ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.26.a-26.b/52
4 August 2020

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee

REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF PROJECT OUTPUT AND EXECUTING ENTITY: MONGOLIA (UN-HABITAT)

Background

1. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) intersessionally between its thirty first and thirty second meetings, approved the project titled “Flood Resilience in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas - Climate Change Adaptation through community-driven small-scale protective and basic-services interventions ”, submitted by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a requested amount of US$ 4,495,235 (Decision B. 31-32/12).

2. The objective of the project is to enhance the climate change resilience of the seven most vulnerable Ger Khoroo[1] settlements focusing on flooding in Ulaanbaatar City. The project aims to achieve this through the provision of flood resilient physical infrastructure and services building on the priorities communicated by the Ulaanbaatar city authorities and Khoroo communities; developing hazard and risk mapping and land use planning; and enhancing capacities and awareness for resilience and risk reduction at Ger -district and community level.

3. The project includes four main components: (i) National/City Level Producing hazard and risk information / evidence for increasing resilience and developing land use plans to increase this resilience at Ulaanbaatar City level; (ii) Khoroo/Community level Participative planning and capacity development for flood resilience in Ger-areas at the district / khoroo and community level (including activities to operate and maintain and; mitigate any potential risks related to - the interventions under component 3; and (iii) Enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets and (iv)Awareness raising, knowledge management and communication.

4. The first tranche of disbursement for the implementation of the project was released following signature of the agreement in October 2018, for the total amount of US$ 985,661, corresponding to 22% of the project funding.

5. The project began implementation on 28 February 2019. On 29 May 2019 the secretariat had received two requests from UN-Habitat, for the introduction of one output and budget revision, which does not constitute a material change (as per Board Decision B.29/31), nor altered the project management fees (Annex I). UN-Habitat had also provided a letter of endorsement of such changes, signed by the Designated Authority of Mongolia. As mandated by the Adaptation Fund Board Decision B.29/32, for changes in project outputs, including introductions, modifications and deletions, the implementing entities should: (i) obtain prior approval from the Board; (ii) communicate such changes to the secretariat; and (iii) submit a letter from the designated authority endorsing such changes to the secretariat, in order to obtain such approval; UN-Habitat had submitted such request through the secretariat on 29 May 2019, in compliance with the Board Decision.

6. The addition of a new output, was due to the fact that during the inception workshop and during consultations with the government partners, it was observed that there is a greater need to implement a comprehensive knowledge management strategy aiming multi-level stakeholders bringing international expertise under different components in a more integrated manner. This amounted to 8.3% of the total budget for the project (excluding the

[1] Mongolian ‘Ger’ (old term: yurt) is a portable, circular dwelling. Yurts have been the primary style of home in Central Asia, particularly Mongolia. ‘Khoroo’ is an administrative subdivision in Mongolia.

project fees), therefore, did not trigger a material change nor did it alter the project management costs. Following the recommendation of the secretariat after its review of the request for change in project output submitted by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme as described in document AFB/B.33-34/10, the Board approved the change through Decision B. 33-34/29.

7. The first project performance report (PPR) for the project was submitted on 4 March 2020 with a request for a change for a sub-activity under Component 3 and a request for change of project Executing Entity (EE).The secretariat reviewed the PPR and did not provide a clearance before the Board consideration of the proposed changes, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's operational policies and guidelines (OPG).

8. The proposed changes have been supplemented by an endorsement letter from the Designated Authority for Mongolia confirming that the requested changes are in alignment with the Government of Mongolia's national priorities (Annex 1). The request for change in EE is also supplemented by the Implementing Entity (IE) focal point for Mongolia (Annex 2).

9. The proposed request for changes is in compliance with Annex 7 of the OPG, as approved in October 2017, as follows:

> *"12. For changes in project output or outcome indicators and/or associated targets, including modifications and deletions, on the understanding that such changes would only be accepted in exceptional circumstances and up to the submission of the first Project Performance Report for the project/programme, the implementing entities should:*
>
> *(i) obtain prior approval from the Board following a full technical review of the revised fully-developed project/programme document by the Project and Programme Review Committee;*
>
> *(ii) communicate such changes to the secretariat; and*
>
> *(iii) submit a letter from the designated authority endorsing such changes to the secretariat, for the purposes of such technical review and approval".*

10. Following the request for changes from the implementing entity (UN-Habitat) submitted in March 2020 and the letter of endorsement from the Designated Authority of Mongolia was submitted in May 2020 (see Annex 1), the IE submitted a revised fully-developed programme document in May 2020 (see Annex 3).

11. The proposed changes include (i) a realignment of the drainage infrastructure, to be constructed under Output 3.1 of the project from a broadly north-south alignment to a broadly east-west alignment in Khoroo 40 (formerly Khoroo 7) and, (ii) a change the EE from UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to World Vision Mongolia.

12. As per the justification note accompanied by the revised proposal (Annex 7 of revised proposal), the justification for re-alignment under component 3 are two-fold. Firstly, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) planned to construct sanitation infrastructure very close to the formerly proposed north-south drainage alignment, under its Ger Area Development Investment Programme, which got underway in 2019. This was not

highlighted in the original proposal, because in 2017 the works were not foreseen, despite extensive discussion and coordination with the ADB at the time of project formulation. Secondly, BD Engineering, the executing entity's sub-contractor, having done its detailed design, found that the re-aligned infrastructure will be more effective in supporting the community to adapt because under the revised design there will be more discharge points into the existing canal.

13. With respect to the EE change, primary reason for this was that UNOPS could not offer the services for the cost originally proposed, without a budget revision and reduction of outputs. These changes are noted in the revised project document that accompanies this letter. World Vision was chosen as the new executing entity through a competitive process during the project inception phase. Project partners were consulted about the change, and the Designated Authority has approved of the change (Annex 1)

Secretariat's review of the request

Overall project review

14. Following a review of the request, the secretariat completed a technical review of the proposed revisions and finds that despite the proposed realignment under output 3.1, component 3, overall the project still delivers the same objective and adaptation benefits including (i) Improving the knowledge on flood hazard and risk exposure and vulnerability for these areas; (ii) Improving the resilience and adaptive capacity of the Ger settlements through a Community-Based gender-responsive approach (i.e. building social cohesion per Khoroo); (iii) Increasing resilience Ger area physical infrastructure and services, supported by enhanced capacities of responsible district level and khoroo authorities and; (iv) Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks and capture and replicate lessons and good practices.

15. In addition, the project expects to deliver the same level of results as initially included in the approved project and in compliance with the Adaptation Fund results framework. The new drainage channel SO1 is 460 metres long and provides direct benefits to 420 households, which will directly benefit approximately 1,680 people. The drainage channel SO2 is proposed to be 860 metres long and will directly benefit 561 households, with a total of 2,244 people. Lastly the drainage channel SO3 will be 1,471 metres long and will directly benefit 419 households with a total of 1,676 people. The revised alignment is expected to provide drainage benefits to the same flood/catchment area as the previous alignment, so the total number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) will be the same at approximately 29,865 (15,270 women).

16. In terms of compliance with the Fund's environmental and social as well as gender policies, the proposed changes required additional consultations, further assessment of risk findings and an update of the environmental and social management plan (ESMP).

17. Additional consultation took place with the new Khoroo 40 Governor because the governance arrangements have changed since the formulation of the project. Furthermore, the Project Execution Unit (PEU) worked with BD Engineering, the firm designing the drainage, to undertake additional consultations with the communities. A total of nine consultations were held from October 2019 with 172 attendees, including 88 women. A

separate meeting also took place with the affected commercial property, who have agreed to the works and provided a consent letter, provided in Annex 10. In these consultations, the communities were given the opportunity to propose changes or revisions to the designs. An overview table of the proposed changes and how they have been incorporated is provided in Annex 11. In these consultations, communities highlighted the continued need for drainage and flood management infrastructure, in the context of increased incidences of flooding in recent years (Annex 9).

18. The revised proposal also presented a revised assessment of environmental and social impacts and risks (Annex 5). The revised assessment was shared with beneficiary communities for their feedback and comments. The communities' requests and ideas for the potential solutions were heard by BD Engineering and have been taken into consideration in the designs presented in this revised proposal. The communities voted on and agreed to the revised designs (Annex 9). Furthermore Annex 10 of the revised proposal provides consent letters from plot holders that would be directly affected by the construction. The parties have been additionally informed that they may withdraw consent at any time.

19. Related to economic, social and environmental benefits, the concrete interventions and supporting activities (corresponding to prioritized resilience building interventions in table 1) were updated to include the beneficiary data, estimated costs, priority interventions, location and dimension for the new Khoroo 40 (Table 4). Sex disaggregated population data in target Khoroos has also been accordingly updated in the revised proposal (Table 4b).

20. Considering the proposed changes, the secretariat conducted a revised cost-effectiveness and non-duplication analysis of the proposed changes and found that the rationale to be justified as supplemented by revisions in relevant sections in the revised proposal.

Specific changes requested

21. In 2019, the Government of Mongolia decided to re-draw the boundaries of numerous Khoroos and Districts in Ulaanbaatar City. This re-districting exercise was mainly designed to reflect population changes as a result of extensive migration in recent years. Essentially, Khoroo 7 (under the original project) was divided into two Khoroos – Khoroo 7 and the new Khoroo 40. The revised activities/infrastructure design to be implemented by project will be in Khoroo 40. The new Khoroo 40 has been entirely created from Khoroo 7, therefore, despite this boundary change, the geographic area and the climate change, flood impacts and adaptation requirements in Khoroo 40 are the same as originally described in Khoroo 7. Ongoing work in the project has revealed no other change in the vulnerability baseline. The project is preparing detailed vulnerability assessment and planning work under Component 1. Table 1 which details the target areas, local climate change impacts and vulnerabilities, barriers to adapt and prioritized concrete resilience building interventions has been updated to reflect this change.

22. As with Component 1, activities under Component 2 will take Khoroos 7 and 40 together to develop a joint Flood Resilience Action Plan for Khoroo 7 and Khoroo 40.

23. The main change under Component 3, output 3.1 relates to the revised plan for the proposed drainage infrastructure under Area 1 (Khoroo 7 at the time of the proposal, now Khoroo 40). In 2019, once the project had already started, but before construction got underway, the Asian Development Bank approved the second tranche of its Ger Area Development Investment Programme. Under this programme, the ADB will construct new sanitation infrastructure close to the proposed infrastructure in Area 1 (Khoroo 7 at the time of the proposal, now Khoroo 40).

24. A new Annex (Annex 8) has been provided to give an overview of communications between the project and the ADB's Ger Area Development and Investment Programme (GADIP) project.

25. To address this problem, it is proposed to change the siting of the infrastructure in Area 1 (in Khoroo 40, formerly Khoroo 7). The proposed new siting is demonstrated in Figure A3, of the revised proposal. According to this, the originally proposed site of the drainage infrastructure, to be constructed under Component 3 would run on a north-south axis. The newly proposed drainage channels SO1, SO2, and SO3 will drain water in a roughly east-west direction, to the existing canal which ultimately drains into the river. The revised alignment is expected to provide drainage benefits to the same flood/catchment area as the previous alignment, so the total number of beneficiaries will remain the same.

26. The revised drainage infrastructure will affect five private residential plots and one private company. This is fewer plots than the original design and all plot holders have been consulted and their permission gained for the works. In no cases will the drainage infrastructure expected to run under the house itself (only the garden area of the plot, which is used for parking or storage and not for vegetable growing). Full and informed prior consent from affected plot holders prior to construction works starting has been obtained (Annexes 9 and 10. The project management unit discussions between project staff/contractors and affected plot holders includes full knowledge of the grievance mechanism and awareness by plot holders that they may withdraw their consent at any time.

27. During the consultations, no new risks or impacts were identified relating to gender equality and women's empowerment and, as such, the risk and impact identification as well as the gender action plan in Annex 6 maintain their validity.

28. It should be noted that "Overview of potential environmental and social impacts and risks measures to prevent or mitigate impacts" has been sufficiently updated and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (Tables 15 and 17 of Annex 5) have been updated to reflect the risks identified in Table 13 of the revised main text. Finally, the project categorization remains unchanged with the proposed changes.

29. The initial technical review requested a few corrective action requests (CARs) clarification requests (CRs) relating to more clearly presenting non-duplication, ESP risk findings, submitting updated consultation reports and relevant ESP supporting documents. The initial technical review also found that the original package failed to attach a support letter from the Designated Authority endorsing the change in EE.

30. The final technical review finds that UN-Habitat had adequately addressed the issues raised.

Recommendation

31. Therefore, the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) may wish to recommend the Board to:

a) Approve the changes proposed under Output 3.1 and Executing Entity of the “Flood Resilience in the Ger Areas of Ulaanbaatar (FRUGA)” project, as requested by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and contained in the revised proposal presented as Annex 3 of document AFB/PPRC.26.a-26.b/52; and

b) Request the secretariat to draft an amendment to the agreement between the Board and UN-Habitat to reflect changes made under a).

Annexes

1. Letter by the Designated Authority for Mongolia endorsing the proposed realignment of drainage channel under Component 3 and change of Executing Entity;
2. Letter by the Implementing Entity on Executing Entity change;
3. Proposed changes in project – Justification Note
4. Revised proposal document with tracked changes addressing comments made by the secretariat in its initial review;

Annex 1: Letter by the Designated Authority for Mongolia endorsing the proposed realignment of drainage channel under Component 3 and change of EE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AND TOURISM

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE FUND

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Tel: (976-11) 70000753, Fax: (976-11) 70000743
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Date 2020.05.28 № 91

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE ONGOING PROJECT: FLOOD RESILIENCE IN THE ULAANBAATAR GER AREAS (FRUGA) – ADAPTATION THROUGH COMMUNITY-DRIVEN, SMALL-SCALE PROTECTIVE AND BASIC SERVICES INTERVENTIONS

Dear Sir/Madam,

In my capacity as the Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Mongolia, I confirm that the revised project is still in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce the adverse effects of climate change for people in Mongolia. I also note the change of Executing Entity, from the United Nations Office for Project Services to World Vision. I am satisfied that this change was made through due process, and that World Vision has ample capacity to execute the project.

I understand that the revisions to the originally submitted proposal are necessary to avoid conflict with other, under-construction infrastructure, and the revised designs have been engineered, consulted with communities and costed in a way that they will be at least equally beneficial as the originally proposed designs. The revised infrastructure designs still serve vulnerable communities in a way that is in line with national development priorities.

Furthermore, the revisions to the project are still in line with and supports implementation of relevant local and national policies including the Mongolia National Action Programme on Climate Change (Phase II, 2017-2021), National Green Development Policy, Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ulaanbaatar 2020 Master Plan and Development Directions for 2030 and the Ulaanbaatar Flood Risk Management Strategy 2015.

In this regard, the revised project is fully endorsed by the DA of Mongolia for the Adaptation Fund.

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Batjargal Zamba
Special Envoy on Climate Change,
National Focal Point for the UNFCCC and DA for the Adaptation Fund
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Annex 2: Letter by the Implementing Entity on EE change

United Nations Human Settlements Programme
P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi 00100, KENYA
Tel: +254-20 7623120
infohabitat@unhabitat.org, www.unhabitat.org

Nairobi, 3 June 2020

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: Change of Executing Entity in the Ongoing Project: Flood Resilience in the Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas (FRUGA)

I am writing this letter to formally request a change of executing entity on the Flood Resilience in the Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas (FRUGA) project, Adaptation Fund Project i.d. MNG/MIE/DRR/2017/1. This letter is being sent in response to feedback from the Adaptation Fund Secretariat, dated 11th of May, 2020.

UN-Habitat needed to change the Executing Entity (which was originally proposed to be the UN Office for Project Service – UNOPS) during the inception phase of the project. The primary reason for this was that UNOPS could not offer the services for the cost originally proposed, meaning the project would not be able to commence in a timely fashion, without a budget revision and reduction of outputs. These changes are noted in the revised project document that accompanies this letter.

World Vision was chosen as the new executing entity through a competitive process during the project inception phase. All project partners were consulted about the change, and the Designated Authority has approved of the change (a separate letter has been provided to this effect).

It was only upon receiving the review of the project revision that UN-Habitat became aware of the need to inform the Adaptation Fund secretariat prior to the change of entity. We acknowledge this oversight.

Yours faithfully,

Rafael Tuts
Director, Global Solutions Division

The Adaptation Fund Secretariat
Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
United States of America

Annex 3: Proposed Changes Justification note

Flood Resilience in the Ger Areas of Ulaanbaatar (FRUGA) Justification of the proposed changes to Component 3 of the original project document.

This justification note describes why changes are being proposed under Output 3.1 of the FRUGA project.

The changes proposed have been recommended by BD Engineering LLC, the engineering sub-contractor of World Vision Mongolia, the project's Executing Entity. These changes have been reviewed by UN-Habitat and discussed with the Project Working Group. These changes have also been consulted with the beneficiaries in the target areas and they have been approved by the Khoroo Governor.

Explanation of the Changes

The drainage infrastructure, to be constructed under Output 3.1 of the project has been re-aligned from a broadly north-south alignment to a broadly east-west alignment in Khoroo 40 (formerly Khoroo 7 – see further explanation below). The change in design is shown in Figure 1.

The reasons for this re-alignment are two-fold. Firstly, the Asian Development Bank is to construct sanitation infrastructure very close to the formerly proposed north-south drainage alignment, under its Ger Area Development Investment Programme, which got underway in 2019 (and was thus not highlighted in the original proposal, because in 2017 the works were not foreseen, despite extensive discussion and coordination with the ADB at the time of project formulation). Second, BD Engineering, the executing entity's sub-contractor, having done its detailed design, feels that the re-aligned infrastructure will be more effective in supporting the community to adapt because, *inter alia,* under the revised design there will be more discharge points into the existing canal, giving the system greater redundancy.

Drainage channel SO1 is 460 metres long and provides direct benefits to 420 households, which will directly benefit approximately 1680 people. Drainage channel SO2 is proposed to be 860 metres long and will directly benefit 561 households, with a total of 2,244 people. Drainage channel SO3 will be 1,471 metres long and will directly benefit 419 households with a total of 1,676 people. However, the revised alignment is expected to provide drainage benefits to the same flood/catchment area as the previous alignment, so the total number of beneficiaries (direct+indirect) will be the same at 27,900 total (14,229 women).

While the total length of drainage in the re-alignment (2791 metres, as opposed to 3110 metres) is slightly shorter than in the original proposal, as of April 2020, material price increases relative to 2017 (when the project was formulated) and currency fluctuations mean that there is no overall change in the estimated budget.

Further design details and images have been provided in Part II, Section A of the revised proposal document.

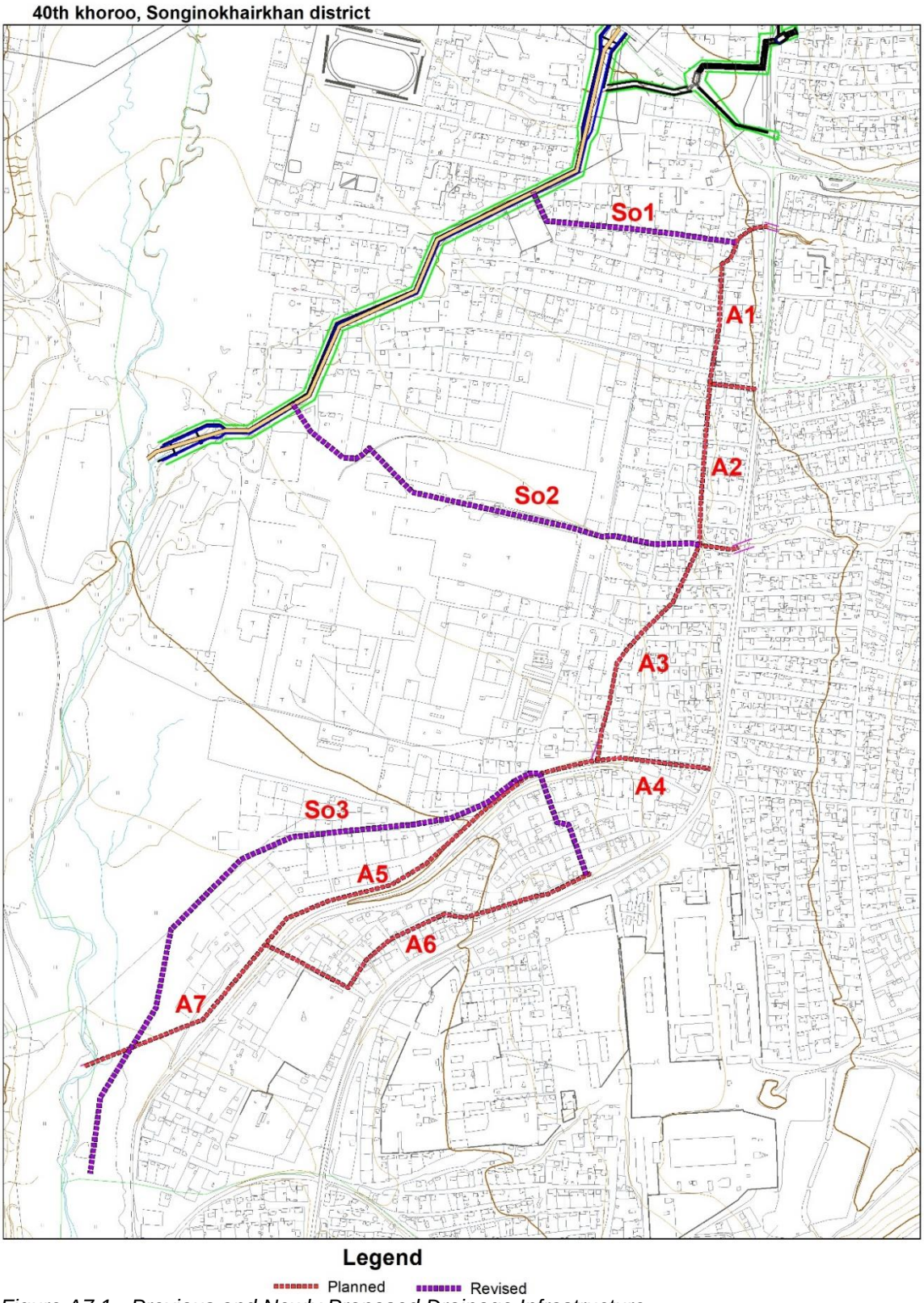


Figure A7.1 - Previous and Newly Proposed Drainage Infrastructure

Construction Details
Under the original proposal, the construction details were to be as follows, with the numbering (A1-A3) corresponding with the red lines, labelled A1-A7, in Figure 1:

Pkg A1a Pkg A1b	332m 79m	$177,620 $24,030	A1i: From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 A1ii: From #14a, Bayankhoshuu 38 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39
Pkg A2a Pkg A2b	297m 71m	$158,895 $19170	A2i: From #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35. A2ii: From #1, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35
Pkg A3	437m	$233795	A3: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 35 tto #17, Bayankhoshuu 29
Pkg A4	230m	$62,100	A4: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29
Pkg A5	660m	$178,200	A5: From #17, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #45, Tsergiin angi 1
Pkg A6	668m	$180,360	A6: From #8, Tsergiin angi 2 to #45Tsergiin angi 2
Pkg A7	336m	$90,720	A6: From #45, Tsergiin angi to #6, Namag 1

Under the realignment, the construction details are proposed as follows:

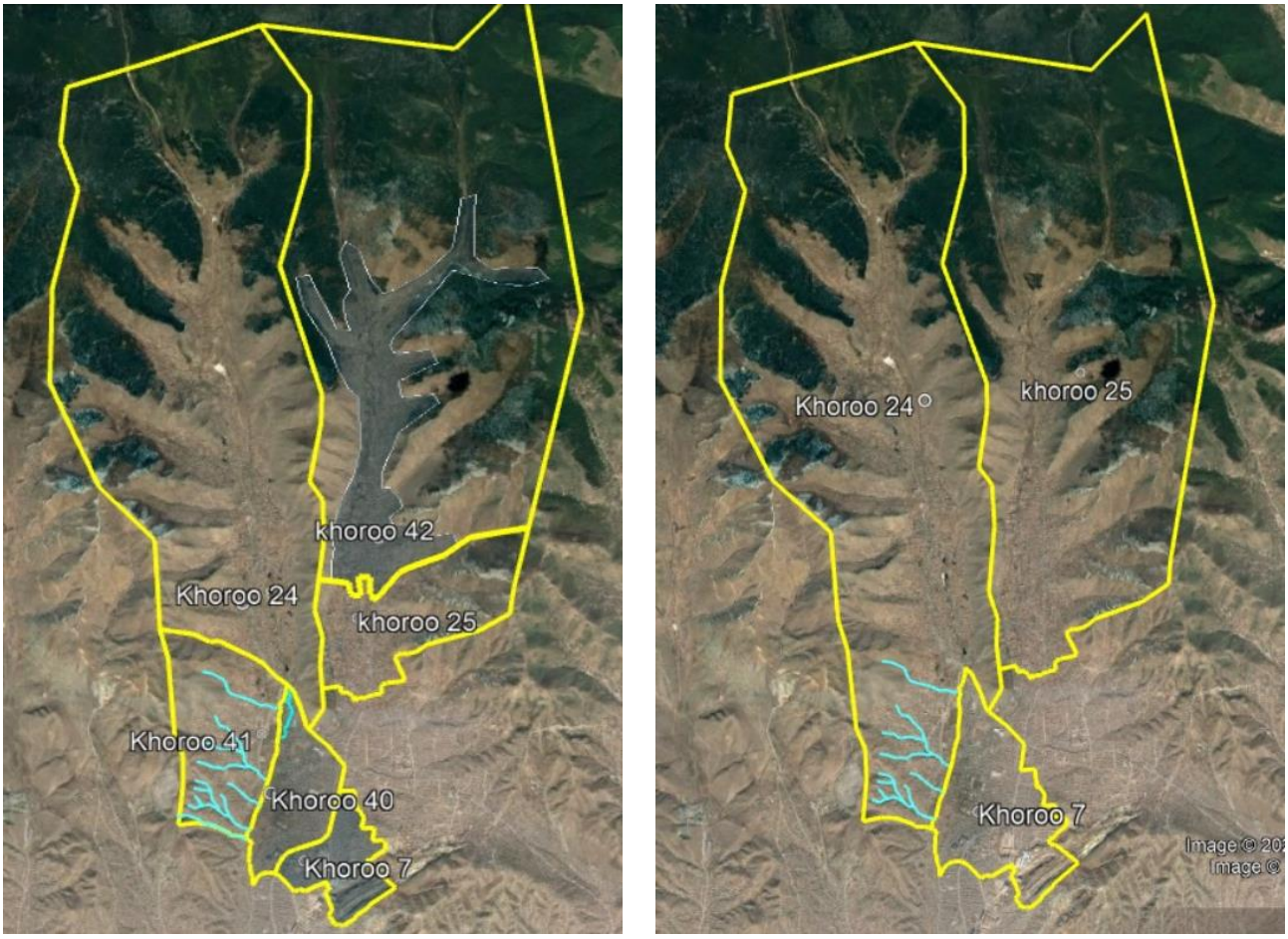
SO1	460m	$185,399	From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #26a, Monlaa 6
SO2	860m	$346,616	From #2, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #30, Monlaa 1
SO3	1,471m	$592,875	From #9, Khiliin tsereg 0119 to #48, Bayanbu-lag 4

Environmental and Social Safeguards
A revised environmental and social risk and impact assessment has been provided in the revised proposal in Annex 5.

Note on Boundary Changes in
It should be noted that since the proposal was submitted the Khoroo boundaries in Ulaanbaatar have been re-drawn. Khoroo 7, where the drainage infrastructure shown in Figure 1 is to be built, has been split into two Khoroos; Khoroo 7 and Khoroo 40. This boundary change has primarily been driven by population growth in the area. Both the old and new infrastructure sites are in Khoroo 40. Because this is only an administrative/boundary change, the climate change, flood impacts and adaptation requirements in Khoroo 40 are the same as originally described in Khoroo 7.

The geographic area to be surveyed under Components 1 and 2 of the project is the same (originally 7 Khoroo level plans were foreseen). 8 will now be prepared without any change in budget.

The Khoroo Boundaries are shown below, with the old boundaries (accurate at the time of the proposal) on the left and the new boundaries as of January 2020 on the right:



Annex 4: Revised proposal document with tracked changes addressing comments made by the secretariat in its initial review

ADAPTATION FUND

REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
1818 H Street NW
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Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category:	Regular
Country/Cities:	Mongolia/ Ulaanbaatar
Title of Project/Programme:	**Flood Resilience in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas -** Climate Change Adaptation through community-driven small-scale protective and basic-services interventions
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	UN-Habitat
Executing Entity/ies:	Programme Execution Unit (PEU) World Vision, with the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB) and the Governor's Office, District Governors and Ger-Communities within Songinokhairkhan, Bayanzurkh and Sukhbaatar Districts; INGOs and LNGOs; Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET).
Amount of Financing Requested:	US$ 4.5 million

1. Project Background and Context

Mongolia is a landlocked country located in Northeast Asia between Russia and China with a total land area of 1,564,116 square kilometres. It is surrounded by high mountains and is located on highlands at an average elevation of 1,500 meters above sea level.

Ulaanbaatar[1] (see picture below), the capital city, is the coldest capital city in the world. It is home to half of the national population and nearly all of its skilled human capital and financial resources.

[1]Ulaanbaatar will hereafter be referred to as UB city in this document.

The problem

From nomadic resilience to urban vulnerability

Although Mongolia is labelled as a stable economy with regard to its state of development, high rural-urban migration rates and uneven economic development remain major challenges in the country. Twenty percent of Mongolia's population have migrated to Ulaanbaatar over the past three decades. Weather patterns, called dzud, have forced many to leave their traditional way of life herding cattle and sheep and move to the capital. Dzud is an ultra-cold-weather phenomenon (with temperatures down to -50 degrees Celsius) believed to occur in five-yearly cycles, but has been increasing in frequency, especially in the Gobi Desert region of Mongolia. Last year, one million animals died due to the deep freeze, often buried neck-deep in snowdrifts. In 2009 nearly eight million animals were wiped out in one of Mongolia's worst ever winters, destroying the herds many families. The dzuds ruin the farmers' livelihoods, and due to lack of social support systems, the only choice left is to move to Ulaanbaatar and find a job. This process of nomads moving to Ulaanbaatar has created a new class of 'urban poor,' that mostly reside in the fast expanding informal 'Ger' settlements (a Ger is a nomadic tent). This in turn has resulted in increased pressure on public services and the environment. During winter, these 'Ger' areas 'suffer' from the highest levels of air pollution in the world - caused by the burning of coal to keep warm in the Gers and the cities power plants. Besides that, increasing climate change related flood events especially affect these unplanned Ger areas because people reside in high risk areas such as next, or even in, gullies and rivers. Moreover, floods cause the overflow of latrines, resulting in contaminated water and soil, which in turn lead to health problems and water scarcity. Because the inhabitants of the Ger areas are often poor (i.e. 22 percent of the city's population lives in poverty) and the government does not have the resources and technical capacities to provide adequate and climate resilient basic utilities and services to the ever-growing urban poor population, people living in these 'Ger' areas are particularly vulnerable.

Should another catastrophic dzud take place, this would occur at a time of extreme economic hardship and poor levels of preparedness. It is likely that it is the informal urban 'Ger' settlements, where just over one quarter of the entire countries' population already resides, will be the most impacted within the capital. Another dzud would further increase the transient population of the city, increase urban density in the most 'at-risk' areas such as around gullies at the bottom of the hills in the city and in riverbeds. This 'forced' mass migration would contribute to the extreme levels of water, soil and air pollution as well as increased risk of flooding and social exclusion.

The combination of these factors and the exponential pace of in-migration have imposed huge pressures on the Government to address the challenges of rapid expansion of informal settlements and associated risks. However, the current economic challenged and the shifts in leadership have resulted in a macro-approach to addressing prevailing challenges and national development, of which some focus on sustainable urban growth, including in ger-areas. The government has shown to be just about able to create the appropriate policy and planning framework in face of rapid urban expansion but does not have the resources to also prepare and plan for climate change impacts, which are only set to deteriorate in future. Thus, the government requires support to address the issue of expanding communities as a consequence of climate change as well as provide immediate attention to these Ger-settlers who are left vulnerable to multiple risks upon arrival. Most urgently, support is needed to avoid future immigrants to reside in high risk areas (through land use planning). Besides that, support is required to reduce the impacts of floods and the consequently overflow of pit latrines, leading to health issues (through the provision of basic infrastructure and resilient latrines), all through the involvement and social cohesion building of communities.

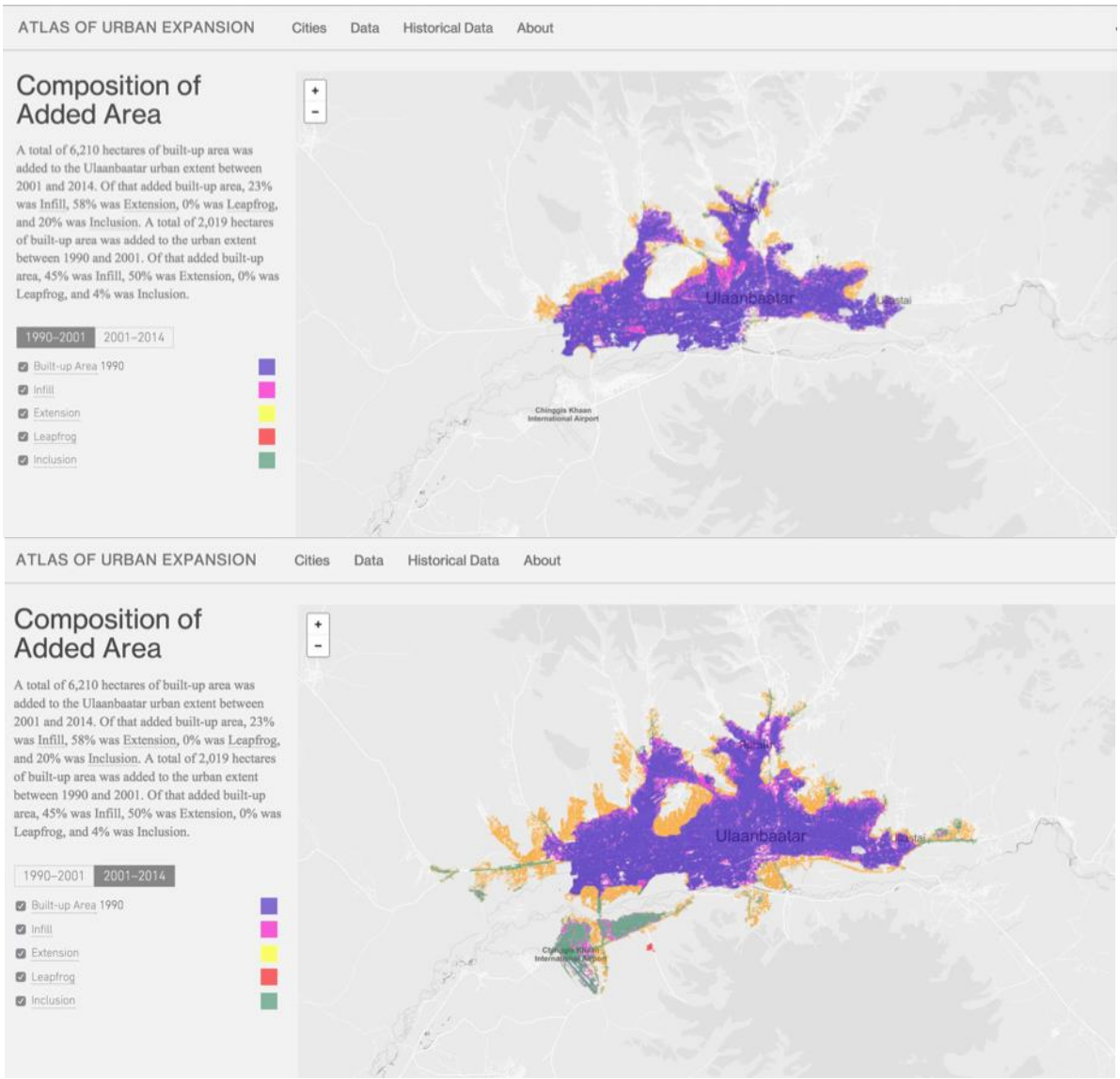


Figure 1: Shows the expansion of Ulaanbaatar's physical area between the period 1990-2001(top) and 2001-2014 (bottom): A total of 2,019 hectares of built-up area was added to the urban extent between 1990 and 2001; and a total of 6,210 hectares of built-up area was added to the Ulaanbaatar urban extent between 2001 and 2014. *Source: Atlas of Urban Expansion 2016, an initiative of UN-Habitat, NYU and the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.* http://www.atlasofurbanex-

Climate change projections

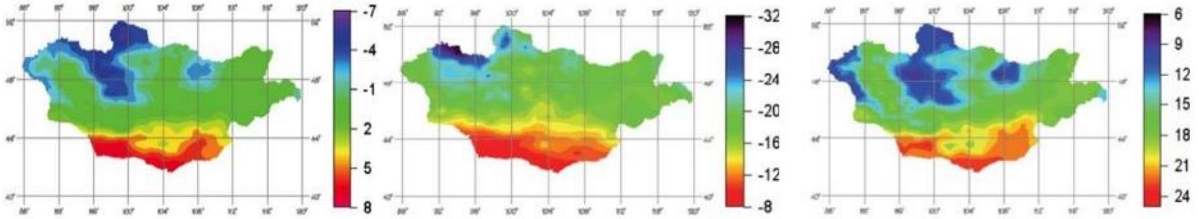


Figure 2: Annual mean air temperature (left), mean air temperature in winter (middle) and mean air temperature in summer (right). *Source: Assessment report on climate change 2009, pp. 36-37.*

Mongolia has four distinct seasons, large temperature fluctuations, and little precipitation. The climate varies widely from region to region, not only due to differences in altitude, but those in latitude. The annual mean temperature is between -8ºC and 6ºC, and varies considerably among regions. Summer temperatures range between 10º and 26.7ºC and can reach a maximum of 45ºC, while winter temperature ranges between -15º and -30ºC, and can even dip below -50ºC (Figure 2).

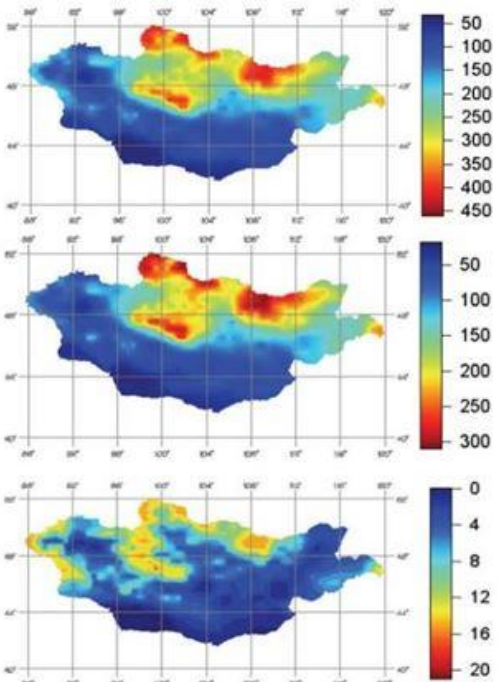


Figure 3: Geographical distribution of annual precipitation (top), summer precipitation (middle), and winter precipitation (bottom) in mm. *Source: Source: Assessment report on climate change 2009, p. 37.*

In general, mean temperatures are highest in south Gobi (>6ºC) and decrease to the northern parts of the country, with mean a temperature of 0ºC in Mongolia's northern part of the Gobi Desert region. Extreme temperature shifts across seasons (Figure 2, summer and winter) and abrupt shifts within shorter time spans (i.e. Day/night, hour/hour/, day/day) are mainly due to the country's long distance from oceans, the high mountains which surround it and its high elevation of more than 1.5 kilometres above sea level. It should be noted that annual mean air temperature at the land surface has increased by 2.07ºC for the years from 1940 until 2013.[2]

Rainfall varies within the country and is strongly influenced by topography, increasing from south to north. Precipitation in Mongolia is generally low with annual averages of 300-400 mm in the northern mountain regions, 250-300 mm in the forest-steppe zones, 150-250 mm in the steppe zones, and 50-100 mm in the southern Gobi Desert (Figure 3, top). About 85 percent of the annual precipitation is recorded during the months from April to September, of which 50-60 percent falls in the summer months of July and August (Figure 3, middle). Although rainfall is generally low in Mongolia, its intensity is high. Records show intense rainstorms that receive 40-65 mm of rain in only one hour. Precipitation during the winter months from December to March is highest in the northern mountain areas with 20-30 mm of snow, around 10 mm in the desert region and 10-20 mm in the other regions (Figure 3, bottom).

Due to its location, fragile natural ecosystems, the lifestyle of the people and the economic situation, Mongolia's sensitivity to climate change makes this an important topic to be addressed by the Mongolian government. The impact of already observed climate change related events caused high damages not only to its livestock, but also to the country's ecology and socio-economic sectors. According to different scenario models, there will likely be an

[2]Mongolia Second National Communication under the UNFCCC, p. 41.

increase in temperature where intensity is expected to be higher during the summer seasons than the winter seasons. Similar, increased projections are calculated with regard to precipitation. However, projected precipitation for the summer months are less than 10 percent, with slight decreasing projections for the 2011-2030 (2-4 percent decrease) and the 2046-2065 (0-0.4 percent decrease) periods. At the end of this century, in winter, a high intensity pattern of temperature is projected by 5.5-7.50ºC in eastern and western regions of the country and by 5.0-5.50ºC in the western region in summer. Winter precipitation is projected to increase by 55-75 percent in the central, western and eastern regions, whereas summer precipitation is projected to decrease by 5-10 percent in western Mongolia (Figure 3, bottom).

Expected impacts

Mongolia is set to be significantly impacted by the effects of climate change. Although milder climatic forecasts might bring some benefits to a country such as less harsh weather conditions, these are most likely to be outweighed by significant drawbacks for the country. As mean temperatures are to rise, secondary effects such as increases in extreme weather events become more likely.

Climate change will exacerbate existing natural resource concerns due to changes in permafrost, or decreases in total glacier areas, for example. As a result, not only will the country's main water resources (lakes or surface water, for example) be significantly diminished, Mongolia will experience more desertification. Desertification has become a national disaster, affecting more than 70 percent of Mongolia's grassland. Moreover, climate related hazards such as heavy rain and snowfall, strong winds, sand and snowstorms, hail, and floods have become more and more frequent in recent years and are likely to intensify in the future. **Zud** or **dzud** – extremely harsh winters – deprive livestock of grazing and is a specific phenomenon that takes its toll in winter and spring with a high number of livestock dying of starvation. "As of end of April 2010, or about 22 percent, of the country's entire livestock, around 8 million animals, were lost as a result of the 2009-2010 winter [dzud] disaster and consequently the livelihoods of over 200,000 rural herdsmen living in the affected regions were severely threatened"[3]. Between 2000 and 2010, droughts in Mongolia have also intensified and become increasingly frequent, inducing forest and steppe fires and causing dust and sand storms.

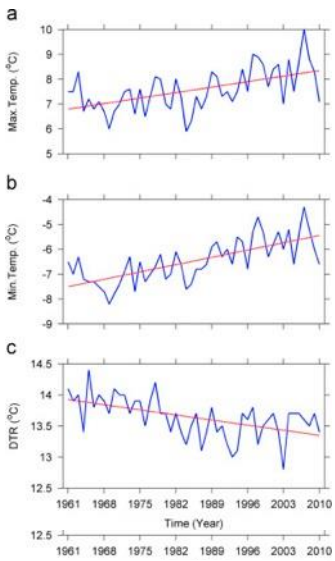


Figure 4: Climate Variability across Mongolia in Celcius. *Source: Assessment report on climate change 2009, p. 39.*

Ulaanbaatar is located at an elevation of 1350 meters above sea level in the Tuul valley, an arm of the Selenga river. The city is fed by downstream water supplies coming from the Upper Tuul ecosystem, which covers an area of over 5000 square kilometres. Ulaanbaatar's water supplies, therefore depend entirely on the Tuul River and recharging of the groundwater aquifers. Any changing ecological conditions in the upstream ecosystem directly impacts the availability and regularity and flow of water resources. ncreasing human influence and land use pressures in the Upper Tuul due to intensive grazing, tourism, logging and harvesting have continued to deteriorate the ecosystem, and contributed to increase run off and intensification of the maximum and minimum flows of the river and increased flooding particularly over the past 15 years[4].

The Flood Risk Assessment of Ulaanbaatar also indicated annual mean temperatures have increased by 1.56 C over the past 60 years, which has led to a decrease in both duration and depth of snow cover, altered timing and length of snowmelt period, impacting on downstream

[3] Mongolia Second Assessment Report on Climate Change, 2014, p. 14.
[4] The Economic Value of the Upper Tuul Ecosystem in Mongolia, World Bank 2009, Page xiv

flooding regimes.[5] This provides evidence of climate induced temperature changes being a direct consequence of the increased flooding being experienced in Ulaanbaatar and in particular to the poorly prepared Ger-areas.

Flood risks and vulnerabilities in Ulaanbaatar

As a consequence of increased warm summer days and nights in Central Mongolia, where Ulaanbaatar is located, there has been more frequent flooding in Ulaanbaatar City. As indicated by the recent the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) study[6] that looked at 35 floods that occurred within the period of 1915-2013, 60 percent of these floods took place within the decade of 2000-2010. The study states that 50 percent of these floods were of 'alluvial' type, occurring due to water flow and run-off from mountain slopes and along dry riverbeds. Besides that, Ulaanbaatar suffers from flash floods and ground water flooding. The 2003 flash floods for instance, killed 15 people, made 30 families homeless and destroyed 93 houses.[7] The Ger area's are hit hardest by all types of floods.

Flood issues are likely to increase in poor, unplanned areas that expand fast, mostly at the north-side of the city. As mentioned above, Ulaanbaatar is located in the Tuul valley, an arm of the Selenga river. An arm of the Tuul, the Selbe streams down from the north and ends in the Tuul at the Southside of the city. Besides the Selbe, there are many other smaller rivers that pass through the city from the north to the south. The city is surrounded by hills and many Khoroos stretch into valleys, mainly to the north, which means that these Khoroos have hills on either side.

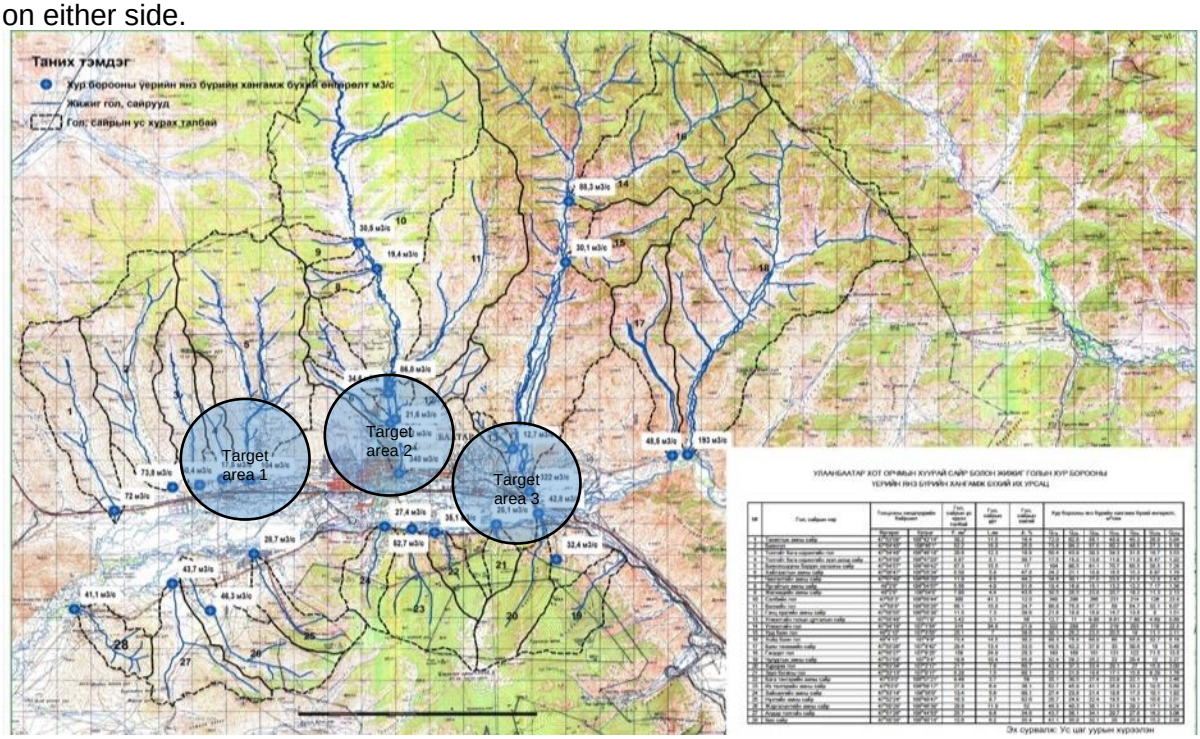


Figure 5: Ulaanbaatar river system. Target areas are along 3 rivers in the north of UB city.

[5]Flood Risk Assessment and Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City 2015-Volume 1, World Bank, Page 52

[6] Flood Risk Assessment and Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City 2015-Volume 1, World Bank, Page 13

[7] OCHA Mongolia flash floods situation report, 2003. Online at http://reliefweb.int/report/mongolia/mongolia-flash floods-ocha-situation-report-no-1

Economic context

Mongolia was experiencing high levels of growth in 2011 due to its vast and rich natural resources, with the highest recorded growth figures of 17.5 percent globally, before the economic growth slowed down in 2012/2013 until only 0.1 percent in 2016. This was largely due to the fall in commodity prices and decrease in exports to China (95 percent of exports go to China) and a parallel decline in foreign investment that took place due to some policy changes which made international investment in the country more challenging. According to most recent statistics published by the World Bank, Mongolia's Gross National Income (GNI) amounted to US$3,870 per capita, yielding economic growth of only 0.1 percent in 2016. This trend is projected to slightly increase with forecasted GDP growth rates of 2 to 3.7 percent for the years 2017 and 2019, respectively.[8]

Mongolia's economy is not very diversified and driven by two main sectors: Mineral industry and agriculture. While the country's economic base was fundamentally agricultural, its mining industry contributes to around 20.3 percent to the country's GDP, and accounts for more than 80 percent of its export and 40 percent of government revenues[9]. The agriculture sector, on the other hand, is failing to realize its growth potential due to fallen commodity prices and the impacts of climate change.[10]

Ulaanbaatar (UB City) is a key, if not the key economic region in Mongolia accounting for approximately 64 percent of Mongolia's GDP. However, UB City also experiences very high inequality with 22 percent of the city residents below the poverty line and living on 2$ a day; with these based primarily in the Ger areas. The on-going Ger area redevelopment programmes maintain a key focus on facilitating the growth of the informal sector, for strengthening micro-small-medium enterprise (MSME) sector and improving connectivity to the urban core, as potential drivers for improving the economic conditions of Ger Areas and UB city as a whole.

The diversification of the economy toward a healthier local business environment - promoting self-sufficiency and reduction of inequalities- while moving away from extreme reliance on export commodities - is clearly the way forward to achieve more economic stability for the country.

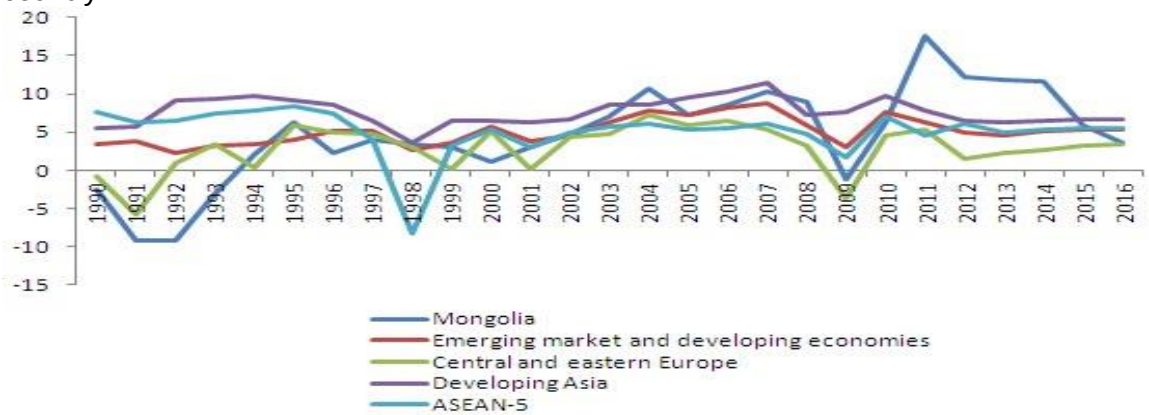


Figure 6: Comparative GDP growth.[11]

[8]The World Bank, 2017. Per capita GNI is displayed using the World Bank's Atlas method, which smoothens a country's GNI per capita by price variations and exchange rate fluctuations, taking into account the year of observation and the two previous years. It further adjusts the country's own and the international rate of inflation, with the international inflation rate being the euro area, the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan since 2001. Online at http://data.worldbank.org/country/mongolia

[9] UN-Habitat – Mongolia Country Profile.

[10] IMF Country Report No. 03/277, p. 2.

[11]https://www.asiapathways-adbi.org/2014/04/development-via-regional-integration-mongolias-chance-for-a-prosperous-future/

Social context

Mongolia has a population of 3.03 million, growing at a rate of 1.7 percent annually[12]. Almost half (47 percent) of the country's population is currently living in its capital city (1.38 million) and the share of the urban population has increased to 67 percent of the total population[13].

Since the 1990s, UB city has had limited formal extension of its core, which largely comprises apartment blocks with comprehensive utility services, including dedicated heating, water, and sanitation. However, successive waves of in-migration with Ger tents have reshaped the city's geography, with (i) little upgrading or extension of basic urban services; and (ii) government policy, since 2003, to grant each citizen about 700 square meters of land. A vast, low-density peri-urban area, commonly and collectively referred to as Ger areas, now extends around the city core- with three informal settlement tiers around the formal urban core area, the inner, middle, and fringe locations- these are characterized by unplanned settlements of low and medium income households with land ownership, un-serviced plots, unpaved roads and poor facilities. Settlement growth here is much faster than urban development and is projected to increase by another 40 percent by 2020.

Although poverty is more pronounced in rural areas, inequality, particularly in access to various services, is higher in urban areas[14] and especially in Ger areas where there are very low levels of public services available and very few households that are connected to the city's water distribution network.

The Ger area population is estimated at 800,000, representing 60 percent of Ulaanbaatar. Approximately 40,000-people migrate to UB city per year, of which most end up in Ger areas. Despite their size, Ger areas have until recently been considered temporary settlements. However, their official integration in the 2013 city master plan provides the necessary provision to plan the redevelopment of the Ger areas into a formal peri-urban area.

Lack of long-term planning, infrastructure investment, and land use regulation in Ger areas have resulted in haphazard development, limited availability of space for public facilities, poor access to socioeconomic services and insufficient livelihood opportunities. The lack of basic urban infrastructure is preventing people to move out of poverty.

The service gap between the city core and Ger areas means Ger residents are badly connected to the city core and poorly integrated in the urban economy, and this is one of the most urgent and difficult development challenges. While various government and development partner initiatives have significantly improved living conditions in Ger areas, approaches have generally focused on specific sectors, failing to design a sustainable vision and provide integrated solutions for the problems of peri-urban development.

