents have sought the legal services from the JICs as only option for children to receive legal counselling and advice.

A comprehensive compendium of the international legal instruments and other UN documents pertaining to child rights and J4C published in Mongolian for the first time, for official use of law and order institutions, parliament members, social welfare staff and students and professors of law schools.

In collaboration with BE programme, CP policy was developed and piloted in two schools. Findings will be reviewed in 2011 and MoECS is to consider integrating the policy into the CFS modules.

1367 social workers gained knowledge and improved skills on child protection through nationwide training.

Emergency response:

- 11,500 children from 136 soums of 18 aimags received psychosocial support and recreational kits.
- PSS training for 462 school and dormitory teachers, social workers and community representatives conducted in 21 sums of five most affected aimags.

- PSS manual and manual on protection of children from violence developed; 14,000 copies distributed.
- The cluster approach is rolled-out in Aug 2010 and UNICEF is sub-cluster lead on child protection. The contingency plan has been drafted in collaboration with government and other partners, with a main goal to provide timely assistance and services to keep girls and boys safe during the emergency situation. Child Protection sub-cluster plan has been reflected in the overall protection cluster plan.

Constraints:

- Ineffective national coordination on CP issues, limited information flow and fragmented activities within the ministries contribute to duplication of efforts and stretches already scarce resources. The new CP Strategy outlines roles and responsibilities of various partners.
- Lack of human resources and technical capacity of service providers, especially at the local level. Series of child protection trainings planned for 2011 as a follow up of CP services mapping exercise.

The key strategic partnership and interagency collaboration:

- Save the Children
- World Vision
- Norwegian Lutheran Mission
- International organization for Migration
- Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency

Future Workplan:

UNICEF will continue to support GOM and CSOs in development of system to protect children from violence, abuse, neglect and sexual exploitation. UNICEF will do so through assistance in developing laws and policies in conformity with CRC, as well as through development of capacity of partners, parents, children and communities to a greater focus on equity and reaching the un-reached in programming and advocacy. For the remaining two years of current CP, through convergence with CBSS programme, child protection programme will put a greater focus on developing the capacity of community groups, especially child and youth groups, as well as women's and parents' groups, to interact with community leaders and service providers, and to take community action in analyzing their situation, finding local solutions, demanding basic services and monitoring delivery.

Priorities of actions planned for 2011:

- Mapping and situation analysis of the disabled children based on MICS and other data available;
- Approval of the amendments of the Family Law and capacity strengthen for its implementation;
- Endorsement and operationalization of the mid-term national strategy on child protection.
- Endorsement of standards for alternative care services, including the operational plan and training for service providers;
- Continued support to the implementation of the community-based diversion programme for juveniles, implementation of NPAs on CSEC/T and domestic violence through support of community-based child protection services in focus areas;
- Joint effort with education programme to continue addressing child protection issues in schools, dormitories etc.
- Cost-benefit analysis of JICs.

Title:

Convergent basic social services

Focus Area:

Focus Area 1

Key Result Area:

FA1 KRA2,FA1 KRA3,FA2 KRA1

Purpose:**Purpose of the Programme Component:**

The overall purpose of the programme is to develop strategies for the implementation of the Family Empowerment Strategy to deliver basic social services to families and children in disadvantaged geographic areas, and strengthen the capacities of families and service providers to provide an integrated package of basic essential services for children. The programme also contributes in developing capacities of Regional Development Council and the Office of Regional Development Council for efficient coordination and planning for “pro-poor” essential services for families and children.

Key results planned:

The programme relates to the UNDAF outcome 1 on “Pro-poor socio-economic services available to vulnerable population in disadvantaged regions and areas”, to promote quality basic service delivery and addresses six out of the eight child related MDGs including the Millennium Declaration on protecting the most vulnerable families and children. The programme has 2 projects with the following objectives:

Basic Services and Family Empowerment: To support the efforts of the Government in institutionalizing the ‘Family Empowerment Strategy; Serve as the major delivery mechanism of basic services in the country programme focus areas

Strengthening Capacities of Regional Development Councils: To coordinate and plan for pro-poor essential services for families and children and the coordinate basic social services from relevant line ministries at national level.

The main implementing partners are:

- Office for National Committee for Regional Development
- National Authority for Children (NAC)
- Aimag and soum governments at sub-national level
- Ministry of Education Culture and Science
- Ministry of Health, Public Health Institute, Nutrition Research Centre
- Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour

Resources Used:

The total approved budget for the Convergent Basic Social Services programme in 2010 was: US\$ 614,000.

The actual amount available was US\$ 414,894.75 with the following breakdown:

RR US\$ 77,094.35;

OR US\$ 337,800.40.

The available funding was contributed by the following donors:

Korean Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 37,162.80

Japan Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 113,454.50

Australian AusAID: US\$ 73,890.84

Luxembourg: US\$ 11,287.11

UNOCHA UN Office for the Coordination of: US\$ 102,005.15

UNICEF Core funds: US\$ 77,094.35

Result Achieved:

1. Behavior change on parenting is monitored on 33 key indicators for 15,782 families participated in FEA, in all CP focus areas.

Compiled results of FEA showed improvements in 21 out of 27 behavioral indicators compared to the results of 2009.

Comparison of key indicators between 2007 and 2010 as indicated in FEA results:

Underweight children decreased from 24.94% to 7.78% (17.16% decrease)

Vaccination coverage has increased from 81.06% to 94.33% (13.27% increase)

ECD service coverage increased from 48.99% to 79.41% (30.42% increase)

Families using iodized salt increased from 76.25% to 90.97% (14.72% increase)

Percent of families with sanitary latrine increased from 23.88% to 41.72% (17.84% increase)

The newly added indicators showed the seriousness of the issues with high percent of families not having hygienic practices in liquid and solid waste disposal, hand washing, and household income and expenditure

2. FES incorporated into Household Development Plan, which will be the main implementing tool for the National Programme on Household Development to target poor households nationwide based on quotes given each year.

3. Guidelines and criteria for CFC are under process of development by an Intersectoral Working Group, represented by 12 ministries and agencies established under a decree of Deputy Prime Minister. 2 members of National Coordination Committee and 2 local WG members strengthened capacity by participating the 'Health City' conference and shared experiences with WG members and local counterparts for application of good practices.

4. CP focus 7 aimags and district WG heads and coordinators oriented on DevInfo features, use and decided to use the software form 2011 at aimag and district level with support of trained personnel.

5. The Government planning budgeting and output based contract reviews were on hold due to unclear ownership and follow up actions and required coordination with current government initiatives in order to prevent from overlaps. The issue will be discussed with Coordination Committee for further decision, to base on concrete results and recommendations with strong ownership in follow up actions to generate required changes for children.

6. Website on CBSS/FES designed and feedback were received from local government partners for finalization and to be operational and accessible from January 2011.

- The Web site is designed to be administered by the national counterpart and accessed for input by local counterparts for their respective part and accessible for the public for information on the project, best practices and all behavior change communication tools developed on FES/FEA. INGO partners' sites are linked.

