



UNESCO Country Programming Document
For Mongolia
2012 – 2016



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



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' I had the immense pleasure of visiting Mongolia in 2009, and saw first-hand the country's natural beauty, its traditional culture, and above all, the commitment of the Government and people to building peace and prosperity for all at home and around the world '

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon

Praising Mongolia's contribution to building peace and prosperity both at home and around the world on the fiftieth anniversary of Mongolia's membership of the United Nations



Director's Overview

UNESCO's role in today's Mongolia

I am very pleased to present the UNESCO Country Programming Document (UCPD) for Mongolia. This document outlines the Organization's key programme priorities and future commitment in supporting national development efforts in Mongolia.

Based on an analysis of the development challenges and opportunities facing Mongolia in the areas of UNESCO's mandate, and building on our past actions and achievements in Mongolia, the UCPD provides an outline of how UNESCO wishes to engage with the Mongolian Government, other development partners and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to assist Mongolia achieve its development goals.

The period 2012-2016 is anticipated to be a particularly dynamic period for Mongolia. The rapid economic growth that the country is experiencing creates both tremendous opportunities and challenges for Mongolia.

With 50 years of experience in the country, UNESCO has gained the respect of, and established itself as a credible partner with national and development agencies. With its multi-sectoral expertise in education, natural, social and human sciences, culture and communication, UNESCO will continue to be a valuable partner in the process of development in Mongolia.



'The supreme treasure is knowledge, the middle treasure is children, and the lowest treasure is material wealth'

Mongolian proverb



1. Situational Analysis

As matters stand in today's Mongolia

Mongolia is a landlocked country located in northern Asia, sharing borders with China and Russia. With a small population size of 2.8 million, in a vast geographical territory of 1.5 million square kilometres, Mongolia is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world.

Mongolia is well known for its rich history and much of its culture is still rooted in nomadic or semi-pastoral traditions. However, over the past few decades, Mongolia has become increasingly urbanised, with 62.6% of the population now living in urban areas, mostly in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar¹.

Following its transition from socialism to a market-led economy and democracy in 1990, Mongolia has managed a comprehensive economic and political reform. Its economy, for the most part, relies on agriculture and livestock, and mining, with 40% of actively employed people engaged in agriculture and livestock².

In recent years, Mongolia has experienced a rapid economic transition, which has been driven mainly by growth in the mining industry - accounting for 22.5% of GDP and 60% of total exports. The country attracts many international investors due to its wealth of natural resources and is one of the fastest growing economies in Asia, with an economic growth rate over 10% annually. With the expected launch of new large mining projects, GDP is likely to double by 2015³.

As the economy has expanded, social and living conditions have improved for most of the population. According to World Bank data, 39.2% of the population live below the poverty line (2010); GNI was USD 2,310 (2011); and life expectancy at birth was 68.8 years (2011). Human development is high among the Government's development priorities, especially education, health and social protection. Mongolia's Human Development Index (HDI) has improved significantly since 1995, and it is now categorised as a medium-human development country.

1. National Statistical Office, *Mongolia Statistical Yearbook 2009*
 2. World Bank, 2009

3. World Bank, *Mongolia Quarterly Economic Update, October 2011*

Table 1: Brief profile of Mongolia

Population	2.8 million
Proportion of urban population	62.6%
Gross National Product (per capita, PPP USD)	3,670
GDP growth (annual %)	18%
HDI Index	Ranking 108 among 186 countries
Population living under national poverty line	39.2%
Life expectancy	68.8 years

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data, 2012; World Bank Data, 2012; UNDP Human Development Report 2013

1.1 Pertinent Development Issues

Despite the strong economic growth that Mongolia has experienced in recent years, as a landlocked nation with a small, dispersed population, subject to severe weather conditions and an increasingly degraded natural environment, the country faces significant development challenges.

Social and economic inequality poses a considerable risk to long-term growth and stability. The benefits of the country's economic growth have not been evenly distributed, resulting in increasing disparities in wealth in the society and imbalances in development and extensive rural to urban migration. Four out of every ten persons live below the poverty line.

Public services are heavily concentrated in Ulaanbaatar, the only major city, and in a handful of small cities, provincial centres and emerging mining towns. The lack of adequate water and sanitation provisions in rural and peri-urban areas poses threats to human health and security. Nationally, only 45% of the population has access to safe water and 28% to adequate sanitation⁴.

In urban areas, residents are increasingly suffering from environmental distress, with Ulaanbaatar having one of the world's highest levels of air pollution. In 2009, the World Bank indicated that CO2 emissions per metric ton per capita were 5.3 in Mongolia, significantly higher than the average of 1.6 in other middle-income countries. Air pollution is particularly severe during the winter months when residents of the peri-urban *ger*⁵ districts use coal for heating and cooking.

Concentrations of certain types of particulate matter (PM10) regularly exceed WHO recommended maximum levels, giving rise to respiratory tract and cardiovascular problems, especially among young children⁶.

Overriding these issues are concerns about the sustainability and environmental impact of the mining industry, as well as issues of transparency, accountability and fair distribution of the 'new wealth' generated by the mining industry.

In the context of citizens' participation and good governance, in spite of significant progress in democratic consolidation since 1990, the country still has to address issues related to low levels of citizen participation in politics, the excessive role of money in electoral campaigns and the perceived high level of corruption. There is also an apparent need to improve transparency and accountability and to improve the capacity of government institutions to better enforce the rule of law.

While the country is performing well on gender equality in general, gender disparities are evident in some socioeconomic indicators in Mongolia. The participation of girls in formal and higher education is higher than boys⁷. While women make up 48 % of the economically active population⁸, men dominate political positions and technical fields. With 11 women elected to the 76-seat Parliament, women constitute 14.5% (2013) of the Parliament, as opposed to 24.9% in 1990. In the Government, three out of 18 ministers are women. Violence against women and girls is increasingly recognized as a major socio-economic problem. Rural

4. UNDP, *Asia-Pacific Human Development Report, 2012*

5. A *ger* is a traditional Mongolian dwelling

6. World Health Organization, 2010

7. Gender Parity Index (F/M) for primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, and higher education were respectively 0.99, 1.04, 1.13 and 1.53 in 2010 (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2012)

8. Asian Development Bank, *Mongolia Country Gender Assessment, 2005*

women often lack access to basic social services and quality healthcare, which leads to higher maternal and infant mortality rates than their urban counterparts. Gender inequalities and disparities are on the increase according to the Mongolia Country Gender Assessment by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2005.

The Mongolian Government has made a strong commitment and continuous efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), embedding these in development benchmarks for the country in 2025, and as the framework for the MDG-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy (CNDS).

While the Third National MDG Progress Report (2009) indicates that two thirds of the MDGs are likely to be achieved by 2015, it recognises that four are unlikely to be met by this time:

- Eradicating poverty and hunger;
- Promoting gender equality;
- Ensuring environmental sustainability; and
- Enhancing democratic governance and human rights. *(This is an additional goal adopted by the Mongolian government in the national context)*

The reality of this situation on the ground calls for the sustained engagement of the UN, as well as partner organizations, in assisting the Government of Mongolia in reaching its development goals.

Mongolia's National Development Priorities

One of the major policy documents that outline the Government of Mongolia's development priorities is the Comprehensive National Development Strategy (CNDS) of Mongolia (2007-2021). Through the priorities established in the CNDS, the Government aims to move towards a knowledge-based economy. The following priorities are relevant to the mandate of UNESCO.

Promoting human development, including sustainable educational, healthcare, scientific, technological, cultural and environmental development

The Government aims to achieve the MDGs and eradicate poverty through fundamental reforms in the political structure, economic sector, and social security systems. The national education, science and technology, culture and communication systems are being geared to achieve international standards and to continuously increase intellectual, creative and capable human resources. The Government aims to promote equal roles and responsibilities of women and men in society and ensure their equal development and participation in the distribution of power.

Creating a knowledge-based economy whose growth is ensured through high-technology based, environment-friendly production and services

The Government has plans to implement a set of integrated social, economic and ecological measures directed at protecting the country's environment. It aims to develop national capacity to acquire and adopt advanced technologies through implementing a national 'Technology Programme'. The development of sustainable economic sectors will be directed towards the establishment of a knowledge-based economy.

Fostering a democratic system of governance, which serves its citizens, protects human rights and freedoms, is free from corruption and excessive bureaucracy and promotes national culture

The Government aims to improve the legal environment, enhance civil service competency, and ensure stable functioning of government institutions, while increasing transparency and accountability in governance. The protection of human rights is addressed through comprehensive normative, institutional action and policy measures that are geared to increase participation from civil society. The Government seeks to ensure a reasonable balance between tradition and innovation while promoting creative culture industries and protecting intellectual property rights.

