



MONGOLIA

WASH

Sectoral and OR+ (*Thematic*) Report

January-December 2016



Prepared by:
UNICEF Mongolia
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Cover photo: Primary school girls washing hands, Buruntogtokh *soum*, Khuvsgul province, Mongolia © UNICEF/Mongolia 2016/Ariunzaya Davaa

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoECSS	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRCS	Mongolian Red Cross Society
NGO	non-governmental organization
SISS	Social Indicator Cluster Survey
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WSRC	Water Services Regulatory Commission of Mongolia

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This progress report documents the achievements of UNICEF Mongolia's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme in 2016, thanks to WASH global thematic funds (including regional thematic funding).

Safe water and adequate sanitation are vital to the health and development of Mongolia's children and for the country's longer-term economic and social progress. The Government has invested in this area, but although access to safe water has increased nationally, poor people and those living in rural areas or on the outskirts of towns and cities have not benefited proportionately.

The latest national survey on the WASH situation reveals that 68.1 per cent of people in Mongolia have access to improved water sources, and 58.3 per cent are able to use improved sanitation facilities.¹ However, one of the widest disparities in access to WASH in the country is between urban and rural areas, and when individual outdoor latrines are excluded, the survey shows that only 27.3 per cent are able to use improved sanitation facilities; this figure rises to just 39.1 per cent in urban areas but is only 6.8 per cent in rural areas. The situation is equally serious for schools and dormitories, where only 21.7 per cent have indoor WASH facilities, and more than three quarters – 78.3 per cent – have outdoor latrines that are mostly unsafe and unhygienic.

In 2016, UNICEF Mongolia's WASH programme focused on evidence-based advocacy, national and sub-national policy interventions and replicating innovative solutions and good practices. UNICEF Mongolia provided technical and financial support to implement the national WASH norms and requirements in 28 schools, 30 dormitories, and four kindergartens in two focus areas (Khuvsgul province and Nalaikh district). As a result, all students in the UNICEF supported geographic areas – approximately 16,200 boys and girls – now have access to safe water and adequate sanitation.

UNICEF Mongolia has developed effective partnerships with the private sector, and during the reporting period, ING Bank and Arig Bank, along with World Vision and local governments have replicated innovative container WASH facilities and other good practices. In addition, a strategic partnership agreement (MoU) was signed with the Asian Development Bank² in November 2016, guaranteeing improved WASH facilities in 20 *soum* school dormitories in western Mongolia.

In Khuvsgul province, water safety plans were developed in 12 *soums*, giving better access to improved drinking water sources to about 10,000 people (51 per cent of whom are women and girls). To support the plans, advocacy campaigns on water safety covered subjects such as household water treatment, safe storage and water safety issues. Local government officials and other stakeholders attended events promoting water safety, and lessons learned and best practices were documented.

With funding from this project, 28 target schools in Khuvsgul and Nalaikh updated their policies and management plans so that they are now gender-sensitive and include WASH-related targets, such as water safety, clean sanitation facilities and helping girls to manage menstrual hygiene.

After an international expert consultation on Air Pollution and Children's Health held in January 2016 in Ulaanbaatar, a series of follow-up actions based on its recommendations was organized. In November 2016, a report on 'Understanding and addressing the impact of air pollution on

¹ Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS/MICS), Mongolia, 2013.

² UNICEF Mongolia, 'ADB and UNICEF to improve water, sanitation and hygiene in schools in western region', available at: https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/2145_25889.html

children's health in Mongolia³ was published and launched with key government stakeholders, aiming to increase the Government's commitment to finding solutions to this issue.

In 2016, work began on revising the methodology for setting an equitable water tariff, focusing on reducing the gap in water charges per litre between suburban and urban households. Oxford Policy Management Limited provided international technical expertise, working closely with the Water Services Regulatory Commission of Mongolia (WSRC). Training was developed to improve skills, as well as a consultation policy document to enable WSRC to advocate for setting equitable water tariffs. New methodology will have been developed and approved for use nationwide by the end of 2017.

II. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2016

Mongolia is a vast country, and with only 3 million people has the lowest population density in the world. Just over 45 per cent of Mongolians now live in the capital, Ulaanbaatar, and in poor and deprived areas around the city (including the so-called *ger* district). Driven by harsh winters, large numbers of people continue to flock to these areas from the countryside, in search of employment and basic services. Winter in Mongolia is long and temperatures can drop as low as -40°C, with permafrost throughout much of the country for most of the year. In addition, Mongolia is also exposed to recurrent winter disasters known as *dzuds*, which cause significant loss of livestock and livelihoods. The remaining 44.7 per cent of the population lives in 21 provincial (*aimag*) and sub-provincial (*soum*) centres.

In these challenging geographic conditions, the most vulnerable people have little access to basic social services, and this is particularly true for water and sanitation. The latest national survey shows that only 27.3 per cent of people in Mongolia are able to use improved sanitation facilities.⁴ In urban areas this rises to 39.1 per cent, but in rural areas it is as low as 6.8 per cent.⁵ Open defecation is also significantly high (25.2 per cent) in rural areas, compared to urban areas (0.5 per cent),⁶ showing relatively little progress over the past ten years. It is no surprise that one of the widest disparities in access to WASH in the country is between urban and rural areas.

Overall, poor sanitation and hygiene are estimated to cost the Mongolian economy 35.5 billion MNT (US\$26 million) per year, or 0.5 per cent of GDP.⁷

The situation is equally serious in schools. The latest nationwide study shows that only 21.7 per cent of the country's schools and dormitories have indoor WASH facilities. More than three quarters – 78.3 per cent – have outdoor latrines that are mostly unsafe and unhygienic. This is because most schools and kindergartens were built between 1960 and 1990 without taking water and sanitation facilities into account. In addition, most latrines are more than 50 metres from school and dormitory buildings, making it uncomfortable for children to use them during the very cold Mongolian winters. Latrines also provide limited privacy for girls to manage menstruation comfortably and with dignity and there is currently no adequate policy response.