7. Total of 228 key decision makers and stakeholders oriented on revised FES concepts/training package and HRBAP including officials from MOSWL, M&E specialists at line ministries, Education University teachers, Aimag and District Children's Department Heads, WG members, Darkhan and Selenge aimags social sector officials and Social workers, journalists and media agents.

8. 25 national and **310** local trainers trained on FEA/FES trained and facilitated FEA in all CP focus and expanded areas by WVI, NLM.

9. 3 national and 290 local trainers on FES/FEA trained for the expansion in 6 new areas. 2,744 families participated in FES under NLM support.

10. Handbook on emergency preparedness for families developed and to be pretested.

Future Workplan:

Policy level:

Institutionalization of FES: Continue support Working Group activities under MOSWL for finalization of Household Development Plan FES incorporated with FES and pilot in selected areas, and build capacity of National, sub-national implementing partners to use the FES as part of the tool to reach poor

households targeted under the national initiatives for poverty reduction. Pilot new initiatives for NGO involvement.

Sustainability: Support Academic institution (National Education University) for adopting FES into the curricula for Social Workers pre- and in- service training.

Continue support for the inter-sectoral WG on Child Friendly Community Guidelines and Criteria finalization and approval by respective Government body.

Selected CP focus areas use Dev info for monitoring of programme progress and social indicators. Build capacity of respective counterparts.

Strengthen advocacy on FES and equity for decision makers and key stakeholders.

Operational level:

Facilitate FEA implementation and CIP planning, monitoring in CP focus areas and strengthen the equity focus by linking with Household Development Plan at local level.

Continue the collaboration with international partners for further dissemination of FES concepts

Dissemination of family emergency preparedness messages through BCC interventions.

Title:

Communication

Focus Area:

Focus Area 5

Key Result Area:

FA5 KRA2, FA5 KRA3, FA5 KRA4

Purpose:

Purpose of the Programme Component: In conformity with the CPAP 2007-2011, the purpose of the Communication Programme is to advocate for creating a social environment for promotion of children's rights and to support technical programmes in undertaking C4D initiatives pertinent to relevant MTSP FAs and MDGs.

The key results of the Building Partnerships and Alliances project focused on involving the media and civil society for advocacy and promoting key children's concerns. The key results of the Support Behaviour Change project focused on cross-sectoral promoting C4D and building capacity of major partners in C4D to define the effective mode of communication channels to reach the target beneficiaries.

Implementing partners included the National Authority for Children, Press Institute of Mongolia, Department of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, WVI, SCF, ILO/IPEC and local media outlets.

Resources Used:

The total approved budget for the Communication programme in 2010 was: US\$ 189,750.

The actual amount available was US\$ 103,581.36 with the following breakdown:

RR US\$ 51,138.65;

OR US\$ 52,442.71.

The available funding was contributed by the following donors:

Australian Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 18,199.99

UNOCHA UN Office for the Coordination of: US\$ 34,242.72

UNICEF Core funds: US\$ 51,138.65

Result Achieved:

Advocacy, awareness raising and building partnerships and alliances

With the aim of increasing the role and commitment of the media in the social dialogue on issues pertinent to child rights with amplified quality and breadth of coverage on children's issues in the local media, the partnerships with the National Agency for Children, the Press Institute of Mongolia, INGOs (SCF, WVI and ILO/IPEC) for strengthening knowledge and capacity of the media personnel stepped into a new level of sustainable operationalisation of the Journalists' Club at the Press Institute of Mongolia.

More media outlets have been mobilized and the leveraging for pro-bono air-time and production was successfully embarked on through guidance, technical assistance and sharing the productions on specific issues.

A capacity-building session on CRC and issues pertinent to children was provided for rural reporters of the most efficient country-wide media network of one of the local TV stations- TV9, which yielded an extensive coverage on children's issues on the provincial and national outlets. It has also served the basis for further commitment and collaboration with the rural journalists.

To ensure sustainability of pre-service capacity development of media personnel, the groundwork is under way for development of a country-adopted Journalism Syllabus on CRC for further pilot-testing at the Press Institute's Journalism School and consequent inclusion in the pre-service curriculum of tertiary education institutions.

Wider coverage on the situation of women and children living in *dzud*-affected areas, as well the documentation of the delivery of humanitarian aids dispatched, reached through organization of media field trips and development of a series of media materials including the ones on hand-over of assistance to national counterparts and *aimag* representatives and on the issuance of the UN Joint Appeal;

Support behavioral change-C4D

Efforts were made to further enhance effectiveness and efficiency of C4D interventions implemented by the programme counterparts, a desk review is completed and a country-specific M&E toolkit, inclusive of the emergency component, is developed in the local language.

With the view to keep the population informed and be prepared for emergency, professionals from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the National Authority for Children (NAC) and Government's Implementing Agency were trained on communication for development concept, followed by development of content and key messages for family preparedness for natural disasters and emergencies in child-friendly manner

With the further aim of improving emergency management and coordination in rural areas during natural calamities, including strong wind, snow storms and floods, preparedness and response training by a joint team of NEMA, DOH and NAC with active involvement of Heads of Governors offices and officers of local branches, as well as the representatives of the local media and, was organized in two *aimags* for further dissemination of knowledge to rural herder families (who mainly live in geographical isolation due to seasonal migration in search for better grassland for livestock).

Critical factors and constraints:

The absence of a single government communication focal point for promotion of children's issues requires doubled coordination efforts with a wide range of stakeholders. Mobilisation of the CSO and private entities, namely broadcast station and studios have demonstrated fruitful and resource-efficient partnership results. Capacity investment in media personnel can be an investment worth making to build their commitment and to expand the public awareness on issues pertinent to child rights.

The low-density of the population has presented a challenge in providing children and families in isolated locations with access to information. New and emerging technologies need to be examined to find wider opportunities for better access to information, particularly for children in peri-urban marginalized households.

Despite the significant results yielded from formal engagement with the Department of Health in building the capacity of the implementing counterparts, due to the limited in-country capacity, further strengthening of DoH itself in relation to the new concept of C4D, learning from the international experience and move from limitations of BCC will require capacity development and exposure to cross-border experience sharing.

Future Workplan:

Priority actions planned for 2011

Based on the annual review of the RWP 2010-2011 the following adjustments will be made:

New: 1-2011: (PI, NAC) Training package, incl. ToR on CRC for rural journalists developed.
Justification: The capacity-building session with the most efficient rural media network of TV 9 has yielded positive results. Therefore, in order to sustain the in-service capacity improvement, it was proposed to develop a training package on CRC and ethical reporting based on the experience of the Journalists' Club.

New: 2-2011: (DoH, NAC) Technical package support provided to the Children's Solution to Climate Change project (CYP), incl. Eco Heroes Campaign.
Justification: With the aim of supporting C4D in CYP initiatives in tackling with Climate Change, an array of actions and campaigns, it was agreed to provide a package of C4D technical support to accompany the work plan of the Children's Solution to Climate Change project.

New: 3-2011: (DoH, NAC, NEMA) Emergency component to be included in the C4D Capacity building training
Justification: To further build on the experience of bringing together DoH, NAC, and NEMA for coordinated emergency preparedness, an emergency component was agreed to be included in the C4D Capacity building training sessions, especially for those done in rural areas for better collaboration and coordination at the local level.