1.2 Challenges and Opportunities

Education

Mongolia has made significant progress towards achieving education related MDGs and Education For All (EFA) goals. The country has one of the highest literacy rates in the world (97% in 2005-2010)⁹ and access to primary education has been universalized (net enrolment ratio of 99% in 2010)¹⁰. Participation in secondary education has also reached a gross enrolment ratio of 89%. This has been made possible through strong political commitment based on the Constitution of Mongolia (1992) and the Law on Education (2006), which affirm that the state shall provide general education (12 years as of 2008/2009) free of charge.

The Mongolian Government has made significant public investment in the sector. In 2010, Mongolia's total public expenditure on education was 5.9% of GNP¹¹. As of today, 18.5% of the state budget is spent on education, not far from the target of 20% as stated in the Law on Education (2006)¹². With the strong economic growth that the country is experiencing, it is expected that public education will continue to benefit, providing further opportunities to improve educational facilities and quality.

Notwithstanding the achievements that the country has made, the education sector still faces considerable challenges. Quality of education is affected by inadequate and deficient education infrastructure, weak capacity in education planning and monitoring, out of date curriculum, tendency for rote learning and difficulties in attracting good teachers. These limitations are often more pronounced in rural areas, typically affecting poor and disadvantaged groups, including ethnic minorities.

Increased rural to urban migration poses a new set of challenges to schools in both rural and urban areas. With a declining rural population, many schools in these areas are facing declining enrolment and investment, while schools in urban areas are under strain caused by higher demand for enrolments. Moreover, 5.7% of children in the 6-11 age groups are not able to obtain primary education¹³.

Rapid economic growth has stimulated household demand for tertiary education and there has been a rapid

expansion of tertiary education with a gross enrolment rate of 53.3% in 2010¹⁴. While this is a positive development, the mismatch of skills of university graduates with labour market demands has emerged as an issue that needs to be seriously addressed.

Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) also requires greater attention. Provision of skills training for youth and adults is still limited, especially in rural areas. Open and distance learning with more extensive use of ICTs could be promoted to expand training opportunities to those in need in rural areas.

The government considers strengthening the education sector an integral part of its economic growth and social development strategies, with the country's MDG-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy seeking to raise the standard of national education on par with international standards.

UNESCO has extensive experience in providing quality technical and policy advice on education reform internationally. UNESCO has worked with the Government of Mongolia to produce and update the Education Sector Master Plan (2006-2015) with the goal of developing an equitable system of education and to create a favourable environment for quality education. This expertise provides valuable opportunities for UNESCO to engage with the Government of Mongolia to assist with planning and monitoring of the education sector.

UNESCO will continue to provide the Government with evidence-based policy advice and technical support, and promote innovation building on successful interventions, for example to help meet the learning needs of disadvantaged populations in rural areas and for ethnic and linguistic minorities through the Community Learning Centres (CLCs) established under the UN Joint Project "Comprehensive Community Services to Improve Human Security for the Rural Disadvantaged Populations in Mongolia".

9-11. UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2012

12-13. *Fourth National Report Of Mongolia On Implementation Of The International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Rights* (http://www.Ohchr.Org/English/Bodies/Cesscr/Docs/Advanceversions/E-C12-Mng-4_En.Pdf).

14. UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2012

Natural Sciences

Mongolia is well known for its nomadic way of life and unique environment. During the transition from a centrally planned economy to one based on the open market, the country's natural resources have been subject to increased exploitation and stress, leading to a deteriorating environment.

This situation has been exacerbated by insufficient coordination amongst ministries and agencies, inadequate monitoring of natural resources and weak enforcement of environmental regulations.

The environmental challenges facing Mongolia include the degradation of grasslands, land degradation and desertification, deforestation, contamination of surface and groundwater resources, deteriorating urban air quality and the associated impacts of mining of precious natural resources. These are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. Situated in an arid and semi-arid region, ecosystems in Mongolia are particularly fragile and vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

In order to address these challenges, the Government of Mongolia has enacted a series of environmental laws, expanded its nature reserves and invested in pollution abatement schemes. Mongolia has joined 14 environment related UN Conventions and International Treaties.



In May 2012, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted a comprehensive revision of Mongolian environmental laws with the aim of reducing duplication and improving the quality and coherence of regulations, promoting responsible, environmentally-friendly and sustainable development, introducing international standards in the 'polluter pays' principle and environmental auditing, and increasing public participation in environmental decision-making. The new environmental legislation replaces 18 environmental laws with 8 comprehensive laws and introduces two new laws. The experience that UNESCO has gained from assisting countries to meet their commitments to the Convention on Biodiversity has been of particular value in Mongolia.

UNESCO has been actively involved with the Mongolian Government in developing and implementing a Master Plan for Science and Technology (2007-2020). This provides considerable opportunities for expanding the organization's greater involvement in the process of implementation and monitoring of the Plan.

In recent years, UNESCO has developed close cooperation on water resources. Its partnership with Mongolia has been strengthened with the establishment of a UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Groundwater Management in the Institute of Geo-ecology at the Mongolian Academy of Sciences to improve the management of groundwater resources in Mongolia. In 2011, Mongolia was elected for the first time to the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) of UNESCO.

As a landlocked country, the capacity to effectively engage with its neighbours is of significant importance to Mongolia. As an international agency, UNESCO has used its networks to implement transboundary projects in the past. This has included cooperative projects with Russia in biodiversity conservation and water resources in the transboundary Lake Baikal region, shared by Mongolia and Russia, in the framework of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project on 'Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Baikal Basin Transboundary Ecosystem'.

UNESCO has sought to develop synergies in the conservation of biodiversity in Mongolia, Russia and China by establishing transboundary biosphere reserves through UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB). The success of these projects provides enhanced opportunities for the Organization to promote cross-border cooperation for management and protection of natural resources as well as sustainable development.

Social and Human Sciences

Mongolia offers an ideal setting for engaging in programmes to stimulate social transformations relevant for peace, democracy and sustainable development. While the country has experienced rapid economic growth over the past decade, the benefits of this growth have not resulted in comparable social and human gains for the majority of the population, a trend that the authorities are anxious to change.

Overall poverty levels remain high; there is a marked difference in the levels of infrastructural development and service delivery available between rural and urban areas. This has created a pull factor for internal migration primarily to the main city of Ulaanbaatar and has resulted in, or, exacerbated a number of social challenges ranging from youth employment and participation to gender based violence and low levels of women in political decision making positions.

The Government has taken measures to respond to these issues including through the passage of a number of laws and national programs such as the Law on Gender Equality (2011), Law to Combat Domestic Violence (2005), the National Programme on Fighting Domestic Violence (2007), and the National Program on Gender Equality (2003-2015). However, the challenge of implementation of these laws and programs remains a major hurdle.

Most recently, in January 2013, the Parliament approved the Action plan for a mid-term strategy on implementation of the law of Mongolia on Promotion of Gender Equality.

UNESCO intends to support Government efforts to improve gender equality and respects for the rights of women, as well as through actions promoting the social integration of youth and vulnerable population groups.

Building the capacities of Mongolian authorities and institutions and raising awareness in order to strengthen the country's ability to address bioethical challenges are areas identified by the country for UNESCO interventions. Addressing environmental issues from an ethical perspective falls within this framework, particularly with regards to how they affect human rights and gender equality of the most vulnerable groups.

Improving policy frameworks for promoting human rights and achieving gender equality, as well as strengthening institutional capacities for policy-oriented research and evidence based policy making, are among the social and human science issues in which the Mongolian Government has requested UNESCO's assistance.

Culture

Social changes, globalization and rapid urbanization are increasingly affecting the cultural traditions on which Mongolian society is based. One of the serious challenges facing the country is therefore to achieve a balance between rapid economic growth and the preservation of its cultural heritage and identity.

The cultural infrastructure and environment, including regulations, are still rigidly controlled by the central authorities and are not well adapted to the current context.

Effective protection of cultural heritage is limited by weak coordination between major international and national stakeholders, and the absence of public awareness about the significance of cultural heritage for national identity. A case in point is the increase in crimes relating to its rich cultural heritage, including theft, smuggling, looting and illegal sale of artefacts.

Acknowledging these challenges, Mongolia has ratified five out of the seven key UNESCO Conventions in the field of culture, thereby demonstrating its commitment towards the promotion of cultural diversity, the preservation and promotion of tangible and intangible heritage, and the fight against the illicit trafficking of moveable heritage.



The strong commitment of the Mongolian Government to preserve its culture is reflected in its decision to create a new Ministry for Culture, Sports and Tourism in 2012.

The establishment of this Ministry has significantly raised the profile of the culture sector within Mongolia and provides further opportunities for UNESCO to engage in strengthening culture-based human, economic and social development in Mongolia.