³ UNICEF Mongolia, 'Understanding and addressing the impact of air pollution on children's health in Mongolia', available at: https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/Understanding_and_addressing_the_impact_of_air_pollution_on_childrens_health_in_Mongolia.pdf

⁴ SISS/MICS, 2013; based on country-specific definitions, excludes individual outdoor household latrines.

⁵ According to country-specific definitions.

⁶ SISS/MICS, 2013.

⁷ Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Mongolia, 2011.

Access to clean water and proper sanitation is a fundamental human right⁸ and the sixth of the Sustainable Development Goals, to which Mongolia has formally committed. In addition to being an international moral and legal obligation for United Nations member states, sanitation and hygiene are also major factors in public health, and serve as important indicators of individual and family well-being.

There are many reasons for such a poor performance in WASH, including both institutional and structural factors. More budget needs to be allocated, and more efficient public financial management and subnational financing is needed,⁹ but it is also important to take into account Mongolia's unique combination of characteristics: its cold climate and adverse winter conditions, and its sparse population spread over a vast territory.

More investment, increased coordination between government agencies and development partners, and better engagement with the private sector and local communities are also critical to ensure that all children – and particularly those from the most marginalized and excluded families – have access to safe water and improved sanitation.

New developments

In 2016, the Government of Mongolia increased its efforts on WASH. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals, it adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Vision in February 2016, which charts the country's development path over the next 15 years, the period of the Sustainable Development Goals. By 2030, the Development Vision envisages that Mongolia will be one of the world's leading middle income countries, having eradicated poverty in all its forms and preserved the ecological balance while continuing to build strong and stable systems of governance.¹⁰

Mongolia's 2030 Sustainable Development Vision defines specific phased goals and targets for water supply and sanitation:

- Phase 1 (2016–2020): 80 per cent of the population will have access to a safe water supply (baseline: 68.1 per cent¹¹) and 40 per cent will have access to improved sanitation facilities (baseline: 27.3 per cent¹²).
- Phase 2 (2021–2025): 85 per cent of the population will have access to a safe water supply and 50 per cent will have access to improved sanitation facilities.
- Phase 3 (2026–2030): 90 per cent of the population will have access to a safe water supply and 60 per cent will have access to improved sanitation facilities.

The Government of Mongolia is also actively involved in the global partnership, Sanitation and Water for All, and is committed to prioritizing work on sanitation.¹³

In 2016, UNICEF Mongolia devoted substantial effort to developing the new Country Programme for 2017–2021 to support government efforts. UNICEF Mongolia's redefined role provided direction for the new country programme document, including a 'Vision 2025' paper, and successful Strategic Moment of Reflection and Theory of Change workshops with partners, including the media, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), youth organizations and the wider United Nations system. UNICEF will accompany Mongolia in its

⁸ See Article 14(2)(h) of CEDAW; Article 24(2) of the CRC; Principle 4 of the Dublin Conference on Water and Sustainable Development; Chapter 18 of Agenda 21, Rio Summit on Environment and Development; Article 12, UN General Assembly Resolution A/Res/54/175 'The Right to Development', etc.

⁹ UNICEF, 'Equity in public financing of water, sanitation and hygiene', 2016, available at: http://www.unicef.org/eapro/UNICEF_WASH_Financing_Mongolia.pdf

¹⁰ [Sustainable development vision of Mongolia-2030](http://www.unicef.org/eapro/UNICEF_WASH_Financing_Mongolia.pdf)

¹¹ SISS/MICS, 2013.

¹² SISS/MICS, 2013.

¹³ Sanitation and Water for All, 'Mongolia: Commitments from the 2014 high-level meeting', available at: http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/report_card/mongolia/

trajectory of growth, ensuring that children remain an area of social investment. The storyline for the next country programme will be around investing in new generations as the foundation of Mongolia's human capital and key to making development gains sustainable over time. The UNICEF country programme will aim to increase national resources and efforts geared towards child-centred policy reform, as well as to accelerate targeted programmatic work to address inequalities where gaps persist. To make this vision concrete, UNICEF Mongolia will continue with its combination of high-level policy work and measurable results on the ground. This includes high-quality technical assistance for policy development and service delivery systems, generation of data and analysis, which will influence results at the larger scale, while integrated programming at the local level will follow the 'pilot-to-policy' approach.

The WASH programme in the new country programme for 2017–2021 will contribute to the achievement of two programme outcomes:

Outcome 1: By 2021, the most disadvantaged children in Mongolia are better able to access services that promote health and nutrition, including WASH and interventions that mitigate the impact of air pollution.

- Output 1.3: Health and environment authorities in targeted areas are better able to legislate, budget, design, deliver and coordinate WASH services and interventions designed to mitigate the impact of air pollution on child survival.

Outcome 2: By 2021, the most disadvantaged children access and utilize services in a healthy, inclusive and quality learning environment.

- Output 2.4: Education authorities in targeted areas are better able to implement national norms and requirements for WASH in kindergartens, schools and dormitories.

Partners

UNICEF Mongolia's implementing partners in 2016 were:

- **Sectoral institutions and bodies:** MoECSS, MoH, Mongolian State University of Education, Education Department of Khuvsgul province, Metropolitan Education Department, Metropolitan Health Department and Education Division of Nalaikh district of Ulaanbaatar. These partnerships contributed to programme design, implementation, monitoring, advocacy and awareness-raising.
- **United Nations agencies,** guided by the UNDAF, in coordinating programme development and implementation: UNDP, UNFPA and WHO.
- **Bilateral and multilateral development partners** for advocacy, technical coordination and leveraging resources within the framework of the National Development Strategy: the Asian Development Bank and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.
- **National and international NGOs and civil society organizations** for implementing, monitoring, advocacy, capacity-building, social mobilization and behaviour change: MRCS, WaSH Action of Mongolia, Mongolian Public Health Professional Association, Mongolian Scout Association, Centre for Social Work Excellence and World Vision Mongolia.

III. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA

As the overall results of the WASH programme attest, UNICEF and programme partners successfully addressed the bottlenecks in WASH service provision at different levels (demand, supply and the overall policy/enabling environment). An outline of results achieved are summarized below.

a) Improved policy framework on WASH and a clean environment

1. WASH in Schools and Kindergartens: The officially adopted national standards, Norms and Requirements for WASH in Kindergartens, Schools and Dormitories,¹⁴ were successfully implemented in 2016 with UNICEF Mongolia's support. All students (approximately 16,200 children – 47 per cent boys, 53 per cent girls) were given better access to safe and adequate WASH facilities in 28 schools, 30 dormitories and four kindergartens in two target areas (Khuvsgul province and Nalaikh district of Ulaanbaatar city).

In partnership with the Mongolian Scout Association, UNICEF Mongolia organized training and ran awareness campaigns for school children on climate change, impact mitigation measures and WASH-related issues, reaching 300 peer educators and more than 3,000 children. A training manual and related advocacy materials were also developed so that the campaigns could continue.

With funding from this project, 24 target schools in Khuvsgul and four in Nalaikh have updated their policies and management plans so that they are now gender-sensitive and include WASH-related targets, such as water safety, clean sanitation facilities and helping girls to manage menstrual hygiene.

2. Impact of Air Pollution on Children's Health: In January 2016, UNICEF Mongolia brought together top international and national experts to discuss scientific evidence for the impact of air pollution on children's health, and to prepare the ground for policy discussions. UNICEF worked closely on this initiative with the Mongolian Government, and was supported with funding from UNICEF Headquarters. Thanks to WASH thematic funding, some of the expert recommendations were taken forward, and in November 2016, a report on 'Understanding and addressing the impact of air pollution on children's health in Mongolia'¹⁵ was published and launched with key government stakeholders. The aim was to increase the Government's commitment to find solutions to this issue. For more details, see Annex 1 (Human interest story: 'Air pollution is endangering children's health in Mongolia'¹⁶).

¹⁴ 'Norms and Requirements for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Kindergartens, Schools and Dormitories', available at: https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/WASH_norms_ENG.compressed.pdf

¹⁵ UNICEF, 'Understanding and addressing the impact of air pollution on children's health in Mongolia', available at: https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/Understanding_and_addressing_the_impact_of_air_pollution_on_childrens_health_in_Mongolia.pdf

¹⁶ UNICEF, 'Air pollution is endangering children's health in Mongolia', available at: https://www.unicef.org/health/mongolia_90290.html



Figure 1. Follow-up action to address the impact of air pollution on children’s health in Ulaanbaatar city.
Photos: © UNICEF/Mongolia 2017

3. Equitable Water Charging: In 2016, work began on revising water tariff structures in partnership with WSRC,¹⁷ based on recommendations from the 2015–2016 EAPRO-led study, ‘Equity in Public Financing of WASH in Mongolia’¹⁸ (Figure 2). It is supported by regional thematic funding for 2016–2017.

By the end of 2017, this initiative aims to:

1. Strengthen the national regulatory body on water tariffs (WSRC), through skills training and other activities.
2. Promote and advocate for an equity-focused national policy on water tariffs, with the aim of creating new and equitable tariffs.

The work focuses on reducing the gap in water charges per litre between suburban and urban households: currently, residents on the outskirts pay 2–4 times more for their water than those in apartments in town or city centres (see Current household drinking water tariff in Mongolia, below).

¹⁷ Water Services Regulatory Commission of Mongolia, available at: <http://www.wsrc.mn/new/en/>

¹⁸ UNICEF, ‘Equity in public financing of water, sanitation and hygiene’, available at: https://www.unicef.org/eapro/UNICEF_WASH_Financing_Mongolia.pdf