New: 4-2011: (DoH, NAC) ToT on C4D basics conducted and at least 30 trainers acquire the skills for further undertaking of C4D capacity trainings for local teams.
Justification: To further build on the successful experience of DoH sharing the expertise and experience with implementing partners of the programme sections, it was agreed that it would be valuable to have trainers in the provincial areas to better facilitate the implementation of C4D initiatives of the Programmes in remote rural areas.

C4D capacity-building and package technical support to be provided to the programmatic areas, namely the Children's Solution to Climate Change project (CYP), incl. Eco Heroes Campaign.

Package of emergency preparedness materials for households and communities per set types of commonly-faced emergencies prepared in coordination with other programme sections.

Title:

Policy analysis and participation

Focus Area:

Focus Area 5

Key Result Area:

FA5 KRA1,FA5 KRA2,FA5 KRA4

Purpose:

Purpose of the Programme component:

The Policy Analysis and Participation programme has 2 projects:

- Monitoring, Research and Capacity Development
- Child and Youth Participation

The programme supports the development of sector-wide approaches (SWAs) and master plans; advocating for “pro-poor”, child-friendly legislation consistent with international standards and United Nations protocols; and facilitates mainstreaming of children’s and young people’s participation at all levels.

Main results planned:

Inclusion of key priority areas for children in health and education sector plans and in sector wide approaches.

Capacity of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (DPM) strengthened to advocate for policy reforms and mobilize resources for meeting the NPA goals for children.

Institutional capacity of National Statistical Office, research institutions and the academia strengthened to monitor the impact of social reforms and budgetary provision on child poverty and to ensure children’s views are systematically sought within an institutionalized mechanism at sub national and national levels.

The child and youth participation component develops and coordinates the implementation of a strategy to mainstream children’s participation within the country programme and supports the institutionalization of meaningful participation at grass roots, sub-national and national levels.

The key partners are Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, National Authority for Children, National Statistics Office and CYP Network Organizations (NGO coalition)

Resources Used:

The total approved budget for the Policy Analysis and Participation programme in 2010 was: US\$ 415,000.

The actual amount available was US\$ 627,865.02 with the following breakdown:

RR US\$ 522,147.49;

OR US\$ 105,717.53.

The available funding was contributed by the following donors:

Korean Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 24,833.60

Policy Advocacy & Partnership (Thematic): US\$ 63,945.50

Swiss Committee for UNICEF: US\$ 5,494.27

Brazilia: US\$ 11,444.16

UNICEF Core funds: US\$

Results Achieved:

M&E:

1. Tools and reporting templates and guidelines facilitating monitoring the NPA vis-à-vis results for children were developed.

Concluding observations by the CR Committee were brought to the attention of the Government. One of the important highlights refer to the insufficient coordination and unclear mechanisms for the implementation of child rights. The programme works closely with the NCC, DPMO and NAC to improve governance and mechanisms for reaching every child of Mongolia.

2. Given the rapidly changing economic context of the country and remaining high vulnerability to shocks, the Programme brings knowledge and new developments into social welfare and social sector reforms. To complement the knowledge and understanding of poverty in Mongolia Analysis paper on poverty was done.

3. The role of NSPs is recognized as critical to improve the delivery of basic social services and accelerate the achievement of MDGs. Emphasis is given to the role of the Government as regulator and manager.

4. MICS2010 process is started in 2010. MICS processes include strong capacity building exercises. Assessment of Child Mortality Estimates done in collaboration with Inter-Agency Group on Child Mortality Estimates helped to create stronger understanding of validity and objectivity of child mortality estimates from different sources.

5. The sentinel surveillance sites based real-time monitoring approach gives a snap-shot of the situation of children and its changes in real time dimension. Information was collected through mobile messaging and other methods. The outcomes of the initiative reveal that poor families are very vulnerable to shocks. In addition, the government response mechanisms are neither clear nor flexible including budget mechanisms.

6. In collaboration with the NAC, rapid assessment of the situation of children in dzud affected areas was done. Dzudinfo database was created where basic population data, including number of children and households, number of dormitory children were included by soums for easy access.

Child and Youth Participation

7. CYP strategies are: ICDB-2010, promotional short movies (Com), Children's self-assessment on school human rights climate, handbook for CLOs (BE), CYP trainings for JJC (CP), CIPs in CBSS areas (CBSS).

Adolescent-focused events were supported such as Campaign for Disabled Children, Freedom Parade, 350 Movement, and Launch of IYY-2010, National Youth Consultation.

8. About 80 school children engaged in MDGs through Youth Forum on "MDGs for and with Young People". 1200 children participated in Roundtable discussions and Knowledge stations on MDGs.

9. Working Group established and conducting desk review and field monitoring at the national and sub-national levels.

10. CIPs focused on peer education, creativity expression and Children's Forum were supported. During the vocational trainings in Dzud affected areas, 193 participants learnt skills and technologies on making boots, felt and textile productions and marketing.

11. School Publication Initiative strengthened capacity of child-journalist teams in 12 rural and urban schools. Teams developed their newspapers and disseminated to the school community. Partnership with US schools was established.

Future Workplan:

No major changes.

The programme will continue to contribute to the following IRs:

IR1: Specific macro and sectoral policies developed and implemented based on wide consultation and convening of partners and the media and successful programmes brought to national scale

IR3: Data and evidence collected, used to influence policy and legislation; with government ownership for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the situation of children

IR 6; Advocacy, partnership and participation

IR 9; Children benefit from CFSs in 6 focus areas

Title:

HIV and AIDS

Focus Area:

Focus Area 3

Key Result Area:

FA3 KRA3

Purpose:

The HIV and AIDS program goal is to prevent the transmission of HIV through scaling up targeted prevention interventions, especially among most-at-risk children and adolescents. The HIV and AIDS program provides support to the national strategy based on the globally accepted role of UNICEF including prevention of young people and children, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), Voluntary Counseling and testing (VCT), Life Skills Based Education (LSBE) and participation of young people and children.

The specific objectives of the program are:

- to establish adolescent friendly VCT services nationwide;
- to coordinate and provide targeted assistance in the introduction and expansion of national coverage of PMTCT services;
- to reduce risk and vulnerability of most-at-risk children and adolescents to HIV/AIDS by increasing access to prevention information and life-skills based education.

By the end of the program cycle, the following main results are expected to be achieved:

- To establish the VCT and PMTCT service centers nationwide through the use of existing health structures at the national and sub-national levels.
- To set up life-skills-based HIV and AIDS prevention program within the non-formal education system.

The program contributes to the UNDAF outcome 1 on delivery of quality socio-economic services to vulnerable population in disadvantaged regions and areas, and MDG 6 to combat STIs/HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis and reverse other diseases.

The HIV and AIDS program consists of two projects:

- The VCT and PMTCT
- The Life Skills Based Education (LSBE)

Resources Used:

The total approved budget for the HIV & AIDS programme in 2010 was: US\$ 468,000.

The actual amount available was US\$ 239,481.21 with the following breakdown:

RR US\$ 22,487.03;

OR US\$ 216,994.18.