Gender context: Female-headed households make up roughly 25% of homes in Mongolia, and are particularly vulnerable to flooding, suffering from land grabbing and lower levels of disaster assistance.[15]. Data from Participatory Living Standards Assessment of the National Statistics Office (NSO) have identified that a disproportionate number of women-headed households are living in poverty and that the proportion is growing. Women are limited to engage in livelihood or employment opportunities because of the tasks at home. Some women, who are employed or engaged in small enterprises, need to work longer hours than

[12]The World Bank, World Development Indicators,2017.http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=MN

[13]United Nations Statistics Division, 2017. Online at http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=mongolia+urban+&d=POP&f=tableCodepercent3a1percent3bcountryCodepercent3a496

[14]Government of Mongolia, UNDP and SIDA (2011, p87) Mongolia human development report

[15]https://tradingeconomics.com/mongolia/female-headed-households-percent-of-households-with-a-female-head-wb-data.html

men do, just to manage tasks at home and at work. As such, it is vital that women have a strong voice in disaster recovery planning, as well as equal or gender-specific, gender-responsive opportunities in a post-disaster context.

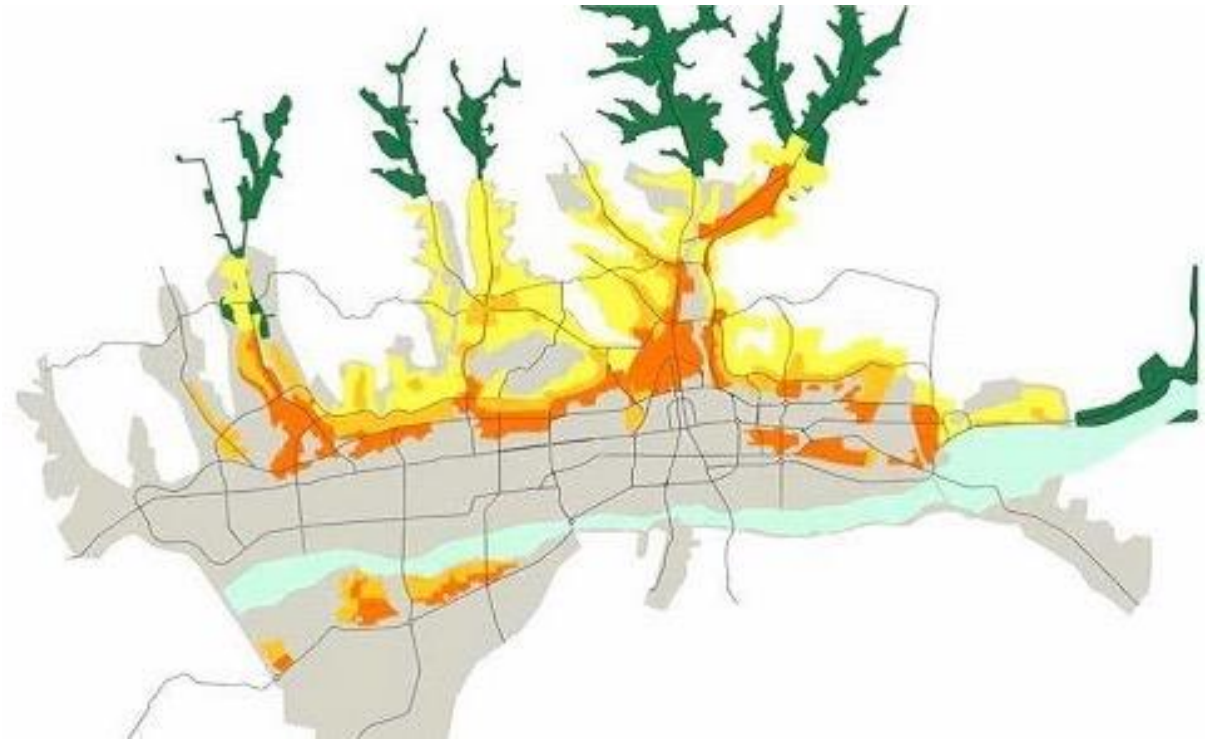


Figure 7: Ger district sections. Aqua blue-river basin, bright orange-central Ger areas, orange-middle Ger areas, yellow-peripheral Ger areas, grey-city area, green-green/camp zones. *Source: Ulaanbaatar City Development Strategy-2020 and Development trend until 2030.*

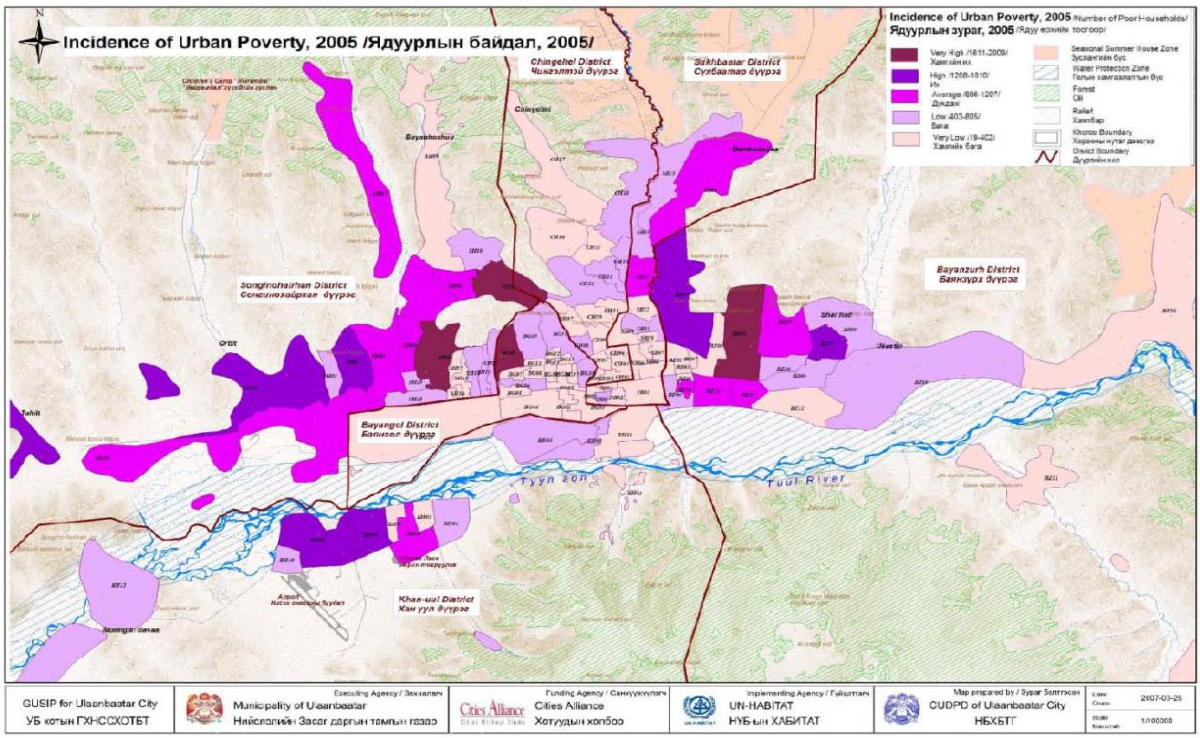
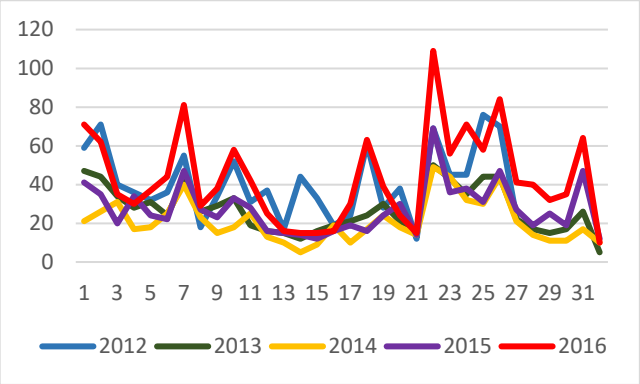


Figure 8: The Urban Poverty Profile – generated as part of the Citywide Pro-poor "Ger Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan" (GUSIP) programme by Cities Alliance and UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Government provides a snapshot of Urban Poverty, especially in the Ger Areas of Ulaanbaatar City in 2005.

Environmental context

The Mongolian topography is characterized by a clear north-south divide. While the north is dominated by huge mountain ranges, deep forests and steppe, the southern parts of the country are of much lower elevation, and consist of mainly parched lands such as deserts and desert steppe. A significant area of the south is covered by the Gobi Desert, one of the largest desert regions in Asia that also covers parts of northern and north-western China. Mongolia is rich in mineral resources such as gold, silver, coal, precious stones, and gravel. Its mining sector is among the driving economic forces in the country, however these industrial activities are a major cause of parts of rivers becoming heavily polluted. Rivers, such as the Tuul River for example, are not only utilized for industrial purposes, but also for household and drinking water consumption. The Tuul River is among the most polluted fresh water sources in the country. It flows through the centre of Mongolia as well as UB City.

The negative environmental impacts of city growth are urban air pollution caused by increased energy consumption and use of coal, pressure on water resources, accumulation of solid wastes, impact on forests and protected areas nearby. The city core where jobs and services are concentrated has experienced unprecedented congestion, due to rapidly increasing private vehicle ownership and use, while the urban road and public transport networks have not kept pace with this rapid growth in traffic demand.



Living conditions in Ger areas are particularly inadequate. Poor sanitation—households almost exclusively rely on open pit latrines—and poor waste collection practices have created highly unsanitary living conditions. Related to this, Infectious diseases (especially dysentery and hand and mouth diseases) are increasingly becoming a problem in Ger areas where toilets often overflow, leading to water and soil pollution.

Figure 9: Infectious disease (hepatitis, dysentery, salmonella, food poisoning, etc.) incidents within 32 Khoroos in Songinohairkhan District during 2012-2016

Air pollution is among the worst in the world, particularly during winter because of inadequate household heating systems, traffic jams and dust from unpaved roads. Access to water, supplied by kiosks operated by the Ulaanbaatar Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (USUG), is limited. There is a significant in-equality in access to water between ger residents who have to pay a premium for the cost of water, above all other residents/industries/businesses/institutions – it was found that the total volume of water use/consumption by ger residents (who constitute 60% of the city population) was 1.7 m3 mill/year equating to 2.1% of the total consumption by the entire city; they however pay the highest water tariffs amongst local residents at 442 Tug/m3 – higher than piped water to metered apartments (40 tug/m3), piped water to households (95 tug/m3) and even higher than piped water to industries and businesses (200 tug/m3).

In the same vein, a pressing issue to note is the significant decline in groundwater tables in Ulaanbaatar over the past 50 years. Current annual demand for water is in excess of 77 million cubic metres (supplied by USUG). With the population forecasted to rise by another 400,000 over the next 5 years, the demand will also increase significantly. Furthermore, land management practices for industry, tourism and settlements expansion upstream in the Tuul ecosystem will also have an impact on the availability of clean, regular and sufficient river flow and groundwater resources for UB city.

Upstream ecological conditions in the Tuul ecosystem therefore have a direct relation the availability of groundwater and surface water downstream in Ulaanbaatar, where demand will continue to rise.

Project approach

With six out of every ten Mongolians living in urban areas, approaches for reducing vulnerability and increasing sustainability in urban areas will have a significant impact on national level development.

As Ulaanbaatar pursues its sustainability agenda by following the initiatives of wealthier nations through mass urbanisation, ambitious urban renewal projects and adapting the city to handle mobility issues around increasing traffic; it is at risk of ignoring the increased vulnerabilities to climate change related risks which then gradually reduces its own capacity for resilience. It is ironic that one of the historically most resilient and adaptive populations (through its nomadic heritage) is rapidly becoming one of the most at-risk and least prepared for climate change. For this process to be reversed, Mongolia's policy makers and urban planners should not only design the city as they believe it 'should be', based on archaic principles of projection-based top-down urban planning but also 'plan' the cities as a place for people -design it with the population at its core, using bottom-up community led approaches. UB City is faced with a limited, and urgent, window of opportunity to address increased vulnerabilities to climate change related risks and increase its own capacity for resilience.

At the basis of increasing urban resilience is to create incentives for the community to adapt by themselves, empowering the Ger-district communities to become the key stakeholders in their own resilience strategies. A key positive externality of such participative capacity building is the creation of a common social thread between the members of the community who have been removed from their tight-knit rural communities and find themselves living in an increasingly overcrowded environment. Stronger social ties amongst urban poor women and men reduces the threat of conflict and provides an essential support group post-disaster and at times of need. Without a strong and connected community at its foundation, strategies for improving their lives, including becoming more resilient to climate change, becomes very challenging. The creation of a sense of social harmony between the urban policy makers, the residents and the emergency responders allow for improved communication and the sharing of experiences which would ultimately lead to greater social resilience.

UN-Habitats' community development approach, the People's Process [16] lends itself to achieve this purpose very well, as successfully demonstrated by previous and ongoing projects implemented in Ger- communities on the areas of *water sanitation and infrastructure services* as well as *urban health systems strengthening, urban planning* and *affordable housing,* primarily in partnership with the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar and other stakeholders.

Building on the policy directions and strategies of the Government of Mongolia on climate change and resilience and complemented by consultation with national government experts, the Governor's office, District level Governor's and khoroo authorities on (i) the priority climate adaptation need for flood resilience and (ii) identification of the most vulnerable locations which experience repetitive flooding; UN-Habitat has conducted Rapid Assessments and consultations in these Ger-Areas with most at risk communities and designed the project components based on the finding of this evidence within the framework of national policies and strategies.

[16] See Annexes 5,6 People's Process brochure and Poster.

Target Khoroos (communities)

The Flood Risk Assessment and Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City supported by the World Bank, specified the most vulnerable target settlements for hazard and risk mapping and the production and improvement of adaptive infrastructure, which were: (1) Tolgoit zuunsalaa, (2) Mon Laa (3) District III, IV flood control levee (4) Selbe river (5) Gorkhi and (6) Baatarkhairkhan Uliastai river. These are located on the territories of i) 12, 13, and 14th khoroos of Sukhbaatar district; ii) 21, 27, 8, 23rd khoroos of Bayanzurkh district; iii) 25, 7th khoroos of Songinokhairkhan district; and iv) 9th khoroo of Bayangol district[17].

Further consultation with Governor's and the three (3) district authorities of SonginoKhairkhan, Sukhbaatar and Bayanzurkh districts identified the below 7 khoroos (sub-districts) as the most vulnerable in terms of either being impacted by floods or areas from which run-off takes place on a frequent basis. These districts fall amongst the biggest in terms of population size and the fastest growing in Ulaanbaatar. The 7 Khoroos have a total population of 88,839.

In these areas, in summer, when ice melts and rain falls, water comes down from the northern hills, leading to floods around gully's and rivers. These floods affect houses, other assets and lead to overflow of latrines, heavily polluting water and soil, which in turn lead to increased incidents of disease often affecting children. Extreme flood incidents are also increasingly recorded in Ulaanbaatar, not only destroying houses and assets, but also causing death. This is especially relevant in Khoroo (i.e community) 24, where new informal settlers have started to move into the riverbed. In the downhill / lower-lying Khoroos, another problem besides floods is stagnant water build-up and rising groundwater. This stagnant water, which is polluted due to overflow of the latrines, often from upstream, can stay for months and impedes the mobility of residents and access to critical services, with cars, ambulances, fire trucks, etc. not being able to enter the Khoroo. After the summer, the stagnant and polluted water freezes to then melt again in summer.

From a technical perspective, the situation is aggravated by non-existent or not properly designed drainage systems and low-quality and basic design latrines that not take into account flood risks. Besides that, there is limited awareness of flood risk zones and health risk. As mentioned above, people build their houses in the middle of the river or in the path of gully's. Moreover, pit latrines are sometimes emptied on the street.

In 2019, the Mongolian Government decided to re-draw the boundaries of numerous Khoroos and Districts in Ulaanbaatar City. This re-districting exercise was mainly designed to reflect population changes as a result of extensive migration in recent years. A map of the new Khoroo boundaries (in Songinokhairkhan District as relevant to this project) is shown in Figure A1 and A2. Essentially, Khoroo 7 has been divided into two – Khoroo 7 and the new Khoroo 40. The revised activities/infrastructure design to be implemented by project will be in Khoroo 40. Despite this boundary change, however, the geographic area is the same, and thus the same vulnerabilities affect the new areas. The project is preparing detailed vulnerability assessment and planning work under Component 1.

[17]Flood Risk Assessment and Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City 2015-Volume 1, World Bank, Page 3

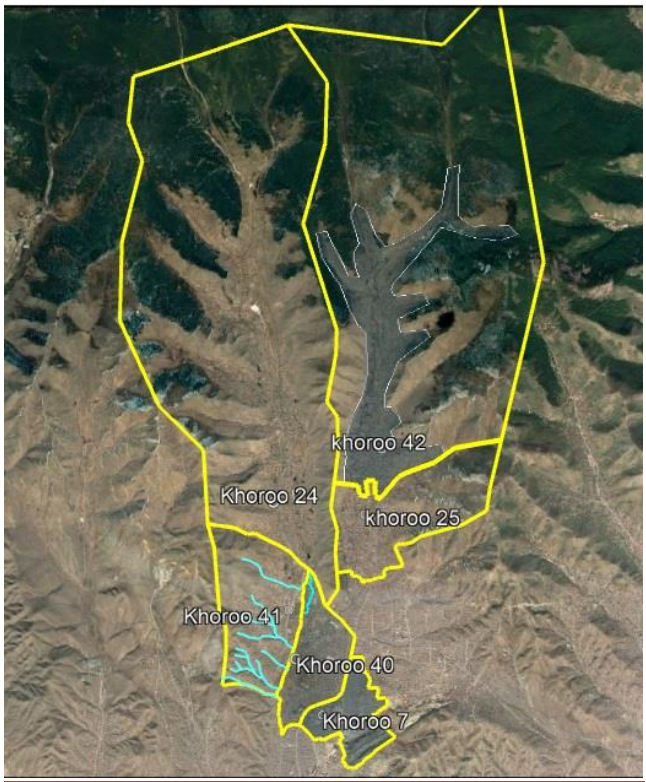


Figure A1 – New Khoroo Boundaries in Songinokhairkhan District

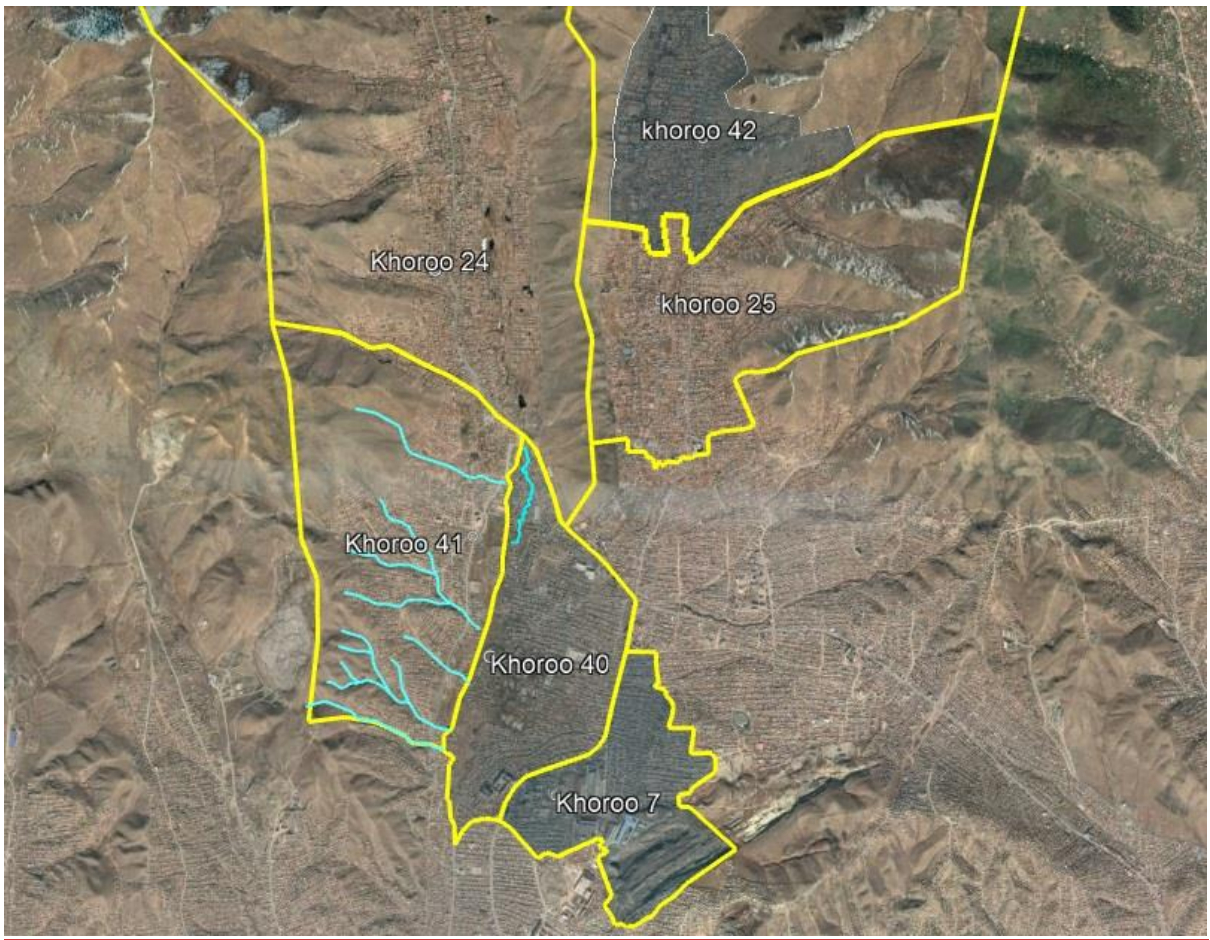


Figure A2 – Higher resolution view of new Khoroo boundaries in Songinokhairkhan District

Overview of 3 target areas and localized climate change / flood impacts and resilient building needs

Area 1: Songino-khairkhan district (north-west) Khoroos 24, 25 and 7

Khoroo 24 and 25, which are located between hills in the west and east and above Khoroo 7, experiences floods gullies from the west and east and in the case of Khoroo 24, from the river coming from the north. The main issues here are new informal settlers moving into the river bed and sanitation issues due to floods. The polluted flood water going down then enters Khoroo 7, which also receives polluted flood water from 25 in the north-east. Besides that, stagnant water is considered a big problem as it causes health issues and limits access. Due to high population density and prevalence of above issues, this is considered the hotspot area of this project.

Note that the new Khoroo 40 has been entirely created from Khoroo 7. As such, the climate change, flood impacts and adaptation requirements in Khoroo 40 are the same as originally described in Khoroo 7. Ongoing work in the project has revealed no other change in the vulnerability baseline.

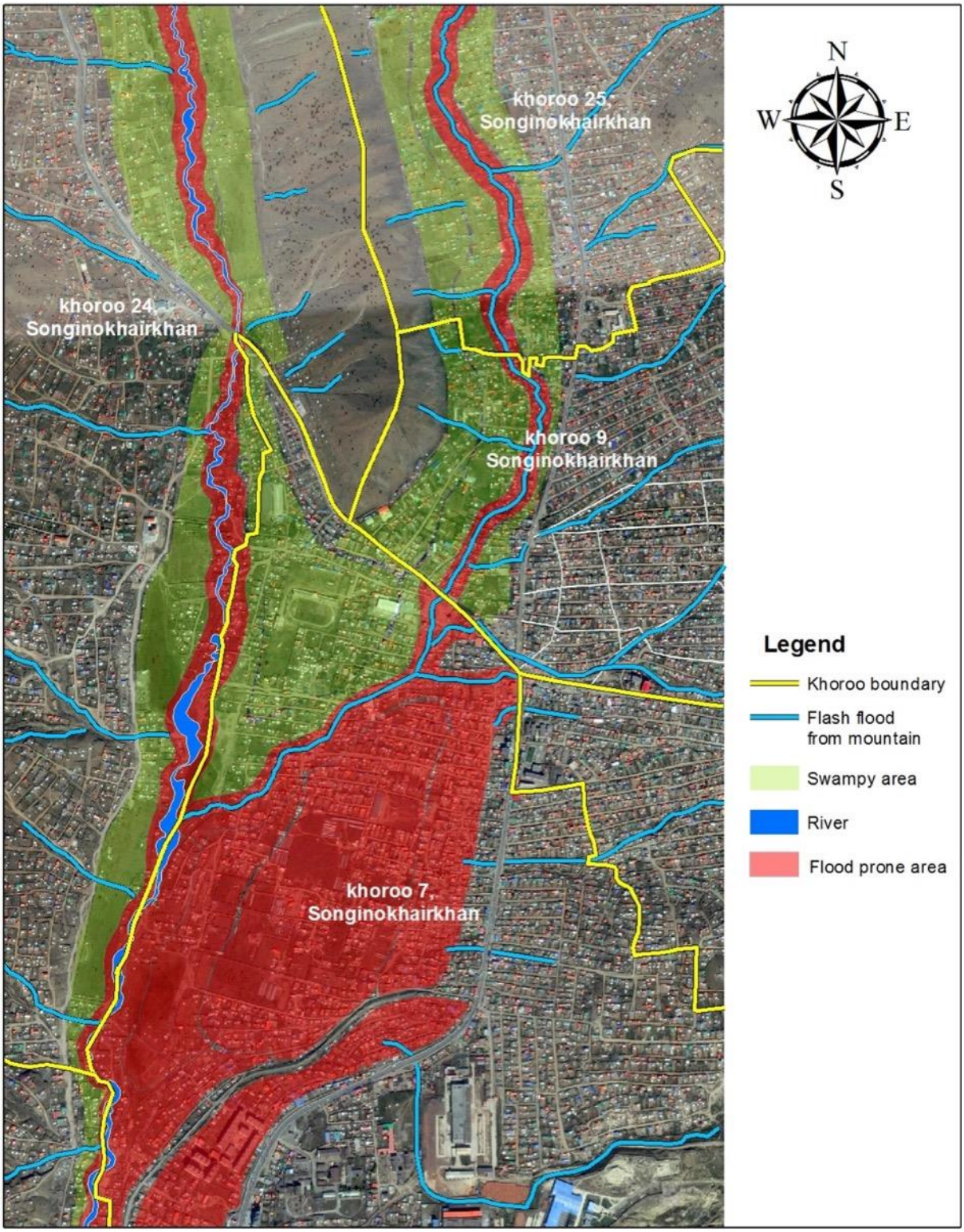


Figure 10: Area 1- Songino-khairkhan district (north-west) Khoroos 24, 25 and 7 localized climate change / flood impacts

Area 2: Sukhbaatar district (north-central) Khoroo 12, 13 and 16

Khoroo 12, 13 and 16 are located next to the main Selbe river. Khoroo 16, on the east side, experiences floods from the river and is muddy / wet, leading to extremely poor sanitation issues. The same muddy / wet situation continues in Khoroo 12 and 13 on the west side of the river. However, these two khoroos are protected from the river by walls on the east side and the water here, comes from flash floods from the hills to the west

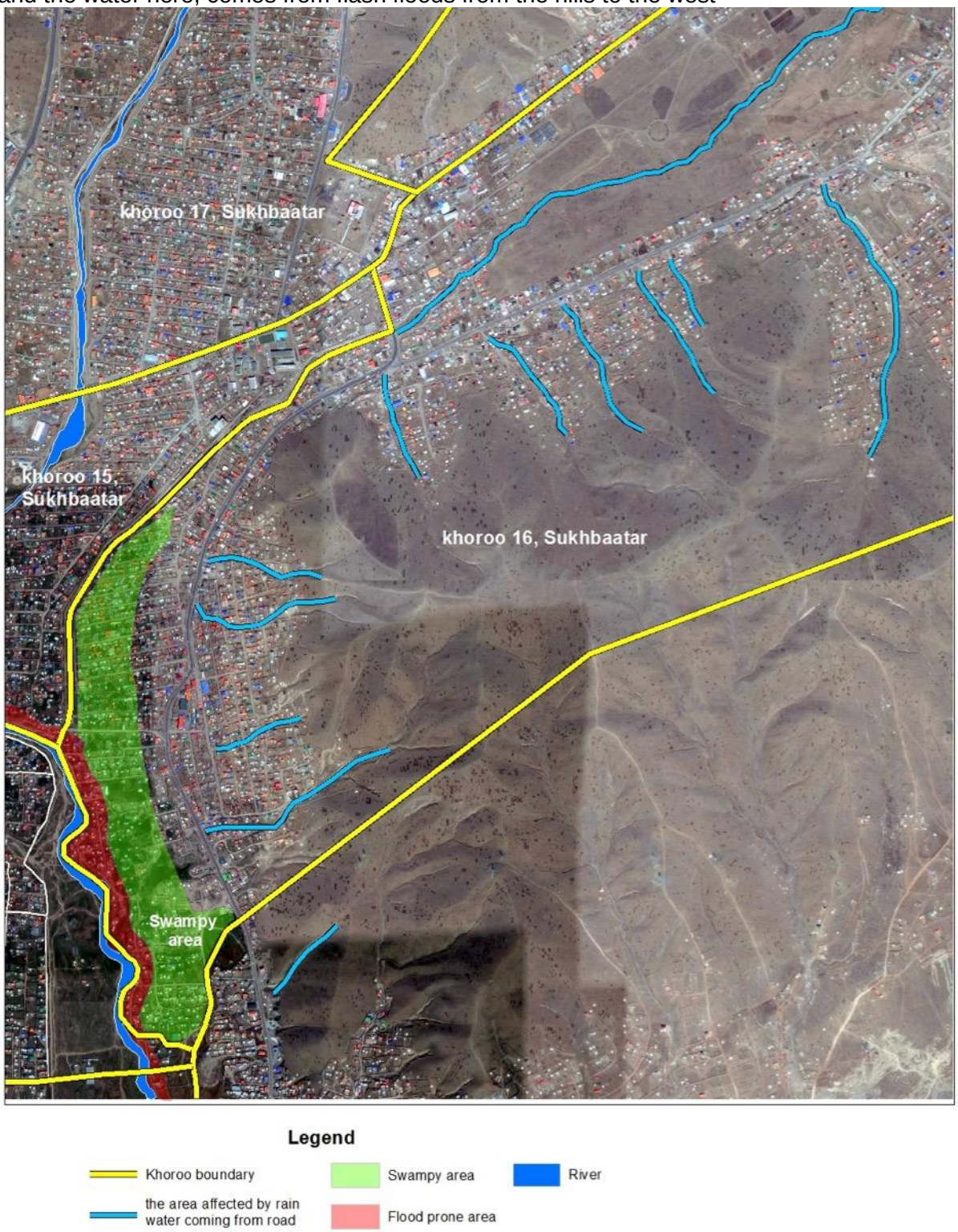


Figure 11: Area 2: Sukhbaatar district (north-central) Khoroo 16 localized climate change / flood impacts

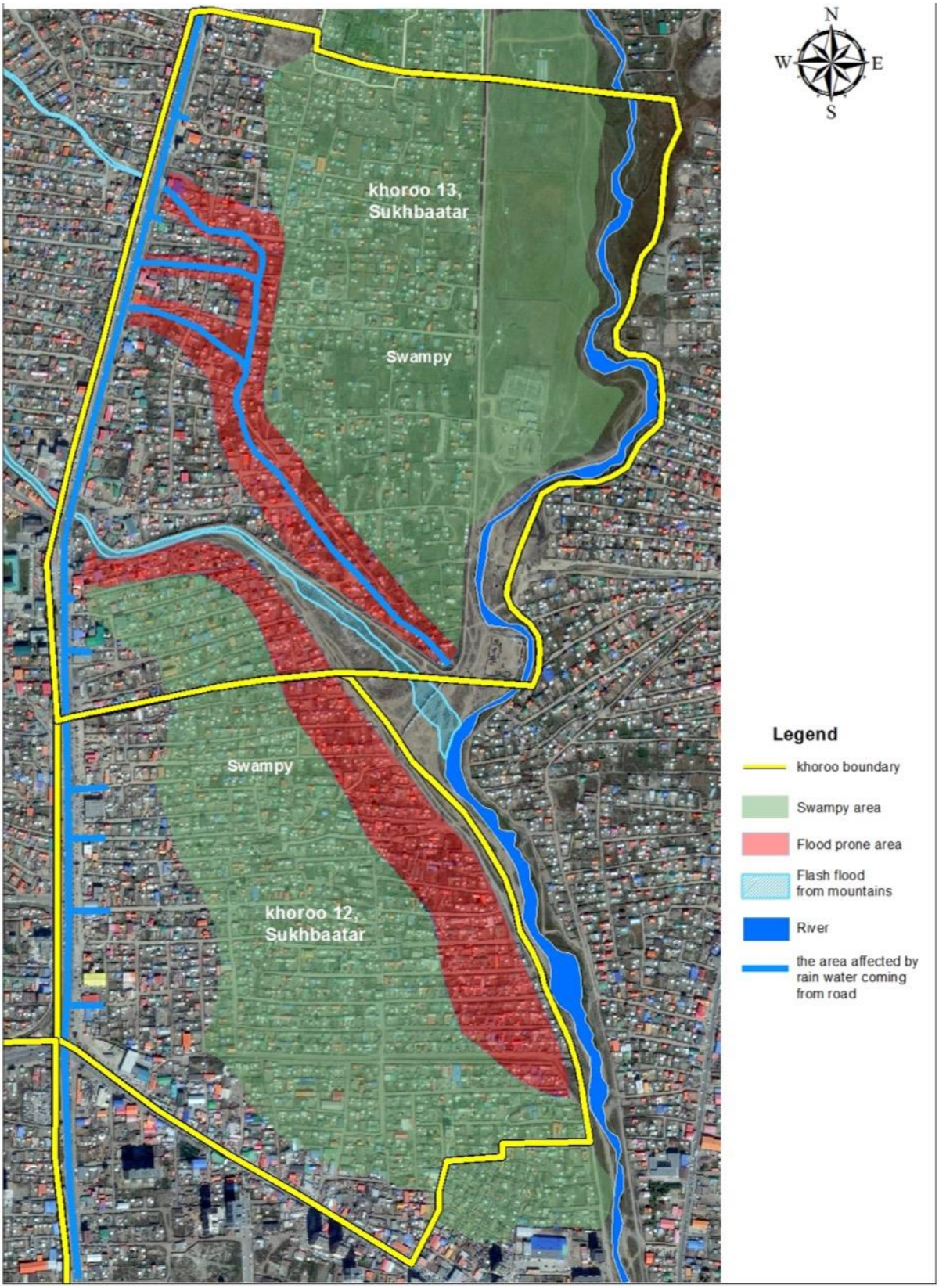


Figure 12: Area 2: Sukhbaatar district (north-central) Khoroo 12 and 13 localized climate change / flood impacts

Area 3: Bayanzurkh district (north-east). Khoroo 9

Khoroo 9, which is located next to a hill in the north and the main Uliastai river on the east experiences floods from both the hill and a secondary arm of the river. This water from the arm flows south into an informal area literally through house plots. In this area, there is also a problem of stagnant water and sanitation overflow. In the center of the Khoroo, a school and hospital and the south-eastern part are of risk of floods from gullies from the north-west. Khoroo 9, as can be seen by the prevalence of floods, as the second flood hotspot risk area.

Figure 13: Area 3: Bayanzurkh district (north-east). Khoroo 9 localized climate change / flood impacts

Table 1 below provides an overview of the target Khoroos with the localized climate change impacts and effects, vulnerabilities, barriers to adaptation and prioritized concrete resilience building interventions by the communities. It is clear that the main problems are river and flash floods, water and soil pollution due to overflow of pit latrines and muddy / swampy areas, caused by a combination of floods and groundwater coming to the surface. In summer, these muddy / swampy areas are not accessible to cars, ambulances, fire trucks, etc. and difficult to cross by foot. In winter, these areas are frozen.

When examining the disaggregated population data, it becomes clear that the demographic of these ger populations resembles that of a developing country with a high prevalence of youth /children* at more than 30%. The characteristics of such populations are high dependency ratio of younger population over the older/working population accompanied by a smaller percentage of older population who also have a shorter life expectancy of around 60 years.
*Moreover, youth by UN definition, falls within the 18-30 year age group and the under 18 age group are classified as children – so the proportion of children and youth amongst these Ger-populations are likely to be even higher and possible more than 50% prevalence.

The project proposal has considered taking an approach which prioritizes the involvement of youth in project activities even though earlier attempt to do so have shown little success. Women on the other hand are very active in the communities as well as the government.

Therefore, the project will especially target women committees and particularly younger women/youth within the 18-30 age group. The project will also make efforts, through focus group discussions for instance, to identify barriers to youth involvement in project activities as well as identify opportunities and synergies for their involvement, during implementation of community led ‘People’s Process’ activities.

Table 1: Target areas, local climate change impacts and effect, vulnerabilities, barriers to adapt and prioritized concrete resilience building interventions

Khoroo	Population / beneficiaries	Main climate change impacts / Hazards	Effects on communities	Underlying vulnerability	Barriers to adapt	Resilience building interventions prioritized by community
District: Songino-khairkhan (north-west)						
7	**20.128** Households: 5510 (3,7 per house) Women: 10.259 >65: 775 <18: 6241 Disabled: 254	- Floods from Khoroo 24 and 25 - Flash floods - Stagnant water - Harsh winter and air pollution	- Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water / soil pollution - Diarrhoea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination - Muddy area in summer resulting in cars, ambulances, etc. not able to enter	- High poverty - Limited basic services - No secondary drainage system and waste from ceramic industry	- Limited financial means / no Khoroo budget for flood control - Lack of awareness and empowerment - Lack of community self-organization - Lack of central sewerage system to dispose grey water and for connecting latrines	1. Flood reduction / drainage measures 2. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 3. Address problem of muddy areas
7 (Jan 2020)	**Total Population 9,506** Households: 3,667 Women: 4,694 >65: 725 <18: 4,070 Disabled: 154	- Floods from Khoroo 7, 24, and 25 - Flash floods - Stagnant water - Harsh winter and air pollution -	- Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water / soil pollution - Diarrhoea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination - Muddy area in summer resulting in cars, ambulances, etc. not able to enter	- High poverty - Limited basic services - No secondary drainage system and waste from ceramic industry		1. Flood reduction / drainage measures 2. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 3. Address problem of muddy areas
40 Jan 2020	**Total Population: 10,562** Households: 2,660 Women: 5,489 >65: 451 <18: 3,216 Disabled: 184	- Floods from Khoroo 24 and 25 - Flash floods - Stagnant water - Harsh winter and air pollution -	- Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water / soil pollution - Diarrhoea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination - Muddy area in summer resulting in cars, ambulances, etc. not able to enter	- High poverty - Limited basic services - No secondary drainage system and waste from ceramic industry		1. Flood reduction / drainage measures 2. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 3. Address problem of muddy areas
24	**13.689** Households: 4040 (3,4 per house) Women: 7145 >65: 706 <18: 2736 Disabled: 45	1. Floods 1. Flash floods 2. Strong wind and storm 3. Harsh winter and air pollution	1. Floods causing high risk of informal settlers in river bank. 2. Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water pollution	1. Informal settlers (immigrants) in riverbed 2. High poverty 3. Limited basic services		1. Flood reduction / drainage measures 2. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 3. Land use / street planning

			3. Diarrhoea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination			
25	**13.680** Households: 3488 (3,9 per house) Women: 7082 >65: 1536 <18: 4801 Disabled: 290		1. Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water pollution 2. Diarrhea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination	1. High poverty 2. Limited basic services		1. Flood reduction / drainage measures 2. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 3. Land use / street planning
District: Sukhbaatar (north-central)						
12	**7.162** Households: 2182 (3,3 per house) Women: 3585 >65: 416 <18: 2446 Disabled: 213	1. Floods 2. Flash floods 3. Stagnant water 4. Harsh winter and air pollution	1. Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water /soil pollution 2. Diarrhoea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination 3. Muddy area in summer resulting in cars, ambulances, etc. not able to enter	1. High poverty 2. Limited basic services 3. Poor or non-existent drainage system 4. Dam situated in the middle of the khoroo is highly polluted 5. Low elevation	1. Limited financial means / no Khoroo budget for flood control 2. Lack of awareness and empowerment 3. Lack of community self-organization 4. Lack of central sewerage system to dispose grey water and for connecting latrines 5. Police and khoroo office's cooperation is weak in surveillance of garbage disposal	1. Flood reduction / drainage measures 2. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 3. Address health issues 4. Address problems related to ground water coming up
13	**9.136** Households: 2522 (3,6 per house) Women: 4617 >65: 281 <18: 2879 Disabled: 239				6. See above 7. Residents try to fix canals but lack professional know how 8. 5 people are in charge of cleaning the khoroo for small salary but it is not stable as cleaning happens only before important events or national holidays	1. Address swampy / muddy issue caused by flood water 2. Flood reduction / drainage measures 3. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution
16	**11.945** Households: 3127 (3,8 per house) Women: 6128 >65: 466 <18: 4329 Disabled: 288	1. Flood from the main river Flash floods 2. Harsh winter and air pollution		1. High poverty 2. Limited basic services 3. Poor or non-existent drainage system	1. Limited financial means / no Khoroo budget for flood control 2. Lack of awareness and empowerment 3. Lack of community self-organization	1. Flood reduction / drainage measures 2. Address swampy / muddy issue caused by flood water

				4. Waste and burnt materials comes down from waste recycle center	4. Lack of central sewerage system to dispose grey water and for connecting latrines	3. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution
District Bayanzurkh (north-east)						
9	**13.701** Households: 3785 (3,6 per house) Women: 6994 >65: 239 <18: 4980 Disabled: 537	1. Floods 2. Flash floods 3. Heavy air pollution in winter	1. Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water / soil pollution 2. Diarrhea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination	1. High poverty 2. Limited basic services 3. Poor or non-existent drainage system 4. Lack of toilets at last bus stop	1. Limited financial means / no Khoroo budget for flood control 2. Lack of awareness and empowerment 3. Lack of community self-organization 4. Lack of central sewerage system to dispose grey water and for connecting latrines	1. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 2. Flood reduction / drainage measures 3. Address health issues

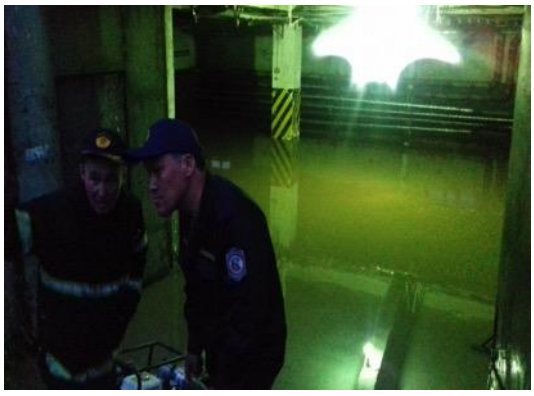
During the rapid assessment and consultations of these Khoroos by the UN-Habitat community mobilization team (see full assessments link in the consultation section), the areas on the maps below have been identified and confirmed by the communities as high-risk flood areas.

Flood impacts in target communities – in photos

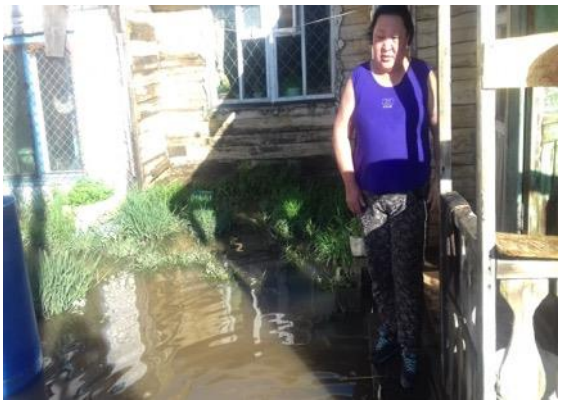
Songino-khairkhan district 7th khoroo (Rain in 2017.06.20)

Flooding of main road sinkhole constructed by the Geodetic Water Facility Office of the Housing Authority *(UN-Habitat June 2017)*

Polluted *Photo (UN-Habitat June 2017)*




Basement of the 12th apartment of Khilchin hothon – flood water and ground-water penetrating from the walls and floors leading to power cut restriction of 670 households*Photo (UN-Habitat June 2017*


Flood due to lack of flood seweage and canal in households near 0119th military unit and1-4 streets Photo *(UN-Habitat June 2017)*

2. Project Objectives

Main objective

The main objective of the proposed project is to **enhance the climate change resilience of the seven most vulnerable Ger khoroo settlements focusing on flooding[18] in Ulaanbaatar City** by:

1. Improving the knowledge on flood hazard and risk exposure and vulnerability for these areas
2. Improving the resilience and adaptive capacity of the Ger settlements through a Community-Based gender-responsive approach (i.e. building social cohesion per Khoroo)
3. Increasing resilience Ger area physical infrastructure and services, supported by enhanced capacities of responsible district level and khoroo authorities.
4. Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks and capture and replicate lessons and good practices

The main component of the project will be the provision of flood resilient physical infrastructure and services, building on the priorities as communicated by the UB city authorities and Khoroo communities, both women and men; evidence made available and supplemented with hazard and risk mapping and land use planning; and delivered within the framework of enhanced capacities and awareness for resilience and risk reduction at Ger -district and community level.

[18]As identified in the Flood Risk Assessment and Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City supported by the World Bank

3. Project Components and Financing

Table 2: Project components and financing

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Concrete Outcomes	Amount (US$)
Component 1 National/City Level Producing hazard and risk information / evidence for increasing resilience and developing land use plans to increase this resilience at UB City level.	**Output 1.1** **One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan,** with legal framework recommendations and a specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on 1.2[19] **(includes the three (3) high risk target districts covering the seven (7) most vulnerable khoroos)*	**Outcome 1.1** Relevant threat, hazard information, evidence and recommendations (on land use and zoning) generated for increasing resilience at the city level (In line with AF outcome 1: reduced exposure at national level (which is also city level in Mongolia) to climate-related hazards and threats).	91,790
	Output 1.2. **Simulation model** for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding **in UB city & Ger-areas** established.[20]		60,000
	Output 1.3 **Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans** with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people[21]		250,000
		Total	**401,790**
Component 2 Khoroo/Community level Participative planning and capacity development for flood resilience in Ger-areas at the district / khoroo and community level (including activities to operate and maintain - and mitigate any potential risks related to - the interventions under component 3).	**Output 2.1** **Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans** to implement the interventions identified under component 3**;** A series of District, Khoroo and community level consultations / workshops (50 percent women where possible) introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level implementation of interventions under component 3.[22]	**Outcome 2.1.** Target community members are aware of resilience building and climate risk reduction processes and have ownership over proposed interventions at the District, Khoroo and community level (In line with AF outcome 3: strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level).	195,390
	Output 2.2 **Khoroo community level interventions operation & maintenance* and awareness** campaigns and trainings (50 percent women where possible) to support the sustainable implementation of interventions under component 3. An Estimated 20.nos. of trainings **(Awareness will also cover potential risks mitigation)*		212,956
	Output 2.3		50.000

[19] In line with National priority: Nationally Determined Contribution: Relevant adaptation needs: to conduct disaster risk assessments at local and sub-national levels. Also in line with national priority: Green development policy 2014-2030: 6) Develop and implement a population settlement plan in accordance with climate change, while considering the availability of natural resources and the resilience of regions. Also in line with Ulaanbaatar municipality Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Risk Management Strategy (FRMS) of Ulaanbaatar City.

20 In line with National priority: National Action Programme on Climate Change: 4) Enhance the national climate observation, research and monitoring network and strengthen employees' capacity

[21] In line with National priority: Green development policy 2014-2030: 6.2. Reduction of air, water and soil pollution by implementing improved plan for urban land use, construction zoning and infrastructure and creating appropriate legal framework on accountability

[22] In line with National priority: National Action Programme on Climate Chang: 5) Conduct public awareness campaigns and support citizen and community participation in actions against climate change

	Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.		
		Total	**458,346**
Component 3 Enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets (NB April 2020, there is no change in the nature of the Component, Output or Outcome, only the locations of the infrastructure to be built)	**Output 3.1.** **Physical assets developed in response to climate change related flood impacts** as prioritized by Khoroo communities the core concrete interventions are flood protection and drainage infrastructure[23] and resilient sanitation[24] to reduce floods impacts – implemented through community contracting. For details see next sections	**Outcome 3.1** Increased adaptive capacity within prioritized community assets (In line with AF outcome 4: increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors).	2,225,904
	Output 3.2 **Management & operations; design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure** to comply with national and local regulations and processes – procured as consulting services		418,780
		Total	**2,644,684**
Component 4 Awareness raising, knowledge management and communication	**Output 4.1.** **Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities,** civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms. **Output 4.2** **Workshops and trainings** will be organised targeting city- and district government officials (50 percent women where possible) with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans.[25]	Outcome 4.1. Institutional capacity strengthened to develop and replicate this approach (In line with AF outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses).	244,682
		Total	**244.682**
5. Total components			3,749,501
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			393,593
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			4,143,094
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity			352,141
Amount of Financing Requested			4,495,235

[23] In line with Ulaanbaatar municipality priority: Ulaanbaatar 2020 master plan and development approach for 2030: Storm water and flood management: Engineering flood protection measures will include managing infrequent spring floods, draining rainwater from roads and squares, securing groundwater, strengthening channels and reducing land degradation.

[24] In line with National priority: Green development policy 2014-2030: 2.9. Increase the capacity and productivity of water supply and sewerage facility, provide at least the 90percent of the population with drinking that meets hygiene standards, and provide access to improved sanitation to at least the 60 percent of the population.

[25] In line with national priority: National Action Programme on Climate Change: 1) Set the legal environment, structure, institutional and management frameworks for addressing on climate change.

Projected Calendar:

Table 3: Projected Calendar

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	09-2018
Project/Programme Closing	09-2022
Terminal Evaluation	09-2022

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Project components

The seven target Ger communities[26] in Ulaanbaatar are characterized by a high exposure to multiple climate hazards ranging from wind and dust storms, air pollution and particularly by floods - found to be the main climate issue that required urgent addressing by the communities during the risk and needs assessment and consultations; prioritized as a key adaption issue by municipal government; as evidenced in city/national risk assessments and subsequently stated in city/national level climate strategies and plans .

Ulaanbaatar's climate sensitivity is underpinned by rapid urbanization driven by massive population growth; and is leading to people residing in high-risk unplanned areas, in unsanitary conditions, engaging in unhygienic behaviour, all of which exacerbates public health risks. Underlying vulnerabilities are poverty, limited social ties trust and cohesion, limited access to basic services and environmental degradation. Moreover, the adaptive capacities at household, community and governance level are barriers for change as there exists very limited knowledge and awareness of risks and their vulnerability.

To achieve the overall project objective, **"enhance the climate change resilience of the seven most vulnerable Ger khoroo settlements and people focusing on flooding[27] in Ulaanbaatar City"** the project will focus on soft and hard components: combining horizontally and vertically interrelated resilience strengthening of national and city institutions, local government and khoroo[28] communities; and resilience building measures for their physical, natural and social assets.

The project intends to promote and improve vertical inter-departmental collaboration particularly by facilitating engagement between the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Municipal authorities at all levels, as a key gap that has not yet been addressed in Mongolia is the rollout and implementation of national level climate policies and strategies at the urban level. Furthermore, capacities for resilience building within Districts and khoroos are weak, with pressing demands for urban services & development, in the face of rapid expansion, overburdening local authorities. Therefore, the level of collaboration around the issues of urban resilience and climate adaptation between local authorities at District and khoroo level as well as with communities, have been minimal to date. There is, however, significant emergency and disaster response capacity in rural and urban areas, through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) - the project will thus work with the NEMA team under the Municipality, particularly harnessing existing capacities for the advocacy and training components for local authorities and communities and streamlining with on-going initiatives as necessary. Therefore, institutional capacities and information sharing will be strengthened and harmonized horizontally between different technical institutions responsible for climate resilience, environmental protection and risk reduction activities as well as local authorities within the Municipality, whilst also broadening the vertical outreach of these institutional and municipality to high-risk communities. This integrated approach will also allow for completion of feedback loop to inform and develop future urban climate policies, strategies and frameworks, building on the comprehensive adaptation measures to be implemented at city, district and khoroo community level.

[26] Note, as of the April 2020 revision, the project still targets 7 communities – the revised infrastructure location still serves the same communities as originally proposed

[27] As identified in the Flood Risk Assessment and Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City supported by the World Bank

[28] Khoroo - sub-district

By taking a comprehensive approach of national policy-level institutional capacity strengthening at city, district and khoroo level including support for community level actions for resilience building, that respond to current and future needs, all actions will benefit the inhabitants of the Ger settlements while aiming to sustain the identified concrete adaptation measures. This combination of soft and hard interventions, will contribute to sustainably strengthening local resilience particularly at the household, community and informal settlements level.

The core focus on concrete adaptation measures also lends 'voice' to the priorities of the high-risk communities and vulnerable Ger-residents demonstrating quick impact within the duration of the project. Through showcasing impact, the project intends to generate 'demand'; and supply the software, tools and methodologies necessary to urban authorities for replication of these best-practices and community led approach, to other high risk Ger communities.

The specific needs of women, recent migrants and youth (18-30 years) will be considered at all stages of the project. This is achieved through engaging representatives of these vulnerable groups in community and stakeholder consultations through the community-based approach (i.e. the people's process)[29] – where community primary groups are formed and sustained throughout all stages of the project and through which communities participate in project implementation: in planning, executing activities and monitoring. Given the predominance of youth and young population within the Ger demographic – a key focus will also be to target involvement of young women and men during the community level project consultations and planning, and identify opportunities for their engagement during implementation and monitoring; as well as in the knowledge dissemination and awareness building component.

Table 4 below provides an overview of proposed core interventions and activities and supporting activities required to operate and maintain (and mitigate potential risks) of these concrete interventions. Before this table, there a short description of the proposed concrete interventions in the target areas is provided.

Component 1: Producing hazard and risk information / evidence for increasing resilience and developing land use plans to increase this resilience at the city, District and Khoroo level.

In line with AF outcomes 1 and Mongolia and Ulaanbaatar Government priorities (see section D), this component will focus on reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards and threats both at the city/town and community level by:

1.1. Developing **(1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan,** with zoning, legal framework recommendations and a specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on 1.2 **(includes the three (3) high risk target districts covering the seven (7) most vulnerable khoroos)*

1.2. Developing a simulation model for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding in UB city & Ger-areas

1.3. Developing seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people

The information generated and included in the land use plans and simulation model will allow the municipality, district authorities and khoroo communities to understand climate change related impacts and risks and to identify appropriate, community specific resilience interventions based on this information (this in addition to the concrete interventions that will be implemented under this project). This component is required because the current information on

[29]Please refer to Annex 5 for more details about UN-Habitat's community engagement approach – The People's Process

climate change impacts and risk (e.g. the World Bank flood risk assessment) is not detailed enough to identify appropriate risk reduction and resilience building interventions at the community level, including information that advocate for reduction/prevention of people moving into high risk areas. The plans will also include land re-adjustment and further planning options for plots, roads, assets, etc., by taking into account hazard risks, whilst also addressing other sector needs.

A northern Ger-Area Territorial Land Use Plan, including zoning and legal framework recommendations, is further required for a holistic planning approach of the Ger areas. It is important to note here that the vast majority of the urban sprawl and Ger-areas are concentrated in the north of UB city.