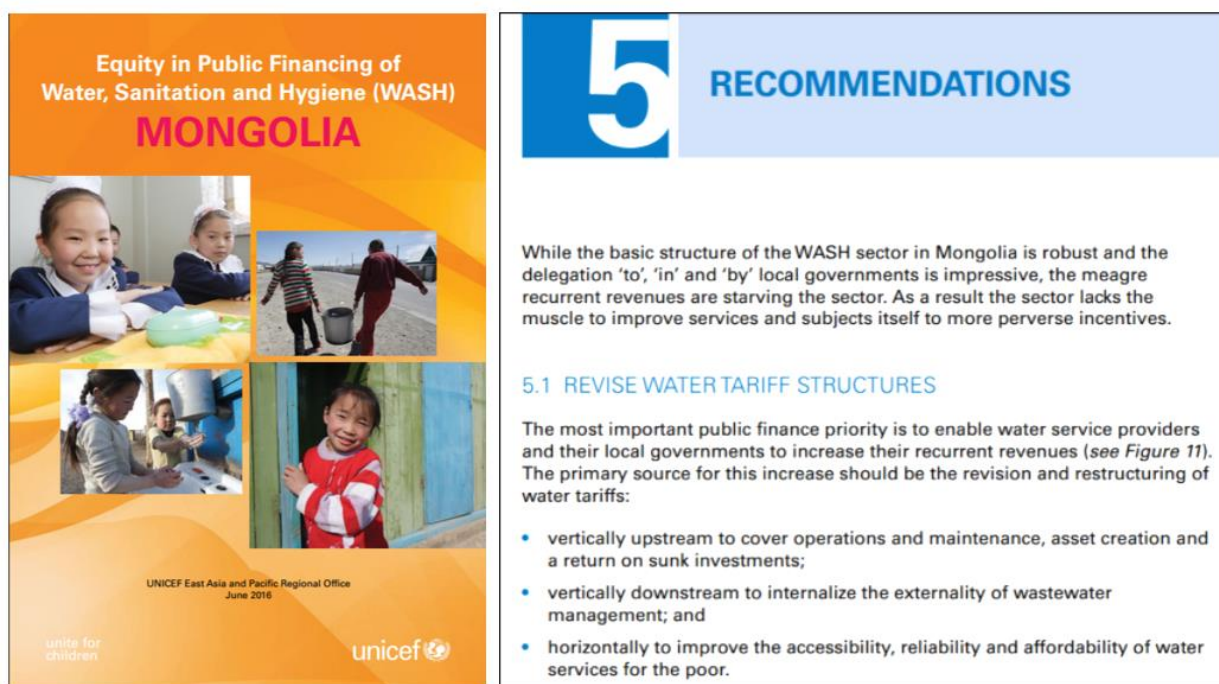


Figure 2. Recommendation from the EAPRO-led study on 'Equity in Public Financing of WASH in Mongolia', 2015-2016

Current household drinking water tariff in Mongolia

Location	Type		Unit	2016
Ulaanbaatar	Connected to centralised system / apartment		MNT/Lt	0.55
	Peri-urban area	Connected kiosks	MNT/Lt	1.00
		Transported	MNT/Lt	2.00
Baganuur	Connected to centralised system / apartment		MNT/Lt	0.72
	Peri-urban	Kiosks	MNT/Lt	2.00
Tuv	Connected to centralised system / apartment		MNT/Lt	0.55
	Peri-urban	Kiosks	MNT/Lt	1.50

Source: WSRC.



With the support of the project, a series of training sessions helped to upskill water and sanitation service providers, as well as representatives from key national agencies and local government. In addition, Oxford Policy Management Limited worked closely with WSRC, providing international technical expertise to help revise the methodology for setting an equitable water tariff. Training

was developed to improve technical skills as well as a consultation policy document to enable WSRC to advocate for equitable water tariffs.



Figure 3. WSRC's consultation paper for consumers, government, water service providers and civil society (technically supported by Oxford Policy Management Limited)

New methodology will have been developed and approved for use nationwide by the end of 2017.

b) Improved expertise, coordination and partnership

As part of the project, UNICEF Mongolia supported the Government to improve national and local expertise on WASH, including WASH in schools and communities.

UNICEF has developed effective partnerships with the private sector, and during the reporting period, ING Bank¹⁹ and Arig Bank,²⁰ along with World Vision²¹ and local governments, have replicated innovative container WASH facilities and other good practices. A design overview and examples of container WASH facilities are shown in Figure 4; for further details, see Annex 2.

In addition, a strategic partnership agreement (MoU) with the Asian Development Bank²² was signed in November 2016, guaranteeing access to WASH facilities for students in 20 *soum* school dormitories in western Mongolia. This cooperation seeks to expand and sustain WASH in schools and dormitories and will be supported under the ADB-administered Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) grant, 'Improving School Dormitory Environment for Primary Students in Western Region Project', and a UNICEF WASH programme.

¹⁹ ING: <https://www.ingwb.com/network-offices/asia/mongolia>

²⁰ Arig Bank: <https://www.arigbank.mn/Home/mn>

²¹ World Vision Mongolia: www.wvi.org/mongolia

²² UNICEF Mongolia, 'ADB and UNICEF to improve water, sanitation and hygiene in schools in western region', available at: https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/2145_25889.html



Figure 4. Innovative container WASH facilities for rural schools and kindergartens. Photos: © UNICEF/Mongolia 2017

As part of this initiative, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has funded container WASH facilities in a kindergarten and a school in a suburban district, which will be installed in the summer of 2017.

In the future, UNICEF Mongolia plans to continue replicating container WASH facilities in rural and suburban disadvantaged primary schools and kindergartens (ECD centres) by expanding its partnership with the private sector and with international and national NGOs, such as MobiCom corporation (a mobile communications company),²³ international NGO World Vision²⁴ and Mongolian NGO WASH Action of Mongolia.²⁵

To improve overall coordination of WASH, UNICEF Mongolia provided technical help to set up the following working groups at the national level:

- working group on WASH in schools, under the leadership of MoECSS;
- technical working group on managing menstrual hygiene in schools, involving key ministries (MoECSS, MoH) and other relevant stakeholders;
- working group on water safety planning, led by MoH;
- WASH cluster group on emergency preparedness, co-led by the National Water Committee, MoH and UNICEF. It is responsible for ensuring adequate emergency preparedness through planning, developing and updating action plans and response, and promoting emergency response actions in the sector.

UNICEF Mongolia WASH staff and government partners jointly monitored activities on a regular basis to address bottlenecks or barriers in a timely and appropriately manner.

²³ MobiCom: <https://www.mobicom.mn/en/>

²⁴ World Vision Mongolia: www.wvi.org/mongolia

²⁵ WaSH Action of Mongolia: <http://washaction.mn/wp/>

c) Communications to encourage behaviour change

The UNICEF WASH programme technically and financially supported the Government and NGOs to produce a series of communications that encouraged people to change their behaviour regarding WASH practices.

In Khuvsgul province, water safety plans were developed in 12 *soums* and increased access to improved drinking water sources for about 10,000 people (51 per cent of whom are women and girls) (Figure 5). To support the plans, advocacy campaigns on water safety covered subjects such as household water treatment, safe storage and water safety issues. Local government officials and other stakeholders attended events promoting water safety, and lessons learned and best practices were documented.