Recognising that culture is an integral part of a balanced human and social development agenda, the Mongolian authorities initiated the development of a comprehensive Master Plan for Culture and Arts to restructure the culture sector and define a road map for cultural development.

In order to ensure the sustainability of its cultural development, Mongolia aims to promote the development of creative and cultural industries based on the wealth of its cultural traditions. Given the success of past initiatives in Mongolia and in the region, combined with UNESCO's expertise in cultural heritage preservation, UNESCO is in a strong position to support government initiatives in this direction.

UNESCO has developed a number of operational tools and accumulated experience in Mongolia, having previously demonstrated the quality and relevance of its expertise and initiatives in this field. UNESCO's action towards the preservation of tangible, intangible and movable heritage has been particularly visible and its expertise in this area is often sought, creating opportunities for future engagement.



Communication and Information

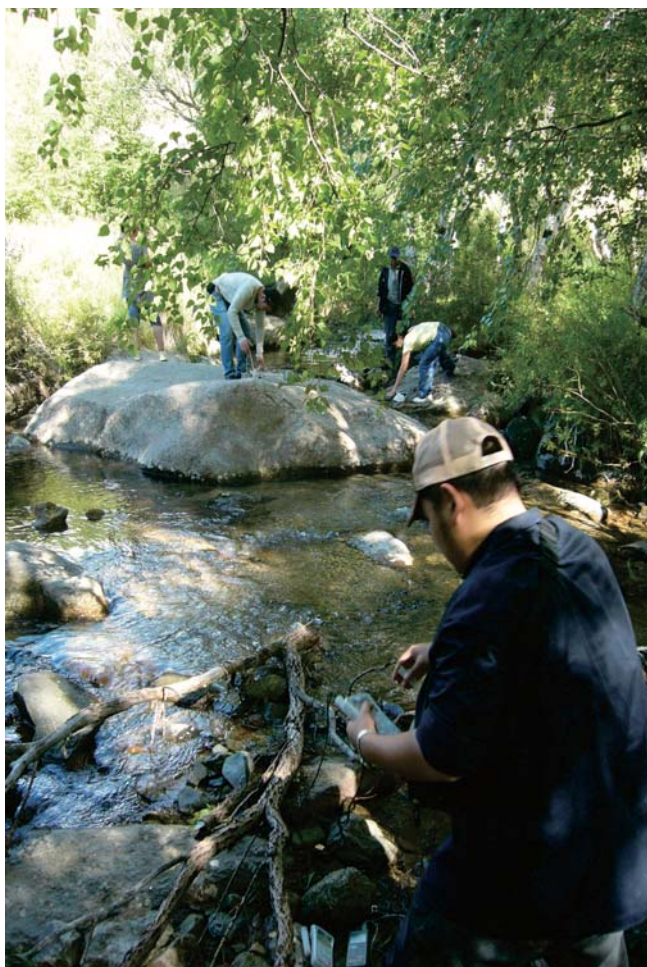
The media in Mongolia is pluralist and diverse, with an editorially independent public broadcaster, a number of medium to large-scale media groups at the national level, and numerous small private and community media outlets at the provincial and local level.

Nevertheless, media experts and observers consider that the professionalism and credibility of the media in Mongolia remains an issue, and concerns have been raised about the limited implementation of professional best practices in the media, as well as the full enactment of freedom of information laws.

In terms of online access to information, there is a widening gap between access in urban, semiurban and rural areas. While developing ICTs is one of the top priorities of the Mongolian Government, the vast territory and the dispersed population pose constraints and challenges to providing universal access to the Internet.

There is a pressing need for the conservation of documentary heritage. At the Mongolian National Library, there are around three million archive pieces, including rare manuscripts, books and sutras. However, the catalogue of the National Library is still paper-based with limited metadata, and most of the other main documentary collections have no proper cataloguing or digitalization. Through UNESCO's 'Memory of the World' programme, the Organization has been actively engaging with Mongolian national partners to ensure the preservation of these invaluable cultural artefacts, creating opportunities for further engagement by UNESCO in this capacity.

The challenges that have been identified present UNESCO opportunities to work with the Mongolian authorities to improve media self-regulation, assist with media law reform, encourage ICT development, promote the role of media on gender issues, support the freedom of information and raise awareness on the role of media in elections.



'Mongolia is a most active and dynamic member State of UNESCO, providing essential leadership in key areas. Mongolia was the moving force behind the creation of the United Nations Literacy Decade 2003-2012.'

Director-General of UNESCO Ms Irina Bokova

Praising Mongolia's active role in UNESCO's work on the occasion of the Signing Ceremony of the MOU between the Government of Mongolia and UNESCO in July 2011.



2. Past and Present Cooperation

Achievements and lessons learnt

In 2012, Mongolia celebrated the 50th anniversary of its membership with UNESCO. Over this period of time, UNESCO has built a strong partnership with the Government of Mongolia, universities, research organizations, line ministries, NGOs, media organizations and private sector organizations.

As an active member of the UN system in Mongolia, UNESCO collaborates with other UN agencies, through contributions to the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), UN Joint Programmes and UN Theme Groups.

The implementation of the UN Joint Project 'Comprehensive Community Services to Improve Human Security for the Rural Disadvantaged Populations in Mongolia' (2009-2012) is a successful example of UN agencies working together to deliver as one.

UNESCO has established a Category II Centre – the International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations and a UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Groundwater Management in Mongolia.

These institutions have increased the profile and capacity of UNESCO to effectively engage with relevant stakeholders in the country.

The quality and impact of the inputs UNESCO has provided to cooperative working arrangements in Mongolia, as well as its productive engagement with other development agencies externally, has earned the respect and credibility of Member States and partner organizations.

2.1 Key Results Achieved

Education

In response to the challenges mentioned above and in close consultation with the Mongolian Government, UNESCO has been actively supporting the education sector by providing evidence-based policy advice, innovative ideas and technical support. The organization promotes international practices in areas such as early childhood education, non-formal education, teacher education, technical and vocational education and higher education.

UNESCO also supports cross-cutting areas such as capacity building in educational planning, monitoring and statistics, education for sustainable development and HIV and AIDS prevention education.

UNESCO has played an important role in assisting the Government of Mongolia in reforming its education system. Some of the key results achieved by the sector include:

- Collaborating with the Government of Mongolia to produce and update the Education Sector Master Plan (2006-2015);
- Contributing to strengthening the institutional capacity in education planning and management by training core staff in relevant government ministries and national training institutions. The capacity of these agencies to manage education data and put in place evidence based planning and management has been enhanced through the pilot implementation of an Education Management Information System (EMIS) based software called 'OpenEMIS', and training in the area of education simulation models (EPSSim);
- Promoting high-level dialogue on Education For All (EFA) to provide impetus towards achieving EFA goals by 2015. This has included support to the EFA Week and disseminating the findings from the annual EFA Global Monitoring Report jointly with UNICEF. UNESCO has benefited from positive media coverage which has helped create a supportive environment in favour of EFA;
- Supporting the strengthening of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) by providing technical assistance in the formulation of standards and national ECCE curriculum in collaboration with UNICEF. Assistance has been provided to mobile ECCE programmes. These programmes provided preschool education opportunities as well as parenting skills to nomadic families.

The materials developed by UNESCO in this domain have been adapted to the local contexts and used widely by both national and international partners;

- Increasing the Government's commitment to lifelong learning and promotion of alternative modes of learning by providing technical support in the development and implementation of the national policy on Non-Formal Education in Mongolia; and
- Enhancing the capacity of the Government at both national and sub-national levels to respond to the diverse learning and development needs of young people and adults, in particular, those in rural disadvantaged areas and in ethnic minority groups. This has been achieved through the production of culturally and linguistically appropriate learning materials on literacy and life-skills, professional development of non-formal education facilitators and provisions of literacy and life-skills training to rural communities via Community Learning Centres (known as Enlightenment Centres in Mongolia).

Natural Sciences

UNESCO has worked closely with the Government of Mongolia in the field of Natural Sciences to implement a number of important activities that have achieved positive results within the country. These have included:

- Promoting the exchange of views and experience in science and technology between Mongolian experts and international counterparts by assisting the National Innovation Development Council of Mongolia (NIDC) in developing an innovative policy for partnerships with other developed and developing countries;
- Supporting the sustainable management of groundwater resources by assisting with the installation of several automated groundwater level monitoring instruments;
- Raising awareness of the benefits of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) by supporting the development of a case study on the Tuul River Basin and incorporating this into the UNESCO Global Network of Water and Development Information for Arid Lands programme (G-WADI) database to share knowledge and experience with other river managers internationally;

- Undertaking research on water issues facing Mongolia and the management of water resources in the country. Providing training and capacity building opportunities to Mongolian experts under the G-WADI;
- Supporting the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Committee in Mongolia in their involvement with the East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN); and
- Implementing a pilot programme to promote the use of solar technologies.