The available funding was contributed by the following donors:

Global - HIV/AIDS Thematic Fund: US\$ 101.04

Mongolia (Global Fund): US\$ 159,401.84

HIV/AIDS & Children (Thematic): US\$ 11,472.03

United States Fund: US\$ 41,741.27

Result Achieved:

This part of the annual report presents progress made against the Rolling Work Plan 2010&2011 (RWP). This is not about results but, mainly about milestones and outputs as the RWP will end in December 2011.

Capacity building for service providers to provide quality VCT services continued: 40 service providers (13 from UB and 27 from provinces) were trained on VCT. 19 VCT service providers including doctors and counselors from VCT centers were re-trained in order to strengthen their counseling capacity. An experience sharing workshop was organized in Baganuur among service providers and recommendations for improving VCT services were developed from the workshop.

In order to increase availability and accessibility of VCT services, necessary training and promotion equipments for 6 new VCT centers and 2 mini vans for provision of mobile VCT service were procured. New training handbook on HIV counseling in Asia and Pacific was translated in order to support counselors at VCT centers. VCT service provision guideline was revised.

The revised National STI and HIV management guideline, which covers STI and HIV treatment, testing and diagnosis has been approved by Ministerial Order No 429 in December 2009. Policies on STI and HIV testing of pregnant women, PMTCT treatment, CTR prophylaxis, infant feeding, STI/ HIV testing (including requirements was HIV rapid tests) were developed and included in the national guideline.

Activities to improve quality and coverage of STI and HIV services in CBSS focus provinces/districts were continued. 10,368 parents and young people improved knowledge on HIV/STI prevention by participating in "Knowledge station" training organized by trained local facilitators in all 16 CP focus soums and khoroots.

UNICEF continued to provide support to National Center for Non Formal Distance Education Center (NCNFDE) in strengthening life skills-based HIV/AIDS prevention. The awareness raising activities targeted out-of-school youth, school drop-outs and young people receiving education in non-formal settings. In total 4,822 adolescents and young people were covered in 2009-2010 academic year. The trainings of trainers continued in 2010 and additional 19 trainers were trained and have capacity to conduct HIV and AIDS prevention trainings for most-at-risk and vulnerable adolescents. 50 students from "Gegeerel" non-formal education centers were trained as peer educators.

17 administrators from Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod, Umnugovi, Uvs, Khovd, Khuvsgul aimags and Baganuur, Bayanzurkh, Sukhbaatar, Songinokhairkhan, Chingeltei districts were involved in the advocacy training and supportive attitude of the local government towards improving life skill based HIV/AIDS and STI prevention education in non-formal education increased.

Provision of training equipments (desktop computers) to NCNFDE was held in Quarter 4. Computers will be distributed to local Non formal education centers.

Buddhist (lunar) calendar with HIV and AIDS prevention messages was developed and distributed to monasteries. Advocacy meetings among Buddhist clerics were conducted 3 times involving representatives from different monasteries. Commemoration of Candlelight memorial day in collaboration with PLWHA was conducted. 3 types of TV spots were produced and broadcasted during WAD 2010. Communication activities were organized during WAD- 1 December 2010, which was same day with 25th of lunar calendar (special day of gathering of believers). Small scale project to support PLWHA started in December 2010.

Pre-departure training curriculum on STI/HIV/AIDS was developed. 2 advocacy meetings held in December 2010 in order to officially incorporate the newly developed curriculum for pre-departure training program.

Critical factors or constraints affecting program performance: Planned activities of the program were delayed due to recruitment of the new staff in HIV/AIDS program. Capacity of some new NGOs was insufficient to organized planned activities in time due to turn over of responsible staff. Continued project implementation capacity building training needs to be planned and conducted.

Key partnerships and interagency collaboration: The key implementing partners are MOH, MOECS, the National Center of Communicable Diseases (NCCD), National Center for Non-formal and Distant Education (NCNFDEC), National AIDS Foundation (NAF) NGO and Mongolian AIDS Society, "Dashchoilin" Monastery, "Tsakhim Urtuu" NGO and local Administration of 16 CP focus soums and khoroots.

For the last two years, UNICEF has co-chaired the VCT working group activities. In addition, UNICEF is co-chairing the National Theme group on HIV and AIDS, which is responsible for coordinating of STI/HIV/AIDS prevention activities among various organizations/sectors.

Future Workplan:

VCT/ PMTCT project

Policy level:

- Organizing scientific workshop to strengthen capacity of service providers on VCT and STI testing capacities, ART provision capacities as a part of National HIV/AIDS seminar in collaboration with WHO and Global Fund.
- Revision and printing of the national VCT guideline and VCT data collection forms

Operational level:

- Demand for VCT services will be further increased by conducting the second phase of the VCT promotion mass media campaign
- Improve quality of VCT services by conducting training, re-training of VCT service providers, capacity building for VCT centers, including provision of necessary equipments and undertaking regular monitoring and evaluation visits/ trips to VCT centers
- Availability of simple rapid tests will be ensured and additional stock of HIV test kits for VCT centers will be procured

LSBE project

Policy level: Pre- and post-departure HIV awareness raising information sessions are formally included in the training curriculum

Operational level: 1200 young people receiving education through non-formal education system trained and their knowledge on STI/HIV/AIDS is improved

4 OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

4.1 Governance & Systems

4.1.1 Governance Structure:

Management of the Country Office, under the leadership of the Representative and support of the Country Management Team (CMT), ran smoothly. The CMT met 12 times in 2010 providing management oversight of office performance. Its membership was expanded to include stronger programme and general service representation. The CMT played greater role as the office was a pilot for the simplified results structure, Rolling Work Planning, ProMS 9 and the ERM framework. The CMT also reviewed on a quarterly basis the office performance indicators covering programme and operations management focusing on actions in unmet indicators. In line with the two-year rolling work plan, the office developed a Rolling **Annual Management Plan**, setting out the office priorities, systems and accountabilities and desired programme and operations results. Terms of References of the office statutory committees were updated and tenure in these committees was synchronized to two-years. **Work processes** for project cooperation agreements and small-scale funding agreements and temporary assistance were refined in 2010 based on revised guidelines and contracting procedures. Emergency response was also overseen and implementation monitored by CMT. Risk assessment was debated and finally approved by CMT.

With changes envisaged in new CP, CMT approved formation of Change Management Team, consisting of staff and staff association representatives that reports to the CMT on monthly basis.

4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management:

As part of the implementation of the UNICEF Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy (CF/EXD/2009-006), Mongolia Country Office was selected as one of the four country offices in the EAP region to receive ERM training and facilitation on Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA) from the acting Global ERM Focal Point. The RCSA session was conducted from 23 to 25 June 2010 and covered (1) assessment of the ERM process of the office; (2) development of a Risk Profile and Risk and Control Library; and (3) review of selected work processes to make them risk informed. The session outputs were consolidated, reviewed and subsequently finalized through a consultative process involving a cross-section of staff. Thereafter, the draft documents were presented to the Country Management Team (CMT) for review and adoption. The CMT set up an Office Risk Management Team and appointed members with the following responsibilities: (a) Review, assess and manage the implementation of risk response action plan; and (b) Monitor and report on the implementation of action plan to the CMT. This will monitor the implementation of the recommendation of both Programme-related risks as well as Operations-related risks.