All information collected, and assessment reports, plans and strategies will be made available on a digital format in Mongolian and English and uploaded on the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar's web portal and spatial database. The simulation model will be launched online by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and linked to the cities' environmental and geospatial databases.

Please note that there are now 8 target Khoroos in the project area because of the division of Khoroo 7 into two parts (Khoroo 7 and Khoroo 40, described above). However, as these activities are currently underway, they are taking Khoroo 7 and Khoroo 40 together. This means that there will be a joint Khoroo 7 and Khoroo 40 land use plan. Please also note that Khoroos 24 and 25 have also been split, to create Khoroos 41 and 42. The project's planning component will include the new khoroos (which are within the same boundary and have the same beneficiaries as the original proposal.

Component 2: Participative planning and capacity development for flood resilience in Ger-areas at the district / khoroo and community level (including activities to operate and maintain - and mitigate any potential risks related to - the interventions under component 3).

In line with AF outcomes 3 and Mongolia and Ulaanbaatar government priorities (see section D), this component will focus on strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes and capacity by:

2.1. Developing seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans to implement the interventions under component 3; a series of District, Khoroo and community level consultations / workshops introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level implementation of interventions under component 3. Developing seven (7) community-level High-risk Ger areas resilience action plans.

2.2. Khoroo-level interventions operation and maintenance (and potential risks mitigation) awareness campaigns and trainings to support the sustainable implementation of interventions under component 3. An estimated twenty (20) number of trainings will be conducted.

2.3. Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.

This component aims at fully involving communities in the planning and execution of the proposed interventions under component 3; to ensure the proper operation and maintenance (and implementation of potential risk mitigation measures) of these interventions through community involvement. Under component 3, Khoroos communities will be directly contracted to execute the concrete interventions. The Khoroos communities will develop plans to execute these interventions, including management and maintenance arrangements. In parallel with

these plans, technical engineering and hydrology studies will be conducted to ensure the assets are properly designed.

To ensure inhabitants are aware of the main issues and risks (including environmental and social risks of interventions) in their communities and to be able to respond to these issues and risks, awareness raising campaigns will be set-up and trainings conducted.

For the management and maintenance of flood resilient infrastructure, UN-Habitat proposes to build on the role and functions of the Community Development Councils (CDC's) that are formed as part of the People's Process for all projects and that are currently operational or have been operational - and will be strengthened by community nomination of members specifically to oversee the implementation, management and monitoring of community assets and infrastructure which help adapt to increased flooding management. These CDC's will also be the key recipients of community level trainings.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism and other key stakeholders will be invited to participate/observe the implementation of People's Process at the urban level and provide technical advisory inputs.

As under Component 1, there are now 8 target Khoroos in the project, not 7, due to the boundary changes described in Section 1, which divide Khoroo 7 into Khoroos 7 and 40. As with Component 1, activities under Component 2 have begun, and will take Khoroos 7 and 40 together to develop a joint Flood Resilience Action Plan for Khoroo 7 and Khoroo 40.

Because of this, there are no further changes arising in Components 1 or 2 as a result of the boundary changes.

Component 3: Enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets

In line with AF outcomes 4 and Mongolia and Ulaanbaatar government priorities (see section D), this component will focus on increasing the adaptive capacity of relevant development and natural resource sectors by:

3.1. Developing or strengthening physical assets in response to climate change related flood impacts as prioritized by Khoroos.

3.2. Management and operations design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure – procured as consulting services.

During the rapid Khoroo-level vulnerability assessment, prioritization and vulnerable groups consultations, communities identified and confirmed two main concrete resilience building interventions: improved drainage systems[30] to reduce floods and improved sanitation systems that won't overflow during floods and lead to health issues.

Thus, these interventions have been selected to respond to the most pressing Khoroo-specific climate change hazards.

As this would be the first time to implement the Peoples Process in some of the proposed Ger-areas it is critical that the local authorities and communities are exposed to the rigorous and complex combination of implementation and monitoring approaches and guidelines that will be put in place; from technical compliance and quality to management accountability, trans-

[30] The drainage sub-projects have been designed in a way to remove the need for resettlement and will be implemented within a short timeframe during which homeowners will have guaranteed access to their plots, as assured by UN-Habitat team.

parency and safe-guarding the rights-based approach of the People's Process. An international advisory technical team, familiar with the roll-out of the People's Process closely working with the national execution team to adapt the approach to suit the local context – with all its' cultural, community, institutional and legal dynamics - will be critical to ensure the success of the implementation. .

Component 4: Awareness raising, knowledge management and communications.

Under outcome 2; In line with AF guidelines and Mongolia and Ulaanbaatar government priorities (see section D), this component will strengthen urban-level institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses, especially related to floods and ensure the project implementation is fully transparent, all stakeholders are informed of products (tools, methodologies, approach) and results and have access to these for replication.

Furthermore, the People's Process approach will need to be championed by the members of the Project Advisory Committee – in particular to facilitate the required legal and institutional mechanisms to make the Peoples Process and its tools – Community Implementation Agreements (CIA) - functional for the Mongolian context. Therefore, there will need to be a specific advocacy/training session to secure high-level buy in from PAC at the onset of the project

To this end:

4.1. Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government through appropriate mechanisms.

Lessons learned on increasing the flood resilience of communities need to be captured; and municipal and district level government officials exposed to these principles and trained on lessons learned to ensure buy-in and the sustainability of this project for effective replication of best practices.

4.2 Workshops and trainings will be organised targeting city- and district government officials with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans.[31].

Trainings will be held for city- and district government officials from other potential high-risk areas on the project approach and knowledge generated for replication based on demand by the communities and local authorities. A specific component targeting advocacy to the Project Advisory Committee will be conducted at the onset of the project to ensure buy-in of high level policy and decision makers on the project approach and for application of results and knowledge to add value and improve existing policies, strategies and plans.

All knowledge components of the project will also ensure gender parity and gender considerations in the planning and implementation, The Operational Manual developed for the project will contain Gender approach linked to AF GP. The project will maintain a gender and age disaggregated database of direct beneficiaries and stakeholders involved within the project. Training on the use of the simulation model will be targeted at both male and female civil servants.

[31] In line with national priority: National Action Programme on Climate Change: 1) Set the legal environment, structure, institutional and management frameworks for addressing on climate change.

All knowledge products generated will be made available on a digital format in Mongolian and English and uploaded on the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar's web portal and spatial database. The simulation model will be maintained by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and be an on-going data-sharing and risk analysis collaboration between the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar and the Ministry. Synergies and knowledge collaborations are also being discussed with the Ministry of Construction and Urban Developments' urban data platforms, planned for the near future.

Proposed concrete interventions in target areas (component 3)

As a response to the Khoroo-specific climate change resilience building needs and intervention prioritization by communities, as identified in Table 1, the project will concentrate on two main concrete interventions (to address flood risks and related water pollution and health risks due to flooded latrines: 1) Flood protection and drainage infrastructure and 2) flood resilient latrines. The interventions focus on addressing climate change impacts in the hot spot areas of the target Khoroos, while maximizing (downstream) benefits. Importantly, to ensure effective operation and sustainability / maintenance of the project interventions, supporting activities to ensure this have been identified.

Details of the two main interventions and activities are shown in the table 4 below.

Overview of 3 target areas and proposed flood resilience building interventions

Area 1: Songino-khairkhan district (north-west) Khoroos 24, 25 and 7

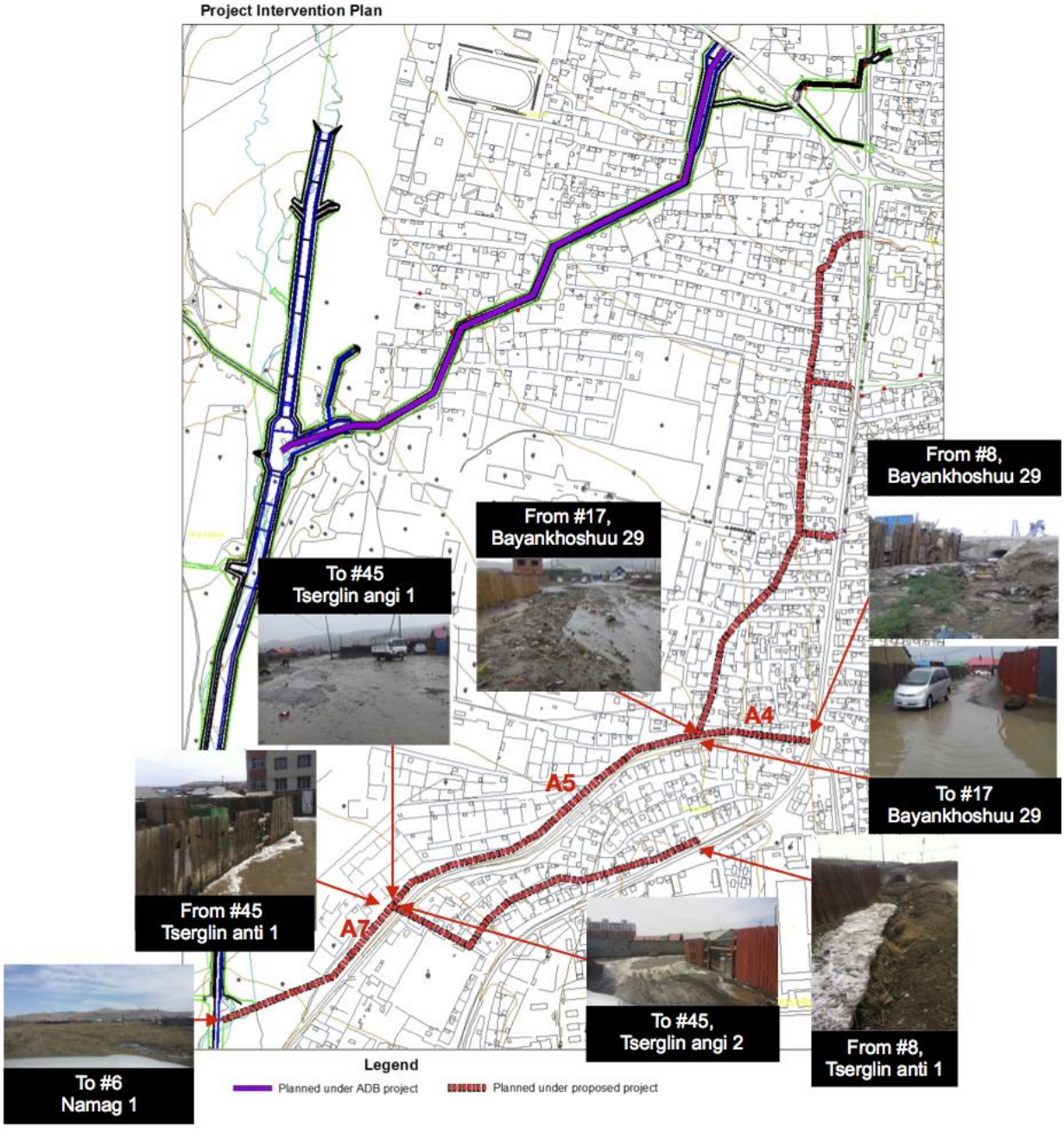
In Khoroo 24, the project will focus on avoiding future development / settlement in the riverbed through land use planning. Besides that, the settlers that are already located in the riverbed, will be sensitized about the fact that they are living in a high-risk area. In Khoroo 7 the project will focus on developing the drainage channels (see red line) that will benefit the most inhabitants. In the north-east sections, the proposed drainage channel will capture all water coming from the north-east (see also figure 10). In the southern sections, the drainage channel will divert flood water to avoid flooding of large apartment blocks and the build-up of stagnant water in the western section of the Khoroo.. In the remaining area of the Khoroos, including Khoroo 25, the project will focus on increasing the flood resilience of latrines, also benefitting downstream areas from run-off of polluted water.

The drainage interventions are proposed to be constructed in residential areas (there are no shops or restaurants) which will not disrupt existing local livelihoods and income generation activities. Interventions are also designed in a way so as to not disrupt daily life in terms of access or reduced mobility – in addition to guaranteeing access to plots at all times, there will be no restrictions on access to main roads.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE I Construction of Drainage Channel

Pkg A1a	332 m	$177,620	From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39
Pkg A1b	79 m	$24,030	From #14a, Bayankhoshuu 38 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39
Pkg A2a	297 m	$158,895	From #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35.
Pkg A2b	71 m	$19,170	From #1, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35
Pkg A3	437 m	$233,795	From #8, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29

Figure 14A: Area 1: Songino-khairkhan district (north-west) 7 proposed drainage interventions



CONSTRUCTION PHASE II Construction of Drainage Channel

Pkg A4	230 m	$62,100	From #8, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29
Pkg A5	660 m	$178,200	From #17, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #45, Tsergiin angi 1
Pkg A6	668 m	$180,360	From #8, Tsergiin angi 2 to #45 Tsergiin angi 2
Pkg A7	336 m	$90,720	From #45, Tsergiin angi 2 to #6, Namag 1

Figure 14B: Area 1: Songino-khairkhan district (north-west) 7 proposed drainage interventions

Revised design for Area 1

The original intervention plan was designed as the proposal was being developed in 2017. However, in 2019, once the project had already started, but before construction got underway, the Asian Develop-

ment Bank approved tranche 2 of its Ger Area Development Investment Programme. Under this programme, the ADB will construct new sanitation infrastructure close to the proposed infrastructure in Area 1, above (Khoroo 7 at the time of the proposal, now Khoroo 40). The ADB's infrastructure is not specifically designed to support the communities adapt to climate change, or deal with flooding problems, but its siting will reduce the efficacy of this project's infrastructure, if built as proposed.

To address this problem, it is proposed to change the siting of the infrastructure in Area 1 (in Khoroo 40, formerly Khoroo 7). The proposed new siting is shown in Figure A3, below:

In Figure A3, the red line, from points A1 to A7 is the originally proposed site of the drainage infrastructure, to be constructed under Component 3. The purple lines, marked SO1, SO2 and SO3 are the newly proposed drainage channels. These channels drain water in a roughly east-west direction, to the existing canal which ultimately drains into the river.

Drainage channel SO1 is 460 metres long and provides direct benefits to 420 households, which will benefit approximately 1680 people. A close-up depiction of the proposed route of the drainage is provided in Figure A4 (below).

Drainage Channel SO2 is also proposed on an east-west axis and runs to the south of SO1. The channel is proposed to be 860 metres long and will directly benefit 561 households, with a total of 2,244 people. Like SO1, it will run from the road in the east to the existing drainage channel in the west. The detailed map is shown in Figure A5.

Drainage Channel SO3 is proposed to run on a roughly northeast to southwest line, draining directly into the river. The channel will be 1,471 metres long and will directly benefit 419 households with a total of 1,676 people. A closer view of this is provided in Figure A6.

However, the revised alignment is expected to provide drainage benefits to the same flood/catchment area as the previous alignment, so the total number of beneficiaries (direct+indirect) will be the same. A total of 27,900 people, of which 14,229 women, will benefit will gain flood reduction benefits from the revised alignment (the same number of total beneficiaries as previously).

In all cases, the drainage channels are a mix of open and covered throughout their length. The cross-section drawings are shown beneath, in Figure A7. Where the drainage channels are on public land they are uncovered, but on the few occasions where they run through domestic plots or, in one case, a private business, they are covered and underground.

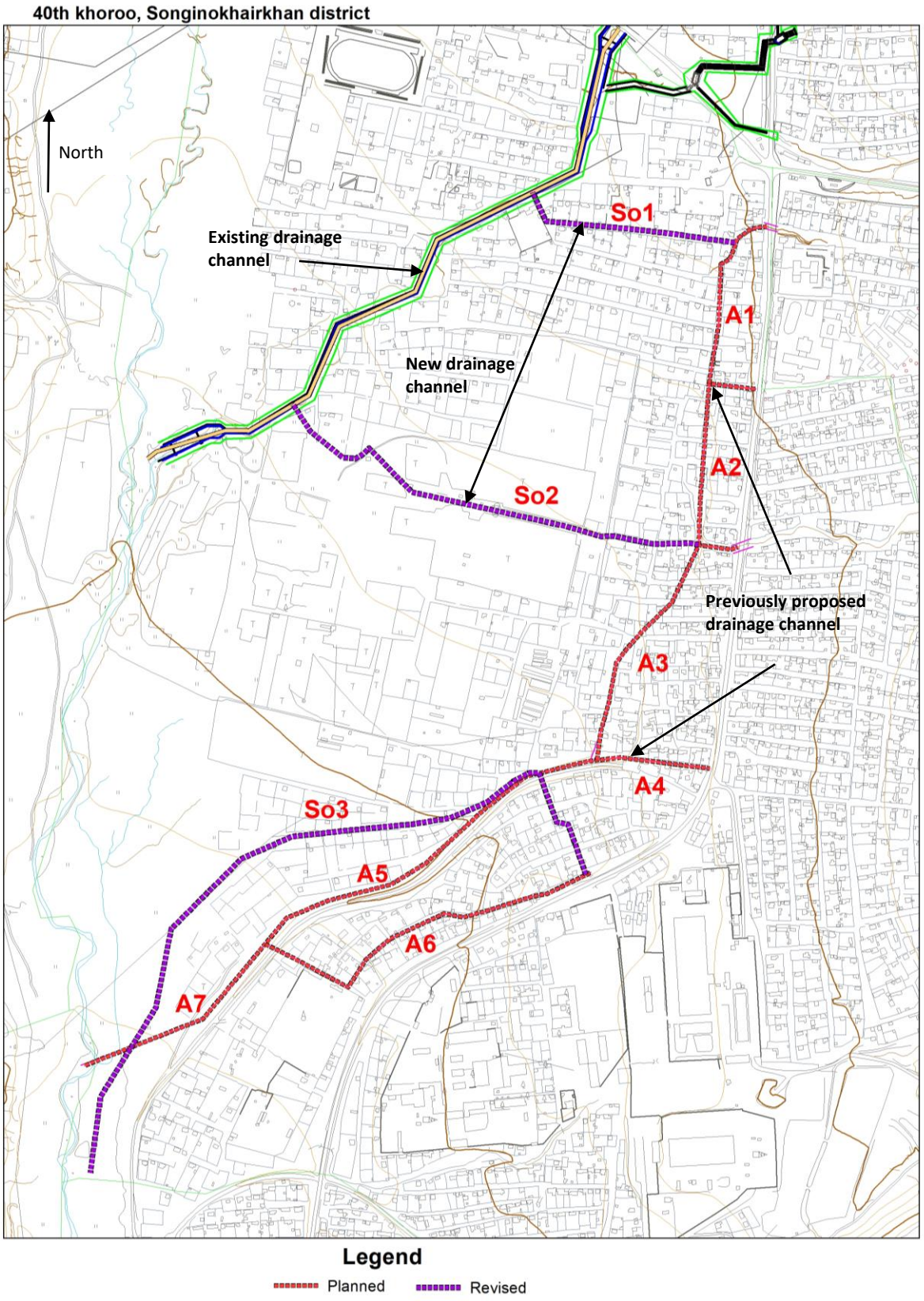


Figure A3 – Revised Infrastructure Location in Khoroo 40 (formerly Khoroo 7)

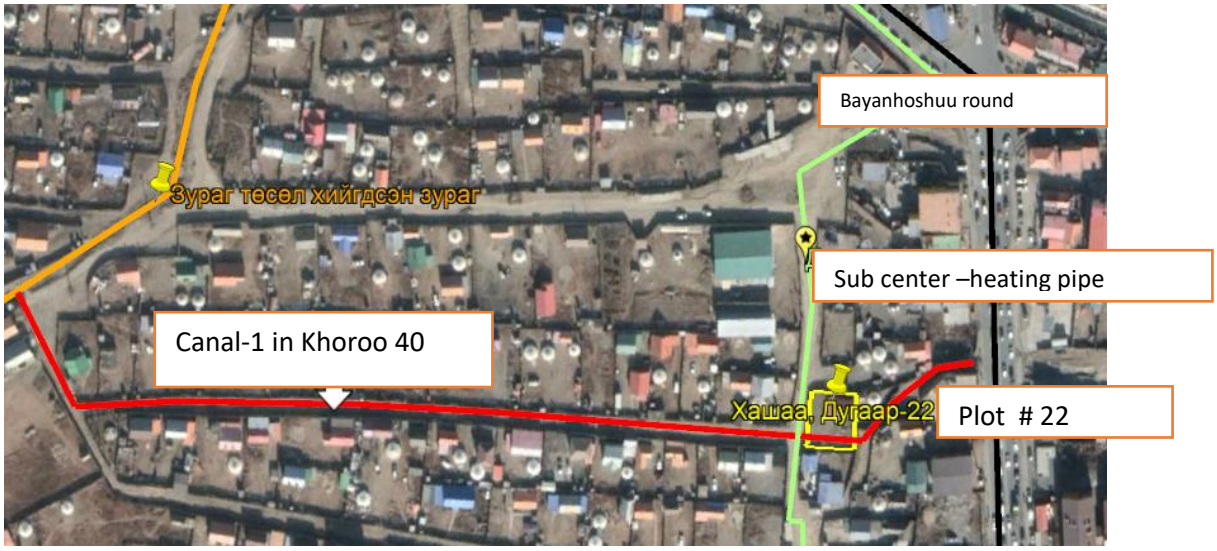


Figure A4 – Close up View of Drainage Channel SO1

Figure A5 – Close up view of Drainage Channel SO2. The large square in the centre is the commercial plot

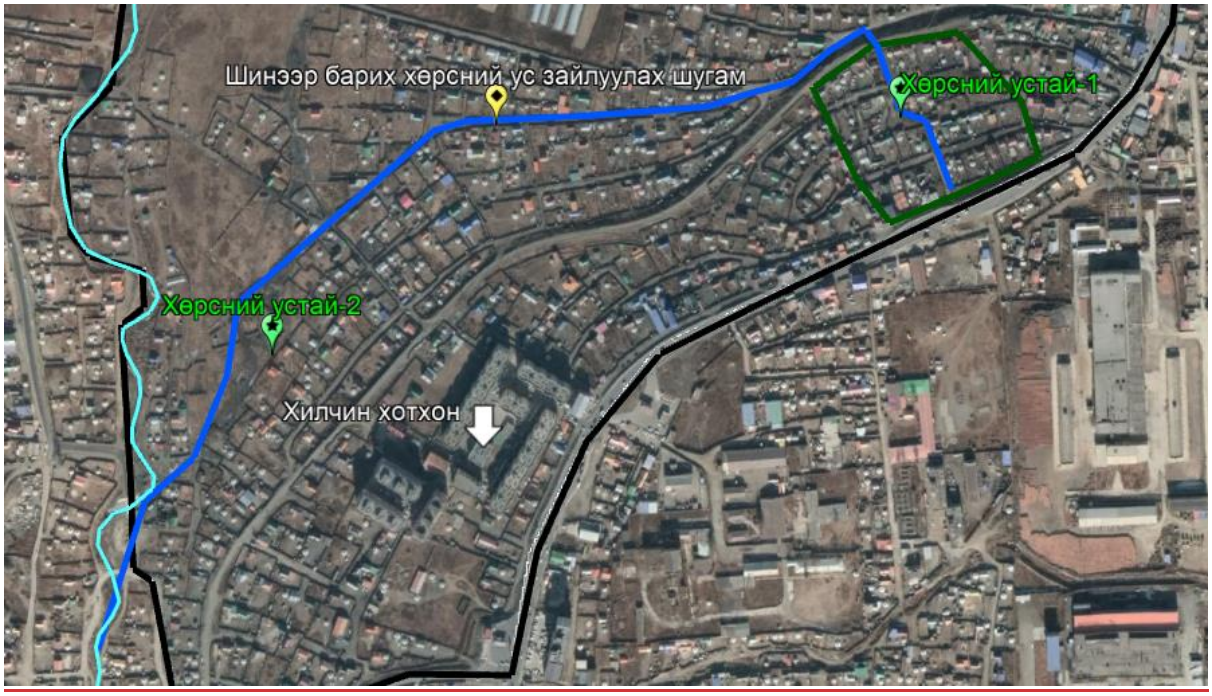


Figure A6 – Close up view of the The new SO3 drainage channel (shown in blue)

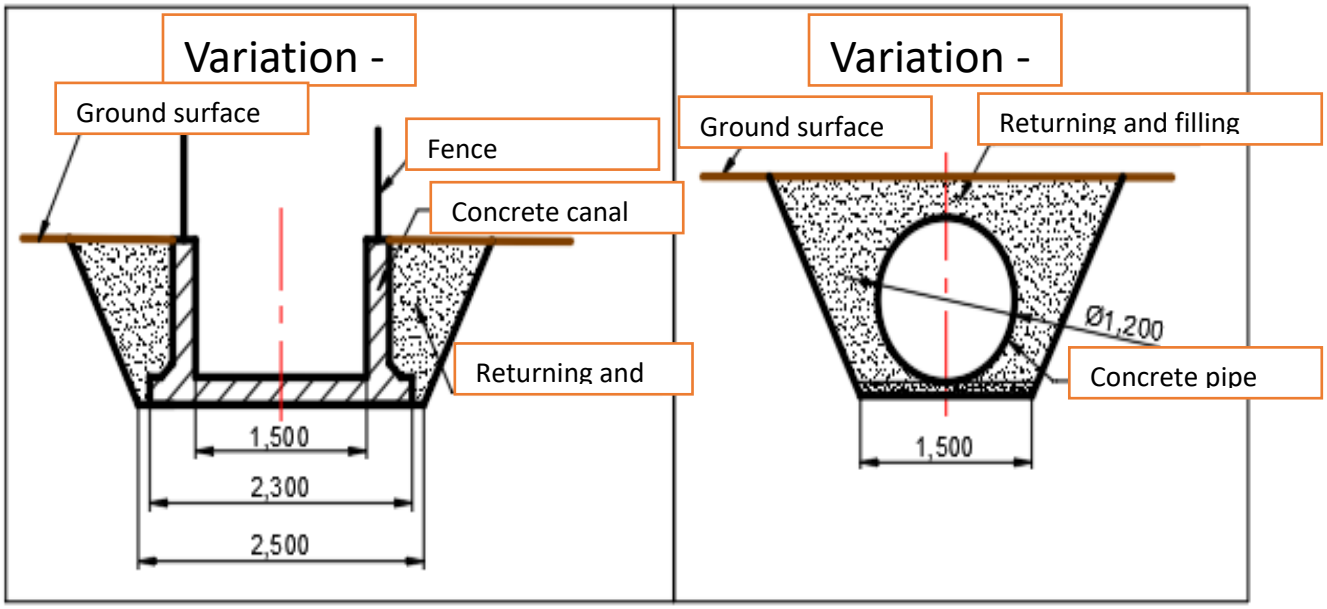


Figure A7 – Drainage channel cross section (open section on the left and covered on the right)

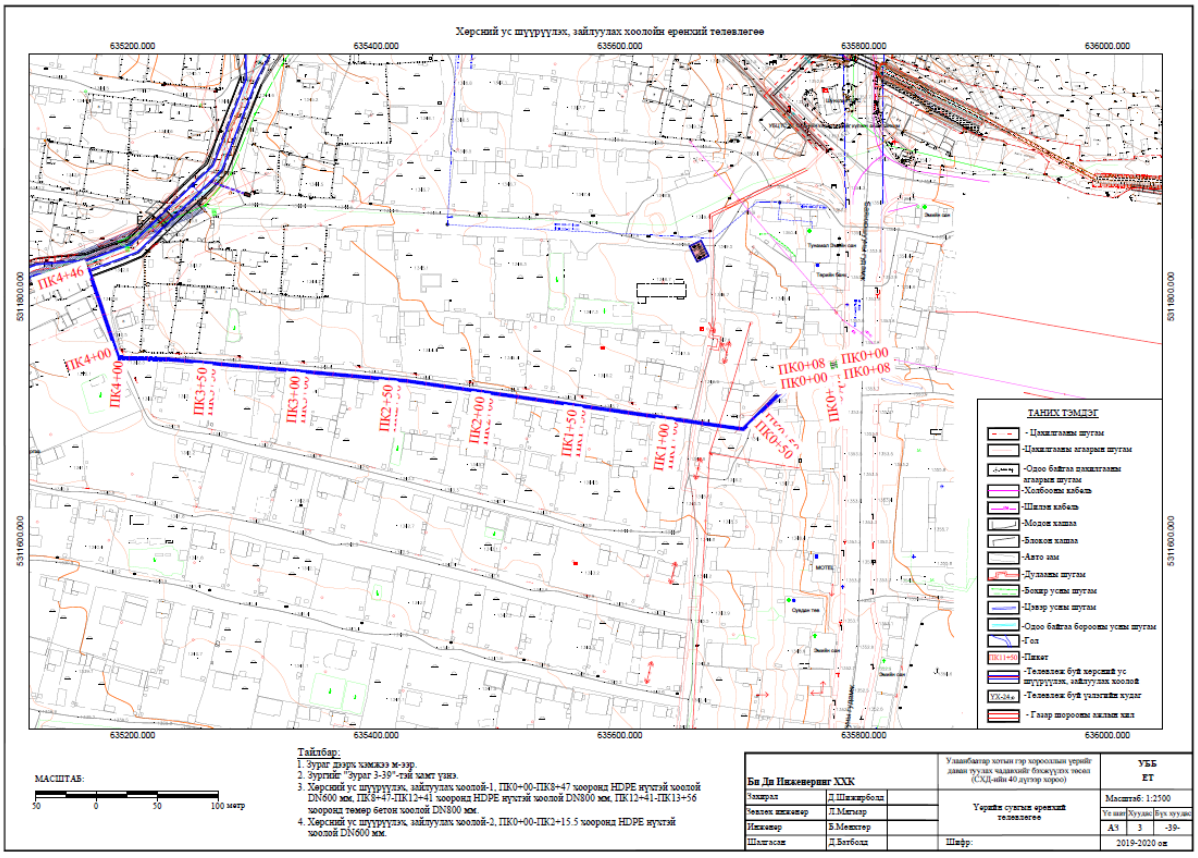


Figure A8 – Cadastral map of the newly proposed drainage SO1

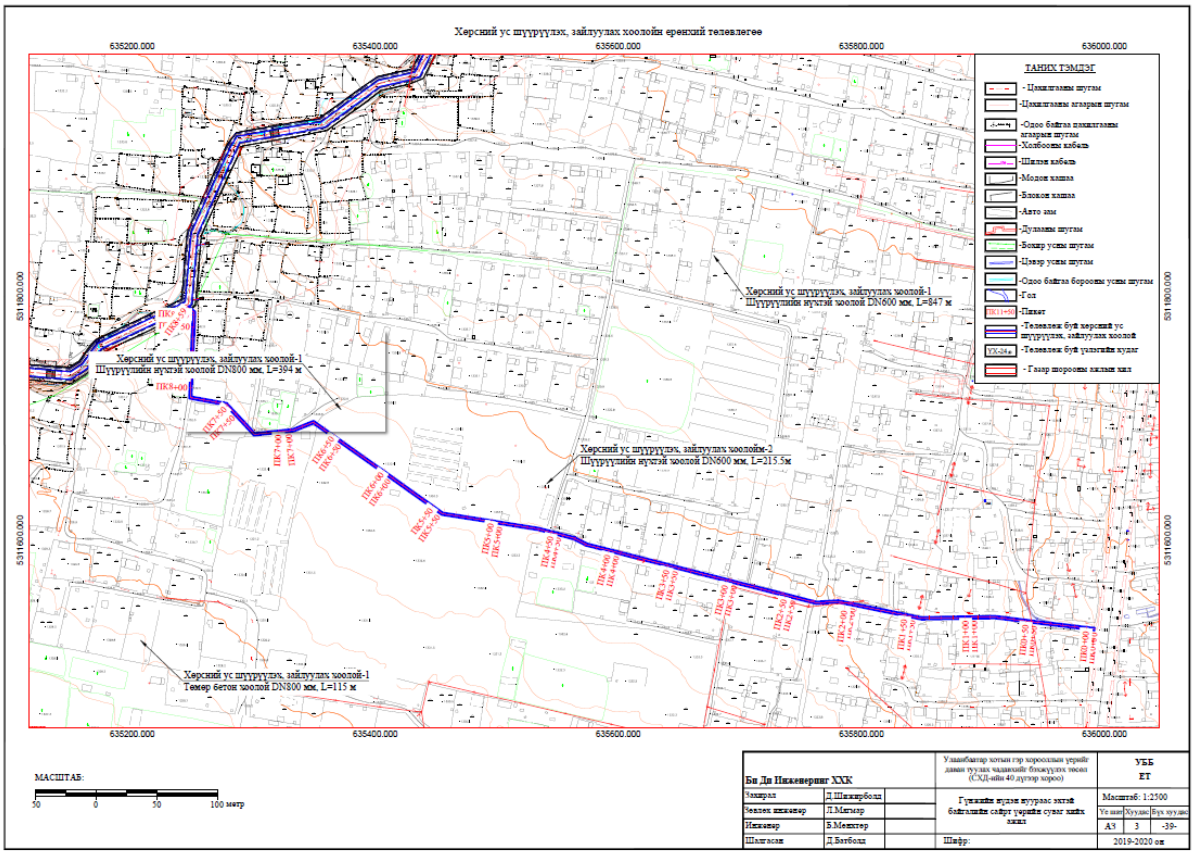


Figure A9 – Cadastral map of the drainage channel SO2

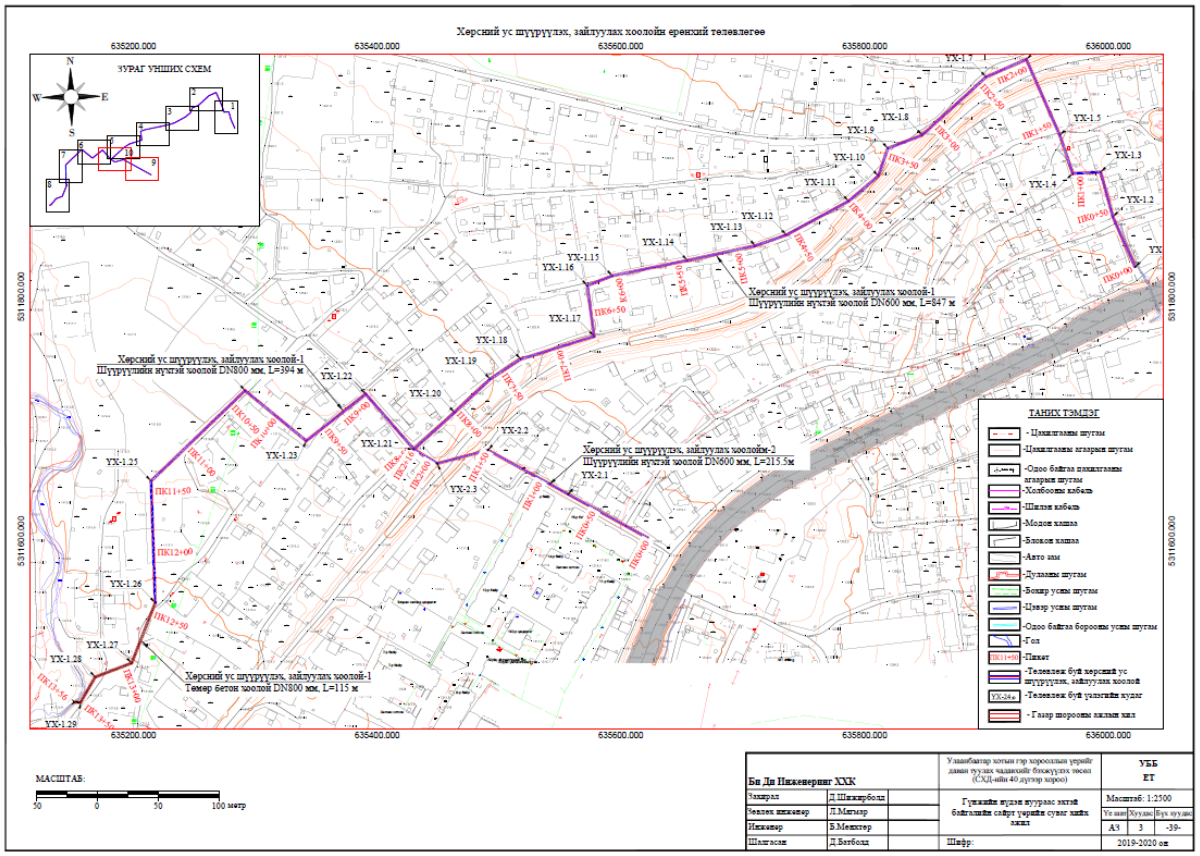


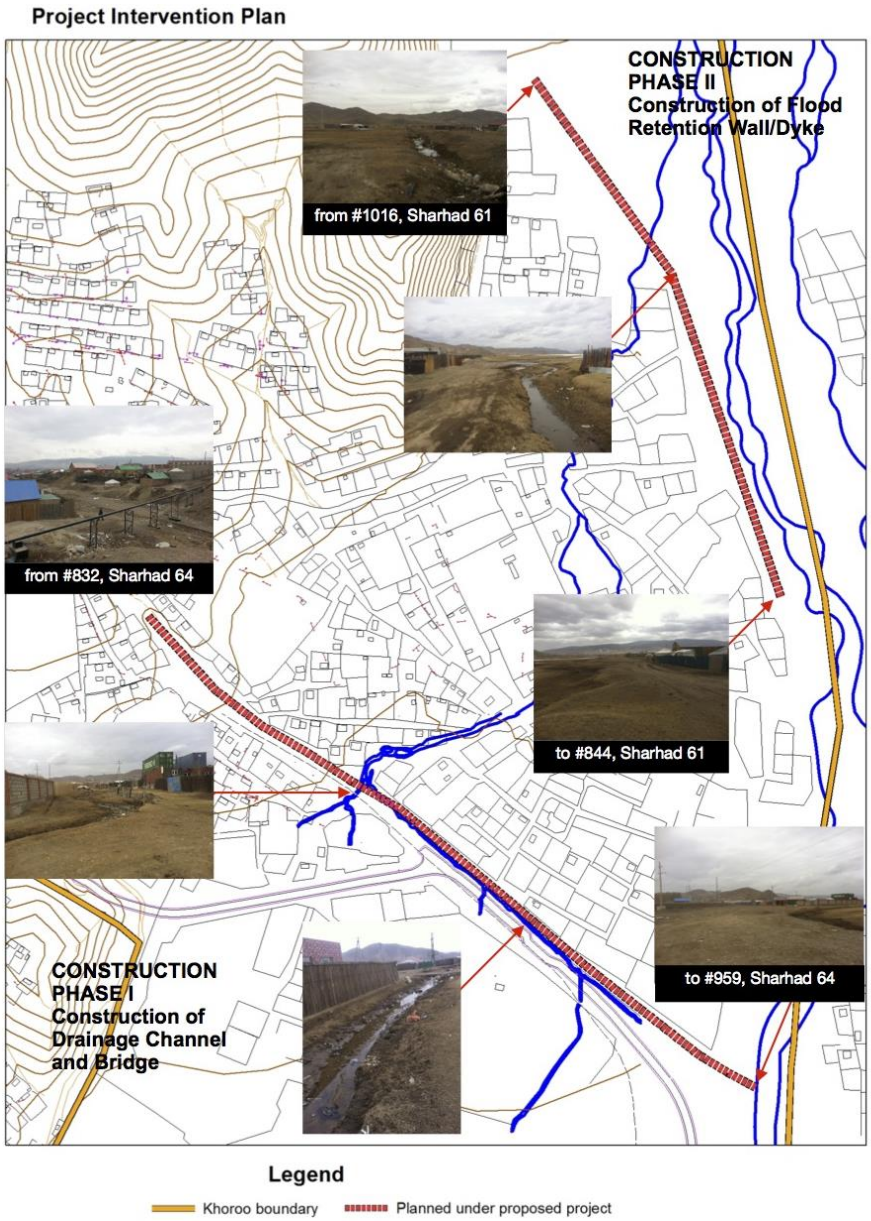
Figure A10 – Cadastral map of the drainage channel SO3

Area 2: Sukhbaatar district (north-central) Khoroo 12, 13 and 16

In Khoroo 12, 13 and 16, the project will focus on increasing the flood resilience of latrines, also benefitting downstream areas. Although there are flood risks from the river to Khoroo 16 (see figure 11), the construction of a dike has been considered but is not feasible / cost-effective. In the case of Khoroo 12 and 13, the biggest flood impact is stagnant water, leading to latrine issues. Although some drainage interventions have been considered here, it is not feasible from a priority and cost-effective point of view.

Area 3: Bayanzurkh district (north-east) Khoroo 9

In Khoroo 9, the project will focus on reducing flood impacts from the secondary arm of the river (see figure 13) by placing a flood retention wall/dike at the top of the Khoroo (see red line top-right), diverting the stream from entering the Khoroo. In the central-west part of the Khoroo, a drainage ditch/channel next to the road (see red line bottom-right) will ensure downstream areas are protected from flood waters coming from the north-west. These interventions will be complemented with flood resilience latrines provision, also benefitting downstream areas.



CONSTRUCTION PHASE I			
Pkg A	1065 m	$214,750	From #832, Sharhad 64 to #959, Sharhad 64 and bridge
CONSTRUCTION PHASE II			
Pkg B	490 m	$73,500	From #1016, Sharhad 61 to #844, Sharhad 61

Figure 15: Area 3: Bayanzurkh district (north-east) Khoroo 9 proposed flood protection and drainage interventions

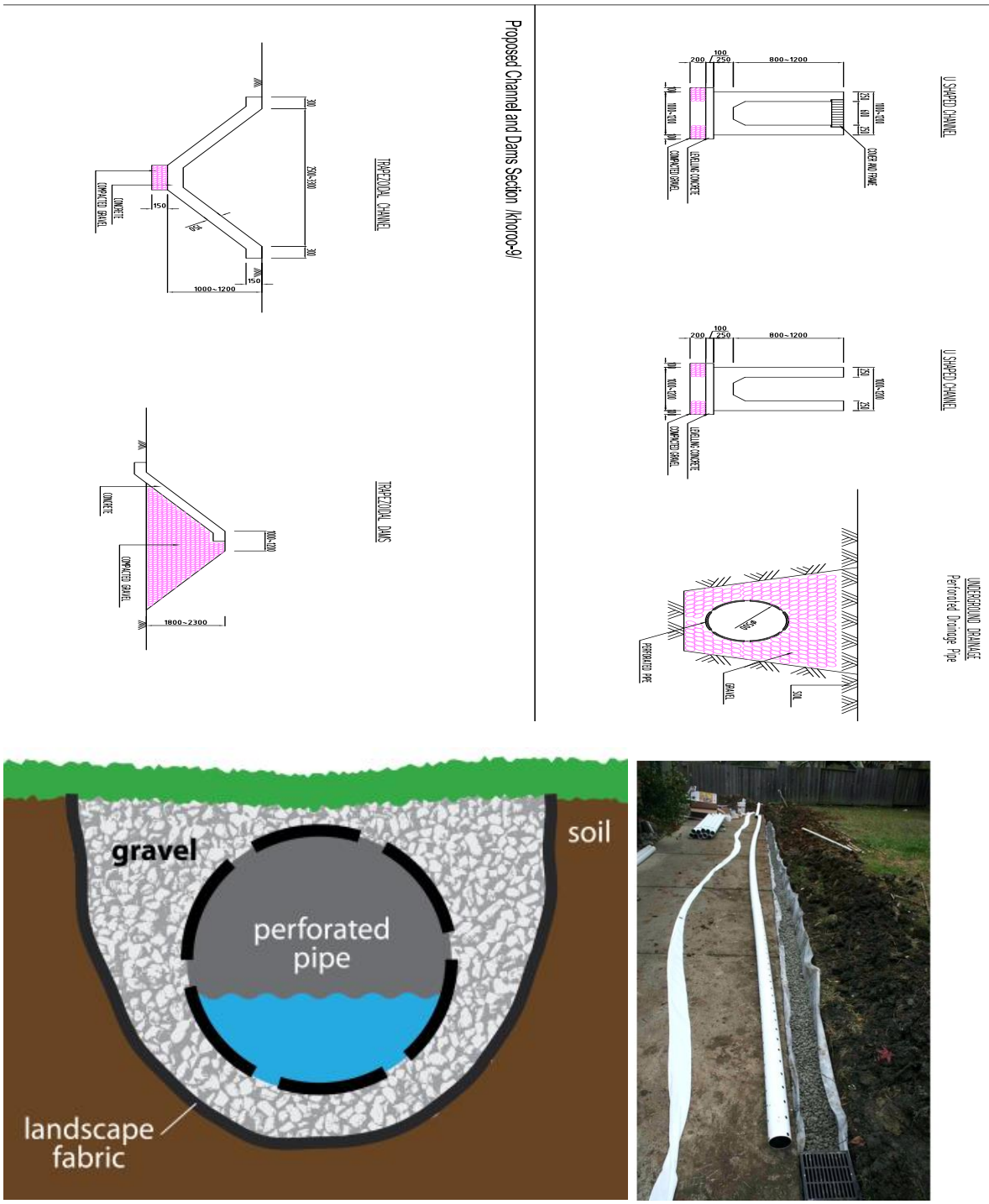
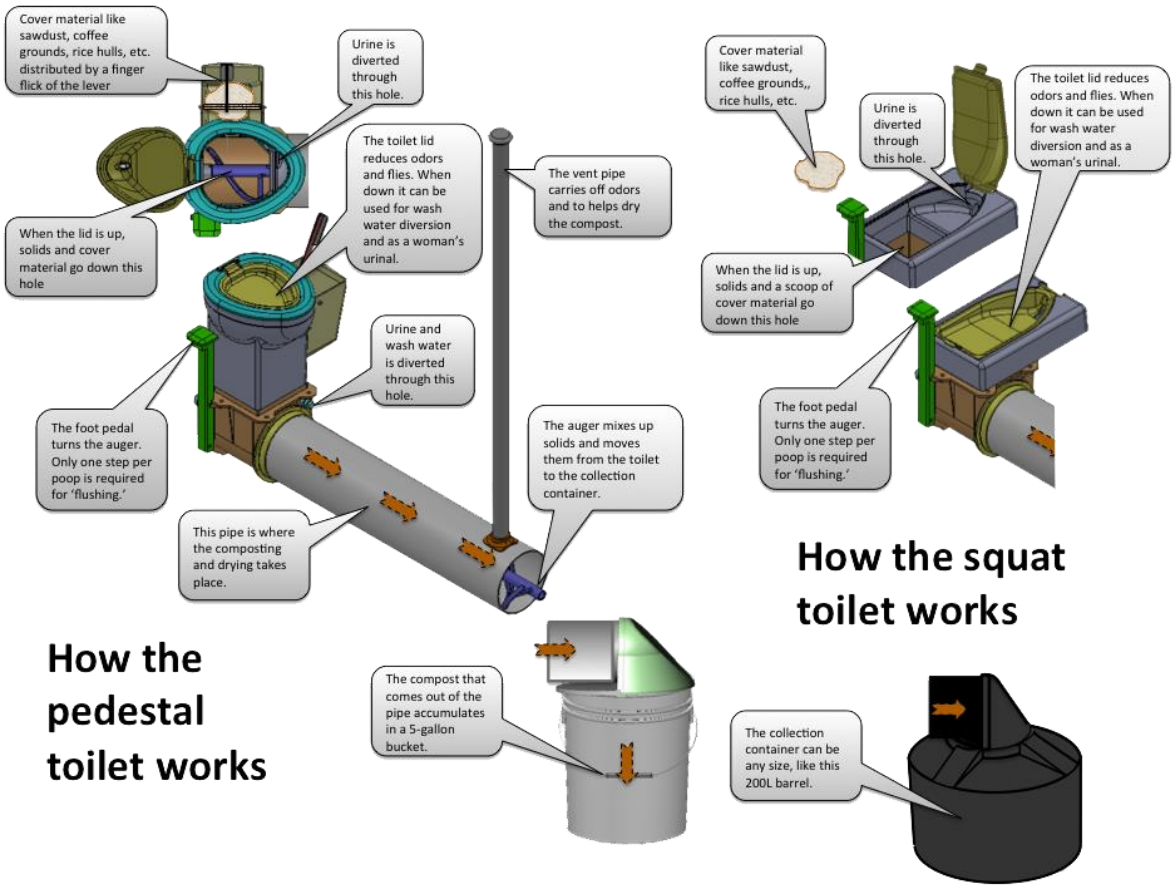
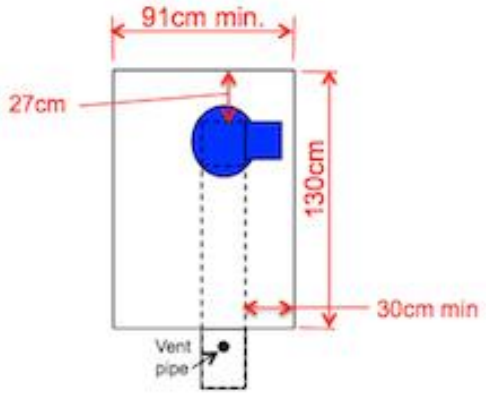


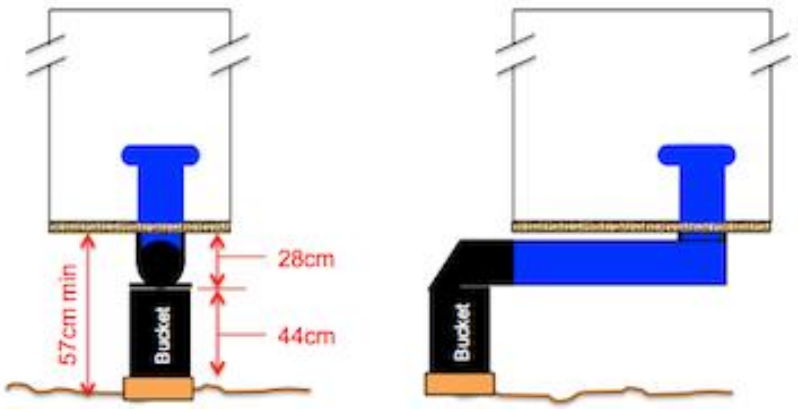
Figure 16: Technical design of proposed interventions in Khoroo 7 and 9 - Perforated pipes will be used and installed to a depth of 1m.The construction will be similar to the 'open' drainage channels and will involve land excavation, drainage pipe transportation and installation and filling with excavated soil and / or gravel.
The drainage pipes selected will be of length(s) which are suitable for easy transportation and installation within an average plot size (500m2) so it can be assembled on a plot by plot basis without much disturbance to neighbouring areas.



Note: Components are shown in different colors for illustration purposes.



Approximate dimensions for a single unit installation. Multiple units can be located adjacent to each other in a number of arrangements. Floor may either be elevated above the ground as shown, or holes may be dug to hold bucket. Template for hole in floor is shown in adjacent picture.



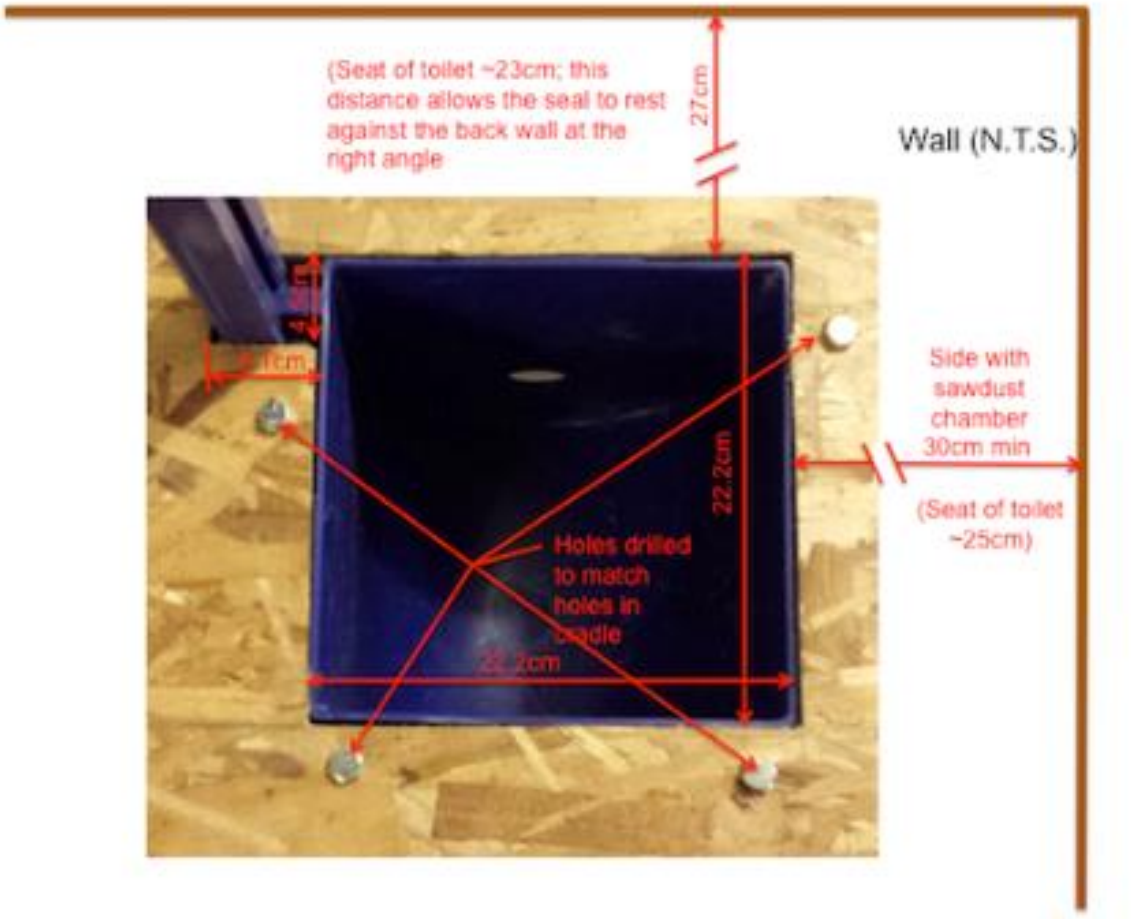


Figure 17: Technical design of proposed toilets improvements in target Khoroos

Please note that the new infrastructure has been added in Table 4, below. The infrastructure it is intended to replace has been left in the table for comparison.