Social and Human Sciences

UNESCO has been actively working to promote the rights of women, youth and to assess the impacts of climate change upon vulnerable communities in Mongolia. To this extent, UNESCO initiated two research projects in 2011 to provide baseline information on the social challenges facing young women in Mongolia, as a result of violence against women, migration, and global environmental change. Recommendations from these studies identified entry points for future collaboration between UNESCO and local authorities and other institutions in addressing issues related to the social impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, and enhancing the capacities and policy frameworks for gender equality. These recommendations include:

- Supporting increased access to information, participation in decision making and the empowerment of rights holders for addressing issues such as high levels of unemployment, mismatch between labour market demands and educational output, lack of job opportunities and social services notably in rural areas, discrimination against young women, and implementation of labour codes; and
- Increasing research and awareness among the population on the impact of environmental changes so as to facilitate preparation and adaptation processes.

UNESCO has embarked on work to promote the rights of women and youth to live lives free of gender based violence through development of a set of interactive tools that will provide information on laws, legislation and services. This is being done in collaboration with the Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO, and local non-governmental organizations in Mongolia.

Additionally the Sector is working to strengthen the framework for youth participation in Mongolia. Support is

being provided for the development of a national youth policy with the participation of the target population, and capacity enhancement in management and leadership skills for youth organizations is ongoing.

Culture

With three sites on the World Heritage List (two cultural and one natural), four elements on the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and five elements on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, Mongolia is an active Member State in the region and is continuously engaged in UNESCO's cultural programmes.

UNESCO supports Mongolia in a wide range of activities from the implementation of standard-setting instruments and the preservation of tangible, intangible and movable heritage, to arts and crafts as vectors for creative development. Some of the key achievements include:

- Improving the sustainable management and development of World Heritage properties by conducting training activities for managers and government officers;
- Enhancing the capacities of Mongolian authorities to implement the UNESCO Intangible Heritage Convention and developing an inventory of the country's intangible cultural heritage, as well as improving knowledge and understanding of living heritage and tradition bearers;
- Enabling the sustainable development and management of Mongolian museums by facilitating technical exchanges with international institutions and between urban and rural museums in the country, as well as adapting tools for the appropriate handling, storage and display of cultural objects in museums;
- Improving the capacities of Mongolian authorities to implement the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property through the organization of capacity-building workshops and the production of awareness-raising materials.

UNESCO's actions have created networks between government officials, museum curators, customs and police officers and other stakeholders for the protection of cultural heritage, as well as mechanisms for cooperation with international institutions;

- Supporting the development of cultural and creative industries, with a particular focus on promoting an increased understanding of local crafts and industries;
- Improving the preservation and conservation of documentary paper heritage by facilitating cooperation at the national level between governmental authorities; and
- Providing high-level policy advice in the development of a Cultural Policy Framework and Master Plan for Culture and Arts to provide a framework for the governance and management of culture in Mongolia.

Communication and Information

Piloting the concept of community media, promoting a public service broadcaster catering to the needs of minority groups, providing open access to information and freedom of expression, supporting investigative journalism, and facilitating the preservation of documentary heritage have been key activities of UNESCO. This work has:

- Contributed to upgrading and reforming journalism education in the country and promoting accountability and professional standards in journalism; promoted freedom of expression and related internationally recognized legal, safety, and ethical standards in Mongolia. UNESCO's activities in this capacity have made valuable contributions to the field of independent, professional and pluralist media development in Mongolia;
- Assisted the improvement of information services catering for rural populations by working with the Mongolian Public Broadcaster (MPB) to launch a second TV channel for minority groups, enhancing the capacity of printing facilities for publications in minority languages, and supporting the establishment of ten community radio stations in remote areas under the UN Joint Project 'Comprehensive Community Services to Improve Human Security for the Rural Disadvantaged Populations in Mongolia'; and
- Safeguarded preservation of Mongolian documentary heritage by facilitating their inscriptions into the UNESCO Memory of the World (MOW) register.

2.2 Lessons Learnt

The activities and programmes that UNESCO has undertaken in Mongolia over the past 50 years have a valuable learning experience. Some of the key lessons of relevance to the UCPD for Mongolia include:

- Given Mongolia's increasing disparity, greater attention needs to be given to less developed areas of the country and vulnerable groups, both in terms of policy support and programmatic interventions;
- In view of resource constraints, UNESCO can maximize its impact by identifying areas of focus that can provide greater impact and visibility. UNESCO's limited funds under the regular budget can be used as 'seed money' for piloting new ideas and innovations, which can then be scaled up with the support of other donors and the government's own funding;
- Forging institutional partnerships with both national and international partners can help overcome constraints imposed by UNESCO's non-resident status in Mongolia;
- Taking advantage of its successful participation in UN joint programmes UNESCO should strategically expand its partnership with both the resident and non-resident UN agencies;
- Owing to diminishing funding from the core budget, there is a growing need to tap diverse resources from bilateral, multi-sectoral and private sources, which will require differentiated strategy for resource mobilization;
- The line Ministries, the National Commission for UNESCO, universities, various research institutions, civil service organizations, think-tanks, media institutions, the Mongolian Parliament as well as corporations operating in the country all play a critical role in implementing UNESCO programmes in Mongolia. This cooperation needs to be further strengthened and developed in future.



3. Proposed Cooperation Framework

Charting the way forward for 2012 - 2016

Taking into consideration the country’s national development priorities, UNESCO strategically defines its key areas of focus and priorities for future action based on the Memorandum of Understand (MOU) signed with the Government of Mongolia in July 2011, and the UNDAF 2012-2016, devised by the UN system in consultation with the Mongolian authorities.

The MOU identifies strategic areas covering all five sectors in which UNESCO and the Government of Mongolia will cooperate in the next five years (2012-2016) to support the country in achieving its development goals and is presented in **Annex One**.

The UNDAF is the strategic programme framework used by UN Agencies to describe the collective actions and strategies of the UN system for the achievement of national development goals for a specific country. This document outlines the outcomes, activities and UN responsibilities that are agreed by the government.

UNESCO is committed to working collaboratively with other UN Agencies within the framework of the UNDAF, so as to contribute to achieving the national development goals of Mongolia.

Where UNESCO programmes are directly relevant to the UNDAF priorities, they have been incorporated into the UNDAF framework. Relevant on-going extrabudgetary projects have also been integrated into the UNDAF framework (**Annex Two**).

In addition to the programmes aligned with the UNDAF framework, UNESCO provides support to the Government of Mongolia through a number of bilateral programmes. These have also been reflected in **Annex Two**.

3.1 Future Focus

Education

UNESCO will continue to contribute to addressing inequity issues, improving the quality of education and developing life skills, paying special attention to disadvantaged groups and remote regions.

The work of the Education Sector of UNESCO in the coming years will focus on the following areas:

- Strengthening government capacity in formulating, implementing and monitoring more inclusive and responsive educational policies, plans and programmes, in support of EFA in line with the normative framework and conventions Mongolia has signed. Special attention will be paid to institutional capacity building and training on modern methods of planning, management, monitoring and evaluation.
- Improving the professional quality of teachers and the status of the teaching profession through the integration of innovative teaching and learning methods and tools, including integration of ICTs and inclusive education approaches into teacher training.
- Promoting technical and vocational education and training, by providing policy advice and sharing international best practices to better respond to the labour market demands as well as societal needs, while also incorporating outcomes from the Third World Congress on Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET).
- Exploring innovative approaches for skills development and lifelong learning, in particular, meeting the diverse learning needs of rural and disadvantaged populations through increased participation of local government and communities, and improving the planning and management of Community Learning Centres (CLCs).
- Strengthening the capacity of TVET and the tertiary education to implement good quality, comprehensive and life-skills based sexuality, and HIV preventive education. This will ensure a more effective response to HIV and the reduction of risk and vulnerabilities among Mongolian youth. Experiences gained will be utilized for scaling up the good practice.

Natural Sciences

In accordance with UNESCO's mandate and the priorities of the Government of Mongolia, UNESCO will continue to address issues relating to climate change, deepen the understanding of earth systems, and promote the conservation of ecological diversity and natural resources. UNESCO's priorities in Natural Sciences will include:

- Assisting the Government of Mongolia to ensure the protection and sustainable use and management of water resources.

Focusing on the urgent need to improve the monitoring of groundwater levels and extraction rates, UNESCO will assist with the establishment of a groundwater monitoring network and enhance the knowledge and capacity of scientists and engineers in Mongolia on the latest developments in groundwater resource management.

With the aim to promote the protection of water resources, UNESCO will conduct an assessment of the pollution of water resources, with emphasis on Kharaa River Basin; a review of water, sanitation and wastewater management in municipalities in the Selenge River Basin; and groundwater assessment in the Selenge River Basin.