All office work processes will be subjected to the ERM risk and control self-assessment methodology in 2011. Following the facilitation workshop done by global ERM focal point, the office developed its **Risk Profile and Action Plan** with active staff participation in determining possible measures to manage or mitigate the risks. A risk team has been established to manage, monitor and report on progress of the action plan. The office was last audited in 2004 and is scheduled for an internal audit in 2011. Preparations for the 2011 internal audit are underway.

4.1.3 Evaluation:

The multi-year IMEP for 2010-2011 was revised during the annual review meeting in December and will be updated accordingly to adjust to the changing needs of the Country Programme and to reflect the new analysis approach required by the equity focus. In 2010, 80% implementation of the Plan was achieved.

Recommendations from annual reviews suggest that measures be introduced to increase the impartiality and objectiveness of evaluation processes. On the one hand, all Terms of Reference (TOR) for evaluations should continue to be systematically revised and cleared by the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer before being submitted for approval to the Deputy Representative. In addition to that, the newly established PCA Committee is also tasked to review and make recommendations on the selection of candidates based on their methodological proposals, thus not leaving this decision to the project managers only.

In order to enhance the internal capacity to prepare TOR for evaluations and review draft reports, training on UNICEF evaluation standards and TOR minimum content will be conducted and individual coaching will be held during the induction process of new staff members.

While evaluations are conducted of individual programme approaches or pilots within sectors, higher level evaluation of the programme approach is also recognised as needed.

4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication:

There was a considerable improvement in the overall office ICT infrastructure in 2010. All LAN servers, switches, desktops and laptops were upgraded to the latest UNICEF standards, to allow migration to Windows 7 and be ready for ICT-related change management initiatives. An alternate IPSec VPN connection will be tested in early 2011 in line with the updated Business Continuity Plan and apart from distributing internet traffic. Citrix is fully functional and provides remote access of ProMS and

Lotus Notes. The iDirect VSAT will be re-installed after the office moves to its new premises. The ICT Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Plan and the accompanying Systems Manual were reviewed by the Regional Chief ICT and these are in the process of finalization. Additional VHF radios were procured in 2010 to further improve the communications capacity of the office. The updated BCP will be tested in early 2011.

4.2 Fin Res & Stewardship

4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations:

As result of an effective and intensive fundraising, the CO was successful in mobilizing by the end of 2010, a total of 3,900,000 USD of Other Resources, of which 1,800,000 USD are funds for Emergency (grants). This is 47% more than the fundraising target set up by the rolling management plan. This important fundraising effort was based on a strong situation analysis, equity-based funding proposal, and lobbying with the resident and non-resident donors.

During the reporting period, there was a very good relation with donors. The CO has been visited by many donors committee including key donors such as Korean Natcom, Japan Natcom, Government of Luxemburg and has built far stronger alliances with USAID and AUSAID.

All donor reports were submitted on time and in line with quality standards ensured by the Deputy Representative in consultation with the Communication Specialist.

During the dzud emergency, MCO appealed for CERF and received the whole requested amount of 900,000 USD. In addition, the Office received 1,102,000 USD EPF and already replenished the reimbursable part.

All PBAs expired in 2010 have expenditure rates of 98% or more. None of expiring PBAs during this year required the extension of the duration. Expiring PBAs are monitored on a monthly basis during Programme Meetings and a list of expiring PBAs is disseminated three and one month before the expiry date as a reminder for Programme Sections.

4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets:

The office has a good on-time record on clearing un-posted vouchers and external expenditures, PAR accounts, VAT recoveries, and submission of bank reconciliation statements. Staff briefed on FC 34 to clarify responsibility and accountability in context of the delegated authority and revised document authorization table. Its bank balance optimization rate is at 85% suggesting that improvements are needed in forecasting monthly cash requirements. The office closely monitors financial transactions while ensuring programme integrity. It had only one DCT outstanding over 6 months (.02%) and managed its 4th quarter DCT payments well. UNICEF, together with UNFPA and UNDP, has implemented FACE Form, pending HACT implementation. In 2011, UNICEF will undertake a review of financial management practices of major GO and NGO implementing partners using the HCAT micro-assessment framework and following FC15 guidelines to assess the feasibility of waiving the submission of supporting documents for liquidation.

In March 2010, UNICEF along with 7 UN bodies moved to a commercially-leased premises while the government demolished and reconstructed an earthquake resistant building. In this temporary office move, UNICEF proportionately shared (29.4 percent) the annual rental cost of \$297,134.28 and the one-time build up cost of \$109,321.71. To finance this office move, a request of \$32,152.13 from the capital asset fund was approved while office rental share was funded from the global support budget. The Khovd sub-office is provided rent-free by the government and its operating and maintenance costs are minimal.

The office maintains a fleet of a four 4-wheel drive vehicles as in-land transportation in the country is not safe or reliable. Staff can only travel using MOSS-compliant vehicles and on two-vehicle convoy due to security and road conditions. This exerts tremendous pressures on operating costs and availability

of vehicles and drivers. All UNICEF drivers undergo regular training on first-aid and defensive driving through the UN Dispensary and UNDSS and local Police authorities, respectively. In preparation for IPSAS implementation, a physical inventory of non-expendable property was completed and the Notes-based Local Property Inventory Database was updated accordingly. Two PSB meetings were held to document adjustments and discrepancies and recommend the disposal of obsolete assets.

4.2.3 Supply:

There was a marked increase in **supply** operations in 2010 resulting from the dzud emergency of 2009-2010 as the share of supplies and equipment to total programme budget jumped from 33 percent in 2009 to 41 percent in 2010. The proportion between local procurement and offshore procurement is 55 percent and 45 percent, respectively. The commodities purchased locally include; blankets, mattresses, bedding sets, food package, fortified flour, recreational kits, and winter boots. Distributing these supplies to the dzud-affected areas was a significant challenge as there was no organized freight forwarding or trucking companies to handle volume deliveries. This experience highlighted two major deficiencies that need to be addressed, namely; market survey to update the supplier database and a logistics capacity assessment. Delays in the releasing of offshore procurement were also encountered as Government instituted stricter measures for imported commodities such as import licenses and quality certificates. These issues are being discussed with concerned Government agencies and the office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The value of procurement services provided to Government and UN Agencies reached \$1.3 million in 2010. The volume and value is expected to increase in 2011.

Assistance Required from Regional Office in Operations areas:

The following assistance from the Regional Office is requested for 2011:

- Testing of Business Continuity Plan and ICT Disaster Recovery;
- Human Resources Planning for the 2012-2016 CPMP;
- Emergency Preparedness and Cluster Leadership;
- HACT implementation;
- Market Survey of Local Suppliers and Logistics Capacity Assessment

4.3 Human Resource Capacity:

Of the MMTR approved fixed term positions only SP Specialist remains vacant. Recruitment of national staff is increasingly difficult due to competition from mining companies offering attractive compensation packages. UN, IFIs and Embassies compete, positions are re-advertised several times, causing months of delay. Operations Manager and Deputy Representative joined in February and June 2010, respectively. 36 individual consultancy/contractor / 25 institutions engaged to provide technical assistance (24), translation /editing services (15), construction/transport (14) video production (8). Long-term agreements for translation/editing services finalized shortly.