Table 4: Concrete interventions and supporting activities (corresponding to prioritized resilience building interventions in table 1 above)

Concrete interventions / activities		Target Khoroos	Estimated nr of beneficiaries	Estimated cost (US$) and cost-effectiveness of direct beneficiaries (area within the Khoroo)	Design details		
Priority investments	**Detailed activities (for more details see environmental and social risks screening sheets in annex 5)**				**Location (see maps)**	**Dimensions**	**Description (incl. relevant info for risks screening)**
Flood protection and drainage infrastructure	Construct a flood retention wall / dike	9	Direct: 3.000 (1.530 women) Indirect: 22.449 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17)	73.500 = 24 pp	See figure 15 B: From #1016, Sharhad 61to #844, Sharhad 61	Pkg A (Length): 490 m Width: 3,3 m Height: 2,3 m	Design: see figure 16 Land status: public land Land use: flood area. In winter its frozen and cars sometimes pass Materials: soil, rock and cement The wall / dike will protect the inhabitants south of it from floods. It catches water from the mountain in the west as well as from the stream and the main river.
	Drainage channels	9	Direct: 4.000 (2.040 women) Indirect: 21.449 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17)	209,750 = 52 pp 5,000 (for bridge)	See figure 15 A: From #832, Sharhad 64 to #959, Sharhad 64 and bridge	Pkg B (Length): 1065 m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	Design: see figure 16 Land status: public / informal in northern part and mixed in southern part Land use: residential Materials: cement The drainage channel will be placed on the north side of the road. Halfway a foot bridge will be constructed for inhabitants to pass.
		7	Direct: 20128 (>10.265 women) Indirect: 7.772 (Khoroo 5)	1.124.890 = 55 pp	See Figure 14A A1i: From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 A1ii: From #14a, Bayankhoshuu 38 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39	Pkg A1a: 332m Pkg A1b: 79m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	Design: see figure 16 Total length: 3020 meters of which 1066 covered Land status: mostly public land Land use: residential: northern part informal Materials: cement The whole drainage channel is located on the east side of Khoroo 7 to catch all water coming from the east; thus,

					See Figure 14A A2i: From #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #8, Bayank-hoshuu 35. A2ii: From #1, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #8, Bayank-hoshuu 35	Pkg A2a: 297m Pkg A2b: 71m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	protecting all inhabitants west of it. The channel will be placed along the road except in the northern part, where it will go through plots and thus will be covered. Although the drainage intervention in Khoroo 7 was planned strategically for the whole Khoroo it will be man-aged in sub-sections (as shown on the left)
					See Figure 14A A3: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #17, Bayank-hoshuu 29	Pkg A3: 437m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	
					See figure 14B A4: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29	Pkg A4: 230m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	
					See figure 14B A5: From #17, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #45, Tser-giin angi 1	Pkg A5: 660m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	
					See figure 14B A6: From #8, Tsergiin angi 2 to #45Tsergiin angi 2	Pkg A6: 668m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	
					See figure 14B A6: From #45, Tsergiin angi 2 to #6, Namag 1	Pkg A7: 336m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	

		40	Immediate: 5,800 (2,958 women), 22,100 people (11,271 women) get flood reduction benefit)	**185,399**	So1: From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #26a, Monlaa 6	Pkg So1: 460m Design1: Width: 1.5m Height: 1.0m Design2: Width: 1.5m Height: 1.5m	Total length: 460 meters Land status: mostly public land Materials: cement
		40		**346,616**	So2: From #2, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #30, Monlaa 1	Pkg So2: 860m Design1: Width: 1.5m Height: 1.0m Design2: Width: 1.5m Height: 1.5m	Total length: 860 meters Land status: mostly public land Materials: cement
		40		**592,874**	So3: From #9, Khiliin tsereg 0119 to #48, Bayanbu-lag 4	Pkg So3: 1471m Design1: Width: 1.5m Height: 4.0m	Total length: 1471 meters Land status: public land Land use: flood area. In winter its frozen Materials: soil, rock and cement
Total				**1,413,140**			
Flood resili-ent latrines	Construct suitable latrines (for rocky or muddy under-ground)	24	Direct: 1101 (>561 women) Indirect: 32.824 (Rest Khoroo 24 + 7)	144.000 = 133 pp	See figure 10 - in flood prone / swampy area Focus on house-holds in Salhitiin zadgai and Zeeliin zadgai streets	320 units of latrines	Design: see figure 17. Land status: mixed Land use: residential Designs will ultimately be agreed upon with residents. De-sign support comes from the university and other partners.
		25	Direct: 1.098 (>560 women) Indirect: 32.377 (Rest Khoroo 25 + 7)	123.750 = 115 pp	See figure 10 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Khairkhan 7th, 8th and 9th streets, and Odont 24th and 25th streets	275 units of latrines	
		7	Direct: 222 (>113 women) Indirect: 27.699 (Rest Khoroo 7 + 5)	22.500 = 123 pp	See figure 10 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Tsergiin angi 1-4th streets, Monlaa 2nd	50 units of latrines	

					street. Bayankhoshuu 29th street, Namag 1st street		Latrines will be placed within residential plots. The selection of beneficiaries / locations within the khoroos will be done by the khoroo members themselves besides some basic criteria: 1. Income / poverty 2. Flood vulnerability 3. ~~Willinngness~~Willingness to cost share The final selection of residents / locations could not be done in advance because it's an agreement process of the khoroo which would raise too much expectation without having secured the funding.
		9	Direct: 290 (148 women) Indirect: 25.175 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17	33.750 = 124 pp	See figure 13 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Sharhad 60-62nd and 64th streets	75 units of latrines	
		12	Direct: 1074 (>548 women) Indirect: 20.050 + center (Rest Khoroo 12, + 10, 11 and center)	117.000 = 137 pp	See figure 12 - in flood prone / swampy area All households in Khangai 1-23rd streets	260 units of latrines	
		13	Direct: 1377 (>702 women) Indirect: 28.890 + center (Rest Khoroo 13, + 10, 11, 12 and center	168.750= 124 pp	See figure 12 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Rashaan 9, 10, 14,15, 16th streets, Nogoon talbai 1-5th streets	375 units of latrines	
		16	Direct: 955 (>487 women) Indirect: 15.089 + center (Rest Khoroo 16 + 2 and center	139.500 = 118 pp	See figure 11 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Belkh 11-14th Streets	310 units of latrines	
Total				**749,250**			

B. Economic, social and environmental benefits

The fundamental purpose of UN-Habitats' community development approach, The People's Process, is to achieve cohesive resilient communities working together to increase their social, economic, physical and environmental conditions, through participative capacity and trust building and decision making

Stronger social ties amongst the urban poor reduces the threat of conflict and provides an essential support group post-disaster and at times of need. Without a strong and connected community at its foundation, strategies for improving their lives, including becoming more resilient to climate change, becomes very challenging. The creation of a sense of social harmony between the urban policy makers, the residents and the emergency responders allows for improved communication and the sharing of experiences which would ultimately lead to greater social resilience.

By implementing a combination of institutional, community and assets risk and vulnerability reduction measures, especially in vulnerable/poor urban areas, this project is expected to lead to reductions in future climate related economic, household and livelihood losses, reductions in vulnerabilities of the elderly, women, immigrants, disabled and youth and finally reductions in environmental degradation.

Component 1 of the project will generate evidence and information which will allow the municipality, district authorities and khoroo communities to understand climate change related impacts and risks in the most vulnerable and high-risk communities of Ulaanbaatar. The generation of a **City wide Ger-area Land Use Plan** will provide a model for how to balance economic gains and environmental impacts; and the development of a **simulation model** to forecast future impacts, will allow authorities to 'keep a handle' on worst case scenarios and to identify appropriate, resilience initiatives to address potential threats, in consultation with other government institutions & authorities – this will also contribute to institutional resilience and cooperation. The Detailed **Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans** for the 3 most-at-risk Ger-areas, in addition to identifying risk reduction and resilience building interventions at the community level, will include land re-adjustment and urban planning options – which, when followed by authorities, will lead to economic resilience through protection of assets and reduction of future economic losses.

Component 2 of the project aims at fully involving communities in the planning and execution of the proposed interventions under component 3 through generation of Khoroo-level **floods resilience action plans.** The trainings conducted for **the management and maintenance of flood resilient infrastructure**, through community involvement via the Community Development Councils (CDC's) that are formed as part of the People's Process; and the awareness raising campaigns – will firstly instil the knowledge capacity of communities and supporting local authorities on current and future climate risks and secondly, generate the means for communities and local authorities to protect the physical assets from potential climate induced economic risks. The **technical engineering and hydrology studies** that will be conducted in parallel with these plans will ensure the assets are properly designed and maximize the impact and sustainability of economic benefits arising from the physical implementation of these concrete interventions. Furthermore, the technical data generated from these studies will be shared with relevant institutions so that institutional capacities for responding to such risks will be strengthened across multiple entities.

Component 3 is the main focus of the project, delivering the majority of the concrete adaptation measures with the rest of the components of the project designed to service and sustain the

Physical assets developed or strengthened in response to climate change related flood impacts.

The design and implementation of this project focuses on maximizing the size of the 'concrete' interventions under component 3 (2/3) to directly benefit the most vulnerable populations through two main resilience building interventions: (1) improved drainage systems to reduce floods and (2) improved sanitation systems that won't overflow during floods and lead to health issues. The total direct and indirect beneficiaries per concrete intervention are as follows (see also table 4: Concrete interventions and supporting activities above.

1. Flood protection and drainage infrastructure
   - ☐ Direct with interventions area: 29.865 (15.270 women)
   - ☐ Total target community: 33.829 (17.253 women)
   - ☐ Indirect cross-community: 26.221 (13.449 women)

2. Flood resilient latrines
   - ☐ Direct with interventions area: 6.064 (> 3.092 women) Female headed house holds are primarily targeted
   - ☐ Total target community: 89.439 (45456 women)
   - ☐ Indirect cross-community: 104.710 + inhabitants (53.402 women)

Table 4b: Sex disaggregated population data in target Khoroos

Khoroo name	Population	Man	Woman	Disabled	Female headed households
~~7~~	~~20128~~	~~9869~~	~~10259~~	~~254~~	~~48~~
9	13701	6707	6994	724	1317
12	7162	3577	3585	213	787
13	9136	4519	4617	239	56
16	11945	5817	6128	288	140
24	13689	6544	7145	213	120
25	13678	6950	6728	290	98
40	10,562	5,073	5,489	184	86
7 (revised)	9,506	4,812	4,694	189	49
Total	**89,379~~439~~**	**43,99~~983~~**	**45,380~~456~~**	**2340~~221~~**	**2,653~~566~~**

Given that communities, and especially vulnerable groups, will be involved throughout the project, they will have the opportunity to directly influence project activities and outcomes, thus influencing their direct project benefits. The design will be adapted to local impacts of floods and storms, but also exposure to air pollution. Moreover, local and durable materials will be used in an energy efficient manner promoting longer term environmental benefits. Increased awareness on health and environmental issues within communities will increase environmental and social resilience

The settlements' vulnerability assessments and planning processes to identify safe areas for development and for understanding the remaining future climate change threats to which the design should respond will also contribute to economic and environmental resilience.

In an environment where there is rapid influx of new migrants placing pressure on already overstretched and inadequate urban/community services the identification of a joint-purpose between host communities and new residents; and working towards a common goal becomes

imperative; at the same time creating a common social thread between the members of the community who have been removed from their tight-knit rural communities and find themselves living in an increasingly overcrowded and 'foreign' environment. At the basis of increasing urban resilience is to create incentives for **all** of the Ger-community to adapt by themselves to recurrent and future challenges, empowering them to become the key stakeholders in their own resilience strategies.

As this would be the first time to implement the Peoples Process in some of the proposed Ger-areas it is critical that the local authorities and communities are exposed to the rigorous mechanisms of checks and balances put in place for the successful implementation. The **Management & operations; design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure component will be driven by** an international advisory technical team, familiar with the roll-out of the People's Process closely working with the national execution team – this capacity and technology transfer will lead to improving the professional capability of national entities, institutions, and teams to implement and replicate participatory mechanisms adapted to suit the local context – contributing to institutional, economic, environmental and social resilience.

Component 4 focuses on the generation, utilization and replication of knowledge on climate resilient urban development in Ulaanbatar. **Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development will be shared with District and khoroo communities,** policy-makers in government and civil society for full transparency.

In parallel, **workshops and trainings will be organised targeting city- and district government officials** with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions; while at policy level, consultations with the Project Advisory Committee will see how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plan and ensure buy-in and the sustainability of project approach for effective replication of best practices.

This component will strengthen urban-level institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socio-economic and environmental losses.

Table 5: Economic, Social and Environmental benefits

Type of benefit	Baseline	With/after project
Economic	Climate change is already leading to economic and livelihood losses, especially caused by floods, but also by droughts The risks and vulnerability will be assessed under the project and baselines will be set after the assessment before the proposed project interventions.	❑ Potential risks of assets loss will be reduced for households, businesses and public organizations ❑ Government budget and resources for disaster relief activities during and after a potential disaster will be reduced and saved ❑ Households and public investments to the land development will be increased, and financial security will be improved ❑ Community participation in infrastructure ❑ Projects will benefit the community through cash income as semi-skilled and skilled labour is to primarily be sourced from the community. ❑ Additional resilient technologies will be imparted and may provide future livelihood opportunities.
Social	Climate change is already leading to negative social impacts, especially caused by floods, but also by droughts and Dzuds, leading to rural – urban immigration and social	❑ The climate induced poverty and fatality rates, diseases and food security and safety issues will be reduced ❑ The climate induced negative impacts on public mentality will be reduced and prevented ❑ Disaster induced negative impacts on

	tension and incoherent development.. The risks and vulnerability will be assessed under the project and baselines will be set after the assessment before the proposed project interventions.	people's access to education and health services will be reduced ❑ Social networks of the residents will be strengthened and improved. ❑ New climate resilient infrastructure and services will contribute to social well-being.
Environmental	Climate change is already leading to negative environmental impacts, especially differences in temperature and precipitation, leading to floods and droughts, which in turn leads to above and erosion, deforestation, etc. The risks and vulnerability will be assessed under the project and baselines will be set after the assessment before the proposed project interventions.	❑ Reduction in climate induced environmental degradation and losses and waste production because of environmental/ecosystem protection, community-based waste reduction and recycling schemes. ❑ Natural water sources such as spring, river, underground water table and ground wells will be protected from disaster induced pollution ❑ Air and soil will be protected from potential pollution due to a disaster ❑ Climate induced exposure to the hazardous waste pollution will be prevented ❑ Reduction of environmental health and waste related issues due to the improved flood infrastructure

C. Cost effectiveness

As mentioned above, the design and implementation of the project focuses on maximizing the size of the 'concrete' interventions under component 3 (2/3) to directly benefit the most vulnerable populations; thus, limiting the 'soft' components to those activities required to supporting the appropriate implementation of the 'concrete' interventions (component), to further develop a framework to enhance climate resilience through land use planning (component 1) and to ensure sustainability of the whole project (component 4). Although the prioritization of concrete interventions has been done by the Khoroo communities, UN-Habitat analysed the interventions from a cost-perspective and total package point of (besides other selection criteria related to sustainability and risks) to maximize the beneficiaries reached and impacted. This selection has been approved by the Khoroo communities and specific issues and needs identified that further informed the implementation process and technical designs.

Cost-effective rationale component 1: land use planning and zoning is considered to be one of the most cost-effective ways to understand and respond to climate change risks and vulnerability, especially to avoid future development in risk areas (and cost associated with this potential risk, such as destroyed houses and assets. This would also contribute bottom-up knowledge and evidence to feed into existing government led-reviews on land legislation and policies being undertaken by the Government under the direction of Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD).

Cost-effective rationale component 2: although the project aims to reduce cost of the construction of the selected concrete interventions by pursuing an economy of scale approach where possible, the proposed interventions have been scaled down to a size that they are manageable by communities (i.e. CDC's). This is required to enhance sustainability and mitigate potential social and environmental risks. Related to this, The People's Process, which has been used across multiple cities and sectoral contexts, was found to be the most cost effective compared to larger scale procurement, as it builds on community decision-making, local know-how and networks and facilitation, where the maximum value of each dollar is utilized to the maximum benefit of the community, in a transparent decision-making process.

Below tables provide an overview of the cost-effectiveness rationale of selected concrete interventions under component 3. See also table 4 for an overview of costs per person.

Table 6: Proposed interventions cost-effectiveness rationale

Concrete interventions / activities		Target Khoroo	Alternative interventions and rationale why priority interventions/activities have been selected from a cost-effectiveness perspective
Priority investments	Detailed activities		
Drainage system	Construct a flood retention wall / dike	9	Alternative is to construct drainage channels in the east-side of the Khoroo. However, this would cost more than the dam. This dam will reduce both direct flooding and stagnant water due to a small dam in the middle of the east part of the Khoroo. It has been considered to remove this dam, but it could result in negative flood impacts downstream.
	Drainage channels		There are limited alternative options besides a drainage channel in the central area of the Khoroo to protect downhill areas. It has been considered to have a longer drainage channel in this area, but this did not show to be cost effective (looking at the increase of beneficiaries).
		7	Alternative would be a larger drainage channel or a dike. However, this would be less cost-effective and less effective to reduce floods that the proposed small scale crucial drainage channels which maximize the beneficiaries. Although the total absolute cost for the drainage interventions is high compared to Khoroo 7, the large population / high density justifies it and makes the proposed intervention cost-effective, especially taking into account this is the hotspot area of the project, reducing both flood water and stagnant water, also benefitting downstream areas. Moreover the selected area is residential and moving forward with the construction will not adversely affect people's livelihoods or businesses as there are no commercial activities of any scale in the area.
		40	The alternative would be a larger drainage channel or dike. However, this would be less cost-effective, less effective in reducing floods and would bring greater environmental and social risks. Although the absolute cost of drainage interventions is high, the larger, more dense population in the area compared to other areas justifies the intervention, particularly considering the flood related risks in the area. Moreover, the selected area is primarily residential and the construction will not adversely affect people's livelihoods or businesses as there are few commercial activities of any scale in the area. There is one private business, and environmental and social safeguard provisions are made for this in Part II, Section K and Annex 5.
Flood resilient latrines (+ tree planting pilot in muddy / wet areas)	Construct suitable latrines (for rocky or muddy underground	All	The alternative would be to construct drainage channels in Khoroo 12, 13, 16, 24 and 25, which shows to be cost-effective in Khoroo 7 and 9. However, because of lower densities and other situations (i.e. uphill 24 and 25 Khoroos and swampy / wet, lower-lying Khoroos 12, 13 and 16 this would not be cost effective. Moreover, possible drainage channels considered would be less effective in

			addressing flood waters and swampy situations in these Khoroos. Another alternative is to construct a sewerage system, but this is both not in the scope of the project and too expensive. Moreover, with this approach, the most vulnerable / poor people will benefit. The interventions will also have significant benefits for downstream areas (indirect beneficiaries) where water pollution will be reduced. Because drainage interventions are already conducted in Khoroo 7 and 9 the percentage of target population will be lower in these Khoroos compared to Khoroos 24 and 25 and especially 12, 13 and 16.

Altogether, the project will be cost-effective by:

- ❑ Avoiding future costs associated with damage and loss due to climate change impacts (especially floods) and to ensure the interventions are sustainable;
- ❑ Efficient project operations because of 'in-house' technical support options and capacity building expertise and because of direct partnering with the municipality (thereby building their capacity as well as reducing costs);
- ❑ Community involvement with development / construction of concrete interventions and because of community capacity building
- ❑ Selected technical options based on cost-, feasibility and resilience/sustainability criteria

D. Consistency with national or sub-national strategies

Mongolia's National Development Strategy is strongly aligned with the SDGs and defines the country's policy up to the year 2021. It is intended to enhance Mongolia's capacity to adapt to climate change and to reduce negative effects on the environment and people. **The Nationally Determined Contribution** has identified a need to conduct disaster risk assessments at local and sub- national levels and to enhance human capacity to address local climate change impacts, to which this project responds. Further, the **National Action Programme on Climate Change (NAPCC)** focuses in five strategic objectives, of which 4 are relevant for this project. Mongolia has now entered Phase 2 of the NAPCC (2017-2021) which calls for implementation of concrete climate adaptation (and mitigation) measures which this project would begin addressing immediately. Besides this, the **Green Development Policy 2014-2030**, emphasizes the need of settlement plan in accordance with climate change and resilient sanitation, which this project also responds too.

2010 **National Programme on Water** was approved in 2010 with the overall objectives a) the protection of water resources from deterioration and pollution, b) the proper use of available resources, and c) the creation of conditions enabling the Mongolian people to live in a healthy and safe environment. The project will support achievement of the 2010 National Programme on Water Section 3.2.10 stating "Determine impacts of climate change and land use to the water ecosystem in large river basins, ecosystem biological indicators and monitor according to the international standards". The project will address this under the Component 1 and 2. The project will also address the achievement of Section 3.4 stating "Introduce advanced technologies for proper utilization and conservation of water resources and recycling and treatment of used water; **implementation of comprehensive flood prevention measurements**".

At the city level, all interventions fit under **the Ulaanbaatar Master Plan 2030**, specifically under Priority 1: Ulaanbaatar will be a safe, healthy and green city that is resilient to climate change and Priority 2: Ulaanbaatar will provide a liveable environment for its residents through appropriate land use planning, infrastructure and housing. Besides that, the plan emphasises

the need for flood resilient and drainage infrastructure. UN-Habitat is already a partner working closely with the Municipality and ADB for the redevelopment of areas prioritized under the Master plan. Finally, this project will address some of the key strategic directions, recommendations and target areas within the **Flood Risk Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City,** including Reduce flood risk through resilient urban development, land use and waste management, protection of social infrastructure and strengthened utility services.

In the components and financing table x above, references have been made between outputs and national and municipal priorities.

Table 7: Project alignment with National and Ulaanbaatar priorities

Policy / Document	Year submitted / ratified	Relevant priorities
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	2010	Adaptation actions in the following areas: ☐ Pastoral livestock ☐ Arable farming ☐ **Water resources** ☐ **Human health** ☐ Ecosystems adaptation ☐ Forestry ☐ **Barriers to adaptation** Given that Mongolia is more urbanised than many other countries in Asia-Pacific – around 65 percent live in urban areas – urban features heavily throughout various sector priorities, both in adaptation and mitigation
Nationally Determined Contribution	2015 (ratified the Paris Agreement 2016)	The NDC identifies the following adaptation priorities: ☐ Animal husbandry ☐ Arable farming ☐ **Water resources sector** ☐ Forest resources ☐ **Natural disaster management** The mitigation component focuses on: Energy, transport, industry, and agriculture Relevant identified gaps and barriers: ☐ **Weak management of disaster risks at local level** ☐ **Insufficient human resources capacity and a lack of technical training on climate change and limited engagement of academic institutions.** Relevant adaptation needs: ☐ **To conduct disaster risk assessments at local and sub- national levels**
National Action Programme on Climate Change	1st phase 2011-2016 2nd phase 2017-2021	Five strategic objectives established: **1) Set the legal environment, structure, institutional and management frameworks for addressing on climate change.** **2) Ensure environmental sustainability is maintained and reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities and risks through strengthening the national climate change adaptation capacity**

		3) Mitigate GHG emissions and establish a low carbon economy through the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies and improvement in energy efficiency **4) Enhance the national climate observation, research and monitoring network and strengthen employees' capacity** **5) Conduct public awareness campaigns and support citizen and community participation in actions against climate change** In the first phase (2011-2016), national mitigation and adaptation capacities will be strengthened, legal, structural and management systems will be set up and community and public participation will be improved. In the second phase (2017-2021), climate change adaptation measures will be implemented and start up greenhouse gas mitigation actions.
Green development policy 2014-2030	1st phase 2014-2020 2nd phase 2021-2030	Six strategic objectives established: 1) Promote a sustainable consumption and production pattern with efficient use of natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste generation **2) Sustain ecosystem's carrying capacity by enhancing environmental protection and restoration activities, and reducing environmental pollution and degradation** 3) Increase investment in natural capital, human development and clean technology by introducing financing, tax, lending and other incentives for supporting a green economy **4) Engrain a green lifestyle by reducing poverty and promoting green jobs** 5) Encourage education, science, and technology to serve as the catalyst for green development, and develop cultural values and livelihoods that are in harmony with nature **6) Develop and implement a population settlement plan in accordance with climate change, while considering the availability of natural resources and the resilience of regions** In the first phase (2014-2020), Lay the foundation for green development In the second phase (2021-2030), Transformation to green development Relevant proposed interventions: 2.3. Strengthen national capacity for the climate change negative impact mitigation and adaptation – *nr 4: Release adaptation measure versions by key economic and social sectors and develop a national adaptation strategy.* 2.9. Increase the capacity and productivity of water supply and sewerage facility, provide at least the 90percent of the population with drinking that meets hygiene standards, and provide access to improved sanitation to at least the 60 percent of the population.

		2.11. Support initiatives to use conserved water by harvesting rain, snow and storm water, projects to use surface water collection, and research and development on ground water restoration and increasing of the resource. 6.2. Reduction of air, water and soil pollution by implementing improved plan for urban land use, construction zoning and infrastructure and creating appropriate legal framework on accountability
National Programme on Water 2010-2021	2010	The National Programme on Water was approved in 2010. The implementation was scheduled in two phases – a first phase of intensive development from 2010 to 2015 and a second phase of stable development from 2016 to 2021. The overall objectives of the NPW are: **a) the protection of water resources from deterioration and pollution,** b) the proper use of available resources, and c) **the creation of conditions enabling the Mongolian people to live in a healthy and safe environment;** and they are to be implemented through the following strategic goals: 1. Protection of Mongolia's water resources, support of the formation of these, and conservation of their purity and natural replenishment; 2. Establishment of a comprehensive network for the monitoring of water resources and adoption of new management and information management technologies; 3. Creation of conditions necessary for an accumulation of water resources, provision of drinking water meeting health standards, and improvement of the agricultural and industrial water supply for a sustainable development; 4. Improvement of the use and management of water resources, development of the legislative and institutional environment so as to coordinate the multiple requirements for the use of water, and capacity building; **5. Fostering civil participation and the provision of the public with information on the protection and proper use of water resources using advanced technologies.**
National Programme on Environmental Pollution Reduction 2017	2017	Seven strategic objectives established: 1) Reduce negative impacts of air pollution to human health through air quality improvement **2) Improve water quality and safety and reduce impacts of soil pollution to human health** 3) Improve quality of environmental health survey and study **4) Build and strengthen the resilience for climate change induced potential hazards and risks to human health** 5) Improvement of solid waste management system for health organizations. 6) Improve occupational safety and hygiene 7) Survey and study impacts of chemical substances to human health The programme is to be implemented in 2017-2020.
Ulaanbaatar 2020 master plan and development approach for 2030	2014	**Priority 1: Ulaanbaatar will be a safe, healthy and green city that is resilient to climate change** **Priority 2: Ulaanbaatar will provide a liveable environment for its residents through appropriate land use planning, infrastructure and housing.** **Storm water and flood management:** Engineering flood protection measures will include managing infrequent spring floods, draining rainwater from roads and squares, securing groundwater, strengthening

		channels and reducing land degradation. **Protection:** The Master Plan plans 59.5km of channel (C1 – C24) is planned and C-1, C-2, C-3, C-11, C-13, C-14, C-20, C-21, and C-24 flood protection channel infrastructure to be built. C-3, C-14, C-15 will be built with flood protection dams. Further flood protection dams will be built at Dari-Ekh, Sharkhad, UrgakhNaran and Unurkhoroolol where there are deep ravines. **Storm water:** 82.5km of storm water infrastructure will be built to ensure rainwater run-off is directed out of Ulaanbaatar during periods of high rainfall. The Master Plan plans for category 1 and category 2 roads to have open and underground road storm water management systems. **Extreme (1percent probability) flood protection:** Some of Ulaanbaatar's developed areas are in low-lying areas and within the river floodplain. To address these issues, flood protection infrastructure will be built to protect the areas along the Tuul, Uliastai, Selbe and Tolgoit rivers. Proposed interventions to address flood risk is in the recently finalized FRMS referenced in the following document.
Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Risk Management Strategy (FRMS) of Ulaanbaatar City	2015	1. Reduce flood risk and protect the environmental assets through improving risk knowledge and rehabilitating ecosystem of river basins and watersheds; 2. Reduce flood risk through resilient urban development, land use and waste management, protection of social infrastructure and strengthened utility services; 3. Protect the social and economic assets from flood through provision of structural protection with multifunctional and high-quality engineering services; 4. Reduce vulnerability of people, households and communities through improving social and emergency services, and building capacity for resilience and sustainable livelihoods; 5. Implement good governance and effective flood risk management through mindset change and institutional transformation with advance of science and technology and through strengthening economy, improving cost effectiveness of flood investment, and developing multi-sourced risk financing

E. Compliance with relevant national technical standards

Table 8: Compliance with relevant notional technical standards

Expected concrete output/intervention	Relevant rules, regulations, standards and procedures (to comply to AF principle 1)	Compliance, procedure and authorizing offices	Potential risks and impacts identified during project preparation (for which risk preventive or mitigation measures have been proposed)
Output 1.1. One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area (including the three (3) target districts) Territorial Land Use Plan and legal framework recommendations with specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on 1.2 **Output 1.2.** Simulation model for forecasting future impacts of climate change and flooding in UB city & Ger-areas established **Output 1.3.** Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people	Related Laws: • Law on Land • Law on Water • Law on Urban Development • Law on Capital City Entitlement • Law on Cities and Townships Entitlement	• The Ger-Area territorial land use plan including the 7 detailed Khoroo level Land Use Plans proposal should be developed by a licensed company selected through a competitive procurement process • The contract with the company shall be formulated with the requirements to ensure that the listed laws are adhered to. • The Project Implementing Unit will monitor the implementation of the contract in compliance of related laws. • The final proposal shall be integrated into respective district land use plan and submitted for approval to the City Council through District Council • A land use plan proposal should be developed by a licensed company selected through a competitive procurement process • The proposal shall be integrated into respective district land use plan and submitted for approval to the City Council through District Council Authorizing offices: Urban Development and Master Plan Department Land Department of Ulaanbaatar City and District and Ulaanbaatar City Councils Furthermore, the Ministry of Construction and Urban development (UN-Habitat's counterpart Ministry in country)	All principles will be taking into account when developing land use plans, thus ensuring compliance

		shall act as resource ministry and provide technical and institutional inputs during the development and finalization of land-use plans, to ensure project stays in line with the latest requirements and adjustments being made to land related and planning regulations at all levels.	
Output 2.1. Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans to implement the interventions under component 3; a series of District, Khoroo and community level consultations / workshops introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level implementation of interventions under component 3. **Output 2.2.** Khoroo / Community level interventions operation and maintenance (and potential risks mitigation) awareness campaigns and trainings to support the sustainable implementation of interventions under component 3. **Output 2.3.**	The Peoples Process 'Operational Manual' will be developed and contain all the necessary guidelines, procedures and forms for ensuring integrity and transparency for community-level action planning and implementation. The project stakeholders at municipal, district and khoroo levels will be trained on the essential procedures and requirements for implementation. Related laws: • Law on Land	The project manual prepared by the principal Executing Entity will be cleared by the Regional Office of UN-Habitat, the Implementing entity. The project manual will be reviewed, discussed and endorsed by the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) – the highest decision-making body for the project. 1. TORs to be issued by the Engineering Department of Ulaanbaatar Mayor's Office	When 'organizing' and planning with communities it will be ensured that vulnerable groups will be involved (related to AF principles 2, 3 and 5. Af principle 4 and 6 always apply All principles will be taking into account

Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.	• Law on Water • Urban Development Law • Disaster Management Law • Building Code	2. Competitive procurement process to be done to select a company with licenses for engineering and hydrological studies 3. The contract with the company shall be formulated to ensure that the listed laws are adhered to. **4.** The contract implementation will be closely monitored by the Project Implementing Unit and reported to the PAC	when these studies are conducted, thus ensuring compliance
Output 3.1. Physical assets developed in response to climate change related flood impacts as prioritized by Khoroos. - Flood retention wall and drainage infrastructure	Related laws: • Law on Land • Law on Water • Urban Development Law • Disaster Management Law • Building Code Norms &Standards: • Basic Procedure for Hydrotechnical Construction Design BND-33-01-03 • River Hydrotechnical Construction BND-33-01-05 • Hydrotechnical Construction Foundation BND-33-04-09 • Capacity and Performance of Hydrotechnical Construction BND-33-05-09 • Concrete and Ferroconcrete Structure for Hydrotechnical Construction BND-33-06-09 • Norms and Regulations for Estimation of Hydrological Characteristics BND-201-14-86	Design Development 1. TORs to be issued by the Engineering Department of Ulaanbaatar Mayor's Office 2. Selection of a Design Company. 3. The contract with the company shall be formulated in a way that the listed laws and standards are complied. 4. The contract implementation will be monitored by the Project Implementing Unit 5. Design Company shall accomplish the following under the design budget: a. Contract with a Licensed Geodesy Company to get the topographic base map of the area developed b. Develop the detailed design c. Get the design approved by the Experts Committee under the MCUD d. Submit the design to the Client. Construction 6. Selection of Construction company 7. Contract with Design Company for Author's Supervision 8. Contract with the city for Client Supervision 9. The above contracts shall be formulated to ensure that the listed laws and standards are complied. 10. The contract implementation will be monitored by the Project Implementing Unit Authorizing offices:	Principles 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 13 have been triggered

		Mayor's office of Ulaanbaatar City Land Department of Ulaanbaatar City and respective Districts Urban Development and Master Plan Department of Ulaanbaatar City Hydro-technical Construction Department of Ulaanbaatar City	
- Resilient sanitation delivery	Related Laws: • Constitution of Mongolia • Law on Hygiene • Law on Urban Water Supply and Sanitation System • Law on Cities and Townships Entitlement • Law on Soil Protection and Prevention of Desertification Norms &Standards: • MNS 5924: 2015 Pit latrine and Sewage Pit, Technical requirements • MNS3342:82 Nature and Environmental protection. General requirements for protecting ground water and hydrosphere from pollution. • MNS 6055:2009 General environmental and space requirements for the disabled in the civil construction planning • MNS 6279:2011 Water supply and sanitation facilities. Terms, definitions glossary	Community contracts will be formulated on the basis that the related standards for sanitation facilities will be adhered to. The contract implementation will be monitored by the Project Implementing Unit	Principles 2, 3, 6 and 13 have been triggered

Output 3.2 Management and operations design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure – procured as consulting services.	Not relevant	Not relevant	
Output 4.1. Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms. **Output 4.2** Workshops and trainings are organised targeting city- and district government officials with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strate-gies and plans	Not relevant	Not relevant	When organizing workshops and trainings it will be ensured that groups will be involved (related to AF principles 2, 3 and 5. Af principle 4 and 6 always apply

F. Duplication with other funding sources

UN-Habitats has worked with Ger- communities in UB city on the sectors of Water Sanitation and infrastructure services as well as urban health systems strengthening, urban planning and affordable housing in partnership with the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar and other stakeholders. The agency also has regional level expertise on climate change in urban areas through its long running Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) which has been successfully implemented in multiple cities across 12 countries in Asia Pacific.

UN-Habitat is currently implementing community development projects, in some of the target Ger-areas Bayankhoshuu and Selbe sub-centres where the agency leads the key component of community mobilization and consultations for UB city and all partners for the ongoing Ulaanbaatar Urban Services and Ger Areas Development Investment Programme of ADB, through the establishment of Community Development Councils (CDC's) a key component of the agency's flagship People's Process. The agency also has prior experience implementing major WASH infrastructure projects in the other proposed locations of Songinokhairkhan District (SKhD).

Due to ongoing presence and good working relationships with stakeholders in these areas, the project setup and implementation of activities could begin quite smoothly with minimum delays.

Table 9: Duplication with other funding sources

Relevant projects/programme (incl. amount and impl agency)	Lessons learned	Complimentary potential
AF: UNDP (US$5,5 million grant for Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Maintaining Water Security in Critical Water Catchments in Mongolia)	Project to coordinate to integrate knowledge regarding EBA (Ecosystem Based Adaptation) and integrated climate change resilience while strengthening knowledge management of national institutions and disseminating of findings.	-document threats to ecosystem function and resilience to provide recommendations for avoiding and mitigating impacts. - land use and water resources monitoring and decision-making system in two eco-regions. -adaptation assessment and monitoring implemented in two target watersheds. - suite of physical measures to improve ecosystem resilience established in two target watersheds. -introduction of regulatory and financial management techniques - Institutional support for integrating climate change risks in land and water resource management planning.
GEF-SCCF: IFAD (US$1,5 million grant for Mongolia Livestock Sector Adaptation Project)	Project is focused upon developing herder productivity, including concepts such as fodder production and marketing.	-empowering poor rural population to achieve higher incomes through sustainable improvements in their livelihoods through a) Market development; b) Pasture management and c) climate

		change adaptation. -focused on resource user side of climate change adaptation in market development, improved pasture management, establishment of an early warning system and disaster insurance schemes.
GCF, GCF Readiness: XacBank, GIZ, UNEP (US$60 million grant for business loan programme for GHG emissions reduction, US$300 thousand grant for support to the NDA, US$3 million grant for further readiness project (exact details unclear)	Promoting the use of energy efficient and renewable energy solutions in the Mongolian MSME market. The MSME program will mainstream energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in the Mongolian private sector. It will do so by developing market conditions conducive to RE and EE investment, allowing it to compete alongside the traditionally cheaper, conventional, high-emission alternatives.	-encourages national institutions to get direct access to the Fund, with the ultimate goal to enhance country ownership and to access and allocate the fund's resources effectively. -aims to develop the capabilities to nominate potential implementing entities and to establish the enabling environments that will promote submission of project proposals in consistency with strategic objectives of national development policies and counter climate change programs. - prepare the country to act quickly, and engage with the Fund efficiently in the future.
WB: ADB (Ulaanbaatar city water resources management project; Economic Value of the Upper Tuul Ecosystem in Mongolia)	-Upper Tuul area has a high economic value and contributes to the income and marketed products in many sectors. -conservation is necessary as ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss will result to costly results. -conservation will result to more benefits in the future. -local land and resource users must bear through limiting their activities to ecologically sustainable levels.	-developed and applied ecosystem valuation method that generates information about the economic benefits of environment conservation
WB: UNDP (Improving Disaster Risk Management in Mongolia; Climate change adaptation project;)	Policy and regulatory frameworks enable clearer roles and responsibilities for improved disaster risk reduction and management. Local-level disaster management mechanisms have procedures and competencies tailored for urban and rural vulnerabilities. Feasible local level mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and response further replicated	-reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels -improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate -facilitated decentralized disaster management through sustainable prevention, response and coordination mechanisms, thus reducing vulnerabilities of urban and rural poor.

		- enhance disaster management capacities by clarifying roles and responsibilities, formalizing local-level disaster management mechanisms and applying tailored approaches for disaster prevention, preparedness and response in urban and rural settings.
Asia Foundation: Securing our future: Mongolia Watershed Monitoring Network component	This project generated materials related to community monitoring of water resources that will be utilized to enhance land and water resource monitoring/ planning, maintenance of ecosystem integrity and water security and to support ecosystem-based adaptation implementation.	-purpose of the project is to engage teachers and students, community groups, citizen and river movement advocates, and government officials in scientific data collection on river water conditions and share that information among members to improve the environment. -through the initiative, Mongolian teachers and citizens in target area were taught to conduct river quality monitoring.
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, managed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Asian Development Bank: Managing Soil Pollution in Ger Areas through Improved On-site Sanitation Project	The project will not only include sanitation facilities in Ger areas, it will include developing of regulations of wastewater management systems and wastewater treatment, which focus on small and medium sized enterprises and residents of Ger areas. They will work in areas of waste storage, collection, transportation, fertilizers, waste disposal and related controls. The project is commenced in 2017 and being implemented only for 6 months, so there are limited lessons learned.	The project will introduce improved sanitation facilities for households in Ger districts of Chingiltei Khoroo 12, 13 and Bayanzurkh Khoroo 27 khoroo. There is no geographical overlap. UN-Habitat has already established a communication with the project team and agreed to collaborate on identification of suitable designs or structures for the resilient household sanitation facility. In this regard, UN-Habitat intends to coordinate with the project to share information and approaches and lessons during the course of project implementation; and facilitate cooperation between municipal/district authorities and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism around the issue of floods and sanitation facilities to generate tools/methodologies to be applied consistently across Ger-Areas with a view to supporting the MoET develop an institutional framework for floods resilience in Ger Areas.
EBRD financed Ulaanbaatar Wastewater Expansion	The project has not started yet but this project will monitor the implementation and possible lessons learned.	There is no linkage nor duplication with the EBRD financed Ulaanbaatar Wastewater Expansion project. EBRD Ulaanbaatar Wastewater Expansion project is aiming to build two wastewater treatment plants as part of Emeelt Industrial Park Project,

		which is planned in an industrial area in outskirt of Ulaanbaatar city. The proposed project's target areas are located in the most vulnerable 6 residential areas in the urban center
UNDP/NEMA Strengthening local level capacities for disaster risk reduction, management and coordination in Mongolia (2013-2016) $1,860,000 (Project brief DRR)	Combination of policy and local level disaster management systems established: EWS enhanced including weather forecasting, and dissemination modes established National Disaster Management Plan and soum, khoroo level disaster preparedness plans, trainings conducted.	Output 1: Policy and regulatory frameworks enable clearer roles and responsibilities for improved disaster risk reduction and management. Output 2.Local-level disaster management mechanisms have procedures and competencies tailored for urban and rural vulnerabilities. Output 3: Feasible local level mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and response further replicated Lessons learned and best practices prepared; inputs provided to reformulate relevant policies and laws
ADB – Ger Area Development Investment Project (2016-present). Infrastructure and basic services focusing on the Ger areas of Ulaanbaatar	This large blending (i.e. grant and loan) programme supports numerous urban development objectives, including access to banking, lending and other financial facilities; upgrading transport systems; improving land use planning; upgrading water supply and waste-water systems; and improving heating systems. Tranche 2 of the project, which got underway in 2019, after the project was already approved (and as implementation was commencing) began implementation of improved sanitation infrastructure in Khoroo 40	The new ADB funded infrastructure, not foreseen at the time this project was being developed, will be located in Khoroo 40 on a roughly north-south axis, in parallel to the site of the formerly proposed infrastructure (coloured in red in Annex 3). This overlap is one of the primary drivers of the re-design of this infrastructure. However, the broader ADB project provides great opportunities for other complementarity. Improved sanitation, for example, will reduce the potentially damaging secondary impacts of floods, while improved heating systems will have climate change mitigation benefits.

G. Learning and knowledge management

A dedicated Component (4) addresses Awareness raising, knowledge management and communication. Whilst this provides the cornerstone for capturing and disseminating lessons learned, other project components directly contribute to knowledge management mechanisms and dissemination of lessons learned from local to national and to international levels (see table below).

Assessments at the municipal level combined with simulation modelling done and maintained with the Ministry (MoET) will foster information sharing, and allow for capacity transfer to municipal level authorities thus allowing local authorities to react strategically, with foresight, and make evidence and knowledge based decisions on climate adaptation measures and urban resilience issues.

At the local level, a participatory approach (involving communities and local authorities in planning and implementation activities) will lead to increased local knowledge on climate change adaptation, especially related to urban floods. Project demonstration sites will contribute, from

the start and in an on-going way, to sharing lessons and training through local disseminators/community mobilizers. During the project implementation, Public information tools such as noticeboards, leaflets will be prepared and distributed to target communities and a complaints/issues redressal mechanism setup directly to UN-Habitat. The project will also maintain a gender and age disaggregated database of direct beneficiaries and stakeholders involved within the project.

As the national and local level disaster risk and emergency response capacities have been strengthened through establishment of disaster committees and Early warning systems, synergies will be explored with the NEMA committee within the municipality, for participation and delivery of trainings and awareness building around urban resilience issues and for transmission of key/urgent messages to other (non-target) Ger-communities during project implementation. Where relevant, any disaster committees already established at district and khoroo level, will be brought on board during the inception and planning phase of the project and for dissemination of public information. Lessons learned from disaster risk reduction projects will be reviewed and recommendations applied as appropriate.

Community level trainings will be held on identified needs such as climate/environmental risks, hygiene education, community leadership and management. The project will also use a participatory monitoring process, which will enable the beneficiary communities to work directly with the project's M&E and Public Information officers, to highlight issues in delivery and to strengthen adaptation benefits, including in replication and sustaining the project's gains. Opportunities for bringing on board and harnessing the potential of youth, for the implementation of awareness building, trainings, and knowledge products generation through the use of ICT and innovation, will be explored – particularly for the implementation of the social media component to disseminate 'live' progress and results of the project -which will be implemented by the M&E and Public Information officers for the project.

At the national level, the government will be able to draw from lessons learned through this project, including replication and scale-up of good practices. Information will be consolidated in reports and tools methodologies, guidelines and public information products. A direct linkage will be established, through the partnering departments of the various line ministries at the city/town level, with the ministries at the national level facilitating countrywide dissemination to other urban areas/cities/towns, informal settlements, policy-makers and civil society. All knowledge products generated will be made available on a digital format in Mongolian and English and uploaded on the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar's' web portal and spatial database: http://www.ubgeodata.mn/geocity (as well as linked tothe geo-spatial databases of the Ministry of Construction and Urban development). The simulation model will be maintained by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and be an on-going data-sharing and risk analysis collaboration between the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar and the Ministry.

Lessons regarding increasing the flood resilience of communities as well as land-use planning mechanisms need to be captured and municipal and district level government officials trained on the best practices and knowledge products to ensure the sustainability of this project and effective replication of best practices.
At the regional level, the lessons, tools, methodologies and guidelines from the project will be consolidated and added to the regional knowledge database and shared with the Regional Climate Change focal point/team and other country offices through the Knowledge Management focal point within the UN-Habitat Regional office for Asia Pacific.

At the international level, the lessons from the project will be shared with the UN-Habitat best practices unit within HQ through the Knowledge Management focal point for dissemination to all countries; and similarly through the Regional Climate Change focal point/team with the Climate Change Planning Unit within the Urban Planning and Design Branch for consolidation of all knowledge products related to Climate Change – this will complete the cycle in linking to

UN-Habitat's regional Cities and Climate change Initiative (CCCI) for Asia and the Pacific.

Table 10: Learning and knowledge management

Expected Concrete Outputs	Learning objectives (lo) & indicators (i)	Knowledge products
Output 1.1 **One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan,** with zoning, legal framework recommendations and a specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on 1.2 **(includes the three (3) high risk target districts covering the seven (7) most vulnerable khoroos)* **Output 1.2.** **Simulation model** for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding **in UB city & Ger-areas** established **Output 1.3** **Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans** with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people	(lo): First ever large scale **Territorial Land Use Plan** developed for Ulaanbaatar Ger area with comprehensive and detailed information on proposed areas – with buy in and ownership from stakeholders through in depth consultative process. (lo): First Simulation Model for forecasting future climate change flooding impacts – launched in collaboration between Ministry and Municipality and staff capacitated to populate and analyze data. (i) - Number of institutions and stakeholders involved -Number of consultations held -Number of risks identified -Number and types of vulnerability -Number of data types/sets	-**One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan** & Report -Seven (7) Detailed Ger-community level land use plans -Documentation of Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping -Collected data including the evidence bases -Simulation Model for forecasting future climate change flooding impacts – which could later be expanded to include other climate risks.
Output 2.1 **Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans** to implement the interventions under component 3**;** A series of District, Khoroo and community level consultations / workshops introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level implementation of interventions under component 3 **Output 2.2** **Khoroo -community level interventions operation & maintenance* and awareness** campaigns and trainings to support the sustainable implementation of interventions under component 3. An Estimated 20.nos. of trainings **(Awareness will also cover potential risks mitigation)* **Output 2.3** **Technical studies – Engineering**	(lo): First ever Khoroo-level Floods Resilence Action Plans in high risk Ger area – with comprehensive and detailed information on proposed interventions – with buy in and ownership from stakeholders through in depth consultative process. (i) -Number of interventions/actions defined -Number of stakeholders involved -Number of Community resilience building actions defined -Number of consultations held l(o): Training on implementation modality and on People's Process Operational Manual for project (i)	- **Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans** - A number of Engineering and Technical hydrological studies finalized with inputs from technical focal points and stakeholders -Documentation of consultations -Documentation of action planning processes -Documentation of training modules

and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.	- Number and type of trainings conducted (lo): Engineering and Technical hydrological studies disseminated to technical focal points and stakeholders and inputs solicited. -Number of technical and hydrological studies	
<u>Output 3.1.</u> **Physical assets developed in response to climate change related flood impacts** as prioritized (by Khoroos drainage and sanitation) – implemented through community contracting **<u>Output 3.2</u>** **Management & operations; design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure** – procured as consulting services	(lo): Flood control facilities developed based on the comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment and climate change impacts simulation (lo): Floods resilient sanitation facilities developed based on the comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment and climate change impacts simulation (i) -Number and types of flood-control facilities -Number of sanitation facilities constructed -Number of direct beneficiaries -Number of indirect beneficiaires -Estimated capacity/impact of the constructed facilities to reduce climate risk for vulnerable communities (measured through future adverse floods) - Reduction in incidence of waterborne public health breakouts/disease	-Beneficiary database of direct beneficiaries and stakeholders for the project – with gender/age disaggregated data. Operational manual – designed to suit Mongolian urban context - for the implementation of the Peoples Process for Floods Resilience Project - including all forms, templates and workflows for checks and balances. The Operational manual will also contain gender and youth responsive implementation measures, annexing the Gender Action plan
<u>Output 4.1.</u> **Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities,** civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms. **<u>Output 4.2.</u>** **Workshops and trainings will be**	(lo): -Documentation of lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development -Creation of project social media platform – using twitter, Instagram, facebook etc for increased awareness by stakeholders (i)	-Documentations of lessons learned and good practices -Documentation of 'replication' package including Operations Manual and tools, for other Ger-areas -Documentation of training modules

organised targeting city- and district government officials with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans.	- a database of lessons learned and best practices developed -number of awareness sessions/trainings conducted -number of existing strategies and plans that are updated as a result of the project -Number of local authorities/stakeholders expressing interest for replication.	-Knowledge products uploaded digital format in Mongolian and English and easily accessible online

H. Consultative process

This design of the project has been informed by in-depth khoroo community level consultations and district level consultations with presiding Governor's, conducted as part of a rapid needs assessment on climate vulnerability in the three target areas (7 Khoroos).

Meetings were conducted with the designated khoroo representatives and consultations were made with the 7 Khoroos communities including the most vulnerable groups; disabled, elderly, informal people, indigenous people, and recent migrants.

Demographic and technical information were collected around the following categories (1) Beneficiary Information (2) Climate change impacts, barriers for adaptation, possible interventions (3) Strengthened Institutional capacity (4) Health issues around climate change (5) Urban development and housing (6) Physical infrastructure (7) Water resources and sanitation (8) Waste and waste infrastructure (9) Natural assets for protection, rehabilitation and (10) Improved policies regulations. (10) A community vulnerability and risk map was also developed as part of the consultation. The full details of the Rapid Settlements Needs Assessments are attached as Annex 1,2 to the concept proposal.

Preliminary discussions were held with city officials working in the areas of hydrology, meteorology and pollution, waste management to understand the urban climate context and supporting policy environment as well as most pressing adaptation needs; and with the head of the Mayor's office to understand recent initiatives of UB City on climate change, and their position on the greatest risks and most urgent needs, for which UN-Habitat support and expertise are needed.

UN-Habitat has been a longstanding partner for the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar and the agencies expertise in dealing with Ger communities and ability to implement upgrading and adaptation projects on a significant scale recognized and valued by all partners. A list of UN-Habitat projects interventions in Ger settlements in Ulaanbaatar, are included in Annex 4.

The relevant hazards (and adaptation measures) identified (especially floods) are related and will be acerbated by climate change. Sand and dust storms, air pollution and severe cold spells are either less directly related to climate change, the impacts are felt more long-term or addressing the impacts lies beyond the control of local government. However, for the full proposal, synergies for addressing the impacts of these hazards have been studied and measures proposed where possible. For instance, freezing of contaminated water (by waste) after floods has been identified during consultations as a health risk when water defreezes.

Climate change related hazards identified during the community consultations and potential measures to address the issues were discussed and validated in the meetings with Ulaanbaatar city Governor's Office, which will be the main partner during the project implementation.

The City officials requested UN-Habitat to address the flood resilience building, as it is one of the top priority issues of the Ulaanbaatar city local government, which they were not able to address until today due to lack of funding and appropriate methodology. According to Ulaanbaatar city Governor's Office, the project demonstrated model can be replicated further by the local government in other areas as required. Therefore, flood resilience was selected to be addressed under the project. Other environmental hazards were discussed in the meetings but not included based on the needs of special adaptation policy at national level and bigger investment.

To identify special issues, impacts and needs of women, elderly, disabled, youth and children for the proposed project interventions, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) have been conducted in each target khoroo. Through the FGDs UN-Habitat team aimed to get vulnerable communities' confirmation on locations of main flood and stagnant water areas defined based on the results of previous community consultations, identification of their main concerns and needs regarding proposed drainage channels and toilet facilities and their ideas on post operation and maintenance arrangement.

As shown in detail in annex 1, three rounds of consultations have been conducted with the following outcomes:

Table 10 a: overview of outcomes of consultations and how these have been incorporated in the project design

Round of consultation	Outcome	Incorporation into project design
1. Rapid vulnerability assessment in 7 Khoroos	Identification of key vulnerabilities through community member inputs (see column on the right)	- Identification of disaggregated data per community, localized climate change hazards, effects of hazards on communities, underlying vulnerabilities and barriers to adapt (see table 1) - Identification of risk areas (see figures 10, 11, 12 and 13 - Identification of community needs and benefits of possible interventions
2. Community identification and prioritization of climate change resilience building interventions in 7 Khoroos	Priority lists of resilience building interventions per community	- Insertion of community and vulnerable groups priority interventions into the document in part II.A and table 1 (last column) and table 4
3. Risk screening and impact assessment of selected interventions with beneficiary groups (after screening out of non-cost-effective and non-relevant interventions)	Identification and confirmation of risk areas and mitigation measures with beneficiaries; Selection of low-risk interventions or interventions for which risks are manageable	- In table 13 an overview of potential and social risks and impacts and measures to prevent or mitigate these risks has been provided based on inputs from beneficiaries - In annex 5 a detailed overview of potential risks, probabilities and impact of these risks is provided with mitigation measures for those risks that require risk management for the flood protection and drainage infrastructure and resilient sanitation delivery related interventions.

Table 10b: Participants attended in focus groups discussions

Khoroo name	Participants	Man	Woman	Disabled	Retired	Parents with kindergarten and school age children
7	6	3	3	2	1	2
9	8	3	5	0	4	1
12	13	2	11	1	5	3
13	7	1	6	2	1	2
16	6	2	4	1	2	2
24	5	1	4	1	2	4
25	9	2	7	1	2	3
Total	**54**	**14**	**40**	**8**	**17**	**17**

Table 10c: Participants attended in intervention needs assessments and risks and impacts assessment

Khoroo name	Participants	Man	Woman	Disabled	Retired	Female headed household
7	40	13	27	2	10	0
9	20	6	14	0	4	7
12	48	17	31	1	2	1
13	29	6	23	1	3	2
16	26	7	19	0	9	7
24	17	6	11	1	1	2
25	34	17	17	0	3	0
Total	**214**	**72**	**142**	**5**	**32**	**19**

Detailed information of all the consultation outputs / outcomes including attendance sheets and photos, etc. is provided in annex 1.