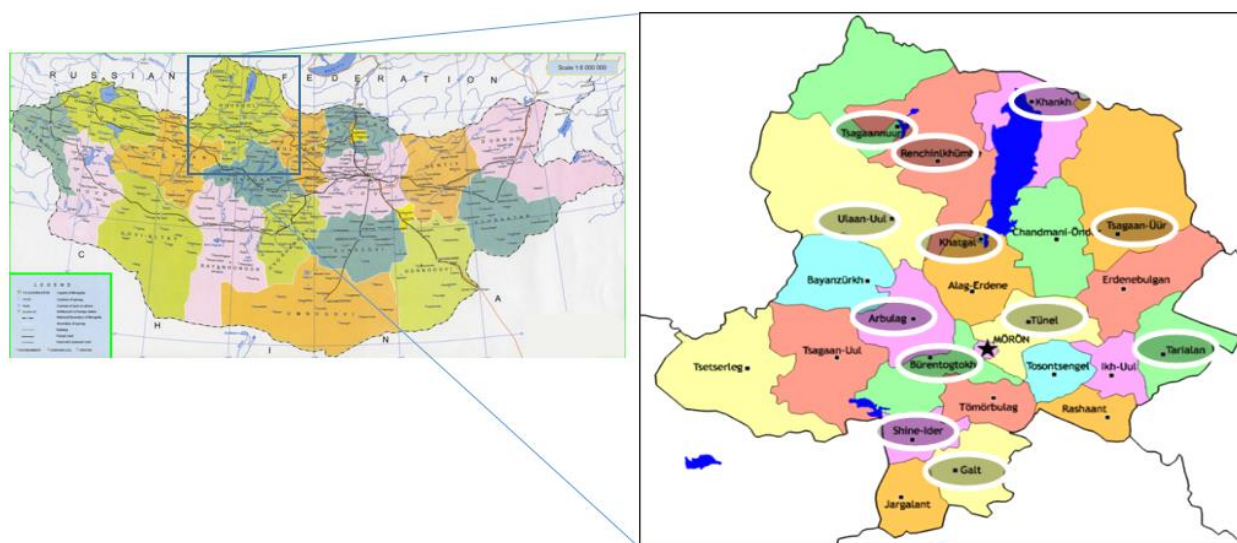


Figure 5. Soums with water safety plans

To support the implementation of the newly approved national Law on Hygiene (February 2016)²⁶ and to encourage people to change their behaviour, UNICEF Mongolia produced leaflets, posters and other material on WASH and air pollution in cooperation with MoH, the National Center for Public Health and two NGO partners (MRCS and WASH Action of Mongolia), which were distributed through social media and as hard copies. Some samples shown are in Figure 6.

²⁶ <http://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/11635>

Агаарын чанарын индексийг өдөр тутамдаа ашиглаж хэвшье

Агаарын чанарыг хүний эрүүл мэндэд үзүүлэх нөлөөлөөр нь агаарын чанарын индекс (АЧИ)-ээр үнэлдэг. Өөрөөр хэлбэл бидний амьсгал буй агаар хэр цэвэр эсвэл бохирдсон байгааг мөн таны эрүүл мэндэд ямар нөлөө үзүүлж болохыг хэлж өгдөг.

Бид бүхэн оршин суугаа газрынхаа агаарын бохирдлын мэдээллийг дараах эх үүсвэрүүдээс авч агаарын бохирдлоос эрүүл мэндээ хамгаалах боломжтой.

Зуралт, радио

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Суурин харуулын ойролцоох LED дэлгэцүүд (10)

Агаарын бохирдлоос эрүүл мэндээ хамгаалж аяа!

АГААРЫН БОХИРДОЛ ба ХҮҮХЭД

Гадаад орчны агаарын бохирдлыг АЧИ-ээр үнэлдэг

АЧИ	Эрүүл мэндийн зөвлөгөө
Ногоон Хэвийн 0-50	Зөвлөгөө шаардлагагүй
Шар Хэвийн 51-100	Маш мэдрэмтгий хүмүүс гадаа байх, гадна хийдэг биеийн хүчний ажлаа багасгах
Улбар шар Бага зэргийн бохирдолтой 101-250	Мэдрэмтгий хүмүүс ялангуяа гуурсан хоолойн багтраа өвчтэй хүмүүс гадаа байх хугацаа, гадна хийдэг биеийн хүчний ажлаа багасгах
Ягаан Дунд зэргийн бохирдолтой 251-400	Мэдрэмтгий хүмүүс болон нийт хүн ам гадаа удаан байх, гадна орчинд биеийн хүчний ажил хийхээс зайлсхийх
Хүрэн Их бохирдолтой 401-500	Мэдрэмтгий хүмүүс гадаа гарахгүй байх, гадна орчинд үйл ажиллагаа явуулахгүй байх хэрэгтэй. Нийт хүн ам гадаа удаан байхаас зайлсхийх, гадна биеийн хүчний ажил хийхгүй байх
Улаан Маш их бохирдолтой 500+	Нийт хүн ам аль болох гарахгүй байх, гадна орчинд үйл ажиллагаа явуулахгүй байх

НИЙТМИЙН ЭРҮҮЛ МЭНДИЙН ХҮРЭЭЛЭН
НИЙТМИЙН ЭРҮҮЛ МЭНДИЙН ХҮРЭЭЛЭН
@nchpmongolia (НЭМХ)

АГААР

АГААР бол бидний эрүүл, урт удаан амьдрах эх үндэс юм.

Хүн өдөрт дунджаар 25.000 удаа, 10.000 литр агаараар амьсгалдаг.

Энэ нь 5000 ширхэг шаарыг дүүргэхэд хүрэлцэх хэмжээний агаар юм.

АГААРЫН НАЙРЛАГА:

Агаар дахь эдгээр олон төрлийн хийн найрлага байгалийн болон хүний үйл ажиллагаанаас хамаарч өөрчлөгдөх үед агаарын бохирдол үүсдэг.