Ethics framework /code of conduct orientation done in late 2009. These and anti-fraud policy will be re-asserted in 2011. 100% completion of learning activities and 80% for individual learning. One staff is completing LDI. Seventeen were CBI certified; all participated in stress management training.

81% of the 2009 PERs signed by all parties by 28 February. International professionals completed 2010 PERs using ePAS.

Interim salary survey resulted in increases by 11.4% for GS and 17.7% for national professionals, with adjustments in dependency and language allowances. R&R allowance every six months, although UNRC has proposed the frequency increase to four monthly.

Office has trained **PSV**, external counsellor being identified. All staff access condoms, PEP, and to VCT. "Family-friendly" travel policy in place. Air filters provided to address the worsening air pollution. SA organized activities to relieve stress and promote teambuilding. The 2009 **global staff survey** exceeded global/ regional averages in all dimensions, except on gender and diversity. The office response included: a) Flexi-time and compressed work hours implemented; b) staff encouraged to air concerns; c) work processes reviewed to obtain suggestions for improvement and clarification; d) vacancy notices encourage qualified male candidates; and, e) CMT enlarged to include GS and SA representation.

SRA rates Mongolia as no security phase country. However, because of crimes against internationals and the threat of devastating earthquake, a new MORSS is in effect. Office remains MOSS compliant, 63% of staff has VHF radios; all vehicles HF radio, GPS device and satellite phone. Warden system in place and radio checks will commence in 2011. Security contingency plan developed and a safe haven identified.

4.4 Other Issues

4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement:

In 2010, the office allocated \$200,616 in programme and support budgets for office operating expenses to cover communications, office rental, share to common premises and services, office supplies, rental and maintenance of office equipment and vehicles, and miscellaneous costs.

The office implemented a policy that regardless of the length of travel time to final destination, the UB-BJG-UB or UB-ICN-UB leg of the duty travel is only on economy class seating as part of its cost saving measure. Preferential exchange rates are negotiated with the bank and this practice resulted to a gain of \$6,461 at the time of conversion.

4.4.2 Changes in AMP:

There are no major changes in the 2011 AMP other than realigning staff functions with the simplified results structure. However, some organizational changes are envisaged in the 2012-2016 CPMP that will result to the abolishment and creation of positions. Job descriptions will also be revised to match the programme and management results and the introduction of IPSAS and VISION.

Programme management: an effort will be made to report based on PCRs and IRs, instead of traditional sector results

5 STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1 Studies, Surveys & Evaluations:

Title

School Readiness Study of 5 years old children

Type of Report:

Studies

Year:

2010

Sequence Number:

001

Themes:

ECE, ECD, School readiness

Management Reponse:

Not Done

Report of Evaluation:

Not Uploaded

Title

Media content analysis

Type of Report:

Studies

Year:

2010

Sequence Number:

002

Themes:

Children, media coverage, Mongolia

Management Reponse:

Not Done

Report of Evaluation:

Not Uploaded

5.2 Other Publications

Title of the Publication:

Manual for FES training of trainers

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

FES Trainers of Trainers

Objectives:

To be used for education for families on key behaviours in health, nutrition, education, WATSAN, CP activities in focus areas and non focus areas

Quantities Printed:

50

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

110.83

Title of the Publication:

FES training manual

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

FES trainers and families

Objectives:

To be used for education for families on key behaviours in health, nutrition, education, WATSAN, CP activities in focus areas and non focus areas

Quantities Printed:

100

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

131.94

Title of the Publication:

Child immunization card

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public, parents and caregivers

Objectives:

To increase public, parents and caregivers awareness on dates of and ages of children to be covered by supplementary polio immunization

Quantities Printed:

200,000

Authors:

MOH, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

4,044.63

Title of the Publication:

Booklet on hygiene in Kazakh language

Year:

2010

Language:

Kazakh

Intended Audience:

Kazakh people

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

4,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

627.62

Title of the Publication:

Vaccine stock control manual

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

immunization units

Objectives:

to provide guideline for vaccine stock control

Quantities Printed:

3,355

Authors:

National Center for Communicable Diseases

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,668.68

Title of the Publication:

FES Trainers' visual aids

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

families

Objectives:

To increase awareness of families on desirable behaviours for children and mothers

Quantities Printed:

50

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

478.96

Title of the Publication:

Visual aids for FES Training participants

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

FES Training participants

Objectives:

To be used for advocacy and supporting family empowerment and training activities

Quantities Printed:

200

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

540.97

Title of the Publication:

Booklet on hygiene

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

6,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,349.78

Title of the Publication:

Child friendly booklet on hygiene

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

children

Objectives:

To promote children's awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

6,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,349.78

Title of the Publication:

Booklet on hygiene (reprinting)

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

33,950

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

7,348.48

Title of the Publication:

PSS Manual

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

community, teachers, social workers and NGOs who are working with children

Objectives:

to provide basic knowledge on PSS during emergency for community, teachers, social workers and NGOs, working with children

Quantities Printed:

10,000

Authors:

"Mongol Urkh" Psychological Association

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

3,044.19

Title of the Publication:

Daily registration sheet of vaccination

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

vaccinators-nurses

Objectives:

to record vaccination of children

Quantities Printed:

2,500

Authors:

National Center for Communicable Diseases

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,717.22

Title of the Publication:

Vaccine order book

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

all immunization units

Objectives:

to be used by all immunization units for ordering vaccines

Quantities Printed:

65,000

Authors:

National Center for Communicable Diseases

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,133.19

Title of the Publication:

Vaccine monitoring book

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

immunization units

Objectives:

to be used by immunization units for monitoring of vaccination

Quantities Printed:

2,000

Authors:

Mrs. Dashpagma

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

578.80

Title of the Publication:

WES leaflet on hygiene promotion

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

25,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

662.48

Title of the Publication:

Poster on water treatment

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene and safe drinking water

Quantities Printed:

2,500

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

871.69

Title of the Publication:

Poster on water container cleaning

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

3,500

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,122.73

Title of the Publication:

Poster on latrine

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

3,500

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,122.73

Title of the Publication:

Poster on water storage

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

3,500

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,122.73

Title of the Publication:

Notebook on ECD

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

education government counterparts, ECE task force and ECE specialists at local level, NGOs, INGOs an

Objectives:

To promote implementation of Law on pre-school education

Quantities Printed:

1,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

2,062.56

Title of the Publication:

Buddhist Lunar New Year Calendar

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

Adolescents and young people as well as general population

Objectives:

to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS

Quantities Printed:

4,500

Authors:

Dashichoiling monastery

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

5,773.46

Title of the Publication:

Mongolian Language Training module in Kazakh language

Year:

2010

Language:

Kazakh

Intended Audience:

Mongolian Language teachers for Kazakh students and Kazakh students of secondary schools

Objectives:

to be used by Mongolian Language teachers for Kazakh students and Kazakh students of secondary schools

Quantities Printed:

5,000

Authors:

Institute of Education/UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,830.72

Title of the Publication:

Leaflets on hygiene promotion (re-printing)