Table 11: Consultations and Meetings with key stakeholders

Stakeholder, incl. role/function	Consultation objective	Outcome	Conclusion
Climate Change Research Department, Hydrology and Meteorology Institute, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET) Dates: 19-25 Apr 2017	Discuss the climate change adaptation and mitigation context for Mongolia and UB city	The focus so far was found to be on national level climate change adaptation. The need for urban policies on climate change and more information and data at city level A simulation model would be extremely useful for forecasting risks and will be an entry point for MOET and local government cooperation for real-time data sharing and further replication of the initiative for other areas. City officials require capacity building. Public Education and Awareness on climate and resilience in	Agreed on the need for city level climate risk and impact assessment particular focus on Ger-areas necessary, including increasing Public Education and Awareness on climate and capacity building

Stakeholder, incl. role/function	Consultation objective	Outcome	Conclusion
		Ger areas very low	
Working group for Waste Management Law revision Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET) Dates: 19-25 April 2017	Discuss the climate change adaptation and mitigation context for Mongolia and UB city	Team briefed on the results of their assessment of country and UB city current situation of waste management and suggested some of sanitation and waste management issues as potential interventions under the scope of CC adaptation	Agreed to work further to discover more needs of CC adaptation in UB Ger areas and exchanged some of ideas and existing data.
Ulaanbaatar City Governor's office Dates: 4 May 2017 One of its responsibilities is UB city engineering preparedness for any disaster and operation and maintenance of engineering infrastructure including flood and drainage facilities	Explore their interest in the area of urban resilience and climate change adaptation for Ger Areas	Of the areas of air pollution, waste management, water resource management and flooding which are most impacted by Climate Change, the Mayor's office prioritized the issue of floods resilience as the key priority that requires international support. The UB city flood risk management strategy documents (FRMS) were shared and support was requested for adaptation on flood risks in Ger areas.	UN-Habitat agrees to focus on the thematic area of floods resilience in line with agencies prior work in the sectors and in Ger-areas, and building on the recent flood risk assessment and management strategy developed by the city government.
Songinokhairkhan District – 24, 25 and 7thKhoroo Governors, officials and Communities (6) Dates: 20-21 July 2017	Meetings with the Khoroo Governors in the Ger-areas designated as most at risk as per UB city FRMS to confirm their urgent needs and interest in partnering in project	All Governors confirmed increased and frequent flooding and shared information on high risk areas. Governors provided their local authority teams to supply access and any information required by UN-Habitat team leader and community mobilizers.[32]	Consensus to be a target location for climate change adaptation and floods resilience
Sukhbaatar District 12, 13 and 16th Khoroo Governors, Officials and Communities (see table below) Dates:24-25 July 2017	Meetings with representative and communities including the most vulnerable groups; disabled, elderly, informal people, indigenous people, and migrants	Communities were very responsive and participated in the UN-Habitat rapids needs assessments - See Annex 1,2 for the results from Rapid Settlements Needs Assessment	Target communities are highly vulnerable and require assets strengthening for adaptation to floods and management of water resources, as well as for air quality improvement, waste management, and water sanitation infrastructure.
Bayanzurkh District, 9th Khoroo Governor, Officials and Communities	Meetings with representative and communities including the most vulnerable	Communities were very responsive and participated in the UN-Habitat rapids needs assessments - See Annex 1, 2 for the results	Target communities are highly vulnerable and require assets strengthening for adaptation to floods and management

[32]An additional Governer from Khoroo 25 (a newly established settlement) was not ready to partner on the initiative as they cited they did not experience flood impacts. Khoroo 25 is located upstream and outfall flows down to other Khoroos from this location

Stakeholder, incl. role/function	Consultation objective	Outcome	Conclusion
Dates: 25 July 2017	groups; disabled, elderly, informal people, indigenous people, and migrants	from Rapid Settlements Needs Assessment	of water resources, as well as for air quality improvement, waste management, and water sanitation infrastructure.
Community Consultations in Khoroo 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 24, 25 –the identified high risk settlements for floods in Ger areas in north of Ulaanbaatar city. July - December 2017	Three rounds of community consultations (rapid risk and vulnerability assessment, prioritization and vulnerable groups consultations to identify specific issues and needs)	Social mobilizers provided an introduction to climate change globally and how it impacts Mongolia and took the voluntary participants through a series of consultations via the Peoples Process (1) Identification of issues relevant to climate change (2) Discussion and prioritization of key issues in groups. (3) Possible priority projects to address key issues (4) Depiction on map and presentation to the group.	Finalized priority interventions by communities documented Link to folders of three consolation reports with attendance sheets (annex will be too large) Include consultations related to technical feasibility (engineer)
Ministry of Construction and Urban Development Meeting with MCUD – Counterpart Ministry of UN-Habitat with 10 Year MOU for Cooperation on Human Settlements - 2010-2020 Attended by Mr.Gunbold Baatar, Director, Department of Urban Development & Land Affairs policy Implementation and Coordination; and foreign affairs officer.	-Briefing on Asia Pacific Portfolio and regional strategy priorities, and 'Peoples Process' operational approaches; -Briefing on Adaptation Fund - urban resilience work on climate change adaptation, being proposed by UN-Habitat team for Mongolia -Briefing by Ministry on status of launch of 'human settlements programme' in country - and request for support particularly around the areas of land tenure, zoning, regulations	Ministry representatives have been briefed as per the objectives of the meeting. Had a discussion around Habitat III and Habitat III report for Mongolia (to be published by Ministry), NUA/SDGs, and the upcoming World Urban Forum and municipal financing. Ministry working on a comprehensive review of land legislation and regulations for the country and requested specific technical assistance and support by UN-Habitat	Agreement to keep MCUD updated of progress on AF project securing and work together on the areas where MCUD needs technical assistance and support.
UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative Ms Beate	Discussion on Adaptation Fund proposal, and	Recommendations to check on work conducted by	Agreement to keep agency updated of pro-

Stakeholder, incl. role/function	Consultation objective	Outcome	Conclusion
Trunkmann; and climate change officer UNDP – Date: 11 December 2017	other topics.	NEMA on disaster risk reduction as potential synergies Possibility of having UNDP on board as advisory capacity for stakeholder consultation	gress on AF project securing.
Meeting with Mr. Arnaud Heckman, ADB Senior Officer in charge of MFF and Urban Development Specialist. Date: 14 December 2017	-Update on status of Tranche 1 and 2; and Affordable housing programme loan to MUB, via GCF, as well as other Technical Assistance possibilities by ADB and timelines. -Update on Adaptation Fund proposal by UN-Habitat	Discussion around synergies with Tranche 2 human settlements upgrading in overlapping Ger areas and the 'levels' of investment/intervention of floods resilience measures proposed	Agreement that UN-Habitat proposed interventions would fully complement the last mile intervention at community level and the large scale resilience measures being planned by ADB for overlapping areas. Agreement hat ADB and UN-Habitat keep the other institution posted on the plans and concrete interventions
Mr. Avirmed Dangaa, Head of Programme Management Office (PMO) and City Coordinator, Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB) and Member Ulaanbaatar city Council. Date: 12 December 2017	-Briefing on Briefing on ROAP Portfolio, regional programmes and normative and operational 'Peoples Process' approaches -Discussion ongoing Community Engagement and SME Development Project with MUB and ADB Affordable Housing project -Briefing on Adaptation Fund proposal	-Municipality appreciated UN-Habitat's ongoing support and community engagement expertise in project implementation in Ger areas. -Agreement on lack of capacity on urban resilience at all levels of the municipality particularly for climate change issues. -Municipality welcomes the support and welcomes UN-Habitat's community engagement expertise in project implementation in Ger areas.	Commitment to support the implementation of Adaptation Fund project
Official meeting with Ministry of Environment and Tourism; specifically with the Climate Change National Designated Official – with Dr. Batjargal Zamba, National Designated Official for all Climate Programmes; and Ms. Chuluunkhuu Baatar, Project Manager for the National communications	-Introduction to UN-Habitat and the regional programme -Briefing on status of Adaptation Fund proposal development and substance included	-Discussion around national climate change strategies and priorities and status. -Importance of inclusivity during project setup inception and implementation -Commitment of Ministry National Project Manager to accompany UN-Habitat team during community consultations around proposed interventions on floods resilience	-Agreement on importance of urban resilience for Mongolia -Welcomes the focus on concrete adaptation measures in line with NAPCC Phase II priority. -Secured commitment of MoET endorsement

Stakeholder, incl. role/function	Consultation objective	Outcome	Conclusion
to UNFCC, Climate Finance Specialist, Climate change Project Implementation Unit, Nature Conservation Fund Date: 12 December 2017			

BD Engineering, the sub-contractor selected by World Vision Mongolia, the executing entity, started its hydrology study in October 2019. When the project proposal was prepared in 2017 the layouts of proposed interventions in Khoroo 7 (now Khoroo 40) were shared with the Project Management Office (PMO) of Ger area Development and Investment Programme (GADIP) financed by an ADB Loan for their consideration and integration into their plans. However, when the GADIP heating solution was changed from a local thermo substation to central heating system, the areas where the flood facilities planned under FRUGA were used for a heating pipeline construction as it was the only suitable area in that neighborhood for the pipeline construction. The GADIP project team informed the FRUGA team when the hydrology study started on this new development.

With this in mind BD Engineering was tasked to define an alternative layout for the proposed interventions and also reflect GADIP developments into the design. From October 2019 to February 2020 FRUGA and GADIP teams along with the engineering firm have worked together by exchanging information and joining forces and defined alternative layouts to the original proposal in Khoroo 7. The GADIP team had to reflect the proposed flood interventions into their plan.

In addition, a consultation took place with the new Khoroo 40 Governor. Because the governor is new, and because the governance arrangements have changed since the formulation of the project, a consultation with the new governor was necessary. Based on the consultation, the new Khoroo 40 governor provided a letter of approval for the revised project, which can be provided on request.

The PEU worked with BD Engineering, the firm designing the drainage, to undertake additional consultations with the communities. A total of 9 consultations were held from October 2019 onwards with the communities. In these consultations, communities highlighted the continued need for drainage and flood management infrastructure, in the context of increased incidences of flooding in recent years. The draft final layouts and environmental and social impacts and risk assessments were presented back to the beneficiary communities for their feedback and comments. The communities' requests and ideas for the potential solutions were heard by BD Engineering and have been taken into consideration in the designs presented in this revised proposal. The communities voted on and agreed to the revised designs. Meeting minutes were taken and can be provided to the Adaptation Fund upon request.

Finally, a consultation also took place with Dr. Batjargal Zamba, Special Envoy on Climate Change and National Focal Point for the UNFCCC and Adaptation Fund at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in January 2020. Dr. Zamba welcomed the proposed changes and highlighted that most pressing need was to continue to comply with the policies of the government of Mongolia and the evelopment plans of Ulaanbaatar City. Dr. Zamba provided and endorsement letter for the amendment to the project, which is provided in Part IV.

I. Justification

The proposed project components, outcomes and outputs fully align with national and local government/institutional priorities and gaps identified, with identified community and vulnerable groups needs and with the Adaptation Fund outcomes as stated will be stated in the Adaptation Fund results framework at the full proposal stage. This alignment has resulted in the design of a comprehensive approach in which the different components strengthen each other and in which outputs and activities are expected to fill identified gaps of Mongolia's and Ulaanbaatar's current climate change response and corresponding institutional capacities. The project aims to maximizing the funding amount for the concrete adaptation component (component 3); funding allocation to the other (softer) components is required for complementarity/support for component 3 and sustainability and quality assurance of the project. The table below provides a justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning, by showing the impact of AF funding compared to no funding (baseline) related to expected project outcomes.

Table 12a: Overview of impact of AF funding compared to no funding (baseline) related to expected project outcomes

Outcomes/planned activities	Baseline (without AF)	Additional (with AF)	Comment and alternative adaptation scenario's
Outcome 1.1. Relevant threat and hazard information / evidence and recommendations for reducing vulnerability at the municipal and community level generated	Detailed/specific climate change threat and hazard information / evidence is not available for Ulaanbaatar, which means the government and communities can't plan for adaptation / resilience measures	The activities related to this outcome will allow the municipal government of Ulaanbaatar and communities to collect information to start planning for adaptation / resilience measures, especially related to floods, also besides and /or beyond the project	Without relevant threat and hazard information / evidence and recommendations for increasing resilience, especially at the community level, interventions will not be appropriate. The government lacks the capacity and financial resources to execute activities related to this outcome without support
Outcome 2.1. Target community members are aware of climate change impacts and participate in resilience action planning activities	Ulaanbaatar municipality and communities can't plan for adaptation / resilience measures without effective planning processes based on activities executed under outcome 1.1.	The activities related to this outcome will allow the municipal government of Ulaanbaatar and communities to plan for adaptation / resilience measures, especially related to floods.	The municipal government and communities lack the capacity to organize communities and plan effectively for adaptation / resilience. Without capacity development trainings and workshops planning for adaptation / resilience measures will risk inefficiency and the selection of interventions that are not appropriate
Outcome 3.1. Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors at the community level	Target communities have no options (capacity and financial resources) to protect their people and assets against climate	The activities related to this outcome will allow target communities to protect inhabitants and assets against climate change impacts, especially floods	Large scale interventions have the risk of not being community driven and appropriate, which would lead to adaptation benefits for fewer people with the same project

	change impacts, especially floods		cost and a greater chance of negative social and environmental impacts. Alternative adaptation scenarios are resettlement or construction of more structural buildings (e.g. flats), which are both not in line with needs of the communities and are more costly.
Outcome 4.1. Project implementation is fully transparent. All stakeholders are informed of products and results and have access to these for replication	Communities and the municipal and national government have limited knowledge of resilient planning and protection of towns, communities and assets	Communities and the municipal and national government have increased knowledge of resilient planning and protection of towns, communities and assets	Communities and the municipal and national government need to develop their own capacity and knowledge products related to resilient urban development, especially in response to floods. Without activities related to outcome 4.1. there is a risk that interventions won't be replicated and sustained and demand for adopting similar approaches is not generated; and high level support and engagement for the proposed approach is not mobilized.

Please see the separate Justification Note that has been provided that explains why the proposal is being revised and new infrastructure being proposed at this stage. This is provided in Annex 7.

J. Sustainability

The project sees that the main way to sustain the achievement of the project in the long run is by linking the adaptation initiatives and lessons to the establishment of an institutional framework, which supports the community-led climate resilience building and its further replication.

By fully engaging settlement households in project activities, including assessments, the development of plans/ strategies and monitoring, the project aims to achieve building of communities' awareness and capacities and furthermore ownership and leadership in the area of disaster management and urban resilience at community level. The establishment of CDC's through the People's Process has also been a demonstrated success as a cornerstone for community governance which has continued to function long after the end of the project, for the maintenance and management of the strengthened social and physical infrastructure assets produced by this project, and in future, around the needs and priorities as defined by communities themselves.

Investing in increasing the resilience of vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets and ecosystems is a sustainable economic approach. It will not only avoid future costs related to climate change and disaster impacts but it will also enhance livelihood options, improve the health and security of the community.

The city and community level resilience, recovery and upgrading plans will also be considerate of the environment, including for instance the protection of ecosystems or the reduction of waste production to ensure environmental sustainability.

Component 1 of the project which aims to generate evidence and information to better understand climate change related impacts and risks in the most vulnerable and high-risk communities of Ulaanbaatar. The generation of a **City wide Ger-area Land Use Plan** and the **Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans** for the 3 most-at-risk Ger-areas, with in-depth stakeholder consultation will instil the municipality, district authorities and khoroo communities with the know-how and skills to replicate Land-use plan development at the level of their jurisdiction as well as consider the underlying risk factors that are vital for consideration during urban planning. Furthermore, the development of a **simulation model** maintained in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar, will strengthen national-municipal links for sharing data for decision-making – moreover the Land Use Plans (LUP's) and knowledge products generated will also be shared with the urban data banks and platforms of the Ministry of Construction & Urban development widening the circulation and use. Ownership by two separate government entities will enhance the sustainability of initiatives - the model will be designed for the city level with the possibility of scaling up the geographical coverage to include detailed assessments from other high risk areas in the city and beyond; as well as the potential to simulate other climate induced threats (such as water availability and issues also related to mitigation, air pollution – data collection and systems for which could be funded from other sources). – contributing to institutional cooperation and sustainability.

Component 2 is aimed at generation of Khoroo-level **floods resilience action plans,** fully involving communities in the planning and execution of the proposed interventions under Component 3. The trainings conducted for **the management and maintenance of flood resilient infrastructure** via the Community Development Councils (CDC's) that are formed as part of the People's Process will ensure the sustainability and longevity of infrastructure and adaptation measures through the generation of maintenance plans. Experience from many countries has shown that involving the communities through their primary groups and CDCs not only ensures their participation during the planning and implementation of the activities but also facilitates in putting in place a plan for the maintenance of the infrastructure. Various approaches like creating savings schemes and establishing maintenance fund have been implemented elsewhere. These issues and approaches will be discussed during the meetings of the CDCs and appropriate and acceptable system will be implemented.

Where possible women and youth will be involved in the execution of maintenance plans. The awareness raising campaigns that accompany will target youth and children who are particularly quick to adapt healthy habits and behaviours as advocates for behaviour change – also towards their parents and elders, in hygiene campaigns. General trainings on current and future climate risks will generate the understanding of the need for, and the means for communities and local authorities to protect the physical assets from potential climate induced economic risks. The **technical engineering and hydrology studies** will ensure the assets are properly designed to a high quality, to suit the unique Mongolian context, maximizing the impact and sustainability of these concrete interventions. Furthermore, the technical data generated from these studies will be shared with relevant institutions so that institutional capacities for responding to such risks will be sustainably strengthened.

With Component 3 as the main focus of the project, (2/3 of project value) the sustainability of **Physical assets developed or strengthened in response to climate change related flood**

impacts will directly benefit the most vulnerable populations in the cites' Ger-areas through two main resilience building interventions: (1) improved drainage systems to reduce floods and (2) improved sanitation systems that won't overflow during floods and lead to health issues.

Community involvement throughout the project via the People's Process, and the opportunity to directly influence project activities and outcomes to best suit the community dynamics as a whole, will ensure buy-in and sustainability of the project interventions over and beyond the duration of the project. Communities working together towards common goals will build mutual trust and strengthen bonds between longer-term host residents and new in-migrant communities generating a positive community spirit and resilient and sustainable social fabric in Ger-areas. The use of local materials and designs and local capacities will ensure environmental benefits and economies of scale, allowing project funds to remain/circulate within the local communities who have a vested interest in their self-development. Accompanying awareness components on health and environmental issues within communities will increase adoption of hygienic, safe behaviours and project management training will enhance the management, negotiation and cooperation capacities leading to environmental and social resilience of the communities.

The **Management & operations; design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure component, driven by** the international advisory technical team, will ensure professional capacity building and technology transfer leading to improvement of the professional capability of national entities, institutions and national project teams to implement and replicate participatory mechanisms adapted to suit the local context – contributing to sustainable enhancement of national institutional, multi-level municipal and community capacities for implementing concrete adaptation project initiatives.

Component 4 on generation of knowledge, advocacy and dissemination, through **lessons learned and best practices; and workshops and trainings regarding climate (flood) resilient urban development and land use planning** will be targeted district and khoroo communities, policy-makers in government and civil society will allows transparency and city- and district government officials, respectively.

The inception workshop planned for the onset of the project which will bring all key stakeholders at national and local government level, communities, IFI's, donors and civil society with an interest and stakes in the sustainable development of the city, on board, to ensure their inputs and buy in – allowing for a wide ownership and sustainability of the project and ensuing results.

At the policy level, consultations with the Project Advisory Committee on enhancing existing policies, strategies and plan will also ensure sustainability through embedding the knowledge and technical data within binding legal and regulatory frameworks.

Table 12b: overview of concrete interventions under components 3 and measures to sustain / maintain these

Concrete interventions / activities		Target	
Priority investments	Detailed activities	Khoroos	Interventions required for sustainable management and maintenance (this is part of component 2)

Flood protection and drainage infrastructure	Construct a flood retention wall / dike	9	☐ Raise awareness and train community members about flood risk areas and how to reduce risks by: o Not dumping waste into the drainage system o Introducing protection options and techniques ☐ Community groups will be formed for implementation of projects (involving Khoroo/District officials) and to raise awareness / discuss disposal of sludge on roads, proper removal of sludge, not throwing waste in canals. ☐ Agreement between community groups and officials about maintenance; District Landscaping and Common Services Division will be in charge of O & M of the flood protection intervention. However, community groups of HHs live nearby to the flood facilities to conduct monitoring over the O&M of the facilities with help of Kheseg Leaders ☐ Involve Khoroo and District officials during project selection, implementation, certification of transfer of funds installments, oversight, etc.
	Drainage channels	9 ~~7~~ 40	
Flood resilient latrines	Construct suitable latrines (for rocky or muddy underground)	24 25 7 9 12 13 16	☐ Raise awareness and train community members about risk of overflowed toilets and related health risks and benefits of hand washing ☐ 10% contribution from construction price to ensure ownership and to be used for replication ☐ Community groups will be formed for implementation of projects (involving Khoroo/District officials) and to raise awareness / discuss disposal of sludge on roads, proper removal of sludge, not throwing waste in canals. ☐ Formation of Primary Groups and Community Development Councils in areas where toilets and drainage being constructed in order to provide community structure and forum to discuss issues related to implementation and maintenance. ☐ Involve Khoroo and District officials during project selection, implementation, certification of transfer of funds installments, oversight, etc. ☐ A tripartite agreement can be signed between the project, HH and the latrine developer covering O&M roles and responsibilities

K. Environmental and social impacts and risks

The proposed project seeks to fully align with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), and its 15 safeguard areas, Gender Policy (GP), Further to Section II.E above on compliance with standards, outlined below is a summary of the findings of the project development phase screening and assessment process that has been carried out to identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed interventions and based on that, of the entire project. With this information, the entire project has been categorized, and risks mitigation measures proposed, where needed.

Part III.C further describes the essence of the environmental and social management plan and the risk monitoring system, while Annex 5 demonstrates in detail how this project will comply with the AF ESP, which is especially related to dealing with concrete interventions under component 3.

Normative, planning and capacity development activities (i.e. non-concrete interventions) under components 1, 2 and 4 have been screened against the 15 AF principles and potential risks are not significant. Despite this, measures will be taken to ensure that no environmental or social impacts can occur (see also Section II.E and Annex 5).

Activities under components 3 are 'concrete' interventions. During project preparation some potential risks were identified, most of low significance. This is because of the scope of the proposed activities, that are numerous, small scale and very localized, and proposed and managed by communities where possible, who have a stake in avoiding environmental and

social impacts. This means that the potential for direct impacts is small and localized, that there can be few indirect impacts, and that transboundary impacts are highly unlikely. Given this, cumulative impacts are also unlikely. However, two risks (nr 4 and 8) were identified as more significant (medium) for the northern drainage intervention in Khoroo 7. These risks have been reduced through mitigation measures, as shown in Annex 5.

Because of the nature of some activities under components 3, the entire project is regarded as a medium risk (Category B) project. Therefore, an ESMP has been developed, and included in Annex 5.

The project has been designed to generate positive economic, social and environmental impacts, using inputs from especially women and marginalized and vulnerable groups in target communities and by incorporating best practices from other projects. The adaptation measures proposed have been selected together by the communities and local authorities, making sure they are culturally appropriate and local.

Table 13: Overview of potential environmental and social impacts and risks measures to prevent or mitigate these.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for ESP compliance during project implementation		Further assessment and / or management required for ESP compliance during project implementation
	Summary risks and impacts screening / assessment process during project preparation **(For details see Annex 5)**	**Identified potential risks and impacts and prevention or mitigation measures proposed commensurate with potential risks** **(For details see Annex 5)**	
1. Compliance with the Law Potential risk: Insufficient alignment with laws and technical standards, especially related to implementation of concrete interventions under components 3.	Screening / assessment process: **1.** Identified all relevant rules, regulations, standards and procedures that apply to all project outputs / interventions (but especially the concrete interventions under component 3) and how to comply to these during project execution, including authorizing offices **2.** Confirmed above with relevant authorizing offices (ministries and municipality) and engineers	As per AF ESP this principle always applies. However, the risk is not significant / low) (see part II.E). The project designed the interventions as such that EIA are not required by national law. This has been confirmed by government authorities. It will be ensured that each person associated with the project is aware of domestic and international laws and compliance needs to technical standards requirements (see section E). No new risks (and thus potential impacts) have been identified for the revised infrastructure per a review up legislation conducted in January 2020. No legal compliance issues were raised in consultation with government (city or national) or with communities.	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP (For details see Annex 5)
2. Access and Equity Potential risk: activities would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them; risk of unequal distribution among target population / communities and households of project benefits.	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	Risks under component 3: exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders or vulnerable group from fully participating in decisions that may affect them during project implementation. Risks under normative, planning and capacity development activities (all other outputs): exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders or vulnerable group from fully participating in decisions that may affect them during project implementation Measure to ensure equal access and benefits of interventions during project execution: Community organization processes (through Community Development Councils) and quotas (> 50 percent women and to-be-defined percentages for other groups) will be used to ensure vulnerable groups are represented during meetings, trainings, decision-making. For the drainage interventions, all households potentially affected by the construction of the channels are included in decision-making processes. These interventions are proposed to be constructed in residential areas where there are no shops or restaurants, which will not disrupt existing lo-	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP 2. Confirm beneficiaries' selection criteria for latrine interventions For details see Annex 5)
3. Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups Potential risk: some vulnerable affected groups may not participate in decisions making processes regarding design and planning of			

activities that may affect them		cal livelihoods and income generation activities. Interventions are also designed in a way so as to not disrupt daily life in terms of access or reduced mobility – in addition to guaranteeing access to plots at all times, there will be no restrictions on access to main roads. For the latrines, criteria for beneficiaries' selection (including poverty rate, women-headed households, willingness to make contribution) have been established but will be confirmed again with community members / vulnerable groups once the project starts. The risks and impacts identified here are still largely applicable to the revised drainage infrastructure. The plot by plot location of the channel is shown in Figures A8-A10 in Part II, Section A. One private company (a light industry/warehouse) is affected by the drainage, which will run under part of the property. However, consultations have taken place with the company and while there will be some minimal disruption during the construction phase, this will not affect the ability of anyone employed by the company (directly or indirectly) to earn income. No other businesses are affected and no loss of livelihood can reasonably be expected. Aside from this, all original findings of the risk and impact assessment remain the same	
4. Human Rights Risk that land and tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights are affected; failure to proactively protect the rights (i.e. international standards) of all stakeholders affected by the project	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) – potential risks and impacts have been identified and discussed with engineers and inhabitants and risk prevention measures proposed appropriate to their needs / requests. **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	As per AF ESP this principle always applies. Risks under component 3: the risks of violating tenure security and property rights in the flood wall and other drainage channel in Khoroo 9 is low, as well as the latrine interventions under component 3. The flood retention wall and drainage channel in Khoroo 9 are on public land and on the side of the road. Inhabitants requested a foot bridge for elderly and disabled to pass. The risks of violating tenure security and property rights of the proposed three northern drainage sections in Khoroo 7 is a bit more significant: there is 1 km of planned underground drainage. This drainage channel is underground because it will go through 37 private plots. Although the inhabitants 'impacted' by this intervention agreed with the intervention through an open-close approach, a risk preventive measure is still proposed to ensure activities will only be executed when all inhabitants directly benefitting / being affected fully agree with the process and all activities. Community Development Councils will be formed with membership of all households benefitting from construction. The design of drainage sections	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP 2. Management of the Community Development Councils For details see Annex 5))

		will be managed in neighborhood sections which are small enough so that they can be managed by these Community Development Councils. Construction of the drainage channels will only start when all possibly affected households sign that they agree with the intervention. This will be done through a participatory planning process through the Community Development Councils. Besides that, a clause will be included in all contracts stating that contractors will comply to human rights markers (and other relevant safeguard areas). The intervention is budgeted in a way that inhabitants can be compensated for expenses if they need to temporary relocate during construction. Moreover, an alternative drainage plan has been developed (and has already been considered) if inhabitants don't agree. The UN-Habitat Human rights officers and PAG will check compliance. The intervention is budgeted in a way that inhabitants can be compensated for expenses if they need to temporary relocate during construction. Risks under normative, planning and capacity development activities (all other outputs): none (low). The revised drainage infrastructure will affect 4 private residential plots and 1 private company (described above). This is fewer plots than the original design. All plot holders have been consulted and their permission gained for the works. All drainage will be covered and in no cases will it run under the house itself (only the garden area of the plot, which is used for parking or storage, not for vegetable growing). No new human rights issues have emerged, and all other findings from the risk and impact assessment remain the same.	

5. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Potential risk: women and men do not have equal opportunities to participate in the project and do not benefit equally from interventions	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	As per AF ESP this principle always applies. Risks under component 3: women and men do not have equal opportunities to participate in the project and do not benefit equally from interventions Risks under normative, planning and capacity development activities (all other components): women and men do not have equal opportunities to participate in the project and do not benefit equally from interventions Measure to ensure equal participation in planning and decision-making processes for women and to enable them as agents of change: It will be ensured women will be able to participate through participation quota. The project included gender targets and involves existing women committees at Khoroo level and women representatives at the ministerial level. Trainings only inviting women will be organized (see also the 'gender' annex). No new risks or impacts identified relating to gender equality and women's empowerment have been identified, and as such the risk and impact identification plus the gender action plan in Annex 6 remain valid	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP (For details see Annex 5)
6. Core Labour Rights Potential risk: employing underage people and to support underpayment and unsafe working conditions; executing entities for the project may not adhere to the ILO labour Standards and national labour laws.	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) – potential risks and impacts have been identified and discussed with inhabitants and risk prevention measures proposed appropriate to their needs / requests. **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	As per AF ESP this principle always applies. Risks under component 3: not adhere to the ILO labour Standards and national labour laws. Risks under normative, planning and capacity development activities (all other outputs): not adhere to the ILO labour Standards and national labour laws. Measure to ensure compliance to ILO standards during construction: employment and working conditions following ILO standards will be included in legal agreements with all subcontractor. The project will monitor that international and national labour laws and codes are respected, for any work that may be carried out in relation to the project. This includes the eight International Labour Organization Convention (ILO) core labour standards related to fundamental principles and rights of workers, as well as ILO Convention No. 169, which concerns rights of indigenous and tribal peoples. Almost all the same conditions exist as during the risk and impact assessment. However, the emergency of the Covid19 pandemic from about February 2020 onwards creates a new element of risk. While Mongolia has	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP (For details see Annex 5)

		experienced relatively few cases, the government has implemented numerous public health protection measures and it is essential to ensure that these are complied with through, for example, social distancing. This issue is discussed further in the Public Health Principle, below.	
7. Indigenous Peoples Potential risk: Indigenous groups may not participate in decisions making processes regarding design and planning of activities that may affect them.	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	No indigenous groups have been identified in the target areas. There are still no indigenous groups in the project's target area, and as such this principle still doesn't apply.	
8. Involuntary Resettlement Potential risk: temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (see also principle 4)	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) – potential risks and impacts have been identified and discussed with engineers and inhabitants and risk prevention measures proposed appropriate to their needs / requests. **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	Risks under component 3: the risks of displacement related to the flood wall and other drainage channel in Khoroo 9 is low, as well as the latrine interventions under component 3. The flood retention wall and drainage channel in Khoroo 9 are on public land and on the side of the road. Inhabitants requested a foot bridge for elderly and disabled to pass. The risks of displacement related to the proposed three northern drainage sections in Khoroo 7 is a bit more significant: there is 1 km of planned underground drainage. This drainage channel is underground because it will go through 37 private plots. Although the inhabitants 'impacted' by this intervention agreed with the intervention through an open-close approach, a risk preventive measure is still proposed to ensure activities will only be executed when all inhabitants directly benefitting / being affected fully agree with the process and all activities. Community Development Councils will be formed with membership of all households benefitting from construction. The design of drainage sections will be managed in neighborhood sections which are small enough so that they can be managed by these Community Development Councils. Construction of the drainage channels will only start when all possibly affected households sign that they agree with the intervention. This will be done through a participatory planning process through the Community Development Councils. Besides that, a clause will be included in all contracts	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP 2. Management of the Community Development Councils (For details see Annex 5)

		stating that contractors will comply to human rights markers (and other relevant safeguard areas). During project implementation, UN-Habitat will monitor and guarantee access to plots by all affected householders in Khoroo 7.The intervention is budgeted in a way that inhabitants can be compensated for expenses if they need temporary accommodation during construction, following agreement by all parties via the People's Process consultations. . The UN-Habitat Human rights officers and PAG will check compliance. Risks under normative, planning and capacity development activities (all other outputs): none (low) As highlighted under Principle 4: Human Rights, there is a reduction in the number of plots affected by the drainage, as it will now affect 4 private plots and 1 commercial plots, rather than 37 private plots. This is fewer plots than the original design. All plot holders have been consulted and their permission gained for the works. All drainage will be covered and in no cases will it run under the house itself (only the garden area of the plot, which is used for parking or storage, not for vegetable growing). There drainage will be covered once constructed and residents will not be disturbed by it in any way once construction is complete. While construction is underway there will be some temporary disruption, but this will not lead to temporary or permanent resettlement. People will still have access to their homes and be able to reside normally in their homes. There will be some minor inconvenience from noise and construction work. This has been consulted with the plot holders. All other findings and assumptions of the risk and impact assessment remains the same.	
9. Protection of Natural Habitats *10. Conservation of Biological Diversity* *11. Climate Change*	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks	Initial consultations and risk screening assessments have not identified potential risks related to these principles for any output under the four components. The concrete interventions are planned in urban areas where no natural habitats or biodiversity is present. According to the engineer no maladaptation is expected from the flood retention wall. This is because it only 'catches' a small stream of the river. However, the project will ensure the principle will be taking into account when developing land use plans and technical studies, thus ensuring compliance to the AF ESP also for the 'supporting' measures under component 1-2. Standard clauses requiring the compliance with the safeguard areas will be included in AoC and contracts and the plans will be screening for consideration of the risk areas.	4. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP (For details see Annex 5)

	and impacts as well.	The revised drainage infrastructure will ultimately drain water into the same stream as the originally proposed infrastructure, and as such no new natural habitat, biodiversity or climate change risks or impacts are envisaged and the original analysis presented above is still accurate.	
12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Potential risk: consumption of raw materials will have a negative effect (elsewhere)	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	Risks under component 3: non-sustainable purchase of construction materials. The drainage related interventions will require cement, soil and rock. Although the practice is that these are purchased through Mongolian companies, a risk preventive measure is proposed to ensure soil and rocks are not mined from areas where it can have a negative effect, such as from the river. This will be done by checking the sources of material before purchase by companies Risks under normative, planning and capacity development activities (all other outputs): none (low) The revised drainage has only changed location, other design and material requirements are the same, and as such no new risks are envisaged here.	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP (For details see Annex 5)
13. Public Health Potential risk: elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities (see also principle 6)	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) – potential risks and impacts have been identified and discussed with inhabitants and risk prevention measures proposed appropriate to their needs / requests. **3.** 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	Risks under component 3: elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities It will be ensured that ICSC international health and safety standards are clearly accessible and understood. e.g. by putting clearly visible signs detailing health and safety standards to be located at projects sites and by supplying protective equipment. Risks under normative, planning and capacity development activities (all other outputs): none The above findings remain in place for the new infrastructure siting, and no new risks or impacts have been identified. However, the Covid-19 pandemic from February 2020 onwards means that new safeguard measures are required to ensure that construction work and other project activities don't act as a vector for the disease. At present, the government doen't allow further construction activities, consultations or other gatherings of people, and at the time of writing (April 2020) it is unclear when these restrictions will be lifted. However, when restrictions are lifted, it is likely that some forms of social distancing plus improved hygiene practices will be necessary. This is a	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP (For details see Annex 5)

		rapidly evolving situation, but the project will comply with Government of Mongolia or WHO guidelines on hygiene and social distancing (whichever is perceived for provide a higher standard) and such requirements and protections will be extended to all subcontractors and community beneficiaries.	
14. Physical and Cultural Heritage Potential risk: proposed interventions will affect physical or cultural heritage negatively. *15. Lands and Soil Conservation* Potential risk: proposed interventions will have a negative effect on lands and soil conservation	Screening / assessment process: 1. Potential risks and impacts on vulnerable groups have been identified during community and vulnerable groups consultations – see more details below * **2.** Based on above, risks screening and impact analysis have been conducted for concrete interventions (under component 3) – potential risks and impacts have been identified and discussed with inhabitants and risk prevention measures proposed appropriate to their needs / requests. 3. 'Supporting' activities under component 1-2 and 4, such as community decision-making processes, trainings, etc. have been screened for ES risks and impacts as well.	Initial consultations and risk screening assessments have not identified potential risks related to these principles for any of the four project component and related outputs. No heritage sites are situated within the target areas. Although the drainage channels and flood retention wall include some digging, no negative effects are expected because the locations are next to the road or in an area already used. However, the project will ensure the principle will be taking into account when developing land use plans and technical studies, thus ensuring compliance to the AF ESP also for non-concrete measures under component 1-2. Standard clauses requiring the compliance with the safeguard areas will be included in AoC and contracts and the plans will. No new risks have been identified under these principles. There are no sites of cultural or heritage significance in the path of or close by the new infrastructure construction. As such, all other risk and impact assessment information remains the same as in the original proposal.	1. General management and monitoring arrangements for ESMP (For details see Annex 5)

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1st round of community-level consultations: vulnerability assessment to capture climate change related issues and needs of vulnerable groups and collect disaggregated data
2nd round of community-level consultations: prioritization of interventions with communities and vulnerable groups
3rd round of community-level consultations focused on confirming proposed interventions and identifying specific design needs and concerns of vulnerable groups

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Arrangements for project management

KEY STAKEHOLDERS & IMPLEMENTATION ROLES

The project will be implemented by UN-Habitat as an integral part of the UN-Habitat Mongolia Country Programme with inputs from the UN-Habitat Climate Change in Cities Initiative via the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, through establishment of a ***Project Implementing Unit (PIU)***.

UN-Habitat will engage with **UNOPS** for the execution of the hardware components for climate adaptation in the Ger-areas, harnessing their operati**o**nal capacity to deliver technical infrastructure outputs as done in other countries in Asia Pacific through establishment of a ***Project Execution Unit (PEU)***.

April 2020 – Note that at project inception World Vision Mongolia was chosen as the project's executing entity. This was primarily a cost-related decision – UN-Habitat determined that World Vision could deliver the same services for lower cost than UNOPS. Note that the project management arrangements and activities to be executed are the same as the project proposal. World Vision Mongolia has replaced UNOPS in the remainder of the proposal.

The project will be implemented in close coordination with two key national partners, i.e. **the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar** and **the Ministry of Environment and Tourism**, who will be the main national executing entities. The day-to-day project implementation activities will be carried about by the Ulaanbaatar-based PIU, and PEU to be situated in the districts of Ulaanbaatar city where the proposed project sites are located.

The following section identifies the main stakeholders and their key functions, roles and responsibilities for the project. The project organogram, which follows the management arrangement section, depicts the key stakeholders for the project and how they will coordinate with each other.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET)

The Ministry is the key custodian of the Adaptation Project within the Government of Mongolia and will retain oversight and provide policy guidance through its role as co-chair of the **Project Advisory Committee (PAC)** – the main advisory board for the project

The Ministry will also be the National Level Executing Entity with joint-custodianship of all 'soft' knowledge products generated to support the resilience building of urban ger-areas along with the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar, and directly benefit from the component on forecasting future climate impacts via the climate simulator. The MoET as lynchpin for all national/city level strategies is a key stakeholder for many of the issues to be addressed by this project and as such the Ministry is well placed to coordinate and ensure stakeholder engagement, as well as mainstreaming project findings into policies

The Ministry will provide all necessary guidance, support and information for the successful implementation of the Project, including the following:

a) Support in all environment related administrative issues for the construction of flood facilities in the selected project sites in Ger areas
b) Assistance for the completion of administrative formalities related to environmental

impact assessment, permission, approval, and related matters
c) Support for the organisation of policy dialogues and capacity development activities
d) Provision of staff time for Policy Advisory Committee (see section 3 below)

The Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB) and Local Authorities

The Municipality will be the main city level Executing Entity with joint-custodianship of all 'soft' knowledge products generated to support the resilience building of urban ger-areas along with the MoET, and directly benefit from the component on forecasting future climate impacts via the creation and launch of the climate simulator.

Building on UN-Habitat's existing and ongoing relationship with the Municipality, UN-Habitat will work closely with the Mayor's office under the Mayor, the relevant District level Governors, the Khoroo Governors and ger-communities to capacitate them in implementing via the People's Process. The main recipients of the trainings to be conducted as part of the People's Process will be the Municipal, District and Khoroo level authorities identified as partners for the project areas; to also include the municipal level NEMA team working on disaster response – providing the link between city level disaster response and emergency preparedness and climate adaptation and response.

The Municipality will provide all necessary support and information for the successful implementation of the Project, including the following:
a) Establishment of the Project Coordination Unit.
b) Support in all administrative issues for the construction of flood facilities in the selected project sites in ger areas including the land issues
c) Assistance for the completion of administrative formalities related to construction design, permission, approval, and related matters
d) Support for the organisation of policy dialogues and capacity development activities
e) Identify synergies between the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the project goals; particularly through establishing direct linkage with the municipal level team, around the training and capacity building activities
f) Provision of staff time for Policy Advisory Committee and Project Coordination Unit (see section 3 below)

Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

This unit will be the main technical and operational wing of the Government for the project, maintained within the municipality for implementation oversight, technical and operational clearance of standards and procedures and ensuring compliance and consistency with national and city level strategies and plans. They will also facilitate day to day coordination and of the Peoples Process Approach adapted to the Ulaanbaatar context and remove institutional and legal delays and bottlenecks ensuring the project will be delivered in a timely manner.

The PCU will be run by a committee chaired by the General Manager under the Mayor's Office of UB City and co-chaired by the Implementing Entity Project Manager in the Mongolia Country Office, supported by the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific as necessary. Khoroo Governors, Project Field Engineers and Social Mobilizers will be key members of the PCU; and Community Development Council (CDC) representatives will be invited to participate at all formal sessions.

The PCU will formally meet every four months (and every 2 months during the construction season) to review the following:
- review status of all planning aspects of the physical works in the area

- review status of all AOC signing, disbursement and implementation status
- review the financial statement / progress
- review the physical progress of the activities
- assist in solving issues at community level and at official level
- provide suggestions on managing the project

Project Implementing Unit (PIU)

This Unit will provide project management support and oversight, will serve as the secretariat to the Project Advisory Committee and will take the role of quality assurance within the project. UN-Habitat has been a longstanding partner for the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar and the agencies expertise in dealing with ger communities and ability to implement upgrading and adaptation projects on a significant scale is recognized and valued by all partners (see list of projects interventions in ger settlements in Ulaanbaatar included in Annex 4).

(i) PIU will ensure:
   a) efficient and effective implementation of project activities;
   b) efficient coordination with project partners;
   c) efficient coordination with ROAP-Fukuoka for necessary supervision and support to the project implementation;
   d) identify bottlenecks and potential impediments to project execution and raise with the project advisory committee to ensure decisions and action are taken
   e) identify synergies with potential project partners to add value to project and facilitate cooperation as necessary and
   f) any other activities, as necessary.

(ii) PIU will consist of:
   a) UN-Habitat ROAP: Human Settlements Officer -Team Leader (International 1); Programme Management Team
   b) UN-Habitat Mongolia Office: Project Manager & Gender Specialist /focal point (National 1), Coordination/ Communications Specialist (National 1), Monitoring and Reporting Officer (National 1)

The PIU will work consistently with the PCU and all executing entities to ensure the project will be implemented in a timely manner, in view of the critical time window available for construction in Mongolia. With the project focusing on 2/3 of the project funds on the implementation of concrete adaptation measures, and the construction season being very short, any delays would significantly hinder the smooth implementation of the physical measures. The proposed Management Arrangements are designed with this critical issue in mind, particularly the Project Execution Unit within ~~UNOPS~~World Vision Mongolia, which will be designed for quick delivery of hard infrastructure complemented by the equally important quality checks and community consultation compliance by the Peoples Process execution team to be carried out by an executing INGO.

The PIU will also raise potential issues with the Adaptation Funds designated focal point/team and solicit advice and views for any proposed changes to the project design and or delays to the project execution

Furthermore the PIU will be responsible for ensuring that cross cutting issues such as gender and youth responsiveness, ensuring human rights throughout the implementation of the project. The assurance of gender, youth and human rights will be the role of the PIU National Project Manager as Country representative of UN-Habitat in Mongolia, but the day to day monitoring around these issues will substantively fall into and be explicitly stated in the Terms of Reference of the National Coordination and Communications Specialist, and also the Monitoring and Reporting Officer for monitoring gender and youth issues at field execution level. The Monitoring and Reporting Officer will be responsible for delivering a training (in close

cooperation with International Advisors for the project) to the Social Mobilizers of the Executing Entities on approaches for addressing Gender and Youth issues during project execution via the People's Process; and monitoring their compliance during project delivery. An additional training will be done on human rights and the community grievance mechanism. The Coordination and Communications Specialist will work with the International Advisors for the project to identify specific measures on addressing gender and youth issues during the project inception phase which will be reviewed with all stakeholders during the inception workshop – and moreover will work with the Monitoring and Reporting Officer to carry out a rapid Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey through targeted focus groups of women and youth at the beginning and end of the project to review and evaluate the impact of the project on gender and youth within target communities – and particularly whether the project provided benefits to these vulnerable groups in terms of skills development, employment – key issues prevalent in Mongolia

Project Execution Unit (PEU)

The management, design, and operational setup of administration and logistics for all of the components will be done via a Project Execution Unit setup with executing entities World Vision Mongolia~~UNOPS~~ and INGO. Due to the complex setup and nature of the project UN-Habitat will be involved in the selection of international advisory team for both executing entities, who will have a strong background in complex community development projects and institutional strengthening. All international advisors and direct project execution team will be part of the technical management and substantive monitoring consultancy services signed between UN-Habitat, World Vision Mongolia~~UNOPS~~ and INGO

UN-Habitat decided to engage with another UN agency and an INGO rather than a national executing agency due to the complex nature of the operational and monitoring setup and stringent checks and balances required of the People's Process; and also based on prior experience implementing projects with World Vision Mongolia~~UNOPS~~ and INGO, via the Peoples Process in other countries in Asia and the Pacific and globally. The contracting modality between the UN-Habitat, World Vision Mongolia~~UNOPS~~ and INGO will be a UN to UN agreement and AOC respectively, negotiated at the regional level and cleared by respective headquarters.

i. PEU will ensure:
    a) Efficient and effective implementation of project activities;
    b) Efficient coordination with beneficiary communities;
    c) Efficient coordination with the key stakeholders for successful implementation of the project; and
    d) Any other activities, as necessary.

ii. PEU will consist of:
    a. Climate Change Advisor (International 1); Community Development & Contract Advisor (International 1);
    b. Field Engineer (National 1); Urban Planner (National 1); Operations/Finance Officer (National 1); Social Mobilizers (National 6);

PEU will also include a short term knowledge management advisor to support the activities related to high level advocacy and advisory inputs for rollout of ICT initiatives such as the simulator; supported by a national coordination and communications officer who will ensure field level monitoring & public information as well as knowledge dissemination and social media support for Components 3 an 4 respectively.

World Vision Mongolia~~UNOPS~~ will facilitate the administration of Agreements of Cooperation (AoCs) related to Output 3.1. The INGO[33] will provide technical advisory support on the aspects related to the People's Process and community contracting. UN-Habitat will sign community contracts (Community Implementation Agreements) directly with the Community Development Councils.

Ger Communities

The Ger Communities will be key executing entities for community level infrastructure adaptation works through the formation of Community Development Councils (CDC's) of which one will be setup per khoroo, and depending on the scale of the work planned for the location. Primary Groups (PG's) consisting 20 or so households per group will be setup and recipient of one community contract with UN-Habitat.

The formation of the CDC's and the Primary Groups through the People's Process undergo lengthy consultation steps where consensus is sought and gained across the entire community, by the community, before moving ahead to the next stage of project execution. Furthermore the selection of the representatives that form these groups are done by the community through a vote using the principle of participation, hence the communities will take extra care in the selection of individuals they believe would represent their best interests as a whole and who would not engage in activities that are detrimental to the financial/economic, physical/environmental and human/social dimensions of the project and would be questioned by the communities themselves in such events, thus minimizing risk. This approach fosters trust, strengthens the social fabric and builds resilient communities

Below are the roles and functions of the CDC's and the Primary Group's in relation to the People's Process.

Primary Groups

- Group of 20 households, including 4 female-headed households will form Primary Group of the beneficiaries interested in installing improved latrines
- They will elect one Chair, one Vice Chair, one Treasurer and one Secretary, maintaining a gender balance
- With the assistance of the Social Mobilizer and Field Engineer the PG will prepare plan for implementing the improved latrines (format provided)
- They will receive contract from their CDC to implement improved toilets in their plot in given format
- The AOC (see above) will be countersigned by the Khoroo Governor
- Funds will be disbursed in three instalments based on 75% work completion of each tranche/instalment, confirmed by PEU.
- Upon completion of the construction they will submit financial report for the amount received and completion report in format provided
- They will be responsible for collecting 10% household contribution before the disbursement of the first instalment
- Social Mobiliser and Field Engineer will provide assistance to prepare the community contract for signature with the CDC

[33] Details of Proposed INGO: Strategic Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction (SCDRR) was registered in Nepal in 2011 as a non-governmental organization. The focus of the organization is to protect and prevent loss of life, property and environment from disaster (natural and man-day) and climate change adaptation by preparing the community through community organization, pre-disaster risk reduction, mitigation, education, outreach and training programs. The organization seeks to collaborate with both national and international agencies in these efforts. The team members of the organization have focused their activities in post-earthquake reconstruction training; bio-engineering in physical construction for slope stabilization; assessment (seismic, vulnerability, floods and landslide prone zones); etc. Two of the team members have extensive experience in community mobilization and involvement in many different contexts in Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, South Sudan, Mongolia, Afghanistan, etc.

Community Development Councils

- The Chair of each Primary Group will be the member of the CDC
- They will elect one Chair, one Vice Chair, one Treasurer and one Secretary, maintaining a gender balance
- With the assistance of the Social Mobilizer and Field Engineer the CDC will prepare an integrated schedule of plans received from the PGs.
- In Year 2: They will receive contract from UN-Habitat for the following:
  - 40% of the improved latrines units allocated for the Khoroo
- In Year 3: They will receive contract from UN-Habitat for the following:
  - 60% of the improved latrines units allocated for the Khoroo
- The AOC will be countersigned by the Khoroo Governor
- The CDC will sign community contract with the respective Primary Groups who have collected 10% of their contribution
- The CDC will make subsequent disbursement based on physical progress and financial report certified by the Project Engineer and Social Mobilizer
- The CDC will prepare progress report and financial report and submit to UN-Habitat every three months
- The CDC will meet every four months (every 2 months during the construction season) to
  - review status of all planning aspects of the physical works in the area
  - review status of all AOC signing, disbursement and implementation status
  - review the financial statement / progress
  - assist in solving issues at community level and at official level
  - provide suggestions on managing the project

RISKS MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

(i) Direct management responsibility of the ESMP will be under the national project manager. The overall project manager will have oversight / final compliance responsibility. Changes or additional activities will need to be approved by the project management committee. Inputs from the technical advisory group, including Ulaanbaatar municipality, will be requested to provide inputs to risk assessment of potential risks, if these are required.

(ii) All project activities have been screened against the 15 environmental and social risks areas during project preparation phase. Outcomes will need to be confirmed when the project commences (i.e. inception). When changes in activities or additional activities are required, a 'screening safeguarding procedure' (see figure 18 in Annexe 5) will be used, together with a sub-project risks screening tool (see figure 19 in Annexe 5). This process includes beneficiaries' vulnerable groups consultations. The grievance mechanism (see below) can also be used to express concerns regarding possible risks and impacts.

(iii) A gender specific approach has been developed to comply to the Adaptation Fund's principles-based Gender Policy (GP) and its accompanying Gender Action Plan (GAP) and ESP principle 5. This approach is summarized in Annex 6

There are no specific budget requirements for project compliance to the ESP and GP. The proposed interventions will not require residents to resettle elsewhere during the construction period. For instance, the drainage design proposed for Khoroo 7 will not require temporary resettlement of the 37 plot inhabitants (who have provided their written consent for the project along with local authorities responsible for the Kheseg & District) as during implementation via the People's Process, UN-Habitat (through *community engagement social mobilizers* and *M&E focal points)* will monitor access to the area and guarantee all affected householders will

have access to their plots at all times. Any other costs which do arise due to minor inconveniences during construction phase, or if it is deemed necessary to provide temporary accommodation, and agreed as necessary to include/consider in consultation with all stakeholders (beneficiary communities, local authorities and project coordination team) – this can be accommodated within the overall budget of the three northern drainage section in Khoroo 7, which is double the value of the other drainage sections because of the open-close approach.

GENDER ARRANGEMENTS

The principle Gender Focal Point for the project will be the National Project Manager of the Implementing Entity, UN-Habitat. The counterpart gender focal point within Government will be the designated gender focal point of the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar. Furthermore, a gender focal point will be established for each executing entity and partner as a condition of project participation. ToR's and contracts will include detailed reference to the ESMP, the 15 ESP Principles and especially compliance to law (principle 1), human rights (principle 4), gender approach (principle 5) and labour and safety standards (principle 6 and 13).

Capacity Building Strategy: The CDC's to be established as part of the People's Process will aim for gender equality in the composition of training participants and will also ensure gender parity and gender considerations in the planning and implementation of the hardware Components 2 & 3. Women will be encouraged to be involved in the execution of operations & maintenance plans and mechanisms for concrete interventions.

Although Mongolian women play a key and vital role in community and khoroo level planning and implementation activities they are currently under-represented in higher level government, institutional and political decision making levels.

The Project Advisory Committee & Secretariat will aim to ensure gender equality in the composition of members and aim for a minimum of 35-40% members as women and actively work towards increasing that percentage and/or their participation and engagement in higher level decision making processes through other modalities during the implementation of the project.

Targeting equal representation of women who are currently under-represented within higher level government and decision making structures for trainings and knowledge sharing under Components 1 & 4 will instill new skills and capacities that further empower them and prepare them for new roles and responsibilities and particularly leadership roles.

The gender focal point within UN-Habitat will check project compliance to the AF GP during the project implementation and will play the assurance role of overall project compliance to the Gender Action Plan as defined in Annex 6.

LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

UN-Habitat, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB) and the General Manager and Head of the Governor's Office of Ulaanbaatar, the District Governors and Ger-Communities within Songinokhairkhan, Bayanzurkh and Sukhbaatar will sign a joint **Memorandum of Understanding** to which this Project Document will be attached, to ensure that all partners are fully committed to the project.

The PEU will develop an operational manual that clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the key project stakeholders and contain all the necessary tools, forms and templates required to administer the project. The operation manual will be shared with the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for inputs, cleared by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of UN-Habitat and endorsed by the Project Advisory Committee (PAC).

GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

At the national level, the Project will be supported by a **Project Advisory Committee** (PAC). The PAC will be formed to oversee and keep abreast of project progress and facilitate the implementation of the project, including overseeing and cooperating with the project implementing and project executing team, the technical advisory groups,.