UNESCO will implement these activities in the framework of the GEF project on 'Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Baikal Basin Transboundary Ecosystem' (Russia, Mongolia), 2011-2014. These actions will greatly assist the technological capacity of Mongolia to better manage its water resources.

- Developing a comprehensive strategic plan for climate change education that integrates education and climate research and provides a pilot that is tailored to Mongolia's needs.

UNESCO will seek to enhance the protection and management of biological resources that can mitigate the risks of climate change and/or extreme climatic events such as drought and dzud¹⁵ and their impact on the Mongolian economy and natural systems, and to contribute to sustainable solutions.

- Organizing regular meetings of the EABRN Network that include field evaluations of Biosphere Reserves; providing regular capacity building training to Biosphere Reserve managers.

UNESCO will undertake small-scale research projects and cooperative scientific studies to improve the national knowledge base on fauna and flora.

- Exploring options under EABRN to establish transboundary cooperation for biodiversity conservation between Mongolia, Russia and China.

¹⁵ *Dzud* is a Mongolian term for an extremely snowy winter where livestock are unable to find fodder and large numbers of animals die due to starvation and the cold.

Social and Human Sciences

In the field of Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO plans to contribute to supporting the development of policies and strengthening the capacities related to human rights, including women's rights, while addressing the social impacts associated with climate change. These activities may include:

- Strengthening the framework for women's political participation including through building capacities for developing indicators and for monitoring the implementation of national laws.
- Supporting the capacity of women to better claim their rights through addressing the problem of violence against women.
- Collaborating with international and national partners to strengthen the participation of youth in society, including through evidence based programmes on youth employability, and enhancing youth skills for democratic participation.
- Promoting improved climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and programmes to ensure that the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups are adequately reflected, and if necessary, strengthen the capacity of local authorities to do so.

Culture

UNESCO will continue to collaborate with the Mongolian authorities, academia and CSOs to reinforce the implementation of the five cultural conventions ratified by Mongolia, encourage the links between cultural diversity and sustainable development, protect, safeguard and manage tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as well as promote the diversity of cultural heritage, cultural expressions and the dialogue of cultures. UNESCO's priorities in Culture will focus on the following:

- Enhancing the conservation and management of World Heritage sites in Mongolia.
- Increasing Mongolia's capacity to combat the rising illicit trafficking of movable cultural objects. Key actions will include further awareness-raising activities on the importance of preserving Mongolia's heritage, with a specific focus on youth. It is also planned to increase the operational and normative capacities of officials and professionals through the organization of follow-up training activities and development of materials.

- Sharpening awareness of national authorities and stakeholders on the obligations entailed by the ratification of the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention and its implementation.
- Promoting culture-based development by providing technical expertise and policy advice to the Government of Mongolia on the finalization and implementation of the Master Plan for Culture and Arts.
- Improving the quality of Mongolia's cultural and creative industries, particularly in the field of crafts through capacity building, awareness raising and networking initiatives.
- Strengthening the development of museums nationwide as one of UNESCO's flagship activities.
- Contributing to the preservation of documentary heritage, traditional papermaking and conservation techniques.

Communication and Information

UNESCO will continue to collaborate with Mongolian authorities and civil society organizations to promote a pluralist, professional and independent media. The work of UNESCO will be aligned with UNDAF's crosscutting priorities to ensure effective engagement across UN agencies operating within the country. UNESCO will focus its efforts in the following key areas:

- Promoting an enabling environment for freedom of expression and freedom of information in Mongolia by working closely with all stakeholders, particularly national institutions and the media, associations of media professionals, legislators, government, press-freedom organizations and the civil society. UNESCO will facilitate the annual celebration of the World Press Freedom Day.
- Supporting the development of an independent, professional, pluralist and diverse media environment, focusing on promoting media outlets targeting minority groups and community media, as well as quality journalism.

- Taking the lead on the Interagency Task Force on ICT for Development in Mongolia, with the aim of identifying areas where the UNCT could better achieve the UNDAF 2012-2016 priorities with an ICT focused approach.



- Assisting the Memory of the World National Committee and the National Commission in submitting candidates for the Register as well as celebrating the World Day of Audio-visual Heritage. Through these actions, UNESCO will advocate and assist national partners in tackling the urgent need to preserve and increase accessibility to Mongolia's documentary heritage, both ancient and recent.



3.2 Comprehensive Partnership Strategy

UNESCO's major national government partner in Mongolia is the National Commission for UNESCO that plays an important role in coordinating the Organization's activities at the national and local levels.

UNESCO also has close and productive working relationships with its line ministries and agencies, such as:

- Ministry of Education and Science
- Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
- Ministry of Labour
- Ministry of Environment and Green Development
- Ministry of Health
- National Development and Innovation Committee
- National Centre for Lifelong Education (former National Centre for Non-Formal and Distance Education)
- Institute of Education
- Center for Cultural Heritage of Mongolia
- National Library of Mongolia
- National Archives of Mongolia
- Mongolian Water Authority
- Mongolian IHP National Committee
- Mongolian MAB National Committee
- National Committee on Gender Equality
- Communications Regulatory Commission of Mongolia
- Mongolian National Broadcaster
- Mongolia Youth Federation

Despite its non-resident status in Mongolia, UNESCO is actively engaged within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and has formed strong partnerships with the other UN Agencies in Mongolia.

These partnerships have been developed through membership of various UN Theme Groups, including those on Gender and HIV and AIDS, as well as participation on a number of UN Technical Working Groups and the Task Force on ICTS for Development. UNESCO regularly participates in UNCT meetings, retreats and other joint initiatives to forge stronger partnerships and create synergies amongst UN Agencies.

As mentioned earlier, from 2009-2012, UNESCO successfully coordinated and led the implementation of the UN Joint Programme on 'Comprehensive Community Services to Improve Human Security for the Rural Disadvantaged Populations in Mongolia', which required a high level of interagency cooperation. This project was funded under the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, in which four UN Agencies (UNESCO, UNDP, WHO and UNICEF) participated with the objective of supporting the Government to improve human security of rural populations and ethnic minorities. This was a successful example of UNESCO's partnership with the UN Agencies and national partners across multiple sectors.

In addition to the partnerships that UNESCO has developed with the Mongolian Government and other UN Agencies, the Organization has also established productive working relationships with a wide network of academic and research institutions as well as various Non-Governmental Organizations, such as:

- Mongolian State University of Education
- State University for Arts and Culture
- National University of Mongolia
- Mongolian Academy of Sciences
- International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (UNESCO Category II Institute)
- Mongolian Association for Supporting Traditional Crafts
- Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium

- Mongolian University of Science and Technology
- Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium
- Globe International Mongolia
- Press Institute
- Confederation of Mongolian Journalists
- National Center against Violence
- Mongolia Education Alliance
- World Vision – Mongolia
- Open Society Forum
- Mongolian Association of Social Work Educators
- Adolescence Future Centre
- Intellectual Immune
- Youth For Health
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)

UNESCO is perceived as a proactive, reliable and trusted partner.

3.3 Resource Mobilisation

UNESCO considers resource mobilization as a process of fulfilling its mandate by mobilizing expertise, services and funds from partners who have similar interests. In order to fulfil its mandate with limited resources, UNESCO will work together with the National Commission for UNESCO to mobilize funds and expertise from traditional as well as new partners.

Extra-budgetary support from the private sector, bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, UN Agencies, and Foundations as well as in-kind support from the Government of Mongolia will be mobilized taking advantage of Mongolia’s transition to a middle-income country.

In this context, UNESCO will focus on the following strategic approaches:

- Raise the profile and visibility of UNESCO’s programme and activities in Mongolia;
- Strengthen partnerships with existing donors;
- Explore new partnerships, especially to tap the immense potential of the private sector;
- Draw upon government resources to promote and support UNESCO’s mandate.



Annex One: Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between UNESCO and the Government of Mongolia (2011-2015)

NOTING that the official visit of the Director-General of UNESCO Madame Irina Bokova to Mongolia at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Mongolia S. Batbold on 10-13 July 2011 was an important step towards further developing and expanding the bilateral relations and cooperation between the Government of Mongolia and UNESCO;

EXPRESSING their satisfaction that the present visit of the Director-General coincides with the 65th Anniversary of UNESCO, and recognizing UNESCO's valuable contribution to the dissemination of the accomplishments of humanity worldwide in education, culture, science and technology, common principles and standards of intellectual masterpieces;

EXPRESSING their satisfaction with the progress of implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between Mongolia and UNESCO concluded in 1971, 1978, 1992, 1996, 2002 and 2006;

EMPHASIZING the importance of Mongolia's increasing participation in effectively implementing UNESCO's programmes towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as other Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs) within the Organization's fields of competence;

This Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 10 July, 2011 by Yondon OTGONBAYAR, Minister for Education, Culture and Science and Chairperson of the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO on behalf of the Government of Mongolia and Irina BOKOVA, Director-General of UNESCO on behalf of UNESCO.