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

general public

Objectives:

To promote public awareness on hygiene

Quantities Printed:

18,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

587.81

Title of the Publication:

RED Strategy Handbook

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

health workers of aimags, soums and districts

Objectives:

To increase knowledge RED strategy among health workers of aimags, soums and districts

Quantities Printed:

2,500

Authors:

National Center for Communicable Diseases, Ministry of Health

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

1,808.10

Title of the Publication:

Family task sheet

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

children and mothers

Objectives:

To increase awareness of families on desirable behaviours for children and mothers

Quantities Printed:

30,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

393.30

Title of the Publication:

Human Rights temperature in your school

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

school children

Objectives:

To promote awareness of school children on their rights

Quantities Printed:

2,000

Authors:

UNICEF, Human Rights Commission of Mongolia

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

963.02

Title of the Publication:

Ger chart

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

families in focus areas

Objectives:

to use for education for families on key behaviours in health, nutrition, education, WATSAN, CP. Part of BCC activities in focus areas

Quantities Printed:

30,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

393.30

Title of the Publication:

CFS Module 9. Violence Free School

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

school staff

Objectives:

to educate school staff to different types of violence against children and promote establishment of non-violent child friendly environment in schools

Quantities Printed:

5,000

Authors:

Human Rights Education Center of the Mongolian State University of Education, ILO

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

6,375.19

Title of the Publication:

NFE Students book

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

NFE students

Objectives:

to improve quality of NFE teaching and also facilitate learning of NFE students

Quantities Printed:

700

Authors:

MOESC, Institute of Education, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

2,200.68

Title of the Publication:

Academic Year Planner of CYP

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

child led organizations in schools and other organizations

Objectives:

to help CLOs in schools and other organizations to plan and organize their daily activities of and also raise awareness on importance of children's participation and development

Quantities Printed:

4,960

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

2,144

Title of the Publication:

FEA Training Manual

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

families

Objectives:

To increase awareness of families on desirable behaviours for children and mothers

Quantities Printed:

740

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

668.54

Title of the Publication:

TOT manual on violence against children

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

community, teachers, social workers and NGOs working with children

Objectives:

To provide basic knowledge on PSS during emergency for community, teachers, social workers and NGOs who are working with children

Quantities Printed:

4,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

5,888.55

Title of the Publication:

FEA 33 set poster

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

households in focus areas

Objectives:

To increase awareness of families on desirable behaviours for children and mothers

Quantities Printed:

675

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

8,497.04

Title of the Publication:

NFE Teachers book

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

NFE teachers

Objectives:

The publications aim to improve quality of NFE teaching and also facilitate learning of NFE students

Quantities Printed:

60

Authors:

MOESC, Institute of Education, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

264.53

Title of the Publication:

MMP leaflet

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

parents, caregivers and health workers

Objectives:

To improve knowledge of parents, caregivers and health workers on use of MMP tablets for pregnant and lactating mothers and MMP powder for children aged 6-24 months of age

Quantities Printed:

26,500

Authors:

MoH, DoH, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

851.58

Title of the Publication:

Children's voices and expression card

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

children

Objectives:

to help children express their voices and feelings through their handwriting and drawings to share with their parents, teachers, and also decision makers

Quantities Printed:

10,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

428.35

Title of the Publication:

Folder

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

Basic Education partners

Objectives:

For distribution of materials for the meetings of Basic Education partners

Quantities Printed:

50,000

Authors:

UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

3,274.27

Title of the Publication:

Brochure of a small grant projects implemented by child led organizations

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

child led organizations

Objectives:

To promote experience sharing between child led organizations

Quantities Printed:

1,000

Authors:

UNICEF and Tsokh Newspaper

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

2,199.54

Title of the Publication:

NFE 20 EP training module in Kazakh language

Year:

2010

Language:

Kazakh

Intended Audience:

NFE students

Objectives:

The publications aim to improve quality of NFE teaching and also facilitate learning of NFE students

Quantities Printed:

5,000

Authors:

MOESC, Institute of Education, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

3,530.41

Title of the Publication:

NFE 20 EP training module in Mongolian language

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

NFE students

Objectives:

The publications aim to improve quality of NFE teaching and also facilitate learning of NFE students

Quantities Printed:

16,000

Authors:

MOESC, Institute of Education, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

7,448.00

Title of the Publication:

MMP poster

Year:

2010

Language:

Mongolian

Intended Audience:

parents and caregivers and health workers

Objectives:

to improve knowledge of parents, caregivers and health workers on use of MMP tablets for pregnant and lactating mothers and MMP powder for children aged 6-24 months of age

Quantities Printed:

26,300

Authors:

MoH, DoH, UNICEF

Publication Type:

Print

Estimated total cost for UNICEF:

10,137.05

6. INNOVATION & LESSON LEARNED:

Title:

Mongolian language training materials for Kazakh minority children

Category:

Innovation

MSTP Focus Area or Cross Cutting Strategy:

Focus Area 2

Key Themes:

Equity / ethnic minority / Education

Related Links:

NA

Contact Person:

Bolorchimeg Bor, Education Specialist, UNICEF Mongolia Office, e-mail: bbor@unicef.org

Abstract:

Kazakh is the largest minority group in Mongolia, constituting 4.3 percent of the total population. Bayan-Ulgii – the province where Kazakh minority population largely resides - performs poorly on basic indicators of education. Bayan-Ulgii has the highest dropout rate (4.7% compared to 1.1% nationally) and the lowest preschool participation rate (65.4% compared to 76% nationally) in the country; as well as higher illiteracy rate (6.8%) than the national average (4.6%). Delayed entry to school, a factor for higher dropouts and lower achievement, is also high. There is a strong need for Kazakh children to learn Mongolian, the official state language, besides their mother tongue as it has a crucial impact on their communication in society, continuation of their education and competition in the labour market.

Innovation or Lessons Learned:

With the goal that every child in Mongolia benefits from equal opportunities to quality education, UNICEF supported development and publication of beginner's level Mongolian language learning materials for Kazakh students, who are in a disadvantaged position due to a mismatch in language of instruction, and learning materials/curriculum. They include Mongolian language curriculum, student's textbook, teacher's book, and an audio CD to improve quality of education for Kazakh children living in rural disadvantaged communities. These learning materials for Kazakh children have been prepared drawing on the findings of the research and pilots done by other organizations, Save the Children and the Asian Development Bank in the past. The objective of the Mongolian language curriculum is to equip students with comprehensive Mongolian language skills, and broader knowledge and respect for both Kazakh and Mongolian cultures.

Potential Application:

The Government agreed to take over the publication and scaling-up of the training materials that have been developed as a pilot making them available to all areas where Kazakhs reside and include the curriculum into the mandatory learning materials of schools for Kazakh children.

Issue/Background:

Currently, there is a lack of education policy on Mongolian language teaching and there exists no specially-designed curriculum for Kazakh children and other minorities. Moreover, Mongolian language and literature were evaluated as the lowest in terms of teaching/learning methodology and teachers' skills among all the other subjects evaluated ¹[1].