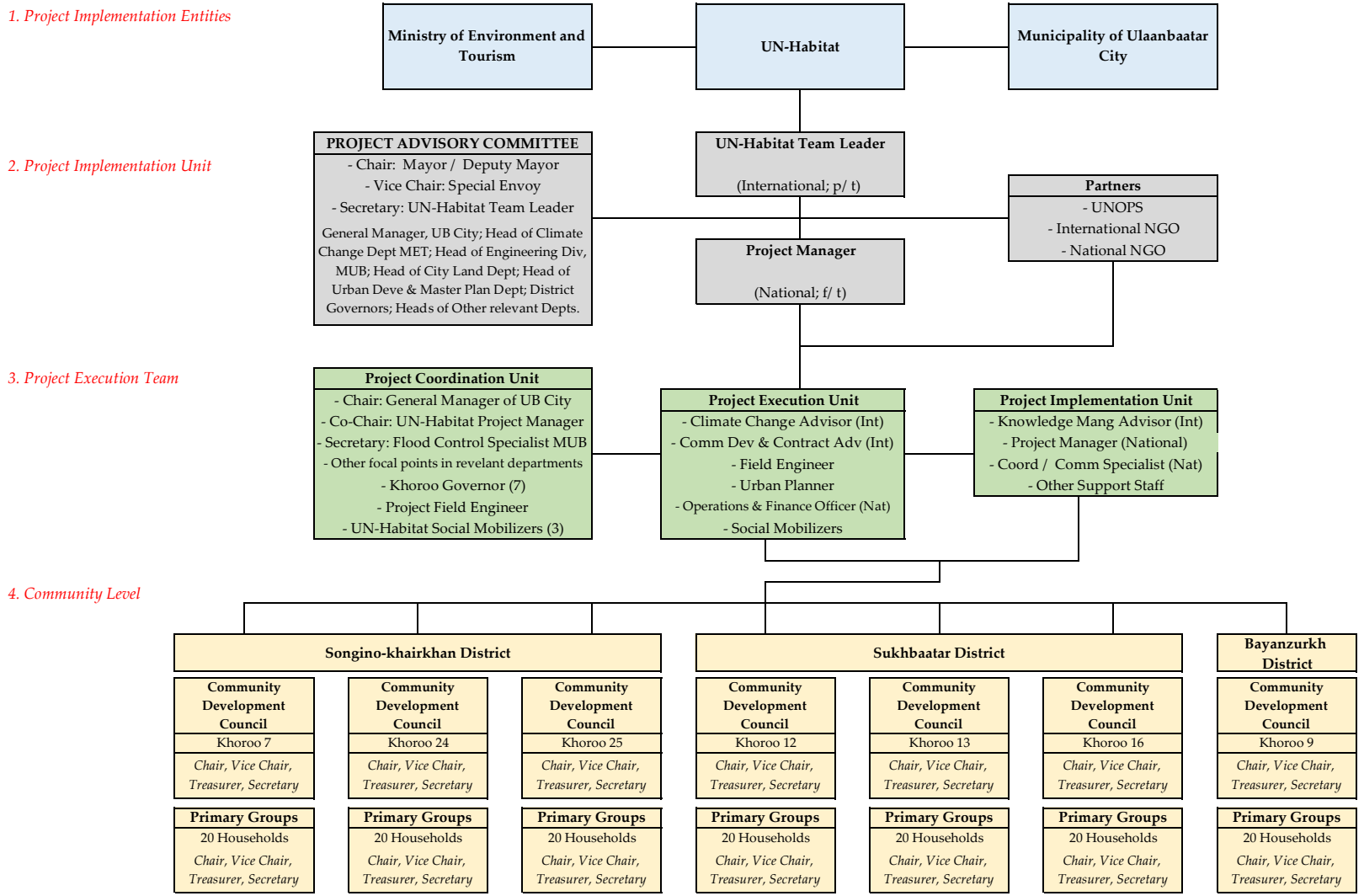
The PAC will be chaired by the Mayor and the Vice Chair will be the Special Envoy for Climate Change of the MoET. The Secretariat services will be provided by UN-Habitat. The voting member from UN-Habitat will be the responsible officer at the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Team Leader) or his/her designate. Other voting members will be the members as shown in the organigram.

The PAC will: (1) approve annual work plans and review key project periodical reports; (2) will review and approve the contractual agreements, including work plans, with a particular emphasis on environmental and social safeguards, budgets and payment schedules; (3) review any deviations and consider amendments to work plans and contractual arrangements. The PAC will meet at least once every six-months and whenever needed in fulfillment of the above functions.

LAUNCH OF PROJECT

At the launch of the project UN-Habitat's PIU together with the PEU will organize a **high-evel inception workshop** inviting all key stakeholders cited within project as well as INGO's, academia, civil society and donors and representatives of the community, in order to present the concept, approach and the proposed outputs of the project, discuss impact and solicit feedback and inputs on a wide scale in a participatory manner. Comments and feedback will be sought, captured and incorporated for desigining the most appropriate implementation workplan for the project. The plan for the inception workshop will be presented to the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) within two month of securing the project. UN-Habitat will hold the inception workship within three months of approval of the project by Adaptation Fund and clearance through UN-Habitat systems.

ORGANOGRAM OF THE PROJECT



B. Measures for financial and project risk management

Under guidance of the UN-Habitat Regional Team Leader, supported by the Project Manager, the Field Monitoring Officer will monitor the status of financial and project management risks, including those measures required to avoid, minimise or mitigate these risks, throughout the project (please see also Section D, Part III

The main financial and project risk are related to short construction seasons due to cold weather and the lack of high level decision makers / ministerial support due to regular changes of government over the recent years. Moreover, the lack of national capacity regarding land use planning, community organization and high quality and resilient infrastructure delivery requires carefully managed quality control from UN-Habitat side.

The table below gives an overview of overall project management and financial risks, an assessment of the significance of the pertaining risks in terms of probability and impact and outlines measures that have been embedded in the project design in order to manage and/or mitigate these risks.

Table 14: overview of financial and management risks and measures to mitigate these

Nr	Category and risk	Rating of probability and impact (1: Low; 5: High)	Management/mitigation measure
1.	Environmental/social: Current climate and seasonal variability and long winters (October – April) result in infrastructure construction delays	Impact: 4 Prob: 2 (medium)	❑ It is proposed that the project will start in October so that there will be three (3) summers within the project duration and enough time for the technical design and approval of it. ❑ Due to the revision of the project (described in this revised proposal) there is an increased risk of delays to the project, as the revised design has fund-flow implications. Also, the Covid-19 pandemic from February onward in 2020 also risks delaying project implementation as further public gatherings and consultations are not presently permitted.
2.	Institutional: Loss of government support (at ministerial and municipal level) for the project (activities and outputs) may result in lack of prioritization of AF project activities.	Impact: 2 Prob: 3	❑ Establishment of a project advisory and coordinator committees and the overall participatory and inclusive project design will improve national, municipal/ district and beneficiary level ownership throughout and thus enhance government support for project implementation. ❑ UN-Habitat will establish agreements (MoUs and AoCs) to ensure executing entities will deliver project activities and outputs. UN-Habitat will facilitate planning processes to deliver these outputs at all levels of government and in communities. ❑ A strong participatory approach at the community level is required to ensure ownership and support of communities
3.	Institutional:	Impact: 2 Prob: 2	❑ A strong participatory approach at the community level is required to ensure ownership and

	Loss of government support (at Khoroo / community level) for the project (activities and outputs) may result in lack of prioritization of AF project activities; Due to communist history and many immigrant communities, organisation is limited.		support of communities ❑ UN-Habitat already has strong ties in the target Khoroos from former projects ❑ Participatory peoples process will organize and bring together different community sub-groups including host residents and new migrants fostering community spirit.
4.	Institutional: Capacity constraints of local institutions, communities and the private sector may limit the effective implementation of interventions	Impact: 2 Prob: 2	❑ The project has a strong capacity building and training component (component 2), designed to promote effectiveness and sustainability at the community level. ❑ UN-Habitat will contract expert in the field of climate change and land use planning, community organization and technical design and M&E to ensure quality control from UN-Habitat side.
5.	Financial: Inflation and instability of the national currency leading to budget issues and increased prices for infrastructure delivery	Impact: 3 Prob: 2	❑ All budgets will be in US$ ❑ Include clause in contract with private sector that they can't increase the costs during the project duration.
6.	Financial: Inflation and instability of the national currency leading to budget issues and increased prices for infrastructure delivery	Impact: 3 Prob: 2	❑ All budgets will be in US$ ❑ Include clause in contract with private sector/executing partners that they can't increase the costs during the project duration.
7.	Institutional: Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project, including infrastructure maintenance	Impact: 3 Prob: 1	❑ To ensure ownership and sustainability, community members will need to bring in 10 percent of the value of the latrines. ❑ Capacity building and training of communities will be undertaken to improve their awareness and understanding of the benefits of the activities, including infrastructure maintenance (component 2). ❑ Communities will be involved in project implementation/decision making throughout the project. In depth community consultations will take continue to take place
8.	Financial: Complexity of financial management and procurement. Certain administrative processes could delay the project execution or could lack integrity	Impact: 2 Prob: 1	❑ Financial management arrangements have been defined during project preparation. ❑ UN-Habitat's control framework, under the financial rules and regulations of the UN secretariat, will ensure documentation of clearly defined roles and responsibilities for management, internal auditors, the governing body, other personnel and demonstrates prove of payment / disbursement. ❑ Procurement will be done by the executing enti-

			ties as agreed through AoCs (with relevant conditions). The project manager and the project team have a certifying role (for key procurements / expenditures). The Project Management Officer (PMO) in ROAP will have the oversight responsibility ❑ UN-Habitat will assist communities with contracting appropriate private sector partners, including clear conditions and binding arrangements in the contract
9.	Institutional: A lack of coordination between and within national government Ministries and Departments.	Impact: 1 Prob: 1	❑ The Project Advisory Committee under the leadership of the MoET is to ensure coordination. Should UN-Habitat observe coordination problems, the agency will try to resolve issues directly with concerned parties and or the PAC.

C. Measures for the management of environmental and social risks

Sections II.E and II.K show the outcome of a systematic screening and assessment process that has been done based on information from consultation with national and local government stakeholders, a wide range of other concerned stakeholders as well as the target communities. The project design has benefitted from this process.

Based on a screening against the stipulated principles in the AF ESP, the project has been Categorized as a B category risk project. As of April 2020 this catergorization remains valid – the new alignment of the drainage infrastructure doesn't warrant lifting the project's categorization above B.

An Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan has been developed (see Annex 5) to ensure that risks are avoided, and that, where this is not the case, they are timeously detected and appropriately mitigated. The ESMP lists all potential risks identified and the preventive / mitigation measures proposed to reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. The plan also shows how these potential risks and mitigation measures will be further monitored, including responsibilities. The ESMP covers Risk Management Arrangements; General environmental and social risks reduction measures; Risks monitoring arrangements & Grievance mechanisms.

D. Arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation

The AF project will comply with formal guidelines, protocols and toolkits issued by the AF, UN-Habitat and the government of Mongolia. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of progress in achieving project results will be based on targets and indicators established in the Project Results Framework (see below). Besides that, the status of identified environmental and social risks and the ESMP, including those measures required to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks, will be monitored throughout the project (at the activity level and through annual project performance, mid-term and terminal reports). The same applies to financial and project management risks and mitigation measures.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UN-Habitat will ensure the timeliness and quality of project implementation. The oversight and general guidance of the project will be provided by the Project Advisory Committee. UN-Habitat will ensure that the project team and the key national executing partners are fully

briefed on the M&E requirements.

The Gender Action Plan will be incorporated in the overall monitoring and evaluation of the project, and indicators will be included in the project monitoring and evaluating systems and tools. The monitoring of the GAP will be done using a participatory approach with the key stakeholders at the kheseg, khoroo, district, and municipal levels

Activities for Component 3 will be detailed through consultation with the local stakeholders through their Community Development Councils and with the participation of the local authorities (Khoroo/District). Local indicators and targets will be reviewed and fine-tuned during the planning workshop. This exercise will facilitate participatory, results-based monitoring by the communities themselves.

Activities related to other components will be planned and monitored by the Project Implementation Unit and approved by the Project Advisory Committee.

Audit of the project's financial management will follow UN finance regulations and rules and applicable audit policies.

The M&E plan will be implemented as proposed in the table below.

Table 15: M & E plan

Type of M&E Activities	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Reporting
Inception Workshop and Report	Project Manager Project Implementation Unit Project Advisory Committee UN-Habitat ROAP	Workshop: within first two months of start Report: within first quarter	Inception Report
Periodic status/ progress reports	Project Manager and PIU team members	Quarterly	Quarterly Report
Final Evaluation	Project Manager and PIU team members UN-Habitat ROAP Project Advisory Committee External Consultants	At least three months before the end of project implementation	Final Evaluation Report
Project Terminal Report	Project Manager and PIU team members UN-Habitat ROAP Local consultant	At least three months before the end of the project	Terminal Report
Audit	UN-Habitat ROAP Project Manager and PIU team members	As per UN-Habitat regulations	Audit Reports
Community consultations / workshops / training	Project Manager and PIU team members	Within one week after each event	Documentation
Visits to field sites	UN-Habitat ROAP Project Advisory Committee Government representatives	Every six months	Field Report

For the M & E budget and a breakdown of how implementing entity fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function, please see the detailed budget (section G). For related data, targets and indicators, please see the project proposal results framework (section E).

M&E Activities

a. Project Advisory Committee

The Project Advisory Committee will meet every six months, and ad-hoc meetings will be held as needed. The meeting will review the delivery of inputs and outputs, project progress and provide guidance and coordination. The first Project Advisory Committee meeting will be held within the first two months of the start of the project.

b. Periodic Project Site Visits

Members of the Project Advisory Committee and representatives of UN-Habitat will visit project sited and hold meetings with the local stakeholders to review the implementation of project activities.

c. Community Level Participatory Monitoring

At the community level, the Primary Groups and Community Development Councils will prepare a plan for the community level activities. Annual targets to measure progress will be established through a participatory process/workshop which will be facilitated by the project field staff (social mobilizers).

Project activities implemented at the community level as part of Component 3 will be primarily monitored by the Primary Groups and Community Development Councils according to the targets and indicators set in the annual plan. A participatory community monitoring system will be the basis for measuring project progress. Particularly for the improved latrines, the Primary Groups will collect household beneficiary data, map location of the beneficiaries in the Khoroo and photo document progress of construction.
The findings will be discussed during the monthly meetings of the Primary Groups and Community Development Councils and documented through written minutes. This will not only involve the communities in data collection but also provide opportunity to discuss issued in project implementation, replication and maintenance.

The reports from the community level will be aggregated and feed into the overall project monitoring and reporting.

To track the gender and youth responsiveness and impact of the project a rapid survey on Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) will be organized by the national implementation team through targeted Focus Group Discussions with women and youth during the project.

d. Final Evaluation

Three months before the end of the project and before the final meeting of the Project Advisory Committee meeting, a final evaluation will be conducted following UN-Habitat guidelines. It will be conducted by an independent team of international and national experts.

The scheduling of the final evaluation and the terms of reference will be discussed at the

Project Advisory Committee and consulted with the donor. The Terms of Reference will be prepared by UN-Habitat focusing on delivery of project activities as initially planned (or modified after the mid-term evaluation) and will also look at the impact and sustainability of the results. The evaluation will provide recommendations for follow-up activities.

The evaluation process will include community feedback, with women and men from diverse groups.

e. Financial Audits

A professional, certified organization will review the financial management of the project and adherence to required standards and regulations.

f. Monitoring of the potential intervention risks and mitigation measures

For risk identification - Part II. E (Table 8 – Compliance with technical standards) shows which of the risk areas (i.e. principles) have been triggered per project output / activity and per concrete intervention. This is based on a risk screening and impacts assessment (see Annex 5), which in turn are based on community inputs (from consultation rounds 2-3) and field visits. For the non-concrete activities, information is provided about how to minimize risks Monitoring / reporting on these will be done annually as shown below.

The Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in Annex 5 includes monitoring indicators and frequency and monitoring responsibilities for monitoring for identified potential risks and mitigation measures for the flood protection and drainage and resilient latrines concrete interventions and supporting measures under other components

Risks monitoring arrangements:

(i) This monitoring program commensurate with actions identified below and will report on the monitoring results to the Fund in the mid-term, annual, and terminal performance reports. Monitoring will be done to ensure that actions are taken in a timely manner and to determine if actions are appropriately mitigating the risk / impact or if they need to be modified in order to achieve the intended outcome.

(ii) Annual reporting will include information about the status of implementation of this ESMP, including those measures required to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks. The reports shall also include, if necessary, a description of any corrective actions that are deemed necessary.

(iii) Direct monitoring responsibilities will be under the national project manager. The overall project manager will have oversight / final compliance responsibility. When changes or additional activities are required, monitoring indicators will be changed or added as well.

(iv) Gender specific indicators and targets have been developed as shown in the results framework and summarized in annex 6

(v) There are no specific budget requirements for risks monitoring other than show in part III.D and the budget.

Reporting

a. Inception Workshop and Report

By the end of the first quarter of the start of project implementation, an Inception Report will be submitted to the Project Advisory Committee and the donor.

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first three months of the start of the project to help build ownership of the project. It will be participated by members of the Project Advisory Committee, representative from the Khoroo/District level, representatives from the community and members of the Project Implementation Unit. One of the outputs of the workshop will be to prepare the annual work plan for year one.

The Inception Workshop will address a number of key issues, including:

a. assist all participants to fully understand the project objectives and activities and take ownership of the project
b. discuss the organizational structure of the project
c. discuss the roles and responsibilities of all agencies involved in the project including decision making, reporting, and lines of communication
d. discuss conflict resolution mechanisms.
e. review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
f. prepare and framework finalize the annual work plan for year one.
g. discuss project monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements
h. discuss financial procedures.

b. Quarterly Reports

The Project Implementation Unit will be responsible for preparing the Quarterly Reports to be submitted to the Project Advisory Committee and the donor. The Project Manager will prepare the report based on information the field staff and reports from the CDCs. A qualitative Bi-annual Report will be prepared once a year and an Annual report including a financial status report once a year. The report will be submitted by the end of the first month of the next quarter.

The Social Mobilizers (Field Coordinators) will prepare quarterly reports if the field activities in consultation with the Khoroo CDCs and discussed at the Khoroo Level Coordination Unit. After that the report will be provided to the UN-Habitat Project Manager as input for the Project Quarterly Report.

c. Annual Project Reports

The Project Implementation Unit will be responsible for preparing the Annual Reports to be submitted to the Project Advisory Committee and the donor. The Project Manager will prepare the report based on information the field staff and reports from the CDCs. The Annual Report will include project activities implemented from 1 January to 31 December and submitted by 31 January.

The Social Mobilizers (Field Coordinators) will prepare quarterly reports for the field activities in their area of responsibility in consultation with the Khoroo CDCs and discussed at the Project Coordination Unit. After that, the report will be provided to the UN-Habitat Project Manager as input for the Project Annual Quarterly Report.

The Annual Report will include:

- progress made towards the project objectives and project outcome with indicators for cumulative progress

- project outputs delivered as per annual targets in the annual plan
- lessons learned and better practices identified
- comments on risk assessment and adaptive measures
- environmental and social risks (i.e. status of implementation of ESMP, including those measures required to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks. The reports shall also include, if necessary, a description of any corrective actions that are deemed necessary;
- project financial and management risks (same as per above).
- financial status
- other issues, concerns, observations.

d. Site Visit and Community Level Meeting /Workshop / Training Reports

The Social Mobilizers (Field Coordinators) will prepare photo documented site visit reports and reports on all community-level meetings, workshops, and training within one week of the event.

e. Final Evaluation Report

The Team Leader of the team of independent consultant will prepare the Final Evaluation Team which will describe the achievements made by the project based on the project reports, field visits and consultations with all stakeholders. The report will provide reasons for discrepancies between the expected and actual results and also elaborate on the impact and sustainability of the results.

f. Terminal Report

The Project Manager and members of the Project Implementation Unit will prepare a comprehensive Terminal Report during the last three months of the project. It will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems and other relevant issues.

E. Project proposal results framework

Table 16: Project results framework with indicators, their baseline, targets, risks & assumptions and verification means.

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline data	Targets	Risks & assumptions	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsibility
Project objective: enhance the climate change resilience of the seven§ most vulnerable Ger khoroo settlements focusing on flooding in Ulaanbaatar City							
Project component 1: Producing hazard and risk information / evidence for increasing resilience and developing land use plans to increase this resilience at the city, District and Khoroo level.							
Outcome 1.1 Relevant threat, hazard information, evidence and recommendations (on land use and zoning) generated for increasing resilience at the city level	See below outputs (In line with AF outcome 1: reduced exposure at national level (which is also city level in Mongolia) to climate-related hazards and threats)						
Output 1.1. One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan, with zoning, legal framework recommendations and a specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on 1.2 *(includes the three (3) high risk target districts covering the seven (7) most vulnerable khoroos)	Number of Territorial land use plans with identified flood risks developed In line with AF indicator 1.1. No. and type of projects that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments Women participating in planning process	0	One (1) > 50 % women	Ensure criteria to assess the plans and model and how they are managed are clear	Compile and analyse data on current threats and hazards information (sector, scale and intervention) as baseline. Collect data from government staff managing the plans and models Participation lists and photos	Baseline, mid-term and end	UN-Habitat
Output 1.2. Simulation model for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding in UB city & Ger-areas established	Number of flood simulation models developed In line with AF indicator 1.1. No. and type of projects that conduct and update risk and	0	One (simulation model			Baseline, mid-term and end	UN-Habitat

	vulnerability assessments						
Output 1.3. Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people	Number of Territorial land use plans with identified flood risks developed In line with AF indicator 1.1. No. and type of projects that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments Women participating in planning process	0	Seven (7) > 50 % women			Baseline, mid-term and end	UN-Habitat
Project Component 2: Participative planning and capacity development for flood resilience in Ger-areas at the district / khoroo and community level (including activities to operate and maintain - and mitigate any potential risks related to - the interventions under component 3).							
Outcome 2.1 Target inhabitants are aware of resilience building and climate risk reduction processes and have ownership over proposed interventions at the District, Khoroo and community level	Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted flood risks and appropriate responses In line with AF indicator 3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	0	Mid-term: 30 % End: 50 % > 50 % women	Active engagement in action planning – to be recorded in community consultations	Surveys: use scale from 1 to 5 to summarize findings of analysis	Baseline, mid-term and end	Executing entities
Output 2.1. Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans to implement the interventions under component 3; A series of District, Khoroo and commu-	Number of Khoroo-level flood resilience action plans In line with AF indicator 3.1.1 No. and type of risk reduction actions	0	Seven (7)	Ensure criteria to assess the plans and how they are managed are clear	Compile and analyse data on current threats and hazards information (sector, scale and intervention) as baseline. Col-	Baseline, mid-term and end	Executing entities and UN-Habitat

nity level consultations / workshops introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level implementation of interventions under component 3	or strategies introduced at local level Women participating in planning process		 > 50 % women		lect data from government staff managing the plans and models Participation lists and photos		
<u>Output 2.2.</u> Khoroo / community level interventions operation & maintenance* and awareness campaigns and trainings to support the sustainable implementation of interventions under component 3. **(Awareness will also cover potential risks mitigation)*	Number of awareness campaigns and trainings In line with AF indicator 3.1.1 No. and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level Women participating	0	4 per Khoroo > 50 % women	Awareness raising campaigns and trainings are focused on operation and maintenance needs of concrete interventions and to mitigate potential risks.	Training reports - count of trainings and of response to needs (operation, maintenance and mitigation). Participation lists and photos	Baseline, mid-term and end	UN-Habitat
<u>Output 2.3.</u> Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.	Number of studies	0	Four (4) for the flood protection and drainage intervention (1x Khoroo 7, 2x Khoroo 9 and 1 x Khoroo 24)	The studies need to comply to both national and AF requirements for risks assessment	Assess studies with purpose to identify compliance	Baseline, mid-term and end	UN-Habitat
Project component 3: Enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets							
Outcome 3.1 Increased adaptive capacity within prioritized community assets (In line with AF outcome 4: increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors).	See below outputs In line with AF indicator 4.2. Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress						

Output 3.1 Physical assets developed or strengthened in response to climate change related flood impacts as prioritized (by Khoroos drainage and sanitation) – implemented through community contracting	Number of physical assets strengthened, constructed, and/or modified. to reduce or withstand floods In line with AF indicator 4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by asset types) Toilets are appropriate for women, elderly and disabled where required	0	Four (4) for the flood protection and drainage intervention: 1x Khoroo 407 2x Khoroo 9 1 x Khoroo 24 Seven (7) for the sanitation interventions: 7 x in 7 Khoroos (see detailed numbers in budget) >50 % of toilets adapted to specific needs	Interventions will be subdivided into sections manageable by community groups (see budget); these needs to be grouped for monitoring and evaluation Calculate the number of assets that have been fully completed during the period under review. Criteria to measure appropriateness of toilets for women, elderly and disabled need to be clearly defined	Count the number of assets that the project has strengthened, constructed, and/or modified. Assess appropriateness of assets through surveys	Baseline, mid-term and end	UN-Habitat
Output 3.2 Management & operations; design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure – procured as consulting services	Not relevant						
Project component 4: Awareness raising, knowledge management and communication							
Outcome 4.1 Institutional capacity strengthened to develop and replicate this approach	See output below In line with AF indicator 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses						
Output 4.1. Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities, civil society, and policy-	Number of institutions trained In line with AF indicator 2.1. No. and type of targeted institutions with increased capacity	0	>1 municipal >3 districts	Approach to replicate the approach should be agreed upon between the municipality, districts and Khoroos	Training reports - count of trainings and of response to needs (operation, maintenance and mitigation). Participation lists and photos	Regular	UN-Habitat

makers in government appropriate mechanisms. Workshops and trainings will be organised targeting city- and district government officials with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans.	to minimize exposure to climate variability risks Women participating		> 50 % women				

Table 17 Activities and milestones

Project Components	Milestones	Main Activities	2018	2019				2020				2021		
			4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
component 1: Producing hazard and risk information / evidence for increasing resilience and developing land use plans to increase this resilience at the city, District and Khoroo level.	Output 1.1. and 1.3. Territorial land use plans with identified flood risks developed	Procurement preparation and administration for land use plans	x	x	x	x								
		Development of land use plans that especially include identification and response to flood risks areas through a) analysis of past climate variables (rainfall, temperature etc) in the targeted area; b) study on basin coverage of dry beds and small rivers around the Ulaanbaatar city, especial attention to percentage of urbanization, urbanization effect basin cover change (and also basin morphometry); c) estimate of flash flood discharge with different return period of small rivers and dry beds by different flood estimation methods and technologies in the selected study area, etc.		x	x	x								
	Output 1.2. Simulation Model developed	Procurement preparation and administration for the development of the simulation model	x	x	x	x								
		Development of city wide simulation models forecasting impacts of Climate Change and flooding, which includes a) simulation of extreme flood case using hydro meteorological model; b) projection and downscaling of climate change and extreme event (flood, heat wave etc) frequency and intensity; c) flood producing rainfall intensity analysis around the Ulaanbaatar city; d) impact and risk assessment of flood on targeted area			x	x								
		Hazard maps development for Ulaanbaatar city/ger areas				x								
Component 2.	Output 2.1.	Khoroo-level High-risk Ger areas resilience action plan development through consultative workshops with key stakeholders including target area communities	x	x	x									

Participative planning and capacity development for flood resilience in Ger-areas at the district / khoroo and community level	Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans developed	Organization of Resilience Action Plans Validation and Information Sharing Workshops at city/district level		x	x										
	Output 2.2. Khoroo / community level interventions operation & maintenance and awareness campaigns and trainings conducted	Community mobilization and organization at the target khoroos: Primary groups and Community Development Councils establishments and capacity building	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		Establish and train a Community Risk Reduction Committee composed of Community Development Councils' members and khoroo staff at khoroo level with the responsibilities to reduce climate induced risks in khoroo area, monitor O&M of flood control facilities, generate, capture and distribute lessons learned and best practices regarding resilient development			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		Trainings on community-based disaster risk reduction and assets protection and O&M of flood control facilities						x	x	x	x	x	x		
		Trainings on environmental hygiene, water and air borne disease preventions, solid waste management and safe disposals of household waste for community health education and behavioural changes			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Component 3 Enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets	Output 3.1. Physical assets developed or strengthened in response to climate change related flood impacts	Procurement of detailed design services	x	x			x	x							
		Detailed design development of the planned flood control facilities	x	x			x	x							
		Approval process		x				x							
		Land freeing for the start of construction activities including community agreement		x				x							
		Procurement of construction		x				x							
		Construction of planned flood control facilities and monitoring and supervision during the construction			x	x			x	x					
		Handing over the constructed facilities to Ulaanbaatar Municipality and District governors offices									x	x	x	x	
		Resilient sanitation improvements for the selected households through community contracting			x	x			x	x					
Component 4 Awareness raising, knowledge management and communication	Output 4.1. Workshops and trainings organised	Information and education materials development and dissemination using different means of communication				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		Project evaluation										x	x	x	x
		Information dissemination and knowledge sharing workshops with city, district and khoroo levels for further replication of the project interventions										x	x	x	x

F. Project alignment with the Adaptation Fund results framework

Table 18 Project alignment with the Adaptation Fund results framework

Project Outcome	Project Outcome Indicator	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1.1: Relevant threat, hazard information, evidence and recommendations (on land use and zoning) generated for increasing resilience at the city level	See related outputs below	**Outcome 1:** Reduced exposure at national (and city) level to climate-related hazards and threats	1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	**391,790**
Outcome 2.1. Target inhabitants are aware of resilience building and climate risk reduction processes and have ownership over proposed interventions at the District, Khoroo and community level	Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted flood risks and appropriate responses	**Outcome 3:** Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	**442,186**
Outcome 3.1. Increased adaptive capacity within prioritized community assets	See related outputs below	**Outcome 4:** Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors	4.2. Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	**2,660,000**
Outcome 4.1. Institutional capacity strengthened to develop and replicate this approach	See related outputs below	**Outcome 2:** Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	2.1. Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	**255,694**
Project Output	**Project Output Indicator**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Output 1.1. One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan, with zoning, legal framework recommendations and a specific focus on	Number of Territorial land use plans with identified flood risks developed	**Output 1.** Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at a national level	1.1. No. and type of projects that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	**91,790**

flood risk reduction - building on 1.2**(includes the three (3) high risk target districts covering the seven (7) most vulnerable khoroos)*				
Output 1.2. **Simulation model** for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding in UB city & Ger-areas established	Number of flood simulation models developed	**Output 1:** Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at a national level	1.1. No. and type of projects that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	**50,000**
Output 1.3 Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people	Number of Territorial land use plans with identified flood risks developed	**Output 1*:*** Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at a national level	1.1. No. and type of projects that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	**250,000**
Output 2.1. Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans to implement the interventions under component 3**;** A series of District, Khoroo and community level consultations / workshops introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level implementation of interventions under component 3.	Number of Khoroo-level flood resilience action plans	***Output 3***: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	3.1.1 No. and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level	**195,390**
Output 2.2. **K**horoo / community level interventions operation & maintenance* and awareness campaigns and trainings to support the sustainable implementation of inter-	Number of awareness campaigns and trainings	***Output 3:*** Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	3.1.1. No and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level	**196,796**

ventions under component 3. *(Awareness will also cover potential risks mitigation)*				
Output 3.1: Physical assets developed or strengthened in response to climate change related flood impacts as prioritized (by Khoroos drainage and sanitation) – implemented through community contracting	Number of physical assets strengthened, constructed, and/or modified. to reduce or withstand floods	**Output 4:** Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by asset types)	**2,265,904**
<u>Output 4.1</u> Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms. Workshops and trainings will be organised targeting city- and district government officials with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans.	Number of institutions trained	***Output 2:*** Strengthened capacity of national and regional centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	2.1. No. and type of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	**255,694**

Table 19 Indicative Core Indicator Targets

Adaptation Fund Core Indicators	Indicative Targets	Comments
1 Number of Beneficiaries	50 % of target communities Flood protection and drainage infrastructure ☐ Direct with interventions area: 29.865 (15.270 women) ☐ Total target community:	A percentage of targets beneficiaries applies. Beneficiaries of supporting / soft activities are not considered here but are in place in the results framework.

	33.829 (17.253 women) Flood resilient latrines ☐ Direct with interventions area: 6.064 (> 3.092 women) Female headed house holds are primarily targeted ☐ Total target community: 88.439 (45.456 women)	
3. Assets Produced, Developed, Improved, or Strengthened	Four (4) for the flood protection and drainage intervention: 1x Khoroo 7 2x Khoroo 9 1 x Khoroo 24 Seven (7) for the sanitation interventions: 7 x in 7 Khoroos (see more details in the budget)	
4. Increased income, or avoided decrease in income	Numbers can't be estimated	Community infrastructure is expected to contribute to increased income generation inbecause of improved mobility and health as effect from reduced flooding impacts

Methodology to apply: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/AF-Core-Indicator-Methodologies.pdf

G. Detailed budget

Table 20 Detailed Budget

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Concrete Outcomes	TOTAL	Year 1 3 m	Year 2 12 m	Year 3 12 m	Year 4 9 m	%
Component 1 National/City Level Producing hazard and risk information / evi-dence for increasing resilience and devel-oping land use plans to increase this resili-ence at UB City level.	**Output 1.1** One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan, with zoning, legal framework recommendations and a specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on 1.2 *(includes the three (3) high risk target districts covering the seven (7) most	**Outcome 1.1** Relevant threat, hazard information, evidence and recommendations (on land use and zon-ing) generated for increasing resilience at the city level (In line with AF outcome 1: reduced exposure at national (and city) level to climate-related hazards and	**91,790**	23,263	68,526	-	-	2.0%
	Output 1.2. Simulation model for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding in UB city & Ger-areas established		**60,000**	5,000	55,000	-	-	1.3%
	Output 1.3 Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and		**250,000**	-	250,000	-	-	5.6%
Component 2 Khoroo/Community level Participative planning and capacity devel-opment for flood resilience in Ger-areas at the district / khoroo and community level (including activities to operate and maintain - and mitigate any po-tential risks related to - the interventions under component 3).	**Output 2.1** Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans to implement the interventions under component 3; A series of District, Khoroo and community level consultations / workshops introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level	**Outcome 2.1** Target community members are aware of resilience building and climate risk reduction processes and have ownership over proposed interventions at the District, Khoroo and community level (In line with AF outcome 3: strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk	**195,390**	48,463	146,926	-	-	4.3%
	Output 2.2 Khoroo -community level in-terventions operation & maintenance and awareness campaigns and trainings to support the sustainable implementation of inter-ventions under component 3. *(An Estimated 20 nos*		**212,956**	41,334	71,104	61,104	39,414	4.7%
	Output 2.3 Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.		**50,000**	-	50,000	-	-	1.1%
Component 3 Enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets	**Output 3.1** Physical assets developed or strengthened in response to climate change related flood impacts as prioritized (drainage and sanitation) – implemented through community contracting	**Outcome 3.1** Increased adaptive capacity within prioritized community assets (In line with AF outcome 4: increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors)	**2,225,904**	-	1,029,384	1,041,670	154,850	49.5%
	Output 3.2 Management & operations; design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure – procured as consulting services		**418,780**	51,883	141,268	141,268	84,361	9.3%

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Concrete Outcomes	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	%
				3 m	12 m	12 m	9 m	
Component 4 Awareness raising, knowledge management and communication	**Output 4.1** Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms. Workshops and trainings will be organised targeting city- and district government officials with a focus on replication of process-es, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans	**Outcome 4.1** Institutional capacity strengthened to de-velop and replicate this approach (In line with AF outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses)	**244,682**	41,641	69,564	93,990	39,486	5.4%
Sub-total Programme Costs			**3,749,501**	**211,584**	**1,881,773**	**1,338,033**	**318,111**	**83.4%**
Project Execution Costs	Project Manager		**17,000**	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	
	National Operational Staff		**226,404**	18,867	75,468	75,468	56,601	
	Travel Related to Execution		**12,000**	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
	Operations		**108,189**	9,016	36,063	36,063	27,047	
	Evaluation		**30,000**	-	4,000	4,000	22,000	
	Sub-total Project Execution Costs	**9.50%**	**393,593**	**35,133**	**122,781**	**122,781**	**112,898**	**8.8%**
SUB-TOTAL			**4,143,094**	**246,717**	**2,004,554**	**1,460,814**	**431,009**	**92.2%**
Programme Cycle Management Fee	Project Support Cost (ROAP) - Project Management Committee Meetings - IE staff salaries / supervision of reports etc. - Project supervision missions	1.16%	**48,060**	2,862	23,253	16,945	5,000	
	Evaluation Support costs (HQ)		**10,000**	1,500	2,800	3,900	1,800	
	PSC 7 percent on total operational budget including components below) approx 7 percent	7.00%	**294,081**	17,576	142,142	103,716	30,647	
	Sub-total Programm Cycle Managament Fee	**8.50%**	**352,141**	**21,937**	**168,195**	**124,562**	**37,446**	**7.8%**
Amount of Financing Requested			**4,495,235**	**268,655**	**2,172,749**	**1,585,375**	**468,456**	**100.0%**

Project Execution Cost

a. The Human Settlement Officer at the Regional Office of UN-Habitat will provide oversight support for which $4,250 is budgeted every year with a total budget of $17,000 for the project period.

b. The above Officer will visit the Project area for monitoring the activities. Four missions are scheduled for the project period for which $12,000 is allocated.

c. Following national staff are budgeted:

- Deputy Program Manager for 36 person-months at $4,645 per month with a total allocation of $167,220. The staff member will be contracted through UNDP or LICA.
- Two drivers for 72 person-months at $822 per month with a total allocation of $59,184.

d. Following Operations costs are budgeted:

- Operation of two vehicles including fuel, maintenance, insurance, parking at $1,000 per month. Total budget $36,000.
- Communication costs at $100 per month. Total budget $3,600.
- Office rent at $1,400 per month. Total budget $50,400.
- Office operations at $350 per month. Total budget $12,600.
- Office supplies and stationery at $155 per month. Total budget $5,589

e. $30,000 has been budgeted for project evaluation including support from UN-Habitat HQ.

Project Cycle Management Fee

a. Project Support Cost by the UN-Habitat Regional Office is budgeted at 1.15% of total cost.

b. UN-Habitat HQ Project Support Cost is budgeted at 7% of total cost.

c. $10,000 has been budget for UN-Habitat HQ Evaluation Unit support to the project

Table 21 Budget notes

Components		TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		No.	Salary Base Rate	Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year T
			6 m	12 m	12 m	6 m					6	12	12	6	36
Output 1.1															
Main Partner	AOC	**50,000**	10,000	40,000	-	-									
Workshops, Consultations		**2,400**	800	1,600	-	-				400	2	4			**6**
Report		**2,000**	-	2,000	-	-				1,000		2			**2**
Climate Change Assessment Specialist	IICA	**20,218**	6,739	13,478	-	-		1	6,200	6,739	1	2			**3**
Travel / Mission		**17,172**	5,724	11,448	-	-				5,724	1	2			**3**
Sub-total		**91,790**	**23,263**	**68,526**	**-**	**-**									
Output 1.2															
Main Partner	AOC	**50,000**	-	50,000	-	-									
Knowledge Management Specialist		**10,000**	5,000	5,000	-	-		1		5,000	1	1			
Sub-total		**60,000**	**5,000**	**55,000**	**-**	**-**									
Output 1.3															
Main Partner	AOC	**250,000**	-	250,000	-	-				35,714		7			
Sub-total		**250,000**	**-**	**250,000**	**-**	**-**									
TOTAL		**401,790**	**28,263**	**373,526**	**-**	**-**									
Output 2.1															
Main Partner	AOC	**130,000**	30,000	100,000	-	-									
Climate Change Assessment Specialist	IICA	**20,218**	6,739	13,478	-	-		1	6,200	6,739	1	2			**3**
Travel / Mission		**17,172**	5,724	11,448	-	-				5,724	1	2			**3**
Report		**10,000**	-	10,000	-	-				1,000		10			**10**
Workshops, Consultations, Action Plan		**18,000**	6,000	12,000	-	-				1,000	6	12			**18**
Sub-total		**195,390**	**48,463**	**146,926**	**-**	**-**									
Output 2.2															
Community Deve and Infras Advisor	INGO	**48,000**	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000		1		12,000	1	1	1	1	**4**
Travel / Mission		**22,896**	5,724	5,724	5,724	5,724				5,724	1	1	1	1	**4**
Urban Planner	LICA	**23,346**	3,891	7,782	7,782	3,891		1	1,100	1,297	3	6	6	3	**18**
Social Mobilizers		**79,974**	13,329	26,658	26,658	13,329		3	1,270	1,481	3	6	6	3	**18**
Report	INGO	**10,000**	-	10,000	-	-				1,000		10			**10**
Workshops, Consultations, Action Plan	ING0	**13,440**	3,840	3,840	3,840	1,920				320	12	12	12	6	**42**
Training	INGO	**15,300**	2,550	5,100	5,100	2,550				425	6	12	12	6	**36**
Sub-total		**212,956**	**41,334**	**71,104**	**61,104**	**39,414**									
Output 2.3															
Main Partner		**50,000**	-	50,000	-	-									
Sub-total		**50,000**	**-**	**50,000**	**-**	**-**									
TOTAL		**458,346**	**89,797**	**268,030**	**61,104**	**39,414**									
Output 3.1															
Physical Infrastructure Implementation	UNOPS	**1,455,534**	-	722,164	733,370	-									
Improved Latrine construction support	Comm Con	**749,250**	-	299,700	299,700	149,850									
Audit		**15,000**	-	5,000	5,000	5,000				5,000		1	1	1	
AOC processing costs		**6,120**	-	2,520	3,600	-									
TOTAL		**2,225,904**	**-**	**1,029,384**	**1,041,670**	**154,850**									
Output 3.2															
Community Deve and Infras Advisor	INGO	**72,000**	12,000	24,000	24,000	12,000		1		12,000	1	2	2	1	**6**

Travel / Mission	[illegible]	**45,792**	5,724	17,172	17,172	5,724				5,724	1	3	3	1	**8**
Sub-total		**117,792**	**17,724**	**41,172**	**41,172**	**17,724**									
Community Consultations		**2,800**	700	700	700	700				100	7	7	7	7	**28**
Urban Planner	LICA	**23,346**	3,891	7,782	7,782	3,891		1	1,100	1,297	3	6	6	3	**18**
Social Mobilizers	LICA	**79,974**	13,329	26,658	26,658	13,329		3	1,270	1,481	3	6	6	3	**18**
Field Engineer	LICA	**93,384**	7,782	31,128	31,128	23,346		2	1,100	1,297	3	12	12	9	**36**
Finance Officer	UNDP/LICA	**101,484**	8,457	33,828	33,828	25,371		1	2,500	2,819	3	12	12	9	**36**
Sub-total		**300,988**	**34,159**	**100,096**	**100,096**	**66,637**									
TOTAL		**418,780**	**51,883**	**141,268**	**141,268**	**84,361**									
Output 4.1 and 4.2															
Climate Change Assessment Specialist	IICA	**20,218**	-	-	13,478	6,739		1	6,200	6,739	0	0	2	1	**3**
Travel / Mission		**17,172**	-	-	11,448	5,724				5,724	0	0	2	1	**3**
Field Monitoring, Comm &Coordination Officer	LICA	**46,692**	3,891	15,564	15,564	11,673		1	1,100	1,297	3	12	12	9	**36**
Measurement of Means of Varification, Inception Report		**30,000**	30,000	-	-	-									
Community Consultations		**2,000**	200	800	800	200				200	1	4	4	1	**10**
Project Steering Committee Meetings		**3,000**	500	1,000	1,000	500				500	1	2	2	1	**6**
Local Steering Committee Meetings		**2,500**	250	1,000	1,000	250				250	1	4	4	1	**10**
Seminar / Training / Workshops		**47,500**	5,000	20,000	17,500	5,000				2,500	2	8	7	2	**19**
International Workshops & Conferences		**40,000**	-	20,000	20,000	-				20,000		1	1		**2**
Studies Surveys, Reports		**14,000**	-	4,000	6,000	4,000				1,000		4	6	4	**14**
Visibility, Web Development, Advocacy		**21,600**	1,800	7,200	7,200	5,400				600	3	12	12	9	**36**
TOTAL		**244,682**	**41,641**	**69,564**	**93,990**	**39,486**									
PROJECT EXECUTION COST															
Team Leader		**17,000**	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250		1		4,250	1	1	1	1	
National Staff															
Deputy Project Manager	UNDP/LICA	**167,220**	13,935	55,740	55,740	41,805		1	4,200	4,645	3	12	12	9	**36**
Drivers	LICA	**59,184**	4,932	19,728	19,728	14,796		2	660	822	3	12	12	9	**36**
Travel Related to Execution															
Travel / Mission		**12,000**	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		1		3,000	1	1	1	1	**4**
Operations															
Vehicle Operations & Maintenance		**36,000**	3,000	12,000	12,000	9,000				1,000	3	12	12	9	**36**
Communication		**3,600**	300	1,200	1,200	900				100	3	12	12	9	**36**
Office Rent		**50,400**	4,200	16,800	16,800	12,600				1,400	3	12	12	9	**36**
Office Operations		**12,600**	1,050	4,200	4,200	3,150				350	3	12	12	9	**36**
Office Supplies and Stationery		**5,589**	466	1,863	1,863	1,397				155	3	12	12	9	**36**
Project Evaluation		**30,000**	-	4,000	4,000	22,000									
TOTAL		**393,593**	**35,133**	**122,781**	**122,781**	**112,898**									

Table 22 Flood protection and drainage and resilient latrines

Components		TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		No.	Salary Base Rate	Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year T
			3 m	12 m	12 m	9 m					3	12	12	9	36
Drainage system															
Khroo 7 Drainage channels	7A1	**177,620**	-	-	177,620	-				535			332		**332**
		24,030	-	-	24,030	-				270			89		**89**
	7A2	**158,895**	-	-	158,895	-				535			297		**297**
		19,170	-	-	19,170	-				270			71		**71**
	7A3	**233,795**	-	-	233,795	-				535			437		**437**
	7A4	**62,100**	-	62,100	-	-				270		230			**230**
	7A5	**178,200**	-	178,200	-	-				270		660			**660**
	7A6	**180,360**	-	180,360	-	-				270		668			**668**
	7A7	**90,720**	-	90,720	-	-				270		336			**336**
Khoroo 9 Dam at source of secondary stream to lead water into main river		**73,500**	-	-	73,500	-				150			490		**490**
Khoroo 9 Drainage channels		**209,750**	-	184,750	25,000	-				197		1065			**1,065**
Bridge		**5,000**	-	5,000	-	-				5,000		1			
Design and Supervision required by Law (3%)		**42,394**		21,034	21,360										
Sub-total		**1,455,534**	**-**	**722,163**	**733,370**	**-**									
Resilient toilets															
Khoroo 7		**22,500**	-	9,000	9,000	4,500				450		20	20	10	**50**
Khoroo 24		**144,000**	-	57,600	57,600	28,800				450		128	128	64	**320**
Khoroo 25		**123,750**	-	49,500	49,500	24,750				450		110	110	55	**275**
Khoroo 9		**33,750**	-	13,500	13,500	6,750				450		30	30	15	**75**
Khoroo 12		**117,000**	-	46,800	46,800	23,400				450		104	104	52	**260**
Khoroo 13		**168,750**	-	67,500	67,500	33,750				450		150	150	75	**375**
Khoroo 16		**139,500**	-	55,800	55,800	27,900				450		124	124	62	**310**
		-		-	-	-									
Sub-total		**749,250**	**-**	**299,700**	**299,700**	**149,850**					**-**	**666**	**666**	**333**	**1,665**
Sub-total		**2,204,784**	**-**	**1,021,863**	**1,033,070**	**149,850**									
AOC management costs		**6,120**	-	2,520	3,600	-				360		7	10	-	**17**
TOTAL		**2,210,904**	**-**	**1,024,383**	**1,036,670**	**149,850**									

Table 23 M&E budget

Type of M & E Activity	Row	Total	1	2	3	4
Measurements of means of verification (baseline assessment and M & E plans)	57	**30,000**	30,000	-	-	-
Direct Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance including progress and financial reporting, project revisions, technical assistance and risk management	56	**46,692**	3,891	15,564	15,564	11,673
Independent terminal evaluation	79	**30,000**	-	4,000	4,000	22,000
	PCM	**10,000**	1,500	2,800	3,900	1,800
Project management committee meetings	59	**5,500**	750	2,000	2,000	750
Travel	71	**12,000**	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total		**134,192**	**39,141**	**27,364**	**28,464**	**39,223**

Output 1.1

One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area (including the three (3) target districts) Territorial Land Use Plan and legal framework recommendations with specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on 1.2

a. An agreement of cooperation (AOC) will be signed with an external partner to prepare land use plans in three target districts for which $50,000 has been budgeted as a lump sum.
b. Consultations at the community level and workshops will be organized during the preparation of the plan and presentation of the findings. $2,400 has been budget for this.
c. $2,000 has been budgeted for the preparation of three draft and final reports.
d. Three person-months (over 18 months) of technical and supervisory support by an International Climate Change Assessment Specialist is budgeted at $6,739 per month. Travel and DSA (14 days for each mission) for the Consultant is budgeted at $5,724 per mission for three missions during this period. The total budget is $20,218 for Consultant fees for three months and $17,172 for three missions.

Output 1.2

Simulation model for forecasting future impacts of climate change and flooding in UB city & Ger-areas established

a. An agreement of cooperation (AOC) will be signed with an external partner to prepare a simulation model for which $50,000 has been budgeted as a lump sum.
b. The Knowledge Management Specialist will supervise the preparation of the model. A lump sum of $10,000 has been provided for the inputs from the Specialist.
b. Technical supervisory support by Climate Change Assessment Specialist is budgeted in Output 1.1.

Output 1.3

Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans with a specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people

a. An agreement of cooperation (AOC) will be signed with an external partner to prepare seven land use plans for which $250,000 has been budgeted as a lump sum.
b. Technical supervisory support by Climate Change Assessment Specialist is budgeted in Output 1.1.

Output 2.1

Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans to implement the interventions under component 3; a series of District, Khoroo and community level consultations / workshops introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level implementation of interventions under component 3.

a. An agreement of cooperation (AOC) will be signed with an external partner to prepare seven flood resilience action plans for which $130,000 has been budgeted as a lump sum.
b. Consultations at the community level and workshops will be organized during the preparation of the plan and presentation of the findings. $18,000 has been budgeted for this.
c. $10,000 has been budgeted for the preparation of seven draft and final reports.
d. Three person-months (over 18 months) of technical and supervisory support by an International Climate Change Assessment Specialist is budgeted at $6,739 per month. Travel and DSA (14 days for each mission) for the Consultant is budgeted at $5,724 per mission for three missions during this period. The total budget is $20,218 for Consultant fees for three months and $17,172 for three missions.

Output 2.2

Khoroo / Community level interventions operation and maintenance (and potential risks mitigation) awareness campaigns and training to support the sustainable implementation of interventions under component 3.

a. An INGO will be contracted to manage this component for which following provisions have been made in the budget.

- One person-month of advisor support every year (total 4 person-months over the project period) by one international Community and Infrastructure Development Advisor is budgeted at $12,000 per month. Travel and DSA (14 days for each mission) for the Consultant is budgeted at $5,724 per mission for one mission per year (total four missions). The total budget is $48,000 for Consultant fees for four months and $22,896 for three missions.
- Training at community level (community organizations, local officials) is budgeted at $15,300 for the project period. Training will be provided to all the Community Development Councils (12 to 15) in the 7 Khoroos on community organization, construction management, management of funds, monitoring, operations & maintenance and preparation of progress reports.
- Community consultations and workshops to prepare community action plans to implement the physical infrastructure activities proposed in Output 3.1 is budgeted at $13,440. Each Community Development Council (12 to 15) in 7 Khoroos will prepare an annual plan, monitor and review progress, and update their annual plan every year.
- $10,000 is budgeted to prepare quarterly progress reports to be submitted to the project management.

b. One national Urban Planner (part-time, 18 person-months) and three national Social Mobilisers (part-time, 54 person-months) will be recruited through a LICA contract to provide field support. The monthly salary is budgeted at $1,297 per month for Urban Planner (total $23,346) and $1,481 per month for each Social Mobilizer (total $79,974).

Output 2.3

Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.

a. An agreement of cooperation (AOC) will be signed with an external partner to prepare engineering and hydrological studies for which $50,000 has been budgeted as a lump sum.
b. Technical supervisory support by Climate Change Assessment Specialist is budgeted in Output 1.1.

Output 3.1

Physical assets developed or strengthened in response to climate change related flood impacts as prioritized by Khoroos.

Flood retention wall and drainage infrastructure

Resilient sanitation delivery

a. Following physical infrastructure construction activities are proposed in the budget:
i. Following drainage construction activities will be contracted through World Vision Mongolia ~~UNOPS~~:

Activity		Khoroo		Length	Budget	Location
Flood protection and drainage infrastructure	Construct a flood retention wall/ dike	9	Pkg A	490m	$73,500	B: From #1016, Sharhad 61 to #844, Sharhad 61
	Drainage channels	9	Pkg B Bridge	1065m	$209,750 $ 5,000	A: From #832, Sharhad 64 to #959, Sharhad 64 and bridge
		7	Pkg A1a Pkg A1b	332m 79m	$177,620 $24,030	A1i: From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 A1ii: From #14a, Bayankhoshuu 38 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39
			Pkg A2a Pkg A2b	297m 71m	$158,895 $19170	A2i: From #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35. A2ii: From #1, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35
			Pkg A3	437m	$233795	A3: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29
			Pkg A4	230m	$62,100	A4: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29
			Pkg A5	660m	$178,200	A5: From #17, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #45, Tsergiin angi 1

			Pkg A6	668m	$180,360	A6: From #8, Tsergiin angi 2 to #45Tsergiin angi 2
			Pkg A7	336m	$90,720	A6: From #45, Tsergiin angi 2 to #6, Namag 1
Flood protection and drainage infrastructure	Drainage channels	40	SO1	460m	$185,399	From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #26a, Monlaa 6
		40	SO2	860m	$346,616	From #2, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #30, Monlaa 1
		40	SO3	1471m	$592,875	From #9, Khiliin tsereg 0119 to #48, Bayanbu-lag 4

- The total budget for this component is $1,455,534.

ii. Following units of resilient toilets will be constructed through Community Contracting:

Flood resilient latrines Construct suitable latrines (for rocky or muddy underground)	**Khoroo**	**Units**	**Location**
	24	320	Households in Salhitiin zadgai and Zeeliin zadgai streets
	25	275	Households in Khairkhan 7th, 8th and 9th streets, and Odont 24th and 25th streets
	7	50	Households in Tsergiin angi 1-4th streets, Monlaa 2nd street, Bayankhoshuu 29th street, Namag 1st street
	9	75	Households in Sharhad 60-62nd and 64th streets
	12	260	All households in Khangai 1-23rd streets
	13	375	Households in Rashaan 9, 10, 14,15, 16th streets, Nogoon talbai 1-5th streets
	16	310	Households in Belkh 11-14th Streets
TOTAL		**1665**	

b. Upon approval of the project design by the respective government department, it is officially stipulated that 3% of the project cost is allocated for supervision and completion certification.
c. Annual audit is budget at $5,000 for which a qualified national auditor firm will be recruited.
d. It is estimated that there will be 17 AOCs to be signed with World Vision Mongolia~~UNOPS~~ and Community Development Councils. $360 has been budgeted as processing cost for each AOC.

Output 3.2

Management and operations design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure – procured as consulting services.

a. An INGO will be contracted to manage this component for which following provisions have been made in the budget.