To this end, the Parties have agreed to cooperate in the implementation of the following activities:

EDUCATION SECTOR

1. Collaborate in the implementation of the National EFA Plan of Action within the framework of Dakar Framework for Action and support the implementation of the Master Plan to Develop Education of Mongolia in 2006-2015 so as to achieve the Millennium Development Goals with the primary aim of providing a high quality education to the learners of all age groups, particularly the vulnerable groups and disadvantaged populations;
2. Provide support in preparing EFA National Monitoring Reports and organizing annual EFA National Forum to track progress towards the achievement of goals laid down in the National EFA Plan of Action;
3. Taking account of the importance of early childhood education and care (ECCE) explore avenues to promote ECCE in the country so as to achieve Dakar Goal 1 with a particular focus on quality and equity;
4. Provide necessary support to realize Government's commitment towards implementing the recommendations of UNESCO's First World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education held in September 2010 in Moscow;
5. Develop a national strategy for improving the quality of literacy and lifelong learning based on the results of the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP) analysis conducted in 2010;

6. Establish a national team consisting of national experts and representatives from international organizations for achieving the goals of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), in particular, synergizing the activities related to ESD and elaborating a National Strategy for ESD;
7. Analyze the extent of inequality and disparity in different aspects of the education system with special attention to human rights, gender and multilingual education; and develop policy recommendations for inclusive education;
8. Provide literacy and life skills trainings, including HIV/AIDS prevention education, for populations, mainly targeting those in remote and rural areas and ethnic minorities through both formal and non-formal educations well as develop a training kit;
9. Support broader use of ICTs in education in order to improve the quality of education, including the quality of teacher training;
10. Collaborate towards the establishment of a National Open University in order to expand learning opportunities for all segments of the population within the framework of lifelong learning;
11. Based on knowledge potential and international experiences accumulated by UNESCO, continue to cooperate in conducting systematic analysis and assessment of the provision of vocational education so as to improve its quality and relevance and to seek closer alignment to the labour market;
12. Within the framework of UNESCO's Associated Schools Network (ASPnet), establish partnerships with UNESCO ASPnet schools in different parts of the world as well as promote and facilitate education for children and youth on mutual understanding, human rights, cultural diversity and environmental protection and preservation;
13. Provide technical assistance and support for capacity development in education management planning and management information system and build the capacity of national institutions in designing and conducting training courses for education planners and administrators.

SCIENCE SECTOR

1. Review the implementation of the First Phase of Science and Technology Master Plan of Mongolia 2007-2020 adopted by the Government of Mongolia and elaborate the action plan for the implementation of the Second Phase of the Master Plan;
2. Based on the "List of priority areas and core technologies to develop science and technology of Mongolia for 2010-2014" adopted by the Government of Mongolia, seek advice and support from UNESCO for renewing the mandate, activities and structure of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences and other Institutions involved in scientific research;
3. Develop and implement projects and programmes in the context of upgrading information, statistical analysis, monitoring and assessment of science and technology;
4. Work towards increasing UNESCO's involvement and support in biotechnology, nanotechnology, innovation and science education, and fundamental research;
5. Cooperate in enhancing the role and importance of sacred sites network for the protection of biological and cultural diversity in Mongolia;

6. Cooperate in expanding the study on nomadic civilization and the environmental impact for developing a programme to be implemented at the regional level;
7. Increase Mongolia's involvement in UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and work towards adding new sites to the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR);
8. Increase Mongolia's involvement in the UNESCO International Hydrological Program (IHP) with a particular focus on water education for professionals and general public;
9. Continue on-going collaboration with UNESCO in enhancing surface and ground water assessment and expanding the monitoring network;
10. Cooperate to achieve UNESCO's strategic objectives aimed at addressing global challenges including climate change, water scarcity, soil erosion and desertification;
11. Implement appropriate projects and programmes in the renewable energy sector and develop policies for development of renewable energy resources of Mongolia;

1. SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES SECTOR

2.

1. Cooperate with UNESCO in assessing the impacts of recent environmental and socio-economic changes in Mongolia on vulnerable populations with a view to strengthening response capacities, protection of human rights, and reduction in disparities;
2. Raise awareness in the concept of bioethics among medical and biotechnology professionals, university professors, researchers and general public;
3. Provide support for capacity building and awareness raising on the "National law against domestic violence" targeting governmental bodies, policy and law makers, and law enforcement authorities to improve protection of the human rights of women and children affected by domestic violence;
4. Within the framework of working towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, provide support for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Programme of Mongolia; and assistance to the National Human Rights Commission's activity for promoting human rights education;
5. Contribute to strengthening institutional capacities on the Management of Social Transformation (MOST) and for policy-oriented research on the issues of human rights, gender equality, and ensuring the rights of migrants;

CULTURE SECTOR

1. ***Within the framework of strengthening the contribution of culture to sustainable development:***
 - 1.1 Continue to attain UNESCO's support and assistance in developing and implementing the objectives of the Master Plan for Culture in order to develop and promote Culture and Art in Mongolia;
 - 1.2 For the purpose of strengthening the links between culture, diversity and development, establish a Department of Cultural Policy and Management –UNESCO Chair – and a Division for Cultural Statistical Analysis at the Mongolian State University of Arts and Culture;

- 1.3 In view of the forthcoming 2013 UNESCO Forum on Culture and Development, support the organization in Mongolia in 2012 of a Regional Forum on Culture and Development to present, reflect and exchange views and ideas on the links between culture, cultural diversity and sustainable development;
- 1.4 In line with the Outcome 1 “Sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation” of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Mongolia 2012-2016, continue developing and implementing a programme on “Creative Capacity Development for the Diversity of Cultural Expressions” to support the sustainable development of cultural and creative industries with a particular focus on research, capacity-building and awareness-raising in the crafts sector;
- 1.5 Cooperate in internalizing and publicizing the principles embodied in the UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity by disseminating to a wide range of specialized institutions and individuals;
2. ***Within the framework of sustainably safeguarding and enhancing World Heritage and cultural tangible heritage in Mongolia:***
- 2.1 Upgrade the management capacities of the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape World Heritage site by reviewing and improving the existing Management Plan and continue efforts towards the reconstruction of the Tsogchin Prayer Temple within the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape, which can serve as a demonstration of good practice in reconstruction at a World Heritage site;
- 2.2 Continue attaining UNESCO’s technical assistance and support for the elaboration of a joint Mongolian-Russian Federation Management Plan of theUvsNuur Basin World Heritage site and its efficient implementation;
- 2.3 Update the Tentative List of World Heritage in Mongolia, as well as provide training and technical assistance in the preparation of nomination dossiers for historical and cultural sites in view of inscription on the World Heritage list;
3. Taking the opportunity of the 40th Anniversary of the *UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* and the 10th Anniversary of the *UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, respectively in 2012 and 2013, the parties shall carry out a series of activities to highlight these events;
4. Raise the awareness of children and youth about culture; promote the World Heritage Education; and formulate and implement a comprehensive programme on Cultural Arts and Heritage Education based on the *2010 Seoul Agenda: Goals for the Development of Arts Education*;
5. ***Within the framework of sustainably safeguarding and promoting the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongolia:***
- 5.1 With the support of UNESCO, conduct study and research on different elements of intangible cultural heritage and carry out safeguarding measures, especially drawing up of inventories as well as create a database on ICH elements in Need of Urgent Safeguarding;
- 5.2 Within the implementation of the *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, support the preparation of nomination files for the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Introduce and launch the Living Human Treasures (LHT) Programme and support the bearers and inheritors of exceptionally rare intangible cultural heritage elements;

6. ***Within the framework of protecting the movable cultural heritage of Mongolia:***
- 6.1 In order to sustainably support the development of museums, continue efforts aiming to enhance the capacities of national and provincial museums;
- 6.2 Continue enhancing the capacities of cultural institutions in Mongolia to protect and preserve movable heritage, with a particular focus on the preventive conservation and revitalization of paper-based documentary heritage;
- 6.3 Based on recent activities undertaken with the financial assistance from the Government of Monaco and UNESCO, pursue efforts to enhance capacities of Mongolia to efficiently and sustainably fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects;
7. ***Within the framework of promoting intercultural dialogue and raising public awareness on the activities of the International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (IISNC, Category II Institute):***
- 7.1 Initiate and implement a regional programme on “Dialogue of the Great Steppes Road” - in line with the Silk Road Programme - based on the strong linkage provided by shared pastoral traditions shared by Mongolia, the Central Asian and European nations;
- 7.2 Expand the study on nomadic civilization as well as the importance and role of the Sacred sites network at regional level with a view to preserving natural and cultural heritage of Mongolia;
- 7.3 Provide technical and methodological assistance to the International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (IISNC, Category II Institute) in intensifying its activities and strengthening of capacities;
- 7.4 Raise public awareness on intercultural dialogue with a particular focus on youth and children through the use of media and advanced information, communication technology.

3. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SECTOR

4.

1. Carry out comprehensive study and research to develop Communication and Information Sector’s policy recommendations;
2. Cooperate with UNESCO towards studying international experiences and conducting research studies in view of establishing High Technology Innovation Cluster on Information and Communication in Mongolia as well as strengthening the capacity of human resources;
3. Within the framework of promoting ICTs in Education and expanding the utilization of information technology, develop and implement appropriate projects and programmes in accordance with national needs;
4. Increase Mongolia’s involvement in UNESCO’s Information for All Programme (IFAP) and identify the future directions for projects and programs to be implemented in this field;
5. Cooperate with UNESCO in capacity-building and introducing advanced technologies in press, mass media, information and communication organizations that promote Mongolia internationally;

6. Work towards raising public awareness on the significance of conservation, protection and revitalization of national documentary heritage;
7. Within the framework of the UNESCO Memory of the World (MOW) Programme and in accordance with the Procedures for Inscription of Documentary Heritage, submit nomination dossiers for possible inscription of documentary heritage, unique historical and cultural books and rare manuscripts on the Memory of the World Register;
8. With the support of UNESCO, conduct study and research on identifying genres of endangered literature and develop mechanisms to protect them;
9. Provide support for the establishment of digital libraries including a library for Mongolian studies and photo banks for the National Information Agency in order to facilitate access to public information;
10. Provide support for enhancing local capacity in communication and information in rural and remote areas and for ethnic minorities through establishing local information stations and publishing houses;
11. Work for facilitating the opportunities to obtain information with equal rights and affordable prices in view of developing and safeguarding the cultural and linguistic diversity through the use of information and communication technology and printed information;
12. Cooperate with UNESCO in developing green ICTs for reducing the impact of climate change and utilizing the advanced ICTs in organizational planning and management before, during and after natural disasters.

TERMS AND AMENDMENTS

1. This MOU shall enter into force upon signatures by both Parties.
2. This MOU may be amended by mutual agreement of the Parties.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, the Parties hereto have signed this MOU in 2 original copies in English on the date herein below indicated.

On behalf of the United Nations Educational,

On behalf of the Government

Scientific and Cultural Organization:

of Mongolia:



IRINA BOKOVA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL

9 JULY 2011



YONDON OTGONBAYAR
MINISTER FOR EDUCATION,
CULTURE AND SCIENCE

9 JULY 2011

Annex Two: UCPD Results Matrix 2012-2016ⁱ

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
Education		
<p>Priority 1 : Accelerating progress towards EFA, in particular at the country level, including through information and communication technologies (ICTs)</p> <p>Expected Result 1.1: National capacities strengthened for policy formulation and planning focusing on promoting the right to quality education and gender equality, and drawing on information and communication technologies</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1a: Number of education planners and managers trained</p> <p>Indicator 1.1b: New concepts, techniques and tools in education planning and monitoring introduced and adapted into programmes of relevant national training institutions</p> <p>Indicator 1.1c: Policy forums organized on quality and disparity challenges within the context of EFA and MDGs</p> <p>Indicator 1.1d: Number of curricula and training/ learning materials developed for ethnic/linguistic minority groups</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased access to, and improved quality of, education, especially for the vulnerable.</p> <p>Output 3.1: National capacity improved in education policy review, planning and management</p> <p>Output 3.2: Learning opportunities increased for the most disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minority children, working children, boys, children with disabilities and illiterates</p>
<p>Expected Result 1.2: National capacities strengthened to develop and implement teacher policies, with particular emphasis on quality and gender issues</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2a: Number of resource materials prepared to support the integration of new trends, best practices and innovative pedagogical approaches in teacher education programmes</p> <p>Indicator 1.2b: Percentage of teacher educators applying improved pedagogical approaches and resource materials in training</p> <p>Indicator 1.2c: Pilot use of ICTs designed with teacher support materials</p> <p>Indicator 1.2d: Number of Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) using ICT-enriched teaching practice</p>	
<p>Expected Result 1.3: Capacities in Member States strengthened and comprehensive and evidence-based policies for technical and vocational education and training developed, and assistance</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3a: Number of case studies on school to work transition and school-enterprise cooperation</p> <p>Indicator 1.3b: Number of policy forums organized to generate debates on improved school to work transition and increased cooperation</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Improved livelihood opportunities, with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Output 1.1: Vocational and entrepreneurial skills are developed that match market needs</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>provided for their implementation</p>	<p>between schools and enterprises</p>	
<p>Priority 2: Supporting education system responses to contemporary challenges for sustainable development and a culture of peace and non-violence</p> <p>Expected Result 2.1: Capacities in Member States strengthened to integrate a holistic vision of education for sustainable development, including climate change education and education for disaster preparedness and risk reduction, into educational policies, development plans and programmes</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1a: Number of schools integrating the values and practices of ESD</p> <p>Indicator 2.1b: Percentage of trained teachers and administrators applying knowledge and skills related to ESD in teaching and learning</p> <p>Indicator 2.1c: Number of local governments adopting ESD in educational planning, management and monitoring</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 3 : Increased access to and improved quality of education, especially for the vulnerable</p> <p>Output 3.4: Education for sustainable development (ESD) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) incorporated into education sector and coordination mechanism established for active operation and timely response to emergencies by the Education Cluster.</p>
<p>Expected Result 2.2: Good quality comprehensive HIV and sexuality education delivered by Member States, promoting healthy lifestyles, gender equality and human rights.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2a: Number of TVET teachers involved in advanced training of master trainers of sexuality education and teaching health education subject at TVET</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Situational analysis at TVET centers, MASWE & UNESCO. Mongolia, 2011) Target: 20</p> <p>Indicator 2.2b: Number of TVET centers having health cabinets equipped with required learning resources, tools and materials</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator 2.2c: Number of TVET directors involved in sensitization workshop on comprehensive</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 5: Increased access to and utilization of quality health service, with a special focus on the venerable</p> <p>Output 5.4: Strengthened multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS/STIs and Tuberculosis</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
	<p>sexuality, HIV prevention and health education for young people</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator 2.2d: Number of students provided with life-skills based health education in school during the last academic year</p> <p>Baseline: 6000 Target: 24000</p> <p>Indicator 2.2e: Percentage of TVET students who both correctly identify ways of transmission of HIV and reject misconceptions about HIV transmission</p> <p>Baseline: 22.9% (Situational analysis at TVET centers, MASWE & UNESCO. Mongolia, 2011)</p> <p>Target: 40%</p>	
Natural Sciences		
<p>Priority 3: Promoting STI policies and access to knowledge</p> <p>Expected Result 3.1: Awareness raised and capacities improved among political leaders, planners and policy makers on technology transfer</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1a: Capacity-building measures for STI policy formulation/implementation</p> <p>Indicator 3.1b: Exchange of information within EABRN and other sub regional networks.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1c: 20% of the BRs in EABRN adopt the guidelines</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 9: Innovative technologies made available for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution</p> <p>Output 9.1: Green growth policy planning and implementation supported on energy and resource efficiency for abatement of urban air pollution</p>
<p>Expected Result 3.2: Master trainers able to deliver training on application of modern tools for groundwater management in arid and semi-arid regions</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2a: Number of Trained engineers and scientist commit themselves to replicate trainings</p> <p>Indicator 3.2b: Exchange of information, publication of success stories /best practice with in the regional group</p> <p>Indicator 3.2c: Percentage of the master trainers implementing the acquired skills and carrying out local training at work place</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 7 Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management, with the participation of primary resource users</p> <p>Output 7.2: A holistic (landscape-based) principle applied for planning, management and conservation of pasture/land, water and forest resources and biodiversity</p>
Social and Human Sciences (SHS)		