Бид хир зэрэг цэвэр агаараар амьсгалж байна вэ? Бидний амьдралд хэрэглэгддэг дараах зүйлүүд агаарыг бохирдуулж байна.

Гадаад орчны бохирдлын эх үүсвэр

Дотоод орчны бохирдлын эх үүсвэр

АГААРЫН БОХИРДОЛ

Агаарын бохирдолд насанд хүрэгчтэй харьцуулахад ХҮҮХЭД илүү өртдөг.

ЯАГААД?

- Хүүхдийн уушги хөгжинж байгаа
- Хүүхэд насанд хүрсэн хүнээс илүү давтамжтай амьсгалдаг
- Хүүхдийн дархлалын тогтолцоо бүрэн хөгжөөгүй
- Гадаа орчинд олон цагийг өнгөрүүлдэг

Агаарын бохирдол бидэнд хэрхэн нөлөөлөх вэ?

- Хүчилтөрөгчийн хэмжээг бууруулж амьсгалын зам болон уушгины хэвийн үйл ажиллагааг алдагдуулдаг.
- Хорт бодисууд уушгиар дамжин цусанд нэвтэрч улмаар бүх эд эрхтэнд тархдаг.
- Агаарын бохирдлын шалтгаант өвчлөллүүдэд:
 - Толгой өвдөх, ядрах
 - Анхаарал сулрах, суралцах чадвар буурах
 - Багтраа, харшлын өвчин
 - Амьсгалын замын халдварт өвчний эрсдлийг нэмэгдүүлэх
 - Уушгины хатгалгаа
 - Зүрх судасны өвчин зэрэг орно.

АГААРЫН БОХИРЛАООС ЭРҮҮЛ МЭНДЭЭ ХЭРХЭН ХАМГААЛАХ ВЭ?

Ойрхон зайнд:

- явган алхах
- нийтийн тээвэрээр зорчих

Замын ойролцоо тоглохгүй байх

Сүү, цагаан идээ гэх мэт илчлэг сайтай хоол хүнс хэрэглэж, биеийн дархлаагаа дэмжих

Анги танхим, орон гэрийг агааржуулж хэвших

Өрөө тасалгаандаа чийгтэй цэвэрлэгээ тогтмол хийх

Шаардлагагүй үед гэрэл, цахилгаан хэрэгслээ унтрааж хэвших

Хог хаягдлаа ангилан цуглуулж өдөр бүр хогийн цэгт хаяж хэвших

- Тамхины утаанаас хол байх
- Өөрийнхөө ханууд хэн нэгнийг тамхи татахгүй байхыг шаардах

Figure 6. Sample leaflet on air pollution and children's health

Results Assessment Framework

This table on the progress of Output 411 shows improvement in all output indicators as of 2016.

Output 411: In the focus areas, 80% of the population practise good hygiene and all primary school children have access to child-friendly and energy-efficient water and sanitation facilities			
Output indicators	Baseline (2012) (% and/or #)	Target (2016) (% and/or #)	Progress (2016) (% and/or #)
Percentage of schools (including dormitories) and kindergartens in target sites that have access to improved WASH facilities, meeting nationally defined minimum requirements (standards)	Khuvsgul – 25% Nalaikh – 40%	100% in target areas	100%. All target schools and kindergartens in Khuvsgul (24) and Nalaikh (4) have access to improved water and sanitation facilities (groundwater wells, indoor handwashing, showers and toilets with septic tanks, outdoor ventilated improved pit latrines etc.)
Percentage of target schools that have policies or plans that include targets for WASH	Khuvsgul – 0% Nalaikh – 0%	80%	100%. 28 target schools in Khuvsgul and Nalaikh have updated their policies and management plans so that they are gender-sensitive and include WASH-related targets, such as water safety, clean sanitation facilities, and helping girls to manage menstrual hygiene.
Percentage of target <i>soums</i> (Khuvsgul <i>aimag</i>) with water safety plans that have been adopted by the local government	Khuvsgul – 40%	90%	100% In 2016, in Khuvsgul province, water safety plans were developed in 12 <i>soums</i> , increasing access to improved drinking water sources for about 10,000 people (51% of whom are women and girls).

Constraints and lessons learned

Course correction measures detailed below were taken to address implementation challenges.

- **Parliamentary and local elections in 2016 and high government staff turnover delayed some planned national-level activities.** To address this, UNICEF Mongolia partnered with NGOs and CSOs to support government partners.

- **Lack of a reliable national baseline on the WASH situation in schools since 2007.** To address this, UNICEF has advocated for MoECSS to conduct a national baseline assessment in 2017 to determine the current WASH situation in the context of the recently approved national Norms and Requirements for WASH in Kindergartens, Schools and Dormitories.

IV. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Table 1: Planned budget by outcome area.
Outcome Area 3: WASH Mongolia
Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in USD)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type ²⁷	Planned Budget ²⁸
03-01 Water supply	RR	
	ORR	70,179
03-02 Sanitation	RR	-
	ORR	52,667
03-03 Hygiene	RR	-
	ORR	-
03-04 WASH in schools and ECD centres	RR	-
	ORR	68,304
03-05 WASH emergency preparedness	RR	-
	ORR	3,000
03-06 WASH # General	RR	-
	ORR	324,351
Total Budget		518,500

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016.
Outcome Area 3: WASH
Thematic Contributions Received for Outcome Area 3 by UNICEF Mongolia in 2016
(in USD)

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount

Note: There were no thematic contributions received in 2016 for Strategic Plan Outcome 3

²⁷ RR: regular resources; ORR: other resources – regular.

²⁸ Planned budget for ORR does not include estimated recovery cost.

Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area
Outcome Area 3: WASH Mongolia
2016 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in USD)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
03-01 Water supply	-	54,353	2,715	57,068
03-02 Sanitation	-	71,714	3,528	75,242
03-03 Hygiene	-	112,531	96,626	206,157
03-04 WASH in schools and ECD centres	-	298,224	54,959	353,184
03-05 WASH and emergencies	-	508	25	533
03-06 WASH # General	-	61,315	117,741	179,1056
Total	-	598,645	272,595	871,240

Table 4: Thematic expenses by programme area

Programme Area	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
03-01 Water supply	-	54,353	-	54,353
03-02 Sanitation	-	58,411	-	58,411
03-03 Hygiene	-	26,311	-	26,311
03-04 WASH in Schools and ECD centres	-	86,447	-	86,447
03-05 WASH and emergencies	-	508	-	508
03-06 WASH # General	-	37,638	-	37,638
Total	-	263,670	-	263,670

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Row Labels	Expense
Specific Intervention Codes	Total Utilized (US\$)
03-01-03 Water safety (including household water treatment and safe storage)	38,332
03-02-01 Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: rural	49,816
03-03-01 Hand-washing with soap	2,871
03-03-02 Other hygiene promotion	165,303
03-04-01 WASH in schools (general)	168,126
03-04-02 WASH in schools (hygiene promotion)	101,034
03-05-02 WASH emergency preparedness	359
03-06-01 WASH sector coordination (non-humanitarian)	113,270
03-06-02 WASH social policy (social safety nets)	37,175
03-06-03 WASH # General	838
03-06-08 WASH monitoring and bottleneck analysis	1,337
08-02-03 MICS # General	28,746
08-02-08 Monitoring # General	1,751
08-03-01 Cross-sectoral communication for development	1,451
08-04-01 Parenting programmes/parenting education and support	664
08-09-01 Innovation activities	2,629
08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	134,042
08-09-09 Digital outreach	4,491
7921 Operations # financial and administration	19,006
Total	871,240

V. FUTURE WORK PLAN

In 2017, this funding will focus on advocacy and leveraging government and development partners' resources to scale up good practices and innovative approaches on a wider geographic scale, as well as putting measures in place to ensure results are sustainable.

The programme will continue to focus on the following strategic areas:

- Activities will be planned to follow up on the recommendations from the international expert consultation on Sanitation in Cold Climate which UNICEF Mongolia hosted on 13–14 March 2017. The goal is to promote international collaboration and initiate new technology, models and WASH options in Mongolia.
- Advocacy, technical assistance and partnership agreements with CSOs will continue to support the Government-led implementation of the Norms and Requirements for WASH in Kindergartens, Schools and Dormitories.

- Continue replicating container WASH facilities in rural and suburban disadvantaged primary schools and kindergartens (ECD centres) by expanding partnership with the private sector and international and national NGO partners, such as MobiCom Corporation, World Vision and WASH Action of Mongolia.
- UNICEF Mongolia will continue to support the development of methodology to set an equitable water tariff and its approval for use nationwide.
- Continue with sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools and in peri-urban areas.

Table 6: Planned budget for 2017
Outcome Area 3: WASH Mongolia
Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2017

Intermediate result	Funding Type	Planned Budget	Funded Budget	Shortfall
03-01 Water Supply	RR			
	ORR	90,000	90,000	
03-02 Sanitation	RR			
	ORR	80,000	80,000	
03-03 Hygiene	RR			
	ORR	60,000	60,000	
03-04 WASH in schools and ECD centers	RR			
	ORR	200,000	60,000	140,000
03-05 WASH emergency preparedness	RR			
	ORR			
03-06 WASH # General	RR			
	ORR	40,000	40,000	
Sub-total regular Resources		-	-	-
Sub-total Other Resources-Regular		470,000	330,000	140,000
Total for 2017		470,000	330,000	140,000

VI. EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

UNICEF Mongolia would like to thank all contributing donors of the Global WASH Thematic Fund for their crucial support and commitment to UNICEF Mongolia's WASH programme, which has enabled more Mongolian children to access improved WASH services and increased their participation at school and in the community. UNICEF Mongolia would also like to acknowledge the role and engagement of all partners, the Government of Mongolia, civil society and other United Nations agencies whose collaboration was key to the achievement of these results for children.

VII. ANNEXES: Human Interest Stories and Donor Feedback Form

Annex 1. Human interest and photo stories

Annex 2. Innovative container WASH facilities, designed for rural schools and kindergartens by UNICEF Mongolia

Annex 3. Donor feedback form

Annex 1. Human interest and photo stories

1.1. Air pollution is endangering children's health in Mongolia:

https://www.unicef.org/health/mongolia_90290.html



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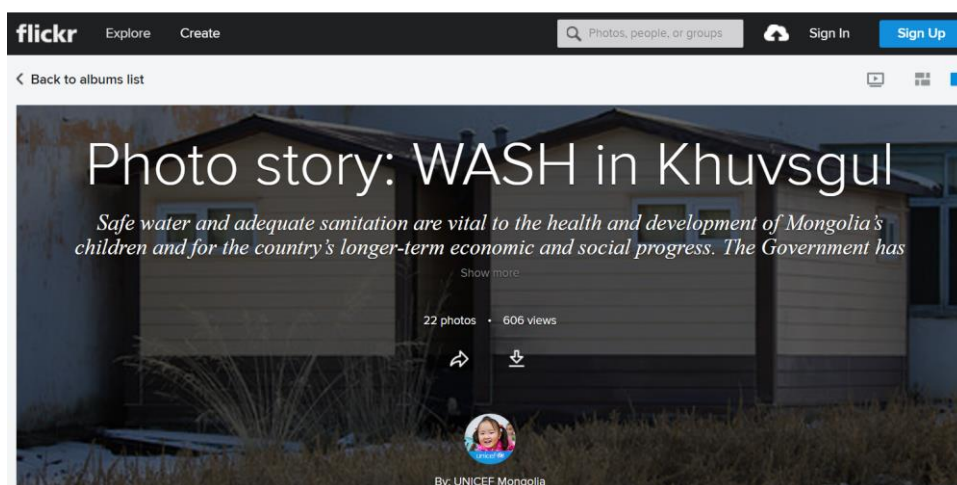
Watch: Visit Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, and see why the air quality is raising alarms for children's health.