- One person-month of advisor support every year (total 4 person-months over the project period) by one international Community and Infrastructure Development Advisor is budget at $12,000 per month. Travel and DSA (14 days for each mission) for the Consultant is budgeted at $5,724 per mission for one mission per year (total four missions). The total budget is $48,000 for Consultant fees for four months and $22,896 for three missions.
- $2,800 is allocated for Community Consultations. Additional budget for community consultations and workshops to prepare community action plans to implement the physical infrastructure activities is included in Output 2.2.
- Training at community level (community organizations, local officials) is included in Output 2.2.
- Budget for reporting is included in Output 2.2.

b. Following national staff will be recruited through LICA contracts to provide field support:

- Full time (two Field Engineer, one Finance Officer)
  - Two Field Engineers (72 person-months) will be recruited through LICA contracts to provide field support. The monthly salary is budgeted at $1,297 per month (total $93,384).
  - One Finance (36 person-months) will be recruited through UNDP or LICA contract to provide field support. The monthly salary is budgeted at $2,819 per month (total

$101,484).

- Part-time (one Urban Planner, three Social Mobilisers)
  - One Urban Planner (18 person-months) and three Finance Officer (54 person-months) will be recruited through LICA contracts to provide field support. The monthly salary is budgeted at $1,297 per month for Urban Planner (total $23,346) and $1,481 per month for each Social Mobilizer (total $79,974).

Output 4.1

Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms.

Output 4.2

Workshops and training are organised targeting city- and district government officials with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans

a. Three person-months (over 18 months) of technical and supervisory support by an International Climate Change Assessment Specialist is budgeted at $6,739 per month. Travel and DSA (14 days for each mission) for the Consultant is budgeted at $5,724 per mission for three missions during this period. The total budget is $20,218 for Consultant fees for three months and $17,172 for three missions.

b. One national Field Monitoring, Communication and Coordination Officer will be recruited for 36 person-months for which $46,692 has been budgeted ($1,297 per month).

c. A lump sum of $30,000 is allocated for measurement of Means of Verification and preparation of Inception Report

d. Project Steering Committee will be scheduled every six months, Local Steering Committee (at Khoroo level) will be scheduled every four months. Likewise, community consultations will be scheduled every four months. $7,500 has been budgeted to cover expenses for these meetings.

e. National level seminars/workshops/consultations will be organized to discuss project experience and findings and seek professional inputs. $47,500 has been budgeted for this.

f. A budget of $20,000 in year 2 and 3 (total $40,000) has been allocated to cover costs for participation in climate change related international conference/workshop by senior government officials.

g. Production of various studies, survey and reports is budget at $14,000 for the project period.

h. Production of various project visibility and advocacy material and development of web page and maintenance is budgeted at $21,600.

H. Disbursement schedule

Table 24 Disbursement schedule

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
	1st disbursement – upon agreement signature	2nd disbursement – One Year after project start ▪ Upon First Annual Report ▪ Upon financial report indicating disbursement of at least 70% of funds	3rd disbursement - Two years after project start ▪ Upon Second Annual Report ▪ Upon financial report indicating disbursement of at least 70% of funds	4th disbursement – Third Year after Project Start ▪ Upon Third Annual Report ▪ Upon financial report indicating disbursement of at least 70% of funds	
Milestone	Milestones (by end of year) - Inception workshop report - 1 risk reduction action or strategy introduced at local level (assessment and planning tools developed) - 1 demo project for infrastructure/natural assets developed - Website established - Advocacy materials produced - Steering Committee	Milestones (by end of year) - X local authorities integrate resilience in local planning schemes - X (new) khoroo-wide assessments conducted and x assessments updated - 6 khoroo-wide hazard maps - khoroo-wide climate change action plans for 6 participating khoroo. - X urban planners/resilience officers established. - Community-based climate vulnerability assessments in 6 Ger communities - Community-level resilience, recovery and upgrading plans in 6 Ger-communities	Milestones (by end of year) - Adaptation and risk reduction assessment and awareness activities for X targeted population groups. - x (50%) strengthened household and community livelihood strategies in relation to climate change impacts. - Advocacy materials produced - 50% of infrastructure/natural assets constructed / developed - Steering Committee	Milestones (by end of year) - Advocacy materials produced - Regional advocacy - 100% of infrastructure/natural assets constructed / developed - Steering Committee	

		- Adaptation and risk reduction assessments and awareness activities for 3 (50%) targeted population groups. -10% of household and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts (X total). - 10% of infrastructure/ natural assets developed - Advocacy materials produced - Steering Committee			

Schedule date	**October 2018 Or Upon Signing**	**April 2019**	**April 2020**	**January 2021**	**TOTAL**
A. Project Funds (US$)	832,569	1,702,338	1,001,459	213,135	3,749,500
B. Programme Execution	75,650	122,781	119,520	75,642	393,593
C. Programme Cycle Mgt	77,442	153,796	95,814	25,089	352,141
Sub-total	*153,092*	*276,577*	*215,333*	*100,731*	*745,734*
TOTAL	**985,662**	**1,978,915**	**1,216,792**	**313,865**	**4,495,234**

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[34]

Dr. Batjargal Zamba Special Envoy for Climate Change National Focal Point UNFCC, IPCC, GCF Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia Suite: 22-7G Amar Street, 8th khoroo Ulaanbaatar - 14200 Tel: 976-7000 0743 Fax: 976-11-310743 e-mail: zbatjargal@mne.gov.mn	Date*: April 6th, 2018*

[6.] Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AND TOURISM

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE FUND

7th floor, 22 building, Amar street, 8th micro-district, Sukhbaatar district, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Tel: (976-11) 310753, Fax: (976-11) 310743
E-mail: contact@ncf.mn, http://www.ncf.mn

Date 2018.04.06 № 49

To: The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat c/o Global Environment Facility Secretariat1818H Street, NW, MSN P-4-400Washington DC, United State of America
Email: secretariate@adaptation-fund.org
Fax: +1 2025223240/5

Subject: Endorsement of the project proposal: "Flood Resilience in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas (FRUGA) - Adaptation through community-driven small-scale protective and basic-services interventions

Dear Sir/Madam,

In my capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Mongolia, I confirm that the above national project is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce the adverse impacts and risks posed by climate change and enhance resilience in Mongolia.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal for support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB) and Ger-Communities within Songinokhairkhan, Bayanzurkh and Sukhbaatar Districts of Ulaanbaatar via a Programme Execution Unit set up with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Several other line ministries/departments, district and sub-district (khoroo) authorities and non-governmental organizations will also be involved in the implementation of this project.

The project proposal builds on the national, municipal and district level strategies and priorities which seek to address key and urgent climate change adaptation requirements being faced by vulnerable Ger-communities in Ulaanbaatar. To this end, following consultation with key stakeholders, a series of in-depth community consultations were conducted in 3 priority districts and 7 sub-district (khoroo) communities, to support the project development process. These most-vulnerable communities in high-risk areas were identified in collaboration with the Mayor's office and municipal authorities; in support of the urgent thematic priorities identified in close consultation with Ministry of Environment and Tourism and key national government entities.

In addition to being fully aligned with the Ulaanbaatar 2020 Master Plan and Development Directions for 2030 as well as the Ulaanbaatar Floods Risk Management Strategy 2015; the project proposal aims to support the implementation of commitments in the Mongolia National Action Programme on Climate Change (Phase II - 2017-2021); the National Green Development Policy (2014-2030) and the Intended

Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Furthermore, the project would be able to demonstrate concrete adaptation measures in line with the second phase of the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (NAP) from 2017-2021 focusing on the implementation of climate change adaptation measures.

In this regards, this project proposal is fully endorsed by the DA of Mongolia for the AF.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Batjargal Zamba

Special Envoy for Climate Change
National Focal Point for the UNFCCC & DA for the Adaptation Fund
Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AND TOURISM

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE FUND

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Date 2020.04.16 № 89

Endorsement of the Proposed Changes to the Ongoing Project: Flood Resilience in the Ger Areas (FRUGA) – Adaptation through community- driven, small-scale protective and basic services interventions

Dear Sir/Madam,

In my capacity as the Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Mongolia, I confirm that the revised project is still in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce the adverse effects of climate change for people in Mongolia.

I understand that the revisions to the originally submitted proposal are necessary to avoid conflict with other, under-construction infrastructure, and the revised designs have been engineered, consulted with communities and costed in a way that they will be at least equally beneficial as the originally proposed designs. The revised infrastructure designs still serve vulnerable communities in a way that is in line with national development priorities.

Furthermore, the revisions to the project are still in line with and supports the implementation of the relevant national and local policies, including the Mongolia National Action Programme on Climate Change (Phase II, 2017-2021), the National Green Development Policy, and the Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ulaanbaatar 2020 Master Plan, Development Directions for 2030 and the Ulaanbaatar Flood Risk Management Strategy 2015.

In this regard, the revised project is fully endorsed by the DA of Mongolia for the Adaptation Fund.

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Batjargal Zamba
Special Envoy on Climate Change,
National Focal Point for the UNFCCC and DA for the Adaptation Fund
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

B. Implementing Entity certification

Implementing Entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans including Mongolia's National Development Strategy, Second National Communication under the UNFCCC, Mongolia National Action Programme on Climate Change (Phase II - 2017-2021), National Climate Risk Management Strategy, National Green Development Policy and Action Plan (2015), Ulaanbaatar Master Plan 2030, and the Flood Risk Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City, and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Rafael Tuts
Director, Programme Division
UN-Habitat

Date: April 13, 2018	Tel and email: +254-20-762-3726 Raf.Tuts@un.org

Project Contact Person: Nadine Waheed, Human Settlements Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

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Annex 1 **Results of the three-rounds of in-depth community consultations and Focus Group Discussions**

Round 1: Rapid climate change vulnerability assessments and needs assessment

Table 24a: List of district office governors and officials surveyed during Rapid Assessments

No.	District	Khoroo	Position	Name	Contact
1	Sukhbaatar	12	Khoroo Governor	Dolgormaa	96653039
			Social worker	Amarjargal	96002645
			Community health center	Conver	96653039
2		13	Khoroo Governor	Bayar-Erdenee	96002645
			Manager	Tuvshin	91887211
			Community health center	Sankol	11358005
3		16	Khoroo Governor	Erdenesukh	99114391
			Manager	Khajidmaa	88067766
			Community health center	Mandam	11358006
4	Bayanzurkh	9	Khoroo Governor	Gankhuyag	99242399
			Manager	Tuul	99249666
			Community health center	Enkh-enerel	93230393
5	Songinokhairkhan	7	Khoroo Governor	Oyunchimeg	99985044
			Manager	Nyambayar	99828898
			2thkheseg leader	Uranchimeg	95117443
			7thkheseg leader	Badamkhand	89827779
			9thkheseg leader	Dorjmaa	88552710
			10thkheseg leader	Munkhtsetseg	99173749
			11thkheseg leader	Altangerel	88246226
6		24	Khoroo Governor	Tumurbaatar	93130024
			Manager	Tsend-Ayush	88071143
			Community council representative	Myagmardorj	88896952
7		25	Khoroo Governor	Batchuluun	99196740
			Manager	Sevjidsuren	89918808
			Social worker	Otgonchimeg	88405861

RAPID SETTLEMENT ASSETS SURVEY – Covering all target communities

BUILDING URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE

UN-HABITAT - ADAPTATION FUND

BAYANKHOSHUU SUB-CENTER
Songinokhairkhan District

1. Beneficiaries

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of community	Songinokhairkhan		
		7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	Total population	20,128	13,689	13,680
2	Number of Female	10,259	7,145	7,082
3	# of < age 14	6,241	931	-
4	# of age 15-24	2,752	936	-
5	# of age 25-60	9,931	445	-
6	# of > age 60	775	706	-
7	# of disabled population	254	45	-
8	# of indigenous people	-	-	-
9	# of immigrants	-	689	342
10	# of informal people	-	690	-
11	# of households	5,510	4,040	3,481
12	Poverty rate (%)	2,645 households (48%)	1,616 households (40%)	1,044 households (30%)
13	How many people will benefit from the following proposed interventions in the community:			
	Physical/structural interventions (specify what is relevant): - Drainage canals in most vulnerable areas - Improved (eco) pit latrines - Construction of fence around dams	75%	50%	10%

	Tree plantation (through involvement of school children)			
	Trainings	50%	60%	25%
	Communication	90%	70%	30%
	Information	80%	60%	40%
14	Are there early warning systems in place covering different types of hazards (e.g. floods, cyclones, storms, droughts, etc.)	No	No	No
15	Existence of drainage system	1 narrow drainage canal exists near Mon Laa but insufficient because it overflows due to blockage by garbage	No	No
16	Existence of sewage system	No	No	No
17	Existence of different groups (ethnic, women, elderly, disabled, youth) who are treated differently. If so, how?	No	Some households have religious and political difference	No
		Elderly receive pension and disabled receive monthly allowance (equivalent to minimum wage)		
18	Participation of women in decision-making process. If no, why?	High participation	Moderate participation	High participation
19	Main livelihoods / sources of income in community?		- garbage collecting	- kitchen gardening - some have household level production (felt making, sewing, etc).
		- seasonal part time jobs		
		- government allowance (child support) - government and private sector employment; running small business (shops, restaurants, repair and maintenance services)		
20	Main environmental problems **(Choose Top 3)** 1) River flooding 2) Surface Flooding (rainwater) 3) River Bank Erosion (soil disappearing) 4) Inland erosion	2. waste water from other neighboring areas and ceramic industry waste water is collected in this khoroo 5. air pollution during winter from burning coal for heating	2. on the west side of this khoroo river valleys are common so ground water comes up and overflows flooding the area with garbage 5. air pollution during winter from burning coal for heating	- the khoroo is relatively new settlement so no particular problems reported yet 5. air pollution during winter from burning coal for heating

	5) Pollution (dirty air, dirty water, dirty soil) 6) Rubbish (waste management) 7) Drainage (e.g. blocked drains) 8) Sanitation (problems with toilet) 9) Decline in forest areas 10) Plant Disease 11) Insects or bugs (flies, mosquitoes) 12) agriculture sustainability	6. due to narrow flood canal garbage floats into streets and household plots 8. frozen pit latrine melts and overflows on to the streets and plots in spring/summer times affecting the environment	8. on the east side of the khoroo the area is rocky mountainous so it is difficult to dig beneath 1.5m for pit latrines - due to strong winds and storms ger houses and fences collapse	

2. Climate change - impacts, barriers for adaptation and possible interventions analysis

No.	Municipality/ District	Name of community	Most problematic climatic hazard	Effects on the community	Factors stopping your community from coping with current impacts	Possible resilience building interventions identified
1	Ulaanbaatar	7 khoroo	- unclean environment: garbage floats due to flood water - air pollution during during winter from burning coal for heating - cannot dig pit latrines below 1.5 meter therefore overflow during spring and during flooding - people feel that the weather is getting warmer and air quality is too dry - flood water coming from khoroo 24 (and also khoroo 25 and 8) create water logging in this khoroo.	- toilet waste and grey water freezes during the winter then melts during spring leading to pollution - air pollution during winter is a perennial hazard - streets and roads are not pedestrian friendly	- financial difficulty for khoroo - residents lack knowledge to fix canals - dependency on coal for cooking and heating particularly during winter - poor or non existent drainage - lack of central sewerage system to dispose grey water and for connecting latrines - lack of awareness and empowerment to respond to risks	- introduction of improved pit latrines and shared latrines - to plant trees around the dam area and in community plots - use proper chemical for waste disposal - community awareness about waste disposal, hand washing, disaster preparedness, etc.

			- waste from ceramic industry in khoroo 8 also comes to this khoroo			
2		24 khoroo	- air pollution during winter from burning coal for heating - strong wind and storm - soil pollution due to lack of waste disposal - dry dusty environment - warmer weather	- toilet waste and grey water freezes during the winter then melts during spring leading to pollution - diarrhea and other infectious disease are caused by soil contamination – children and elderlies suffer from heatstroke - ger houses, fences and private properties collapse due to strong wind and windstorm endangering people's lives	- dependency on coal for cooking and heating particularly during winter - poor or non existent drainage - lack of central sewerage system to dispose grey water and for connecting latrines - lack of awareness and empowerment to respond to risks	- plant trees and create green spaces - plant trees in dusty streets and in individual compounds - build waste recycling facility - promote use of improved toilet (ADB project has built one community improved toilet for 20 household._
3		25 khoroo	Few	Few	-	-

3. Strengthened institutional capacity

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of community	7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	Is there a community plan for hazard risk reduction/ climate change adaptation?	No	In process	No

2	Have there been any training on risk reduction and resilience?	Certain amount of information is given by the khoroo but insufficient and ineffective	- training is provided once a year by the district office. - State Emergency Department provided 2 training sessions in spring and fall seasons (annually)	Training provided by khoroo for over 400 residents
3	Is there a municipal CC and resilience plan incorporated into planning schemes?	Not clearly incorporated	Yes	Unknown
4	Is there any community level awareness of exposure to at least one key hazard?	Very few residents have information and conscience	Not likely	Yes

4. Health issues related to climate change

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of community	7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	# of households to report an occupant with diarrhea in last 3 months in this settlement	- 50% of children aged 0-5 years suffers from diarrhea resulting from lack of proper hygiene practices - respiratory infectious disease is increasing due to air pollution	- heatstroke particularly for children and elders as there are no shades in the area - children suffers from diarrhea resulting from lack of proper hygiene practices	- not many reports
2	# of households to report an occupant with malaria/ dengue last year	Respiratory diseases due to allergic reactions	Due to sever dryness, skin disease allergy asthma and throat disease	-
3	Existence of drainage issues that may give rise to mosquito borne diseases	No	Few reports of mosquito and mites bites.	-
4	Main health problems/ issues	- cardiovascular disease and hypertension - malfunction of stomach, liver (for all ages)	- cardiovascular disease and blood pressure increase - heatstroke - lack of health care trainings	-
		- infections due to lack of awareness about hand washing (hand and mouth diseases) - diarrhea, infectious disease, respiratory disease, chickenpox, allergic reactions		

5. Urban development and housing

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of community	7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	Is this community organised/built according to an urban plan? (or Is this settlement considered informal?)	Informal settlement No group	Informal settlement There is one Red Cross community group for disaster relief purpose	Informal settlement No group
2	# of dwellings with 'average' or 'poor' quality walls	Mostly average (>5500)	Mostly average (>4000)	Mostly average (>3400)
3	# of overcrowded dwellings	Mostly dense settlement	Not dense settlement	Not dense settlement
4	# of dwellings destroyed by last hazard	28 households affected by flood 78 household apartment basement affected by flood cutting off electricity	5 ger houses and fences collapsed due to strong wind and storm in 2016 30 cars drowned in flood when concrete bridge collapsed in 2000	No

6. Physical infrastructure

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of Community	7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	Are the streets and roads in this settlement planned and paved?	No	3,5m asphalt road planned in the main road 2,7m dirt road improved for even surface	No
2	How many schools are there in this settlement? Are they built in a resilient manner?	1 school 3 kindergarten	2 school 2 kindergarten	1 school 1 kindergarten
3	How many hospitals/health posts are there in this settlement? Are they built in a resilient manner?	1 community health center	1 community health center	1 community health center
4	Are the necessary protective infrastructures in place (e.g. damns,	No	No	-

	walls) to reduce impact of flooding, storms, etc. in this community?		Need to build dam by the Baruun Salaa Bridge and canals are needed along the riverside	
5	Does this settlement have an operational drainage system? Is it sufficient to drain precipitation and avoid flooding?	No	Flood canal was recently built near School No. 128	-

7. Water resources and sanitation

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of Community	7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	# of households with toilet	2204	1616	1392
2	% of households using following types of toilets: 1) Shared community toilet 2) Share neighbors 3) Connected to septic tank 4) Straight pipe 5) Connected to town sewerage system	- 86 households in public housing with shared community toilet 20% apartment complex "Khilchin hothon" is connected to sewerage network 78% pit latrines	- 2 public toilets -10 households in "Erh chuluu hothon" apartment complex is connected to sewerage system 90%pit latrines	- 100% pit latrines
3	Average type of toilet: 1) Water seal 2) Flush 3) Pit	78% pit latrines	90% pit latrines	100% pit latrines
4	# of households with toilet discharging directly into the environment (unimproved pit toilet or straight pipe to sea/river/etc.)	0	1000 household is in the swampy areas of 7th and 9th kheseg. Their pit latrines might be affecting the waterway.	-
5	Main water resource	- 4 water kiosk sell / provide water to the community (water trucked) - 12 ground wells	- 1 water kiosk sell / provide water to the community (water trucked) -24 ground wells	- 3 water kiosk sell / provide water to the community (water trucked) -19 ground wells
6	How to dispose of used toilets? - Take out to throw away - Suction out - Bury and dig new one	Bury and dig new one		

7	# of households that own (not shared) formal water connection with meter	22%	10%	0

8. Waste and waste infrastructure

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of Community	7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	Existence of regular waste collection by council or private organization	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Municipality urban service company is responsible for waste collecting and waste management but since it is a public service company, the service is insufficient and ineffective.		
2	# of households to dispose waste in river, creek, or sea	Only when garbage disposal service has not come on time		-
3	# of households to burn or bury waste	551 households (burns tires, clothing, shoes etc.)	130 households	-

9. Natural assets protected or rehabilitated

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of community	7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	Does this community report issues with pollution/ environmental degradation (e.g. forest or mangroves)? And how many people affected (livelihoods)	- waste and pollution due to flood - streets are not pedestrian friendly	0	0
2	Has any steps been taken in this community to improve/ maintain/reduce impacts on natural assets? If not, why?	- the water inside the flooded plot was pumped by the State Emergency Department. - kheseg leaders work to pump waters from residents' plots - residents want to take action, but it can not be implemented because of financial problems.	- provided ger house to 12 households affected by the strong windstorm - build pit latrines for 40 households that did not have toilets - distribute trees to 300 households to prevent dryness and dust	- distributed trees to 100 households to prevent dryness and dust

10. Improved policies & regulations

No.	Municipality/ District			
	Name of community	7 Khoroo	24 Khoroo	25 Khoroo
1	Does the city/community has the necessary building regulations for resilient development? Are they enforced properly in this community?	Yes but implementation is low	Yes	Unknown
2	Has any policy been introduced or adjusted to address climate change in the community?	In khoroo and district level	No	-

RAPID SETTLEMENT ASSETS SURVEY – Covering all target communities

BUILDING URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE

UN-HABITAT - ADAPTATION FUND SUKHBAATAR and BAYANZURKH DISTRICTS

1. Beneficiaries

No.	Municipality/ District	Ulaanbaatar			
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar			Bayanzurkh
		12 Khoroo	13 Khoroo	16 Khoroo	9 Khoroo
1	Total population	7,268	9,119	11,945	13,766
2	Number of Female	-	4,568	6,128	7,023
3	# of < age 14	2,114	2,572	3,697	2,355
4	# of age 15-24	1,013	1,351	1,664	2,149
5	# of age 25-60	3,741	4,694	5,826	6697
6	# of > age 60	400	447	758	670

7	# of disabled population	213	239	288	724
8	# of indigenous people	-	-	-	-
9	# of immigrants	518	40	179	194
10	# of informal people	276	76	100	95
11	# of households	2,189	2,522	3,127	3,,785
12	Poverty rate (%)	657 households (30%)	180 households (7%)	396 households (13%)	572 households (15%)
13	How many people will benefit from the following proposed interventions in the community:				
	Physical/structural interventions (specify what is relevant): - Drainage canals in most vulnerable areas - Improved (eco) pit latrines - Construction of fence around dams - Tree plantation (through involvement of school children)	50%	75%	50%	95%
	Trainings	30%	90%	30%	90%
	Communication	60%	90%	40%	90%
	Information - including: Analysis of catchment area (rather than political boundaries) to study flood control measures needs	50%	90%	50%	90%
14	Are there early warning systems in place covering different types of hazards (e.g. floods, cyclones, storms, droughts, etc.)	- information is posted on khoroo office Facebook page	- kheseg leaders go around houses to deliver communicate warnings	- no public warning system at khoroo level - district office has public warning system installed (loud speaker)	- written warning is given by khoroo and kheseg leaders to households located in areas which could be affected by flood
15	Existence of drainage system	No drainage canal but one dam (770m)		No drainage canal but 1 earth dam with no concrete coating	
16	Existence of sewage system	No central sewage system		Only 10 business facilities are connected to the central system	No central sewage system

17	Existence of different groups (ethnic, women, elderly, disabled, youth) who are treated differently. If so, how?	518 Chinese immigrants get welfare from the government but do not participate in election	No	No	No
		Elderly receive pension and disabled receive monthly allowance (equivalent to minimum wage)			
18	Participation of women in decision-making process. If no, why?	High participation	High participation	High participation	High participation
19	Main livelihoods / sources of income in community?	Government and private sector employment; running small business (shops, restaurants, repair and maintenance services)			
		Few households have kitchen garden	Some residents have part time employment in construction material shop / market area		Some have household level production (felt making, sewing, etc.)
20	Main environmental problems **(Choose Top 3)** 1) River flooding 2) Surface Flooding (rainwater) 3) River Bank Erosion (soil disappearing) 4) Inland erosion 5) Pollution (dirty air, dirty water, dirty soil) 6) Rubbish (waste management) 7) Drainage (e.g. blocked drains) 8) Sanitation (problems with toilet) 9) Decline in forest areas 10) Plant Disease 11) Insects or bugs (flies, mosquitoes) 12) agriculture sustainability	2. some houses are built in swampy, unsafe areas (basin way blocking natural flow of water) - houses and streets flooded in 2006 5. air pollution during winter from burning coal for heating - soil pollution due to lack of waste disposal 6. garbage floats from neighboring district (Chingiltei) 8. pit latrines are often dug 1 meter from because of hard surface filling up and overflowing	2. water is collected in the streets during rain, flood 5. soil pollution from lack of proper disposal of grey water and pit latrines - air pollution during winter from burning coal for heating 8. pit latrines are often overflowing	2. surface flooding of roads and compounds (no reported flood issue for past 2 years) 5. air pollution during winter from burning coal for heating 8. pit latrines are often overflowing - ground elevated due to frozen soil	2. surface flooding of roads and compounds 5. air pollution from burning of garbage - air pollution during winter from burning coal for heating 6. waste from hospital and from waste disposal center comes to the area due to lack of proper disposal 8. pit latrines are often overflowing

2. Climate change - impacts, barriers for adaptation and possible interventions analysis

No.	Municipality/ District	Name of community	Most problematic climatic hazard	Effects on the community	Factors stopping your community from coping with current impacts	Possible resilience building interventions identified
1	Ulaanbaatar	SB 12 khoroo	- cannot dig pit latrines below 1 meter therefore they overflow frequently particularly during spring and when it rains (also grey water) - air pollution is particularly accumulated in this area during winter from burning coal for heating - soil pollution due to lack of waste disposal - dam situated in the middle of the khoroo is highly polluted because some households and construction companies dispose waste in it	- toilet waste and grey water freezes during the winter then melts during spring leading to pollution - air pollution during winter is a perennial hazard to health for the people - households are prone to diseases due to waste disposal surrounding dam areas	- most khoroo /international agency projects are not addressing resident's health issues - a community project of 4 household sharing one toilet was introduced but could not be implemented due to financial issues - surveillance camera is installed and operated by the police. Police and khoroo office's cooperation is weak in surveillance of garbage disposal - top down process of policies	- residents are more likely to solve such problems within small groups - introduction of improved pit latrines and shared latrines - plant trees around the dam and in community plots - fence the dam area to prevent people from throwing trash - install street lights and surveillance camera - use proper chemical for waste disposal - community awareness about waste disposal, hand washing, disaster preparedness, etc.
2		SB 13 khoroo	- cannot dig pit latrines below 1 meter therefore they overflow frequently particularly during spring and when it rains (also grey water) - air pollution is particularly accumulated in this area during winter from burning coal for heating	- toilet waste and grey water freezes during the winter then melts during spring leading to pollution - air pollution during winter is a perennial hazard to health for the people - households are prone to diseases due to waste disposal surrounding dam areas	- financial difficulty - khoroo does not have independent budget for flood control - no incentive or community for those who try to clean the area - residents try to fix canals but lack professional know how	- residents are more likely to solve such problems within small groups - introduction of improved pit latrines and shared latrines - plant trees around the dam and in community plots - fence the dam area to prevent people throwing trash

			(and burning of tires and construction materials) - soil pollution due to lack of waste disposal - flooding especially after rain - dam is highly polluted because some households and construction companies dispose waste		- 5 people are in charge of cleaning the khoroo for small salary but it is not stable as cleaning happens only before important events or national holidays	- street lights, surveillance camera - use proper chemical for waste disposal - community awareness about waste disposal, hand washing, disaster preparedness, etc.
3		SB 16 khoroo	- cannot dig pit latrines below 1 meter therefore they overflow frequently particularly during spring and when it rains (also grey water) - air pollution is particularly accumulated in this area during winter from burning coal for heating (and burning of tires and construction materials) - as the waste recycle center is located on top of the ridge, waste and burnt materials comes down to the residential areas - lack proper disposal of hospital waste	- toilet waste and grey water freezes during the winter then melts during spring leading to pollution - air pollution during winter is a perennial hazard to health for the people - households are prone to diseases due to waste disposal surrounding dam areas	- financial difficulties for the khoroo - electricity bills become burden for households	- sewerage canals need to be built and connected to central connection - electric heating system needs to be introduced - residents are more likely to solve such problems within small groups - introduction of improved pit latrines and shared latrines - plant trees around the dam and in community plots - fence the dam area to prevent people throwing trash - street lights, surveillance camera - use proper chemical for waste disposal - community awareness about waste disposal, hand washing, disaster preparedness, etc.

4		BZ 9 khoroo	- cannot dig pit latrines below 1 meter therefore they overflow frequently particularly during spring and when it rains (also grey water) - air pollution is particularly accumulated in this area during winter from burning coal for heating - lack of proper waste disposal from the hospital - as the final bus stop is located here and as there are no public toilets, people void in the open polluting the area	- toilet waste and grey water freezes during the winter then melts during spring leading to pollution - air pollution during winter is a perennial hazard to health for the people - due to waste disposal in the dam areas surrounding households are prone to diseases	- financial problems for khoroo	- concrete existing earth dam, connect through pipe, road in swampy areas - residents want to move or improve Tsagaan davaa recycle center (waste disposal) - redevelop bus stop, connect public amenities to central water and sewage system - residents are more likely to solve such problems within small groups - introduction of improved pit latrines and shared latrines - plant trees around the dam area and in community plots - fence the dam area to prevent people throwing trash - street lights, surveillance camera - use proper chemical for waste disposal - community awareness about waste disposal, hand washing, disaster preparedness,

3. Strengthened institutional capacity

No.	Municipality/ District				
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar 12 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 13 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 16 Khoroo	Bayanzurkh 9 Khoroo
1	Is there a community plan for hazard risk reduction/ climate change adaptation?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2	Have there been any training on risk reduction and resilience?	Training provided once by district office	Training provided by World Vision 3 times last year	Training provided once by district office	Training provided by State Emergency Department
3	Is there a municipal CC and resilience plan incorporated into planning schemes?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Is there any community level awareness of exposure to at least one key hazard?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Insufficient	Insufficient 10-30 people participated in last training session which happened in the streets where people are most likely to meet	- insufficient awareness of flood. - written warnings are provided only to households who could be affected - earthquake training has been regularly provided	Insufficient

4. Health issues related to climate change

No.	Municipality/ District				
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar 12 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 13 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 16 Khoroo	Bayanzurkh 9 Khoroo
1	# of households to report an occupant with diarrhea in last 3 months in this settlement	5 people	1 person 3 suffered from dysentery	6 people	5 people
2	# of households to report an occupant with malaria/ dengue last year	No	No	No	No
3	Existence of drainage issues that may give rise to mosquito borne diseases	No	No	No	No
4	Main health problems/ issues	- infections due to lack of awareness about hand washing (hand and mouth diseases) - diarrhea, infectious disease, respiratory disease, chickenpox			

5. Urban development and housing

No.	Municipality/ District				
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar 12 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 13 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 16 Khoroo	Bayanzurkh 9 Khoroo
1	Is this community organised/built according to an urban plan? (or is this settlement considered informal?)	Informal settlement There is a community group of 6 people in each kheseg to manage community issues.	Informal settlement There is a community group of 20 people in each kheseg to manage community issues.	Informal settlement No group	Informal settlement There is community group to manage redevelopment issues
2	# of dwellings with 'average' or 'poor' quality walls	Mostly poor (>2000)	Mostly poor (>2400)	Mostly poor (>3100)	Mostly poor (>3780)
3	# of overcrowded dwellings	Mostly dense settlement	Mostly dense settlement except for swampy areas	Old areas are dense settlements Newer settlements are not dense	As this is newer settlement the settlement is not dense
4	# of dwellings destroyed by last hazard	0	- 28 households near Nogoon Talbai were affected by flood last year - toilet water overflowed in most plots	- 1 affected by flood - 10 houses in river valleys affected	- 60th street basin overflowed and 162 household were in state of emergency during flood (as listed by the State Emergency Department)

6. Physical infrastructure

No.	Municipality/ District				
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar 12 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 13 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 16 Khoroo	Bayanzurkh 9 Khoroo
1	Are the streets and roads in this settlement planned and paved?	- all improved except 2 streets	- some are graveled (only temporary improvement)	- 3 streets improved with gravel but as the streets got elevated, plots become lower and water comes through the slopes into the plots	- one paved street
				- as the area is located on the ridge slope roads are particularly difficult during winter season	

2	How many schools are there in this settlement? Are they built in a resilient manner?	no kindergarten	1 kindergarten 1 planned (200 children)	no kindergarten	1 kindergarten (250 children)
3	How many hospitals/health posts are there in this settlement? Are they built in a resilient manner?	1 community health center	1 community health center	1 community health center 1 nursing home	1 community health center 1 hospital
4	Are the necessary protective infra-structures in place (e.g. dams, walls) to reduce impact of flood-ing, storms, etc. in this commu-nity?	No drainage canal but one dam (770m)		No drainage canal but 1 earth dam with no concrete coating	
5	Does this settlement have an op-erational drainage system? Is it sufficient to drain precipitation and avoid flooding?	No	1 canal but insufficient	No	No

7. Water resources and sanitation

No.	Municipality/ District				
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar 12 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 13 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 16 Khoroo	Bayanzurkh 9 Khoroo
1	# of households with toilet	1000 pit latrines	1569 pit latrines	2200 pit latrines	1081 pit latrines
2	% of households using following types of toilets: 1) Shared community toilet 2) Share neighbors 3) Connected to septic tank 4) Straight pipe 5) Connected to town sewerage system	100% pit latrines	- 1 public toilet - 10 houses connected to sewerage network	- 5 public toilets (for 50 households)	- 4 public toilets - 12 public facilities have septic tanks (kindergarten, khoroo office) and 4 households
3	Average type of toilet: 1) Water seal 2) Flush 3) Pit	100% pit latrines	100% pit latrines	- 95% pit latrines	95% pit latrines

3	# of households with toilet discharging directly into the environment (unimproved pit toilet or straight pipe to sea/river/etc.)	0	0	0	0
3	How to dispose of used toilets? a) Take out to throw away b) Suction out c) Bury and dig new one	- bury and dig new ones	- bury and dig new ones - few households who can afford use suction	- bury and dig new ones	- bury and dig new ones - few houses use chemicals to dissolve
4	Main water resource	- 4 water kiosk sell / provide water to the community (water trucked) - 1 water kisok connected to central system	- 4 water kiosk sell / provide water to the community (water trucked) - 3 water kisok connected to central system	- 6 water kiosk sell / provide water to the community (water trucked) - 3 ground wells - 4 water kisok connected to central system	- 14 water kiosk sell / provide water to the community (water trucked)
5	# of households that own (not shared) formal water connection with meter	0	0	0	0

8. Waste and waste infrastructure

No.	Municipality/ District				
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar 12 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 13 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 16 Khoroo	Bayanzurkh 9 Khoroo
1	Existence of regular waste collection by council or private organization	One private service company (Devshil) collects waste every day		One private service company (Suzuki Yume) collect waste every day	Public services company (No. 3) collects waste every day
2	# of households to dispose waste in river, creek, or sea	Few households dispose waste in the dam Construction waste is not collected by the service providers so is disposed in public places (dam)			
3	# of households to burn or bury waste	0			

9. Natural assets protected or rehabilitated

No.	Municipality/ District				
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar 12 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 13 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 16 Khoroo	Bayanzurkh 9 Khoroo
1	Does this community report issues with pollution/ environmental degradation (e.g. forest or mangroves)? And how many people affected (livelihoods)	0	Reports that waste thrown in the dams is affecting air quality	Some reports about waste disposal issues	- issues reported with hospital waste disposal - issues reported with Tsagaan davaa recycle center – to move the center to a new place
2	Has any step been taken in this community to improve/ maintain/reduce impacts on natural assets? If not, why?	0	Have cleaned some parts of the dam	No.	- residents submit their reports to the office while office sends it to municipality but no actions are taken – office has given small salary to those who cleaned the mountain area where garbage comes from recycle center

10. Improved policies & regulations

No.	Municipality/ District				
	Name of community	Sukhbaatar 12 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 13 Khoroo	Sukhbaatar 16 Khoroo	Bayanzurkh 9 Khoroo
1	Does the city/community has the necessary building regulations for resilient development? Are they enforced properly in this community?	No	No	No	No
2	Has any policy been introduced or adjusted to address climate change in the community?	No	No	No	No

Part 2: Documentation of Community Rapid Needs Assessment Workshops for Flood Resilience

Khoroo 7

A Community Rapid Needs Assessment Workshop for Flood Resilience was organized by UN-Habitat Mongolia team on 12 October 2017 in 7th Khoroo (Sub-District) of Songino-Khairkhan District of Ulaanbaatar City. The workshop was attended by 37 participants including Khoroo Governor, Kheseg Leaders and local residents. During the workshop the participants discussed their flood related problems and articulated potential actions for solution. The problems were compiled by the participants as per the following groups.

Problems	
Environmental	Because of low land, even after a moderate rain and show the entire settlement turns to the puddle of rainfall from the runways and surrounding mountains. Due to low water absorption capacity of soil, the puddles remain in the area until winter and get frozen. When the puddles get frozen, people will have a persistent risk of injury for the people of the area because of icy surface for the entire winter months.
	For many years the area people have been trying to solve the wet and muddy surface problem individually by putting gravel and soil onto the puddles and on the top of icy surface for their living and safe passages through the area. As result of this, there are thick layers of soil and gravel being formed in some places over the wet soil creating following new problems. One of immediate problems is that the piles of soil poured on the puddle without much consideration of stream of rainfall make other areas in the vicinity prone to the flood. The second is that the soil layer cracks sometimes creating small to big holes on the surface and limits the movements of people and vehicle on the surface. Every time it has been resulted in the malfunctioning of roads and drainages, in breaking of the normal life leadings of the people including the difficulties to access their plots and homes.
Economical	Due to muddy and rocky road conditions, the cars often get damaged.
	Wooden and felt structures of ger and houses such as floor and walls get easily worn out due to regular interaction with the muddy surface.
	Shoes and clothes of people especially children easily get deteriorated
	Have to buy often soil and gravel to put onto mud.
Health	Pit latrines and waste water disposal holes get filled up easily with rainfall water and overflowed contents pollute the surrounding area while creating health risks to the people.
	Rainfall water sweeps up all the garbage in the gullies and brings to the catchment area. This often results in soil pollution with the potential risk of danger from hazardous waste.
	Due to floods the roads get damaged and cracked. People especially children and old fall to the cracks and get injuries.
	Drinking water from wells gets polluted
	Water borne infectious diseases spread over the settlement after the flooding

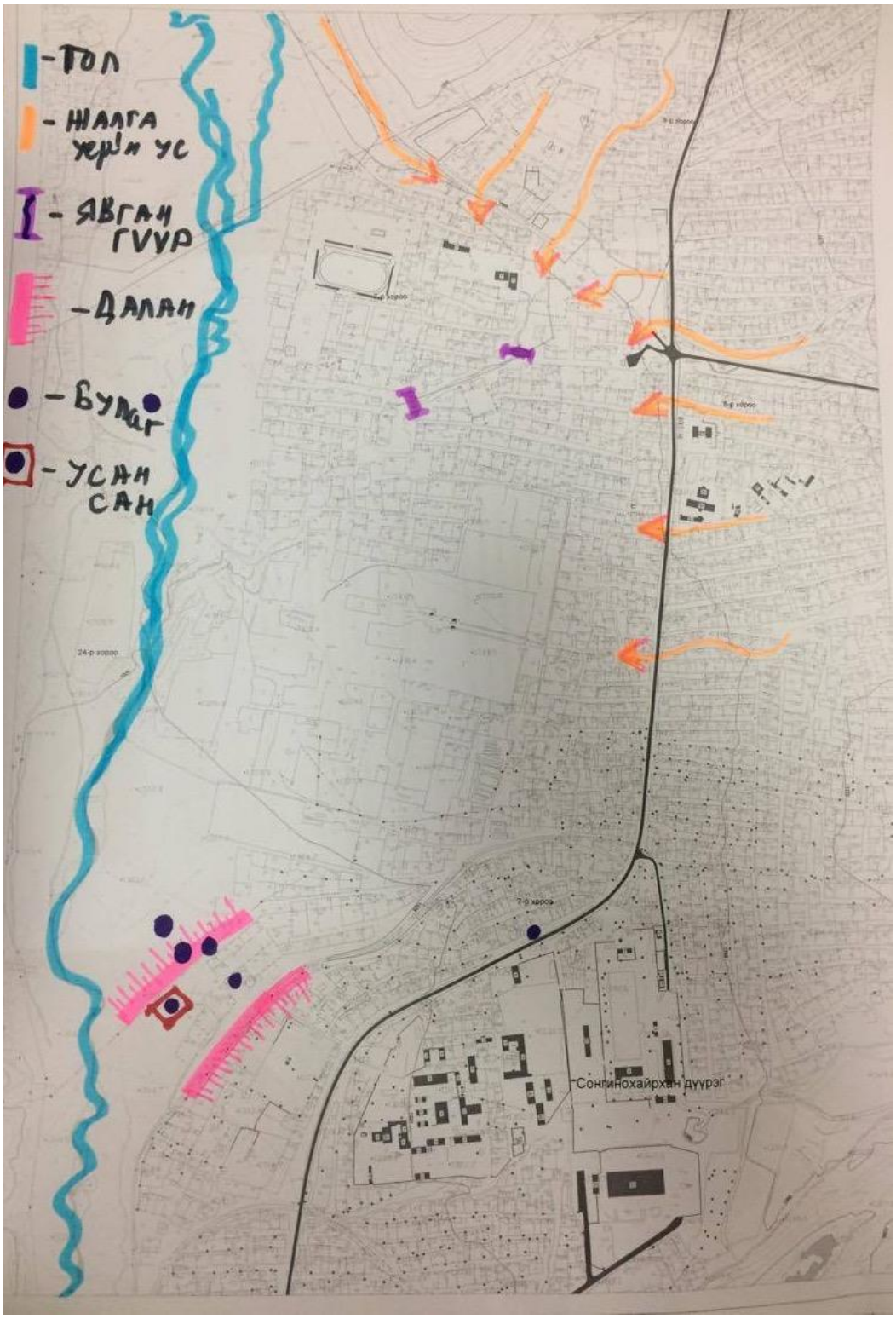
During the problem identification, the particpants were given the settlement map and marked the existing natural and manmade features relevant to rainfall water movement in the area. Please refer to Map 1 for the information. The orange lines on the Map 1 show the natural gullies which bring the rainfall and snow water from the surrounding mountains and high lands to the settlement. Rose lines are old embankments which don't function any more. Blue lines are Tolgoit river. Blue dots are natural small fountains which were not there before but have appeared on the ground inside of private plots from recent years. Purple lines are existing foot briges over the stangnant water.

After the problems identification potential actions were identified by the particpants as per the below table. Participating communities were expressing their appreciation to the organizers of the workshop

for paying attention to the quality of their lives and bringing up the flood resilience issue for the area people as this was the most pressing issue for the recent years. The organizers were invited by the participants to visit their plots and houses and see the real situation on the ground. The organizer team visited the plots and houses after the workshop and took photos of ground situation.

Potential actions for improvement	
Medium scale Construction work	Construction of flood control facilities including drainage, embankment, ditches and installation of culverts
	Construction of bridges over big gullies and river basin area
	Connect households and businesses to the central and local sanitation systems
	Improvement of sewerage system
	Construction of septic tanks shared within 5-8 Households
	Divert the stream of surface runoff into the Baruun Salaa River
	Establish a rainwater harvesting reservoir to collect and store rainwater for green area irrigation purpose
	Establish a surface water reservoir using the natural springs and streams
	Construct a sewerage network
	Learning from international and national good experiences
Small scale work	Organize activities to improve water absorption capacity of soil such as planting trees
	Landscaping of the streets
	Community flood resilience building activities through community mobilization, organization and training
	Train the communities in flood protection, mitigation and adaptation capacities
Households and neighbor-hood scale work	Improve pit latrines and waste water disposal pits of households using the ways to prevent the pits from flooding by surface water and make them safer for wa-ter quality of ground water table
	Organize activities to improve water absorption capacity of soil such as planting trees and pumping the excess stagnant surface water
	Share experiences between communities and learn from others
	Organize neighborhoods into self-help groups with common goal of building flood resilience and helping each other
	Improve landscaping of the streets

Map 1. 7th Khoroo area map



Photos during the workshop

Photos during the field visit.

Khoroo 9

Topic/Уулзалтын Сэдэв: Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэхэд иргэдийн асуудал хэрэгцээг тодорхойлох		
Noted by/Тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн: Н.Золзаяа	**Reviewed/Тэмдэглэлтэй танилцсан:**	**№:** 04/17
Date/Огноо: 07.12. 2017	**Venue/Байршил:** БЗД-ийн 9-р хорооны иргэний танхим	**Attendees/Оролцогчдын тоо:** 22
Facilitators/Зохион байгуулагчид: Ш.Энхцэцэг/НҮБ-Хабитат, Төслийн менежер/, Н.Золзаяа/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Нийгэм жендэрийн мэргэжилтэн/, Н.Наранбат/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Хот төлөвлөгч/		
Participants/Оролцогчид: БЗД-ийн 9-р хорооны оршин суугчид		
Meeting purpose/Уулзалтын Зорилго: Тухайн газар нутгийн үер усны аюултай газар нутаг болон түүнтэй холбоотой иргэдэд үүсдэг асуудал бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх, зурагт тэмдэглэх		

Processing/Явц:

Уулзалтыг НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллагын Нийгэм жендэрийн ажилтан Н.Золзаяа нээж уулзалтын зорилго болон төслийн тухай товч танилцуулга хийлээ. Үүний дараа Уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн талаар мэдээлэл хийлээ. Энэхүү мэдээллийн дараа нийт оролцогчид 3 бүлэгт хуваагдаж цаг уурын өөрчлөлттэй холбоотойгоор иргэдэд тулгардаг асуудлуудаар брхшээлтэй асуудлуудаа тодорхойллоо. Бүлэг бүрээс төлөөлөлөө сонгож

тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлээ бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Нийт оролцогчид бүлэг бүрийн тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлийг сонссоны дараа тэдгээрээс нэн түрүүнд шийдвэрлэвэл зохих асуудал бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэллээ. Ингэж нэн тэргүүнд шийдвэрлэх шаардлагатай бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэлж гаргасны дараа тэд дахин бүлгийн ажилд оролоо. Оролцогчид бүлэг бүлгээрээ дээрх эрэмбэлсэн бэрхшээлүүдээ шийдвэрлэхийн тулд ямар ажил хийх шаардлагатайг харилцан ярилцаж мөн хамгийн түрүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа эрэмбэллээ. Мөн тэд нэн тэргүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Танилцуулгын явцад 7-р хэсгийн орчимд хадархаг учир жорлон ухаж болдоггүйг тэд ярьж байлаа. Мөн байгалийн нөхцөл байдлаас гадна иргэдийн ухамсар хандлагатай холбоотой асуудал их үүсч байгааг ч тэд дурьдаж байна. Энэ хороон дээр жижг горхи урсдаг тул тэр горхийн ус айл өрхүүдрүү ордог учир тэр горхийн гольдролыг өөрчилж айлуудыг тойруулан өөрчлөх шаардлага байгааг мөн иргэд ярьж байлаа.

Иргэдийн санал:

Иргэн: Гудамжин дундуур үерийн хоолой тавих шаардлагатай байна. Мөн жалгын эрмэгээр хүн явахад зориулж явган зам хийх шаардлагатай байна.

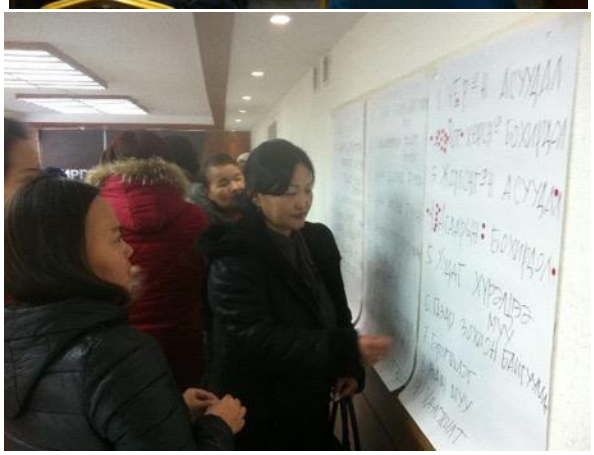
Иргэн: Айл өрхүүд олуулаа нийлж цооног хийх нь боломжийн хувилбар гэж бодож байна. Айлуудын жорлонруу үерийн ус ордог. Үерийн цооног хогоор дүүрдэг асуудал гардаг.

Иргэн: Жалга хогоор дүүрсний улмаас үерийн ус хальж урсдагийг болиулах гол арга бол иргэдийн эргүүл, хяналтыг сайжруулах хэрэгтэй байна. Үүний тулд камержуулах шаардлагатай.

Иргэн: Иргэдээс өөрсдөөс нь хамаарч байгаа асуудал их байна. Ухуулга сурталчилгааны материалууд тараах, анхааруулах хуудас энд тэндгүй тавих зэргээр иргэддээ л мэдлэг өгөх нь зөв.

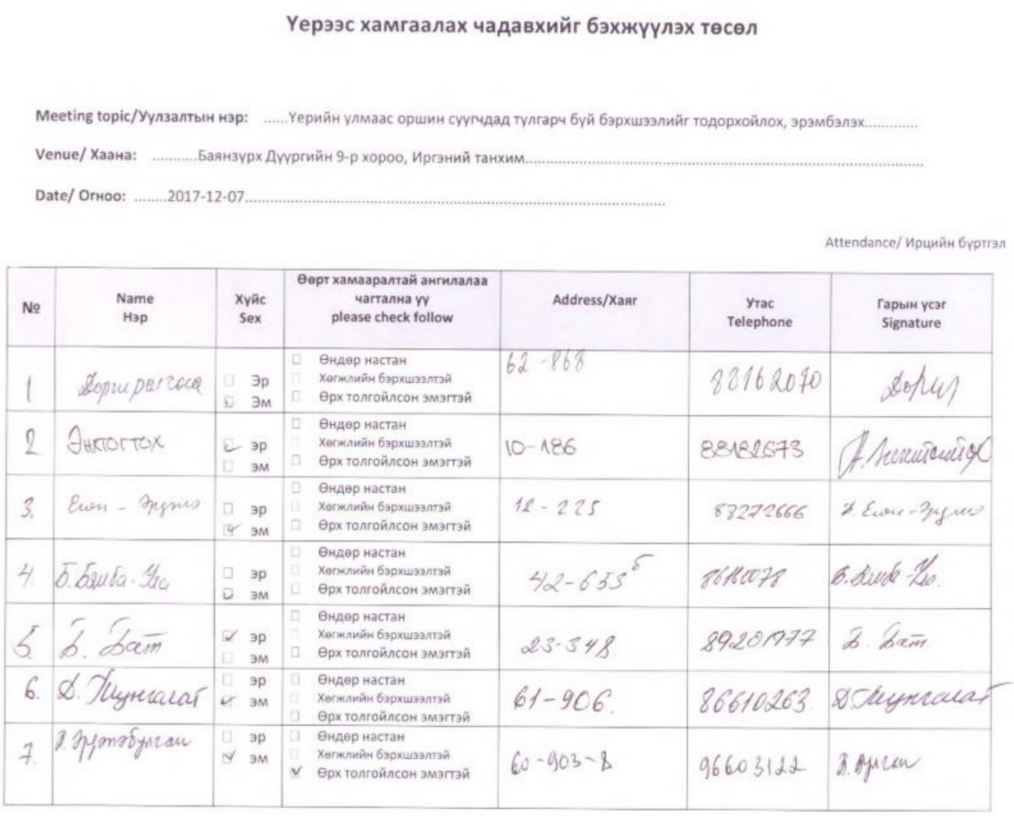
Photo/Зураг:






Attendance/Ирцийн бүртгэл:



Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Үерийн улмаас оршин суугчдад тулгарч буй бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх............

Venue/ Хаана: ....Баянзүрх Дүүргийн 9-р хороо, Иргэний танхим...........

Date/ Огноо: ....2017-12-07..........

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	Доржрэгсмаа	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	62-868	88162070	[signature]
2	Энхтогтох	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	10-186	88182673	[signature]
3.	Есөн - Эрдэнэ	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	12-225	83272666	[signature]
4.	Б.Бямба-[illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	42-655 б	[illegible]	[signature]
5.	Б. Бат	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	23-348	89201777	[signature]
6.	Д. [illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	61-906.	86610263	[signature]
7.	Э.Эрдэнэбулган	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	60-903-8	96603122	[signature]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
8	С.Одгэрэл	эр		60-969	89744422	
9	М.Нүрзэд	эм	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	ӨЗН Хайрхан 5-108 тоот	88222502	
10.	Т.Зэнзэгмаа	эм		33-509	88818007	
11	Ц.Батцэцэг	эм		62-907 б.	99721619	
12.	Б.Чинбат	эр	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	60-975-5 тоот	88216683	
13	Б.Энхтайван	эр	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	60-977 тоот	88910650.	
14	Б.Баярсайхан	эм	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	9А6-6-30	88659783	
15	Д.Даваасүрэн	эм		33-508	99940164	
16	Н.Оюунчимэг	эм		ш/х 64-947	80832054	
17.	Б.Догоодорж	эр		ш/х 30-471б	88891050	
18	Ө.Энхбаатар	эр		ш/х 31.493	88821702	
19.	В.Мөнгөнбулга	эм	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	ш/х 62-620б	88948228	
20.	М.Болортуяа	эм	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	ш/х 29-437	88209199	

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
21.	В.Цэлмэг	эр		БЗД 9-р хороо ш/х 55-777 тоот	88059194	
22.	Ч.Отгонбаяр	эм		ш/х 57-790-9А	96487767	
		эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй			

Khoroo 12

Topic/Уулзалтын Сэдэв: Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэхэд иргэдийн асуудал хэрэгцээг тодорхойлох		
Noted by/Тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн: Н.Золзаяа	**Reviewed/Тэмдэглэлтэй танилцсан:**	**№:** 02/17
Date/Огноо: 06.12. 2017	**Venue/Байршил:** СБД-ийн 12-р хорооны иргэний танхим	**Attendees/Оролцогчдын тоо:** 31 M/Эр- F/Эм-

Facilitators/Зохион байгуулагчид: Ш.Энхцэцэг/НҮБ-Хабитат, Төслийн менежер/, Н.Золзаяа/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Нийгэм жендэрийн мэргэжилтэн/, Н.Наранбат/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Хот төлөвлөгч/
Participants/Оролцогчид: СБД-ийн 12-р хорооны оршин суугчид
Meeting purpose/Уулзалтын Зорилго: Тухайн газар нутгийн үер усны аюултай газар нутаг болон түүнтэй холбоотой иргэдэд үүсдэг асуудал бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх, зурагт тэмдэглэх

Processing/Явц:

Уулзалтыг НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллагын Нийгэм жендэрийн ажилтан Н.Золзаяа нээж уулзалтын зорилго болон төслийн тухай товч танилцуулга хийлээ. Үүний дараа Уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн талаар мэдээлэл хийлээ. Энэхүү мэдээллийн дараа нийт оролцогчид 3 бүлэгт хуваагдаж цаг уурын өөрчлөлттэй холбоотойгоор иргэдэд тулгардаг асуудлуудаар брхшээлтэй асуудлуудаа тодорхойллоо. Бүлэг бүрээс төлөөлөлөө сонгож тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлээ бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Нийт оролцогчид бүлэг бүрийн тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлийг сонссоны дараа тэдгээрээс нэн түрүүнд шийдвэрлэвэл зохих асуудал бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэллээ. Ингэж нэн тэргүүнд шийдвэрлэх шаардлагатай бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэлж гаргасны дараа тэд дахин бүлгийн ажилд оролоо. Оролцогчид бүлэг бүлгээрээ дээрх эрэмбэлсэн бэрхшээлүүдээ шийдвэрлэхийн тулд ямар ажил хийх шаардлагатайг харилцан ярилцаж мөн хамгийн түрүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа эрэмбэллээ. Мөн тэд нэн тэргүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Иргэдийн энэ бэрхшээл, шийдвэрлэх асуудлаа тодорхойлох явцад тэдний орчинд үерийн усны асуудал, жорлон хальдаг гэх мэт бохирын усны асуудал маш их байгаа нь илт байлаа. Оршин суугчид энэ бэрхшээлтэй асуудлаа шийдвэрлэхийг ихээр хүсч байгаа нь анзаарагдлаа.