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 4: Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence through action pertaining to human rights, democracy, reconciliation, dialogue and philosophy and including all political and social partners, in particular youth</p> <p>Expected Result 4.1: Human rights in the fields of competence of UNESCO advanced and integrated into policies in Member States</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1a: Training in developing indicators and monitoring conducted</p> <p>Indicator 4.1b: Sensitization material on violence against women developed and disseminated</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 12: Strengthened national systems for the promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>Output 12.1: Enhanced capacity to implement obligations under international human rights instruments.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 13: Capacities to implement the Gender Equality Law and to mainstream gender in policies and programmes improved</p>
<p>Priority 5: Supporting Member States in responding to social transformations by building and strengthening national research systems and promoting social science knowledge networks and research capacities</p> <p>Expected Result 5.1: International agendas on global environmental change informed by emphasis on its inherently social and human dimensions, drawing on the contributions of the social and human science</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1a: Recommendations and indicators developed for improving policies and programs to ensure that the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups are addressed in climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Indicator 5.1b: Capacities enhanced for mainstreaming the needs of vulnerable groups in climate change policies and programs</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 7: Increased sector capacity for sustainable resources management with the participation of primary resource users</p>
Culture		
<p>Priority 6: Protecting and conserving cultural and natural heritage through the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention</p> <p>Expected Result 6.1: Cultural and natural heritage protection strengthened in Mongolia and contribution of World Heritage properties to</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1a: Number of World Heritage sites' Management Plan revised up to international standards</p> <p>Baseline: Each of the 3 World Heritage sites in Mongolia has a Management Plan elaborated at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List Target: At least one revised Management Plan by 2015</p> <p>Indicator 6.1b: Number of</p>	<p>Cultural Policy of Mongolia Objective 2.2: Protect, preserve, transmit and enrich cultural heritage</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Mongolia's sustainable development enhanced</p>	<p>specialists in the field of cultural heritage trained in the follow-up of the World Heritage Periodic Reporting exercise on the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention</p>	
<p>Priority 7: Enhancing the protection of cultural property and fighting against its illicit traffic through the effective implementation of the 1970 Convention</p> <p>Expected Result 7.1: The 1970 Convention on the Fight against the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Objects effectively implemented and restitutions increased</p>	<p>Indicator 7.1a: Number of tools developed to raise awareness about the significance of cultural objects and the fight against its illicit traffic</p> <p>Baseline: one tool developed in 2010-2011 (training materials) Target: At least 2 new tools including one multimedia tool developed by 2014</p> <p>Indicator 7.1b: Number of beneficiaries (youth, teachers, culture professionals, tourists, general public) sensitized to the significance of cultural objects and the fight against its illicit traffic and number of teaching tools developed</p> <p>Baseline: 20 teachers trained in 2010 Target: At least 1,000 children originating from 5 different schools and one toolkit developed, introduced and disseminated</p> <p>Indicator 7.1c: Number of professionals trained in operational techniques for the fight against its illicit traffic</p> <p>Baseline: 130 professionals trained in 2010-2011 Target: At least 4 professionals to be trained in-situ with international institutions</p> <p>Indicator 7.1d: Number of recommendations addressed to governmental authorities and aiming at improving the legal framework of the protection of movable cultural heritage</p> <p>Baseline: 8 recommendations addressed in 2003</p>	<p>National Development Strategy of Mongolia – Priority 4.6: Culture and Art Development Policy /Strategic Objective 2: Provide population with accessible and good quality arts and culture services, meet intellectual needs of citizens</p> <p>Cultural Policy of Mongolia Objective 2.2: Protect, preserve, transmit and enrich cultural heritage</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
	Target: At least 8 recommendations assessing progress made since 2003	
<p>Priority 8: Safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention</p> <p>Expected Result 8.1: Implementation of the Convention facilitated and safeguarding capacities strengthened at the national level</p> <p>Expected Result 8.2: Intangible cultural heritage better safeguarded</p>	<p>Indicator 8.1: Number of beneficiaries of UNESCO's capacity building activities for the implementation of the UNESCO Intangible Heritage Convention</p> <p>Target: at least 50 participants from governmental authorities, cultural institutions and academia</p>	<p>National Development Strategy of Mongolia – Priority 4.6: Culture and Art Development Policy /Strategic Objective 2: Provide population with accessible and good quality arts and culture services, meet intellectual needs of citizens</p>
<p>Priority 9: Sustaining and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions through the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention</p> <p>Expected Result 9.1: Policies, measures and programmes pertaining to the 2005 Convention supported and strengthened at the national level</p>	<p>Indicator 9.1: Master Plan for Culture and Art integrating principles of cultural diversity and culture and development established and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: Master Plan for Culture and Art under elaboration (as of 2011) Target: National Policy and Action Plan functioning</p>	<p>National Development Strategy of Mongolia – Priority 4.6: Culture and Art Development Policy /Strategic Objective 1: Establish favourable economic and organizational environment for dynamic development of national culture</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Improved livelihood opportunities with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Output 1.1: Role of cultural and creative industries in sustainable development and poverty alleviation strengthened, with emphasis on crafts workers and women</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 10: Promoting the role of culture in development at global, regional and national level</p> <p>Expected Result 10.1: Role of culture and creative industries as vectors for sustainable development strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator 10.1a: Sub-regional forum on links between culture and development organized in Mongolia</p> <p>Target: Sub-regional forum in Mongolia in 2012</p> <p>Indicator 10.1b: Situation of crafts sector and crafts people better understood by stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline: Basic baseline study carried out in 2008</p> <p>Target: Crafts survey undertaken in two provinces, analysed and presented to national and local authorities</p> <p>Indicator 10.1c: Number of crafts people benefiting from training activities to improve their creative and managerial skills</p> <p>Baseline: 60 crafts producers since 2009</p> <p>Target: 25 crafts producers and designers progressively trained through targeted workshops</p> <p>Indicator 10.1d: Number of crafts people benefiting from the UNESCO Award of Excellence to improve their creative and managerial skills</p> <p>Baseline: 1 product awarded in 2012 (3 products submitted)</p> <p>Target: At least ten products submitted and 3 products awarded in 2014</p>	<p>National Development Strategy of Mongolia – Priority 4.6: Culture and Art Development Policy /Strategic Objective 1: Establish favourable economic and organizational environment for dynamic development of national culture</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Improved livelihood opportunities with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Output 1.1: Role of cultural and creative industries in sustainable development and poverty alleviation strengthened, with emphasis on crafts workers and women</p>
<p>Priority 11: Promoting the sustainable development of museums and the preservation of movable heritage</p> <p>Expected Result 11.1 Social, economic and educational roles of cultural heritage institutions strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator 11.1a: National museum training centre operational in Mongolia to provide adequate training to museum professionals</p> <p>Baseline: The training mechanism has been established but is not operational</p> <p>Target: The centre is operational by 2015</p>	<p>National Development Strategy of Mongolia – Priority 4.6: Culture and Art Development Policy /Strategic Objective 2 Provide population with accessible and good quality arts and culture services, meet intellectual needs of citizens</p> <p>Cultural Policy of Mongolia Objective 2.2. Protect, preserve, transmit and enrich</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
	<p>Indicator 11.1b: Number of museum staff trained through UNESCO's capacity building activities in the field of museum management and paper conservation</p> <p>Baseline: 40 professionals from museums, archives and cultural institutions trained in 2010-2011</p> <p>Target: At least 40 professionals trained including at least 10 national trainers</p> <p>Indicator 11.1c: Number of tools translated into Mongolian and made available to culture professionals and number of new tools developed</p> <p>Baseline: Three UNESCO Cultural Heritage Protection Handbooks translated (as of 2011)</p> <p>Target: At least three museum training publications pertaining to museum management translated into Mongolian and/or published, and one manual focusing on museum management in Mongolia developed, introduced and disseminated</p> <p>Indicator 11.1d: Paper Conservation Guidelines established</p> <p>Baseline: No reference document currently exists in Mongolia with regards to documentary heritage preservation</p> <p>Target: Paper Conservation Guidelines developed and established by 2013-2014</p>	cultural heritage
Communication and Information (CI)		
<p>Priority 12: Strengthening free, independent, professional and pluralistic media, civic participation and gender-responsive communication for sustainable development</p> <p>Expected Result 12.1:</p>	<p>Indicator 12.1a: Annual Celebration of World Press Freedom Day</p> <p>Indicator 12.1b: Provision of technical assistance for the revision and implementation of media and freedom of information framework.</p>	<p>National MDG 9 Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Member States supported in the development of free, independent and pluralist media, reflecting the diversity of the society</p>	<p>Target: At least 5 media development projects supported by the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)</p> <p>Indicator 12.1c: Localization of the Gender sensitive indicators through support to the establishment of the Association of Community media</p>	
<p>Priority 13: Supporting Member States in empowering citizens through universal access to knowledge and the preservation of information, including documentary heritage</p> <p>Expected Result 13.1: The impact of activities in the fields of education, sciences and culture enhanced through gender-sensitive Open Suite strategies (open access, free and open source software and open educational resources) and innovative ICTs</p>	<p>Indicator 13.1: ICT For Development Task Force facilitated and deployment of at least two projects in the ICT4D</p>	<p>National MDG 9 Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance</p> <p>Target 22 Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure the freedom of media, and provide the public with free access to information</p>

ⁱ This matrix has been prepared based on the UNESCO programming document 36 C/5 2012-2013 and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016. Relevant extrabudgetary projects have also been integrated into the matrix.



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