Strategy and Implementation:

The beginner's level Mongolian language training materials are now used by Kazakh second grade students of formal schools and school drop-out children in four soums of Bayan-Ulgii province one soum of Hovd province as a pilot following the ToT conducted for teachers from the selected soums in November 2010.

Progress and Results:

The assessment criteria for identifying students' Mongolian language proficiency level were developed in collaboration with the participants of the ToT. The objective of such assessment is to determine the level of Mongolian language skills of Kazakh children before the commencement of the pilot so that it could be compared with "post-tests" to be conducted at the end of the academic year. The goal is to evaluate the impact of the Mongolian language training materials on the student's learning achievement and to create grounds for the development of the consequent training materials. As the piloting has recently started it is too early to define the concrete results. However, the pilots done by the Save the Children in the past already approved the necessity of such training materials.

Next Steps:

The publication and scaling-up of the training materials to other areas where Kazakhs reside will be handled by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. Development of next series of learning materials will be conducted by a newly established section for Kazakh children at the Institute of Education.

Title:

Reaching Every District (RED) Strategy

Category:

Innovation

MSTP Focus Area or Cross Cutting Strategy:

¹[1] Research on Implementation of the Education Development Programme, its Monitoring and Supporting Rural Education (2009) by Institute of Education.

Focus Area 1, Focus Area 2

Key Themes:

Reach every district strategy

Related Links:

<http://www.rrh.org.au/articles/showarticlenew.asp?ArticleID=1045> RED_Assessment_Mongolia_final_8 Nov_2010_ALL.docx

Contact Person:

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Abstract:

RED strategy implemented in 2008/2009 in 13 poor khoros of Bayanzurkh district.

Innovation or Lessons Learned:

Mongolia has relatively well developed health system to reach majority of the population to deliver basic health services. Immunization coverage stands very high about 95-98% according to the administrative data. However, it was known by different surveys that immunization coverage is low in some areas of the country particularly in remote areas and peri-urban unregistered migrant population. Government had no clear strategy and tool on how to reveal these pockets of unimmunized children. After pilot and evaluation it was confirmed that the RED strategy can be used as a tool to identify specific hard to reach and unreached target groups, map their location and plan delivery of basic health services. RED strategy was able to deliver basic health intervention, but limited to solve social issues like registration of poor families, employment, food security and housing which were primary factors for improved health among poor. On the other side, RED strategy has also stressed a need for equity approach in health policy and service delivery while proposing a specific tool to reach disadvantaged communities. MOH tends to use UNICEF funds for traditional areas of cooperation regardless of identification of hard to and unreached, but now accepts that the funds should go to disadvantaged community.

Potential Application:

The MoH has drafted a scale up plan, working groups at MoH, district and intersectoral levels. GAVI and WHO are implementing the strategy in 3 areas.

Issue/Background:

Thirty five percent of population living in poverty and 5% of them are in day to day emergency without an access to basic health and social services. Findings from the barrier analyses conducted in 5 Non RED Areas suggest high level of social isolation among these vulnerable groups which may(have) lead to social distress. An important lesson learned from these case studies was the overwhelming impact of the social determinants of health on the capacity to access health services by very poor.

Strategy and Implementation:

The strategy is implemented through khoroo Family clinics, applying following strategy: mapping of hard to reach areas, identification of target group population such as the poorest, disabled, unregistered, remote, temporary residents, orphanage children, single mothers, child laborers and school drop outs in FGP catchment area; conduct barrier analysis to deliver basic health services; develop micro planning; implement active monitoring and supervision; and community involvement. Then it applies a *principal method* for detecting the needs of the vulnerable through house to house contacts by the FGP nurses, who are assigned particular areas of the Khoroo for monitoring (3 days per month).

District level multidisciplinary team established to assist solution of social system's issues identified through barrier analysis as well as immediate solution of individual's problem to access health services. District health team provided supportive supervision visit to Family clinics to provide support to the staff and validate improved accessibility of poor to the basic services through RED strategy.

The strategy is implemented in Bayanzurkh at a total cost of 17 million Tkg for 1 year (USD equivalent of \$ 12 000), so that the interventions are clearly *cost effective* (cost breakdown 24% training, 15% supervision and 66% service delivery level).

Progress and Results:

Due to the implementation of RED in 2008, there are increasing numbers of vulnerable populations (children and families) that are accessing health and social services in these areas. (This is as much as 5% of total FGP populations). Additional health services provided include immunization, ante natal care, and family planning. According to FGP information, 100% of these health service needs are being met now for the vulnerable population. Additional social services being provided include civil and health facility registration, shelter, emergency nutritional support and employment. According to FGP data, 38% of social needs are being met. Information on additional numbers of community members reached in 2008 in the 13 Khoros (out of 24) in Bayanzurkh due to the implementation of RED, are as follows:

- a. Additional immunized children 219
- b. Additional registered populations at FGPs clinics 2486
- c. Additional ANC care contacts 508
- d. Additional family planning contacts 1047

Additional emergency food supply provision 515

Next Steps:

As per evaluation recommendation the 1) Ministry of Health will recruit an officer to be in charge of the RED strategy to assist removal of health system and social barriers, and management of scale up RED strategy in other areas. 2) RED strategy scale up will be made in 6 more areas as well as continuation in Bayanzurkh district. 3) A detailed plan for RED strategy scale up with the MOH is under discussion which will be approved in 2011. 4) Costing of essential child health commodities, integrating RED planning into the annual operation and planning system of the MOH, 2) identification of appropriate pro-poor health financing mechanisms for FGP staff for poor health programming and 3) developing good practice models for district and community partnerships that are adopted into health policy for scale ups to be reflected in the implementation plan for the next 3-5 years period.

7 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION:

In 2010 UNICEF contributed to furthering South-South cooperation in matters of legal reform and social protection. A very successful study tour by government officials from MoJHA, MoSWL and Supreme Court to New Zealand as a model country for providing care and protection services for children and families was supported by NZ Embassy and UNICEF. The delegation (Family Law revision WG members) learnt about the structural relationship between a child protection system and other formal or informal systems; the system functions that are related to case decision making (e.g., assessments, gate-keeping, investigation, placement, etc.) and those designed to support system performance (e.g., capacity building, research and evaluation, allocation of resources, cross-sector coordination). The Family Law revision will reflect the lessons and experiences learnt from New Zealand.

Representatives of national, regional and local partners of CBSS programme participated at the Healthy City conference and learnt good practices of Ichigawa, Japan and Gangnam district of Seoul, Korea among other cities and towns that shared good practices. Experiences were widely shared with national and local programme partners and applicable good practices and concepts are being implemented in promotion of clean and safe environment for children.

Two senior Government officials, along with a UNICEF Representative, attended a High-Level Meeting on Cooperation for Child Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region hosted by the Government of China and UNICEF. The conference aimed at exploring opportunities for South-South cooperation in the promotion of child rights. These consultations represented the beginning of an intensive effort for 28 participating countries to share their experiences in seeking to strengthen child rights and to establish effective mechanisms to support ongoing exchange and cooperation for the benefit of children. The

Mongolian delegation is dedicated to explore possible cooperation on green technologies and child trafficking and learn from the countries from the Region, as well as identifying for the first time additional areas where they could provide strong south south support.