More:

- YouTube Video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ge70BIPN6_s
- Photo story: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefmongolia/sets/72157664191602615>
- Press release: https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/2145_25135.html

1.2. Photo story on UNICEF's support for WASH in Khuvsgul province

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefmongolia/sets/72157674289120803>



Annex 2. Innovative container WASH facilities, designed for rural schools and kindergartens by UNICEF Mongolia

Overview

UNICEF Mongolia has developed a low-cost, high-quality innovative container WASH facility to give children greater access to WASH in schools, dormitories and kindergartens. Introduced in 2014, a total of 15 WASH container facilities have been installed in Khuvsgul province and Naliakh district, reaching about 1,400 children. Evidence has shown that this model has had a positive effect on children's attitude towards hygiene, including more frequent handwashing, creating a healthy and conducive child-friendly learning environment.

Key Features

With approximately 14 square metres of internal floor space, each container WASH facility is equipped with flushing toilets, urinals, washbasins and a shower room.

It can be attached to a building or *ger* (a traditional felt tent) and connected to existing water supply and sewerage systems without the need for major renovation work.

The container has an integrated ventilation system, electricity connection and insulated walls and ceiling to prevent the facilities from freezing as well as to minimize heat loss.

Each unit costs approximately \$15,000, including transportation to the site, attaching to existing buildings and connecting to existing water and sewerage systems, to meet the most basic sanitation needs.



Why container WASH facilities?

Latest statistics show that 78.3 per cent of schools and dormitories in Mongolia do not have indoor WASH facilities. This is because most schools and kindergartens were built before 1900 when water and sanitation facilities were not taken into account. These old buildings are vulnerable to collapse due to erosion and the poor quality of construction.

The outdoor pit latrine with slab is one of the most commonly used sanitation systems in rural schools, dormitories and kindergartens in Mongolia. However, as there often aren't any handwashing facilities nearby, students are tempted not to wash their hands.

In addition, latrines are often some distance away from school and dormitory buildings, discouraging children from using them, particularly during extremely cold winter months, where temperatures reach as low as -40°C . This, in turn, contributes to open defecation in school and dormitory yards, affecting children's health.

A lack of basic sanitation is one of the biggest obstacles to improving hygiene practices in Mongolia's schools. However, rehabilitating existing WASH facilities in old school and kindergarten buildings can be problematic. It is generally very expensive and can take up valuable learning space, as classrooms may have to be transformed into WASH facilities.

To respond to this challenge, UNICEF piloted an innovative solution that was a first in Mongolian schools – container WASH facilities with five standardized models.



From challenge to innovative solution (School type for boys/girls)



Innovation – Typical Design Layout



1. BOILER

Students wash their hands more often when hot running water is available, which in turn makes an important contribution to the overall health of children in cold climate regions.

2. RADIATOR

The radiator is connected to the kindergarten's existing heating system to keep the container warm during kindergarten operating hours.

3. WASHBASIN & SOAP DISPENSER

The facilities include cold and warm water, mirrors and soap dispensers to help handwashing become a routine activity for school children and kindergarten teachers. In the kindergarten type container, washbasins are low enough for children to reach.

4. FLUSHING TOILET/URINAL

Modern flushing toilet units are installed for maximum hygiene and durability. Every toilet area is shielded by side walls to ensure privacy. The design incorporates toilets for teachers and school staff.

5. AUTOMATIC HAND DRYER

An electric hand dryer attached to the wall enables students to dry their hands immediately after washing.

6. LIGHTING

Fluorescent lighting is positioned to illuminate both the container and the corridor.

7. VENTILATION

Two small vents allow a good flow of air through the container.

► PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE WASH IN SCHOOLS PROGRAMME

From traditional WASH programme

- Long-term major rehabilitation of old building
- High investment
- Complex procedure
- Permanent fixed structure
- Limited reach

Towards innovative approach for WASH in schools

- Speedy delivery: fabricated in bulk in warehouses and installed with minor civil works on site
- Cost-effective solution
- Simple models
- Mobility – the container can be relocated as necessary
- Realistic scale-up

► PAVING THE WAY FOR REPLICATION

The container WASH facility has proven itself to be a highly scalable and versatile option that gives the most deprived children immediate access to proper sanitation and hygiene in Mongolian kindergartens, schools and dormitories.

UNICEF will continue to support the Government to institutionalize, replicate and scale up this innovation nationwide, working with partners including the private sector through corporate social responsibility, so that Mongolian children beyond the project focus areas can also benefit.

Key partners:

- Government: Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports; province/district education departments
- NGO: World Vision Mongolia
- Private sector: MobiCom Corporation, ING and Arig Banks, Toono-Tushaa LLC
- Donors: Australian Government (Australian Aid), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and Korean Committee for UNICEF

Contact for more information:

- UNICEF Mongolia Country Office, United Nations House, UN Street-14, Sukhbaatar District, Ulaanbaatar 14201, Mongolia
- Tel: +(976)-11-312217 Ext-132,
- email: ulaanbaatar@unicef.org

Annex 3. Donor feedback form

UNICEF Mongolia is working to improve the quality of its reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!

Please return the completed form by email to:

Name: Judith Bruno, UNICEF Mongolia Deputy Representative

Email: jbruno@unicef.org

SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while

0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”

To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

1. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

4. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

Thank you for filling in this form!