Бохир усны талаар

Эхний ээлжинд төсөлд хамрагдах өрхүүдийг сонгохдоо дараах шалгуурыг баримтлах хэрэгтэйг иргэд хэллээ.

- Айлуудаа нягталж яг хэнд шаардлагатай байна гэдэг талаар шалгах хэрэгтэй
- Жорлон нь байнга дүүрдэг айл өрхүүдийг сонгох
- Жорлонд нь үерийн ус ордог айлууд
- Өөрөө хүсэж байгаа гэх мэт

Жорлонд тавигдах шаардлагыг иргэд дараахь байдлаар гаргасан байна.

- Тав тухтай доторлогоотой
- Зай талбайтай
- Суултууртай
- Цэвэрлэх боломжтой
- Соруулдаг
- Тэргэнцэртэй хүн суухаар био суултуур байдаг ХБИ зориулагдсан
- Суултуур нь өндөр настанд зориулагдсан байх
- Эрэгтэй, эмэгтэйгээр нь тусдаа байх
- Гэрэлтэй байх
- Ханандаа бариултай байх

Ашиглалт арчилгааны талаар иргэд дараахь саналуудыг гаргалаа.

- Муу усны соруулдаг цооногтой байх гудамжиндаа байж болно. Хөршийн холбоогоор соруулах асуудлаа зохицуулах боломжтой.
- Иргэдэд ухуулж ойлгуулах, сурталчилгааг маш сайн хийх, хаана юу яаж хийх талаар зарим хүмүүс муу усны нүхрүү уснаас өөр юм хийдэг тул болохгүй гэдгийг ойлгуулах.
- Камер ажиллуулж хяналтыг сайжруулах
- Бүлэг байгуулаад нэг хүндээ ямар нэгэн урамжуулал өгөөд ашиглалт арчилгааг хариуцуулж болно.

Иргэдийн санал:

Иргэн: Манайх үерийн сувагтай ойр байдаг. Оршин суугчид хог, муу ус, малын арьс толгой гэх мэт зүйлүүдийг сувагруу хаядаг тул манай хажуу айлын хүүхдүүд их гэдэс нь өвддөг. Иргэд орчин нөхцлөө сайжруулахын тулд өөрсдөө бага зэргийн мөнгө гаргаж чадна. Албан хүчээр ч хийх боломжтой. Орчин сайжирч байхад хүн болгон зөвшөөрнө гэж бодож байна. Манай энэ хавь их намгархаг тул соруулах зүйл хийвэл зүгээр гэж санагдаж байна. Нийтийн бохирын шугамтай л баймаар байна. Метр ухаад л ус гардаг тул соруулдаг л байвал сайн байна. Манайх гэхэд соруулдаг. Энэ нь маш зөв шийдэл гэж бодож байна. Манайх бол жилдээ 2 удаа соруулдаг. Ам бүл олонтой айл бол олон соруулах байх. Манай энд хөлдүүг нь ухаад аваад явдаг гэхдээ хаана хаяж байгаа талаар хяналттай байхгүй бол болохгүй байна лээ энд тэнд хаячихдаг сураг байдаг. Ёнкост тавиад соруулдаг байх нь чухал шүү. Иргэдийг зохион байгуулалтанд оруулах хэрэгтэй.

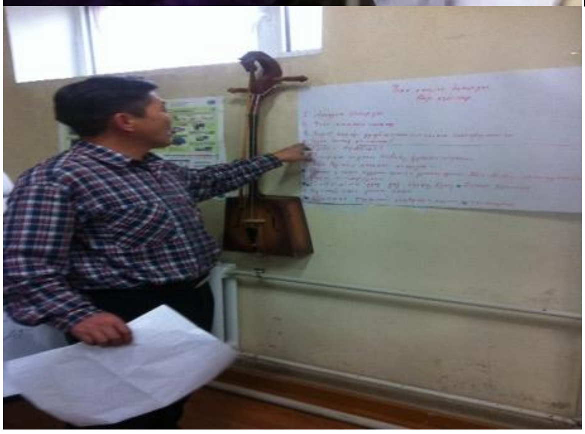
Иргэн: Үер их ирдэг, их хүн зорчдог газрууд болон жорлон хальдаг айлуудаа хамгийн түрүүнд сонгох хэрэгтэй. Манай энэ хавь чинь тэр чигтээ үерт ордог. Хамгийн сайн сонголт бол олуулаа нийлж цооног хийх хувилбар гэж бодож байна. Айлуудын жорлонруу үерийн ус ордог. Үерийн цооног хогоор дүүрдэг.

Иргэн: 32-ын буудлын хажууд нийтийн жорлон хийх шаардлагатай байна.

Иргэн: Ухуулга сурталчилгааны материалууд тараах, анхааруулах хуудас энд тэндгүй тавих зэргээр иргэддээ л мэдлэг өгөх нь зөв.

Зураг:



Attendance/Ирцийн бүртгэл:

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Үерийн улмаас оршин суугчдад тулгарч буй бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх............

Venue/ Хаана: ....СБДүүргийн 12-р хороо, Иргэний танхим..........

Date/ Огноо: ....2017-12-06..........

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	Б. Цэрэндулам	☑ Эр ☐ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД12 - 4р48	94143622	[illegible]
2	А. Алтанчимэг	☐ эр ◯ эм	◯ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Сбдүүрэг хан12-484^2	98162752	[illegible]
3	О. Оюунбаатар	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД х-22-821	95124062	[illegible]
4	Ж. Сүхбаатар	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ◯ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД х 12 9-362	99208826	[illegible]
5	Д. Бадам	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ■ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД - 12р хороо х-9-3 628	96610785	[illegible]
6	Ц. Эрдэнэчимэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД - 12 хороо -10-400	86957375	[illegible]
7	Д. Сайн	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-12 хороо х-10-418	96049616	[illegible]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
8	Б. Ануузаяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12-р хороо Хантайш 23-505	96611997	[signature]
9	Н. Энхмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12-р хороо Хантайш 3-131	99246578	[signature]
10	Ц. Урантөр	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБ-12-р хороо Хантайш 23-503б	88811253	[signature]
11	Я. Энхцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБ 12-р хороо Хантайш 23-507	89621209	[signature]
12	Б. Наранцэцэг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБ 12-р хороо Х-13 495	99228890	[signature]
13	Б. Хадбаатар	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	12-р хороо Х-12 470	91168177	[signature]
14	Р. Дэрмэцэцэг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12-р Х-17-664	8815 7671	[signature]
15	Д. Ширнэнзаяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12 Х-17-688	94315779	[signature]
16	С. Нарангэрэл	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12 Х-1-36	99241685	[signature]
17	Ц. Болормаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12 Х-8-296	8885-1714	[signature]
18	Хорлоо	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12-р Х-7-288	95260665	[signature]
19	Батбуян	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-28-505	88830709	[signature]
20	Заяа	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-12-р Х-17-669	99995793	[signature]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
21	Энхтайван	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-6-219	86028788	[signature]
22	Н. Түгээ	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-22-790б	91816115	[signature]
23	Алтанцэцэг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-156 60р	95521436	[signature]
24	Р. Ганзориг	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-17-668т	99172087	[signature]
25	Ц. Энхтайван	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-18-721		
26	Лхам	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-17-6938	88229709	[signature]
27	Шарвандорж	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-15-623т	88756009	[signature]
28	Жамъян Доржоо	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-1-6А	99220385	[signature]
29	Бээзэррагчаа. Оюунтуяа	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-10-404	96691104	[signature]
30	Д. Алтанцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-21-785б	99252094	[signature]
31	М. Цэрмаа	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-23-506	95205619	[signature]

Khoroo 13

Topic/Уулзалтын Сэдэв: Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэхэд иргэдийн асуудал хэрэгцээг тодорхойлох		
Noted by/Тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн: Н.Золзаяа	**Reviewed/Тэмдэглэлтэй танилцсан:**	**№:** 01/17
Date/Огноо: 30.11. 2017	**Venue/Байршил:** СБД-ийн 13-р хорооны иргэний танхим	**Attendees/Оролцогчдын тоо:** 29
Facilitators/Зохион байгуулагчид: Ш.Энхцэцэг/НҮБ-Хабитат, Төслийн менежер/, Н.Золзаяа/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Нийгэм жендэрийн мэргэжилтэн/, Н.Наранбат/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Хот төлөвлөгч/		
Participants/Оролцогчид: СБД-ийн 13-р хорооны оршин суугчид		
Meeting purpose/Уулзалтын Зорилго: Тухайн газар нутгийн үер усны аюултай газар нутаг болон түүнтэй холбоотой иргэдэд үүсдэг асуудал бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх, зурагт тэмдэглэх		

Processing/Явц:

Уулзалтыг НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллагын Нийгэм жендэрийн ажилтан Н.Золзаяа нээж уулзалтын зорилго болон төслийн тухай товч танилцуулга хийлээ. Үүний дараа Уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн талаар мэдээлэл хийлээ. Энэхүү мэдээллийн дараа нийт оролцогчид 3 бүлэгт хуваагдаж цаг уурын өөрчлөлттэй холбоотойгоор иргэдэд тулгардаг асуудлуудаар брхшээлтэй асуудлуудаа тодорхойллоо. Бүлэг бүрээс төлөөлөлөө сонгож тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлээ бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Нийт оролцогчид бүлэг бүрийн тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлийг сонссоны дараа тэдгээрээс нэн түрүүнд шийдвэрлэвэл зохих асуудал бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэллээ. Ингэж нэн тэргүүнд шийдвэрлэх шаардлагатай бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэлж гаргасны дараа тэд дахин бүлгийн ажилд оролоо. Оролцогчид бүлэг бүлгээрээ дээрх эрэмбэлсэн бэрхшээлүүдээ шийдвэрлэхийн тулд ямар ажил хийх шаардлагатайг харилцан ярилцаж мөн хамгийн түрүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа эрэмбэллээ. Мөн тэд нэн тэргүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Иргэдийн энэ бэрхшээл, шийдвэрлэх асуудлаа тодорхойлох явцад тэдний орчинд үерийн ус айлын хашаарууорж ирдэг үүний улмаас жорлон хальдаг асуудал гардаг байна. Мөн айл өрхүүд байгалийн усны сувгийн гольдролыг өөрчилдөг, булгийн эхэнд зөвшөөрөлгүй буудаг, үерийн хоолойд хогоо хаясны улмаас үерийн ус хальдаг зэрэг асуудлууд их байна. Замбараагүй газар олгодгоос үүдэн гол усны гольдрол өөрчлөгддөг үүний улмаас бас үер усны аюул үүсдэг байна. Мөн зам барьж байгаа компаниуд ус зайлуулах шугамыг хийдэггүйн улмаас чингэлтэй талын борооны ус энэ хорооны нутаг дэвсгэрлүү ордог тухай иргэд ярьж байлаа. Энэ хорооны газарзуйн байрлалаас хамаарч баруун талын уулархаг хэсгийн бороо цасны ус төв замаа даваад урсаж орж ирдгийг бас иргэд илүү тодотгон хэлж байлаа. Байгалийн нөхцөл байдлаас гадна иргэдийн ухамсар хандлагатай холбоотой асуудал их үүсч байгааг тэд дурьдаж байна.

Иргэдийн санал:

Иргэн: Иргэд өөрсдөө намган дээр буучихаад намаг гэж яриад байна. Үүнд төрөөс зохицуулалт хиймээр байна. Манай энд 50 см ухаад л ус гардаг тул жорлон ухаж болдоггүй.

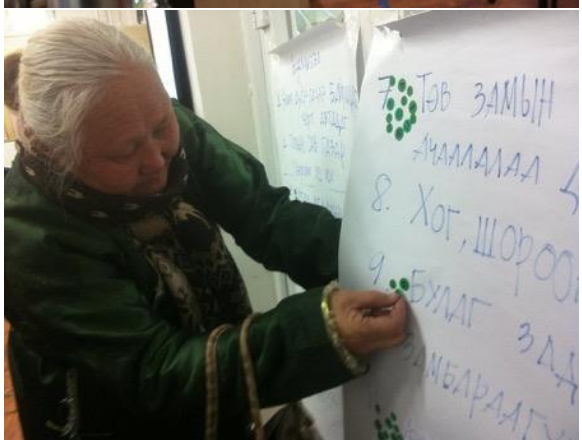
Иргэн: Манай энэ хавь чинь тэр чигтээ үерт ордог. Хамгийн сайн сонголт бол олуулаа нийлж цооног хийх хувилбар гэж бодож байна. Айлуудын жорлонруу үерийн ус ордог. Үерийн цооног хогоор дүүрдэг.

Иргэн: Замын компаниудаар ажил хийлгэхдээ хяналт сайн тавьж байх хэрэгтэй байна. Зам хийхдээ норм ёсоор нь үерийн сувуг шуудууг нь хийхгүй юм. Үүнээс болоод замын борооны ус айлын хашаарууордог.

Иргэн: Иргэдээс өөрсдөөс нь хамаарч байгаа асуудал их байна. Ухуулга сурталчилгааны материалууд тараах, анхааруулах хуудас энд тэндгүй тавих зэргээр иргэддээ л мэдлэг өгөх нь зөв.
Иргэн: Зарим барилгын компаниуд барилгын хог хаягдлаа Сэлбийн голын эргээр асгаад байна. Түүн дээр нь иргэд нэмж хог хаяж байна. Камержуулах шаардлагатай байна. Тэгэж байж хэн, хэзээ хог хаяж байгааг хянах боломжтой шүү дээ.

Photo/Зураг:





Attendance/Ирцийн бүртгэл:

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Үерийн улмаас оршин суугчдад тулгарч буй бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх.............

Venue/ Хаана: ....СБДүүргийн 13-р хороо, Иргэний танхим..

Date/ Огноо: ....2017-11-30 ....

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	Ширнэнбэрх Даваанямe	☑ Эр ☐ Эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД, 13-р хороо Ногоон талбай 7-2	99175864	Ш.Даваанян
2	Галхүүхэн Хасуу сайхан	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД, 13/хороо Ногоон талбай 3,42 Тоот	88328107	[illegible]
3	Ганчимэг Чүриинтуяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-р хороо РД 671 б	80820086 88652221	Чүриинтуяа
4	Ц.Пүрэвсүрэн	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД. 13 хороо рашаан 7.354 тоот	86611868 88613534	Пүрэвсүрэн
5	М. Өсөхбаяр	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-хороо рашаан 1.144	89446565	[illegible]
6	Ж. Энхмандах	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Ногоон талбай 3-16	99885513	Энхмандал
7	Окоси Одонтуяалсг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Рашаан 9.478 тоот	88557721	О.[illegible]

№ Name	Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
8	Д. [illegible]	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ✓ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-р хороо раш 2-201	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Ц. Даваа-ням	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12-р хороо, Хотгон талбай 6-[illegible]	88142898	Даваа ням
10	Д. Ариунтунгалаг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-13-р хороо раш-10-593	99717222.	[illegible]
11	Р. Баттөр	✓ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ✓ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13 рхороо Рашааны 11-641	99962187	[illegible]
12	Э. Уянга	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-рхороо Рашааны 3-373	98461920	Уянга
13	С. Энхмаа	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-р хороо Н-Т 5-39	88607536	[illegible]
14	Наранцэцэг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБ 13-р хороо КТ 3-40	95117596	Наранцэцэг
15	[illegible]	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	КТ-3-39 тоот	99079617	[illegible]
16	Н. Мөнхтөгтох	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	ХА 23-30 тоот	99137118	[illegible]
17	Б. Энхсайхан	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-13-р хороо рашаан 5-281	93224482	[illegible]
18	Л. Ануужин	✓ эр ☐ эм	✓ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-р хороо Р-16-789	93089325	[illegible]
19	А. Баярмаа	☐ эр ✓ эм	✓ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ✓ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-р хороо Р-7-422	88668494	[illegible]
20	Г. Энхтуяа	☐ эр эм	✓ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-13-р хороо Р-8-23 тоот	86616308	[illegible]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
21	Ч. [illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13р хороо [illegible] 5-312	80207714	[signature]
22	Ш. [illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-ийн 13 хороо 9-460	98892015	[signature]
23	Н. Зол—	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-ийн ногоон [illegible] 6-38а	95182920	Н. Зол —
24	Анхбаяр.	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13 хороо рашааны 9-459.	96589898	Анхбаяр.
25	Ө. [illegible]	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Рашааны 7 422	91689797	[signature]
26	[illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Ногоон 17 6-43	99921366	[signature]
27	Д. [illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Ногоон толгой 7-45а	80079995	[signature]
28	О. [illegible]	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	[illegible] 1-144	95700019	[signature]
29	Г. Цэрэнпүрэв	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	НТ-6-15	95852971	Цэрэнпүрэв
		☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй			
		☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй			

Khoroo 16

Topic/Уулзалтын Сэдэв: Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэхэд иргэдийн асуудал хэрэгцээг тодорхойлох		
Noted by/Тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн: Н.Золзаяа	**Reviewed/Тэмдэглэлтэй танилцсан:**	**№:** 03/17
Date/Огноо: 08.12. 2017	**Venue/Байршил:** СБД-ийн 16-р хорооны иргэний танхим	**Attendees/Оролцогчдын тоо:** 26
Facilitators/Зохион байгуулагчид: Ш.Энхцэцэг/НҮБ-Хабитат, Төслийн менежер/, Н.Золзаяа/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Нийгэм жендэрийн мэргэжилтэн/, Н.Наранбат/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Хот төлөвлөгч/		
Participants/Оролцогчид: СБД-ийн 16-р хорооны оршин суугчид		
Meeting purpose/Уулзалтын Зорилго: Тухайн газар нутгийн үер усны аюултай газар нутаг болон түүнтэй холбоотой иргэдэд үүсдэг асуудал бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх, зурагт тэмдэглэх		

Processing/Явц:

Уулзалтыг НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллагын Нийгэм жендэрийн ажилтан Н.Золзаяа нээж уулзалтын зорилго болон төслийн тухай товч танилцуулга хийлээ. Үүний дараа Уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн талаар мэдээлэл хийлээ. Энэхүү мэдээллийн дараа нийт оролцогчид 3 бүлэгт хуваагдаж цаг уурын өөрчлөлттэй холбоотойгоор иргэдэд тулгардаг асуудлуудаар брхшээлтэй асуудлуудаа тодорхойллоо. Бүлэг бүрээс төлөөлөлөө сонгож тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлээ бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Нийт оролцогчид бүлэг бүрийн тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлийг сонссоны дараа тэдгээрээс2нэн түрүүнд шийдвэрлэвэл зохих асуудал бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэллээ. Ингэж нэн

тэргүүнд шийдвэрлэх шаардлагатай бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэлж гаргасны дараа тэд дахин бүлгийн ажилд оролоо. Оролцогчид бүлэг бүлгээрээ дээрх эрэмбэлсэн бэрхшээлүүдээ шийдвэрлэхийн тулд ямар ажил хийх шаардлагатайг харилцан ярилцаж мөн хамгийн түрүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа эрэмбэллээ. Мөн тэд нэн тэргүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа бүсдадаа танилцууллаа. Иргэдийн энэ бэрхшээл, шийдвэрлэх асуудлаа тодорхойлох явцад тэдний орчинд үерийн ус айлын хашаруу орж ирдэг үүний улмаас жорлон хальдаг асуудал гардаг байна.

Иргэдийн санал:

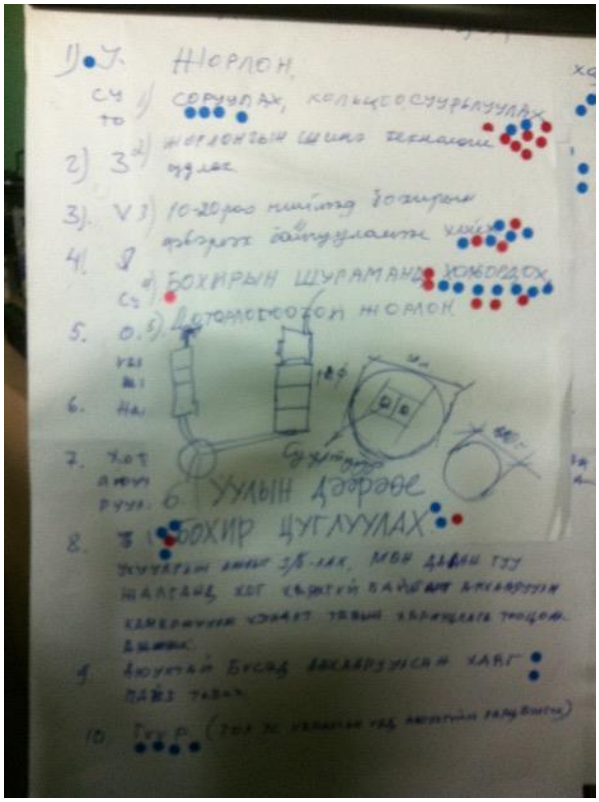
Иргэн: Манай хороон дээр уулархаг налуу хэсэг ихтэй тул борооны ус айл өрхүүдийн жорлонруу ордог. Бас голын сав дагуу амьдардаг айл өрхүүд байдаг тэр орчимд ус гардаг тул жорлон ухаж болдоггүй.

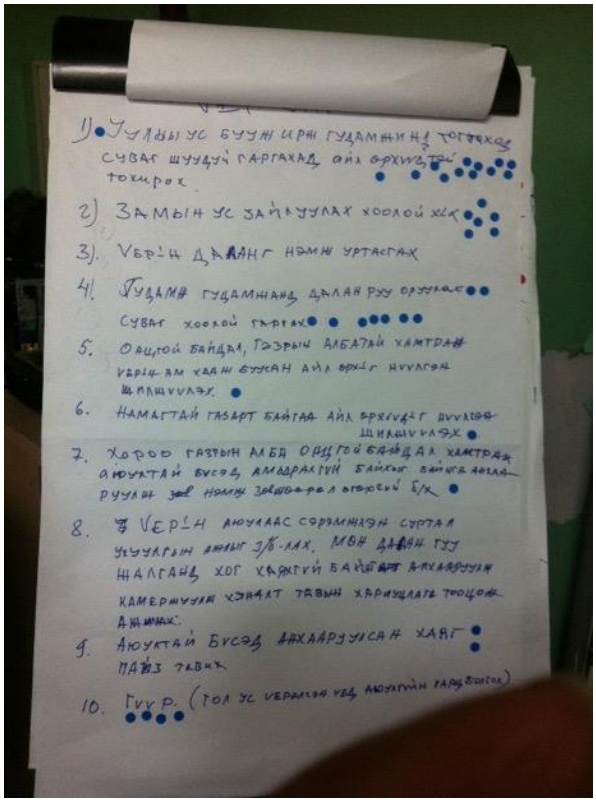
Иргэн: Бохирын цооногийг шийдэх хамгийн сайн сонголт бол олуулаа нийлж цооног хийх хувилбар гэж бодож байна. Айлуудын жорлонруу үерийн ус ордог. Үерийн цооног хогоор дүүрдэг.

Иргэн: Замын компаниудаар ажил хийлгэхдээ хяналт сайн тавьж байх хэрэгтэй байна. Зам хийхдээ норм ёсоор нь үерийн суваг шуудууг нь хийхгүй юм. Үүнээс болоод замын борооны ус айлын хашаруу ордог.

Иргэн: Иргэдээс өөрсдөөс нь хамаарч байгаа асуудал их байна. Ухуулга сурталчилгааны материалууд тараах, анхааруулах хуудас энд тэндгүй тавих зэргээр иргэддээ л мэдлэг өгөх хэрэгтэй байна.

Photo/Зураг:





Attendance/Ирцийн бүртгэл:

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Уерийн улмаас оршин суугчдад тулгарч буй бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх............

Venue/ Хаана: ....Сүхбаатар Дүүргийн 16-р хороо, Иргэний танхим...........

Date/ Огноо: ....2017-12-08...........

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу / please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	С. Наранцэцэг	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Баяж - 53-6-839	99757179	Наранцэцэг
2	О. [illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	[illegible] 29-625	89295459.	[signature]
3.	С. Баянмөнх С. Өлзийтөгс	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Бэлхийн 14-346	88775486	[signature]
4.	О. Пүрэвдулам	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Бэлх 27-565А	887799-64	О. Пүрэвдулам
5.	Я. Оюунцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Бэлхийн	88138815	[signature]
6.	З. Оюунбилэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Бэлхийн 11-318	91641383	З. Оюунбилэг
7	Б. Оюун-Эрдэнэ	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Б.-29-638	89770868	Б. Оюун-Эрдэнэ

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
8.	Л.Бадамцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16-р хороо Балш 33-4-2	94000200	[signature]
9	Ю.Цолмон	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16р хороо 33-3-39	96008283	[signature]
10.	Ш.Дуламсүрэн	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16р хороо 20-490	88249997	[signature]
11	Ж.Оюунбат	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16-р хороо 33-6-42	88155297	[signature]
12	В.Дуламсүрэн	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16р хороо 6-33-5-134	94933346	[signature]
13	Б.Цэнгэлцэцэг эхэ	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16р хороо б-8-125	96092361	[signature]
14	М.Отгонбаатар	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 16-р хороо Хангай 7-275	9865-2350	[signature]
15	Э.Оюунцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 16р хороо Балх 8-129	99692992	[signature]
16	Ж.Дэжидмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16-р хороо Балдлийн 34-15	89188032	[signature]
17	Б.Оюунчимэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Б-17-416	99209925	[signature]
18	Ч.Янжмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Б-16-436	88926015	[signature]
	Алтанхуяг	эр эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	б16-328	91529730	[signature]
	Б.Гантөмөр	☑ эр эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-16-р хороо 8-162	91165800	[signature]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
	Хорлоосүрэн	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16-р хороо. Зээлүүр 29-633	99982922	[signature]
	Баясгалан	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16-р хороо Балх -13-321	99370513	[signature]
	Эрдэнэчимэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Бага 33-4-59	88696854	[signature]
	Цагаан	☐ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Балх 33-4-56	88663368	[signature]
	Сайнчимэг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	33-7-199	99831027	[signature]
	Бүрэнтогтох	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Балх 33-6- -835	96405252	[signature]
		☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй			
			☐ Өндөр настан			

Khoroo 24

Topic/Уулзалтын Сэдэв: Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэхэд иргэдийн асуудал хэрэгцээг тодорхойлох		
Noted by/Тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн: Д.Мөнхөө	**Reviewed/Тэмдэглэлтэй танилцсан:**	**№:** 06/17
Date/Огноо: 29.11. 2017	**Venue/Байршил:** СХД-ийн 24-р хорооны иргэний танхим	**Attendees/Оролцогчдын тоо:** 29
Facilitators/Зохион байгуулагчид: Ш.Энхцэцэг/НҮБ-Хабитат, Төслийн менежер/, Ц.Цогзолмаа/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Нийгэмийн мэргэжилтэн/, Н.Наранбат/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Хот төлөвлөгч/		
Participants/Оролцогчид: СХД-ийн 24-р хорооны оршин суугчид		
Meeting purpose/Уулзалтын Зорилго: Тухайн газар нутгийн үер усны аюултай газар нутаг болон түүнтэй холбоотой иргэдэд үүсдэг асуудал бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх, зурагт тэмдэглэх		

Processing/Явц:

Уулзалтыг НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллагын Нийгэмийн ажилтан Ц.Цогзолмаа нээж уулзалтын зорилго болон төслийн тухай товч танилцуулга хийлээ. Үүний дараа Уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн талаар мэдээлэл хийлээ. Энэхүү мэдээллийн дараа нийт оролцогчид 3 бүлэгт хуваагдаж цаг уурын өөрчлөлттэй холбоотойгоор иргэдэд тулгардаг асуудлуудаар брхшээлтэй асуудлуудаа тодорхойллоо. Бүлэг бүрээс төлөөлөлөө сонгож тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлээ бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Нийт оролцогчид бүлэг бүрийн тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлийг сонссоны дараа тэдгээрээс нэн түрүүнд шийдвэрлэвэл зохих асуудал бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэллээ. Ингэж нэн тэргүүнд шийдвэрлэх шаардлагатай бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэлж гаргасны дараа тэд дахин бүлгийн ажилд оролоо. Оролцогчид бүлэг бүлгээрээ дээрх эрэмбэлсэн бэрхшээлүүдээ шийдвэрлэхийн тулд ямар ажил хийх шаардлагатайг харилцан ярилцаж мөн хамгийн түрүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа эрэмбэллээ. Мөн тэд нэн тэргүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Иргэдийн энэ бэрхшээл, шийдвэрлэх асуудлаа тодорхойлох явцад тэдний орчинд үерийн ус айлын хашааруу орж ирдэг үүний улмаас жорлон хальдаг асуудал гардаг байна. Мөн 720 өрх жорлонгүй, гэрэл цахилгаангүй амьдардаг тухай ярьж байлаа.

Иргэдийн санал:

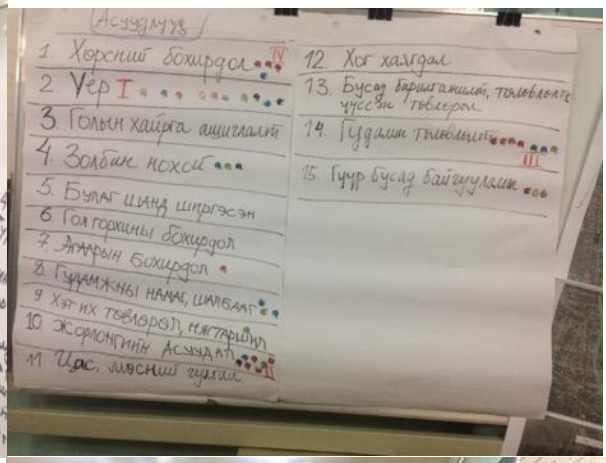
Иргэн: Голын сав газар байдаг 720-иод өрх бие засах жорлонгүй тул хэсэг бүлгээр орчиноо бохирдуулахгүй жорлонтой болгох ажил хиймээр байна.

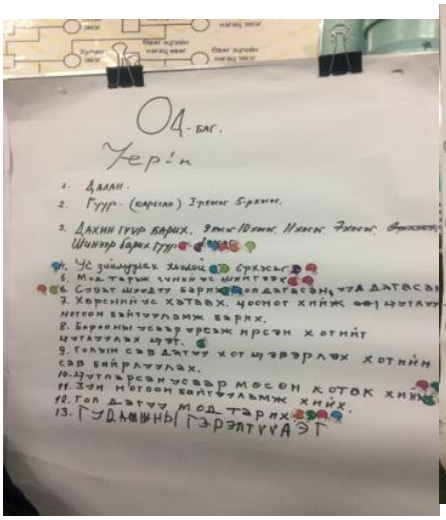
Иргэн: 2, 7, 9 болон 10-р хэсгийн тодорхой газруудад гүүр шаардлагатай байгаа.

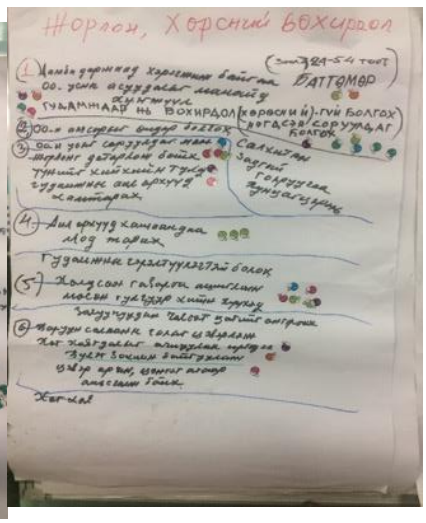
Иргэн: Манай энд намаг шалбааг ихтэй тул гүүр, замын ажилхийх шаардлагатай байна. Мөн

Гол горхины хамгаалалтыг хиймээр байна. Хаягжилт болон гудамжны зохион байгуулалт муу байдаг

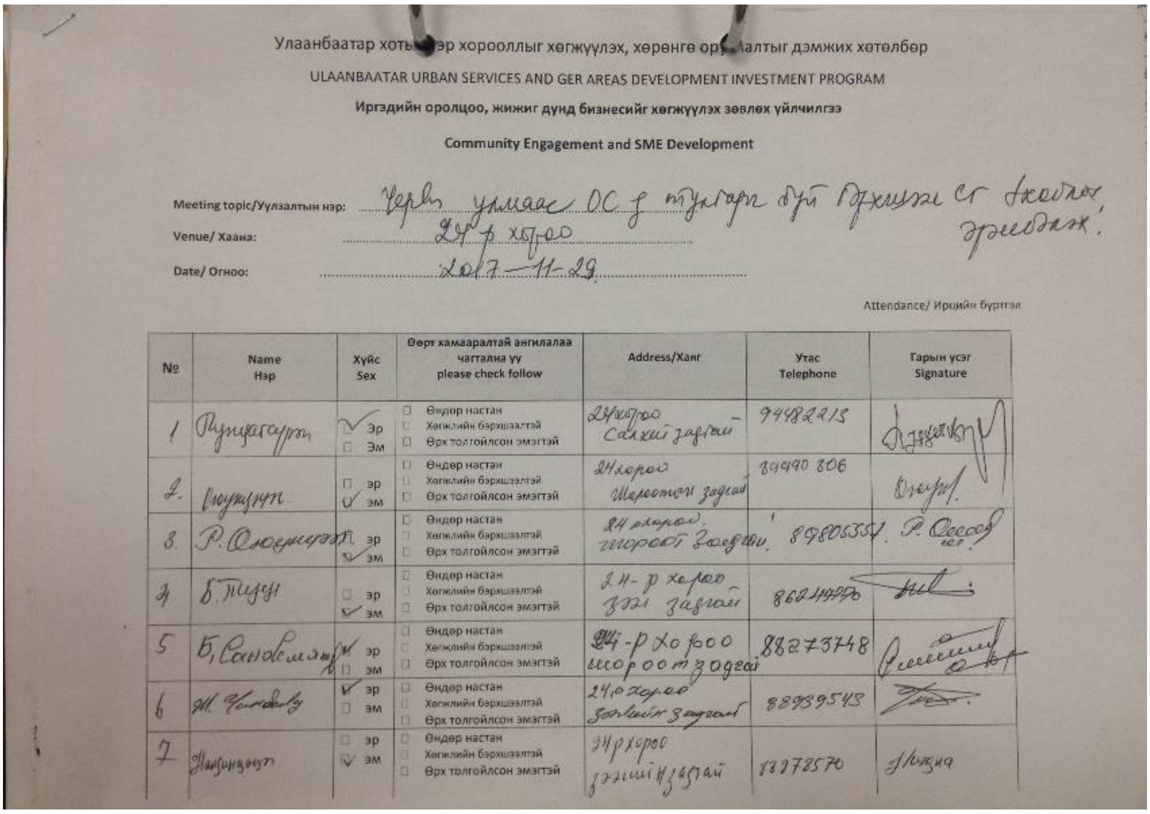
Photo/Зураг:







Attendance/Ирцийн бүртгэл:



Улаанбаатар хотын ... хороололыг хөгжүүлэх, хөрөнгө оруулалтыг дэмжих хөтөлбөр

ULAANBAATAR URBAN SERVICES AND GER AREAS DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Иргэдийн оролцоо, жижиг дунд бизнесийг хөгжүүлэх зөвлөх үйлчилгээ

Community Engagement and SME Development

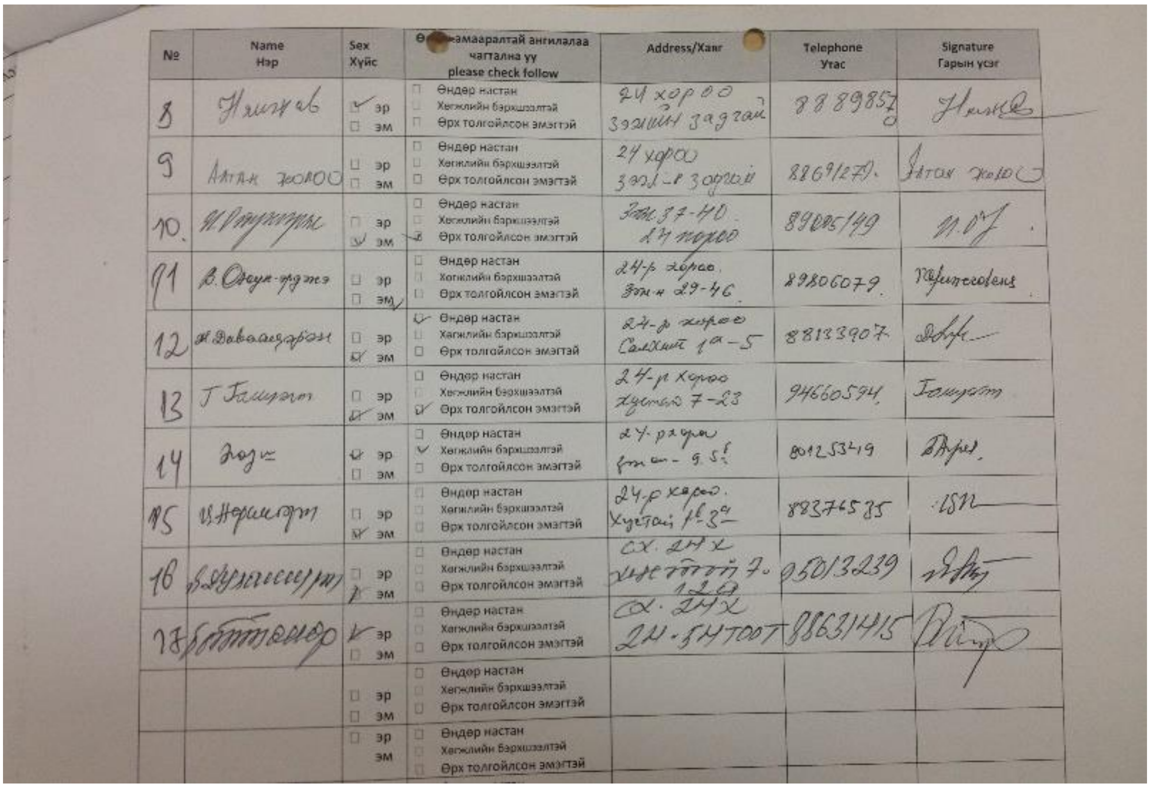
Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: [illegible]

Venue/ Хаана: 24-р хороо

Date/ Огноо: 2017-11-29

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	[illegible]	эр	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Сэлхит задгай	94482213	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Шороот задгай	99490806	[illegible]
3	Р. Оюунцэцэг	эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Шороот задгай	89805554	[illegible]
4	Б. [illegible]	эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Зээл задгай	86214970	[illegible]
5	Б. [illegible]	эр	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Шороот задгай	88273748	[illegible]
6	Ж. [illegible]	эр	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Зээлийн задгай	88939543	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 р хороо Зээлийн задгай	88272570	[illegible]



№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
8	Нямжав	эр	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Зээлийн задгай	88898[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Алтан зоос		Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Зээл-8 задгай	88691270	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	эм	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Зээл 37-40 24 хороо	89095149	[illegible]
11	Б. Оюун-Эрдэнэ		Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Зээл 29-46	89806079	[illegible]
12	Н. Даваасүрэн	эм	Өндөр настан	24-р хороо Сэлхит 1а-5	88133907	[illegible]
13	Т. [illegible]	эм	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Хүйтэн 7-23	94660594	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	эр	Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй	24-р хороо [illegible] 9-5	80125319	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Хүйтэн 1-3	88376585	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СХ 24Х Хүйтэн 7-120	95013239	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	эр	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СХ 24Х 24-5 4тоот	88631415	[illegible]
		эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй			
		эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй			

Khoroo 25

Topic/Уулзалтын Сэдэв: Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэхэд иргэдийн асуудал хэрэгцээг тодорхойлох

Noted by/Тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн: Д.Мөнхөө	**Reviewed/Тэмдэглэлтэй танилцсан:**	**№:** 07/17
Date/Огноо: 14.12. 2017	**Venue/Байршил:** СХД-ийн 25-р хорооны иргэний танхим	**Attendees/Оролцогчдын тоо:** 34
Facilitators/Зохион байгуулагчид: Ш.Энхцэцэг/НҮБ-Хабитат, Төслийн менежер/, Н.Золзаяа/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Нийгэмийн мэргэжилтэн/, Н.Наранбат/НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллага, Хот төлөвлөгч/		
Participants/Оролцогчид: СХД-ийн 25-р хорооны оршин суугчид		
Meeting purpose/Уулзалтын Зорилго: Тухайн газар нутгийн үер усны аюултай газар нутаг болон түүнтэй холбоотой иргэдэд үүсдэг асуудал бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх, зурагт тэмдэглэх		

Processing/Явц:

Уулзалтыг НҮБ-Хабитат байгууллагын Нийгэмийн ажилтан Н.Золзаяа нээж уулзалтын зорилго болон төслийн тухай товч танилцуулга хийлээ. Үүний дараа Уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлтийн талаар мэдээлэл хийлээ. Энэхүү мэдээллийн дараа нийт оролцогчид 3 бүлэгт хуваагдаж цаг уурын өөрчлөлттэй холбоотойгоор иргэдэд тулгардаг асуудлуудаар брхшээлтэй асуудлуудаа тодорхойллоо. Бүлэг бүрээс төлөөлөлөө сонгож тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлээ бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Нийт оролцогчид бүлэг бүрийн тодорхойлсон асуудал бэрхшээлийг сонссоны дараа тэдгээрээс нэн түрүүнд шийдвэрлэвэл зохих асуудал бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэллээ. Ингэж нэн тэргүүнд шийдвэрлэх шаардлагатай бэрхшээлээ эрэмбэлж гаргасны дараа тэд дахин бүлгийн ажилд оролоо. Оролцогчид бүлэг бүлгээрээ дээрх эрэмбэлсэн бэрхшээлүүдээ шийдвэрлэхийн тулд ямар ажил хийх шаардлагатайг харилцан ярилцаж мөн хамгийн түрүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа эрэмбэллээ. Мөн тэд нэн тэргүүнд хийх шаардлагатай ажлуудаа бусдадаа танилцууллаа. Иргэдийн энэ бэрхшээл, шийдвэрлэх асуудлаа тодорхойлох явцад тэдний орчинд үерийн ус айлын хашаруу орж ирдэг үүний улмаас жорлон хальдаг асуудал гардаг байна.

Иргэдийн санал:

Иргэн: Иргэд үер усны аюулаас хамгаалах наад захын аргуудыг мэдэж байх хэрэгтэй байна. Ямар нөхцөлд оршин амьдрах нь иргэдээс өөрсдөөс нь шалтгаалах зүйл маш их бий. Иймд сургалт мэдээлэл хэрэгтэй байна.

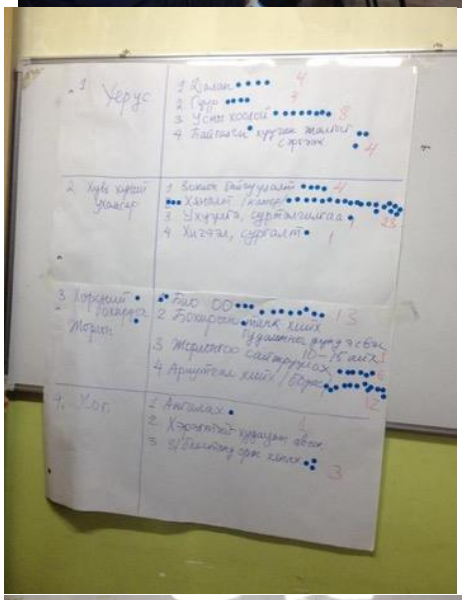
Иргэн: Манай хороон дээр далан шуудуу барих шаардлага байгаа. Бас манай хороон дээр гүүр барих шаардлага байгаа. Төслийн та бүхэн үүнийг бас харгалзаж үзээрэй.

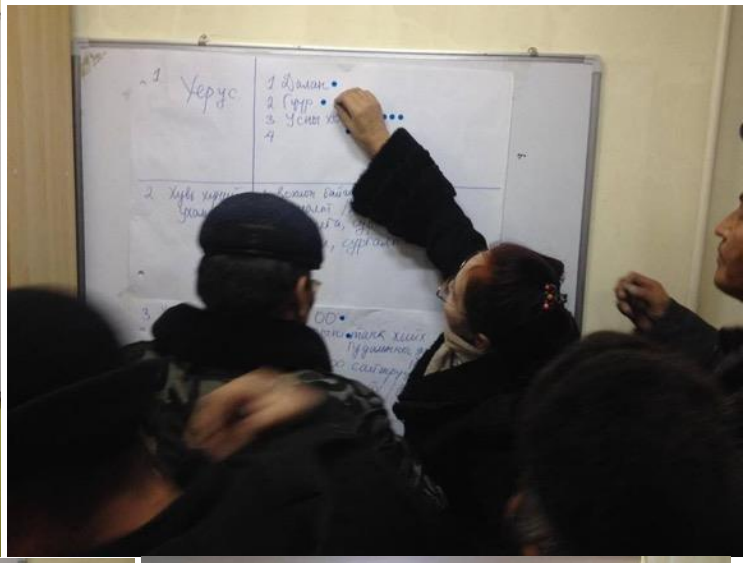
Иргэн: Манай хэсэг дээр үер болдог. Үерийг өөр тийш нь зайлуулж урсгах шаардлага байгаа. Иргэд цэцэрлэгжүүлж мод бут тарих ажлыг өөрсдөө хийх боломжтой. Иргэд бас өөрсдөөсөө шалтгаалах зүйлийг хийцгээе.

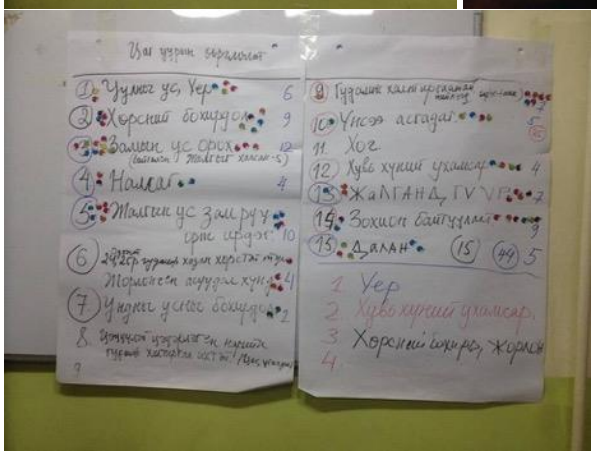
Иргэн: Хогийг ангилдаг болмоор байна. Голын эрэг дагуу хогийн сав байрлуулж гудамжны гэрэлтүүлэг тавих нь хяналт тавихад хэрэгтэй байна.

Photo/Зураг:

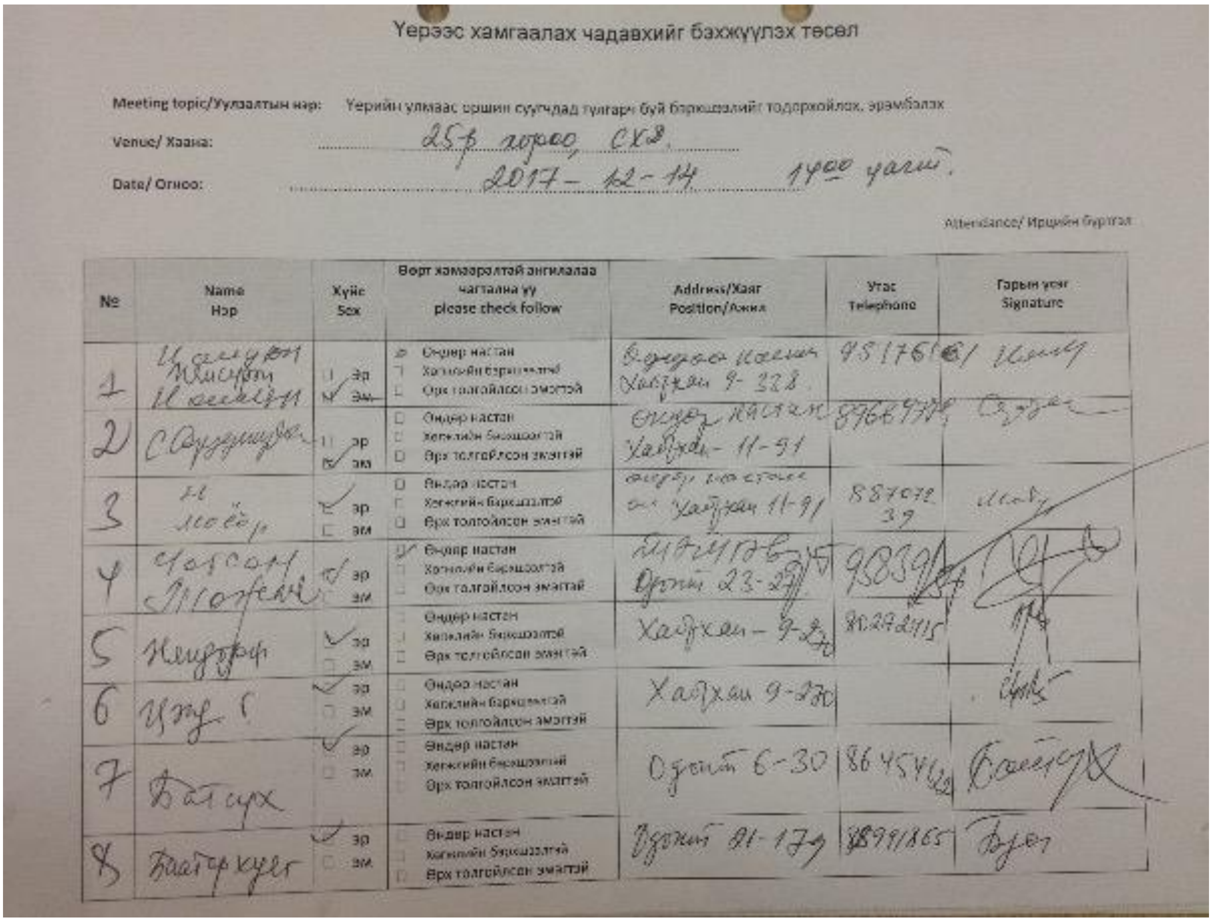








Attendance/Ирцийн бүртгэл:



Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

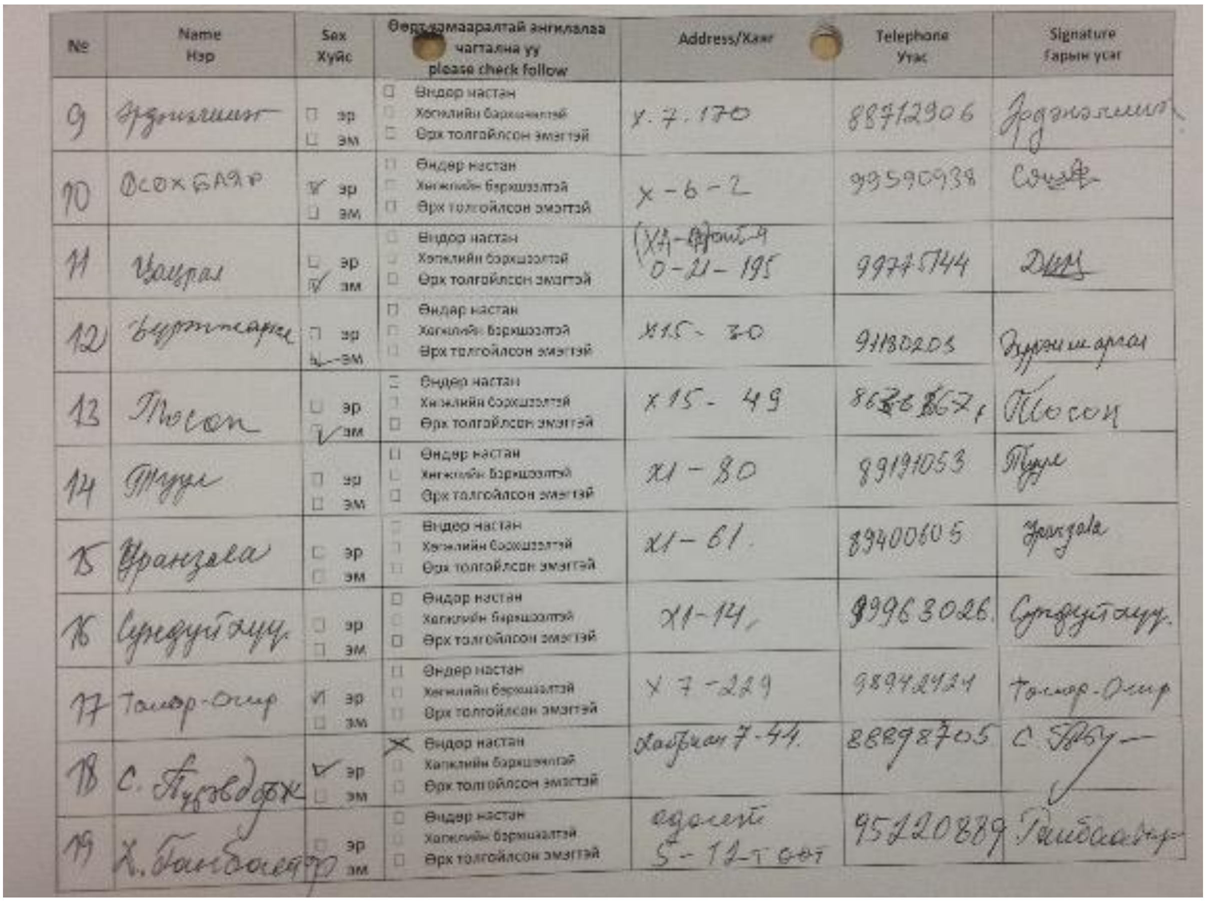
Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: Үерийн улмаас эрсдэлд сууччдад тулгарч буй бэрхшээлийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх

Venue/ Хаана: 25-р хороо, СХД.

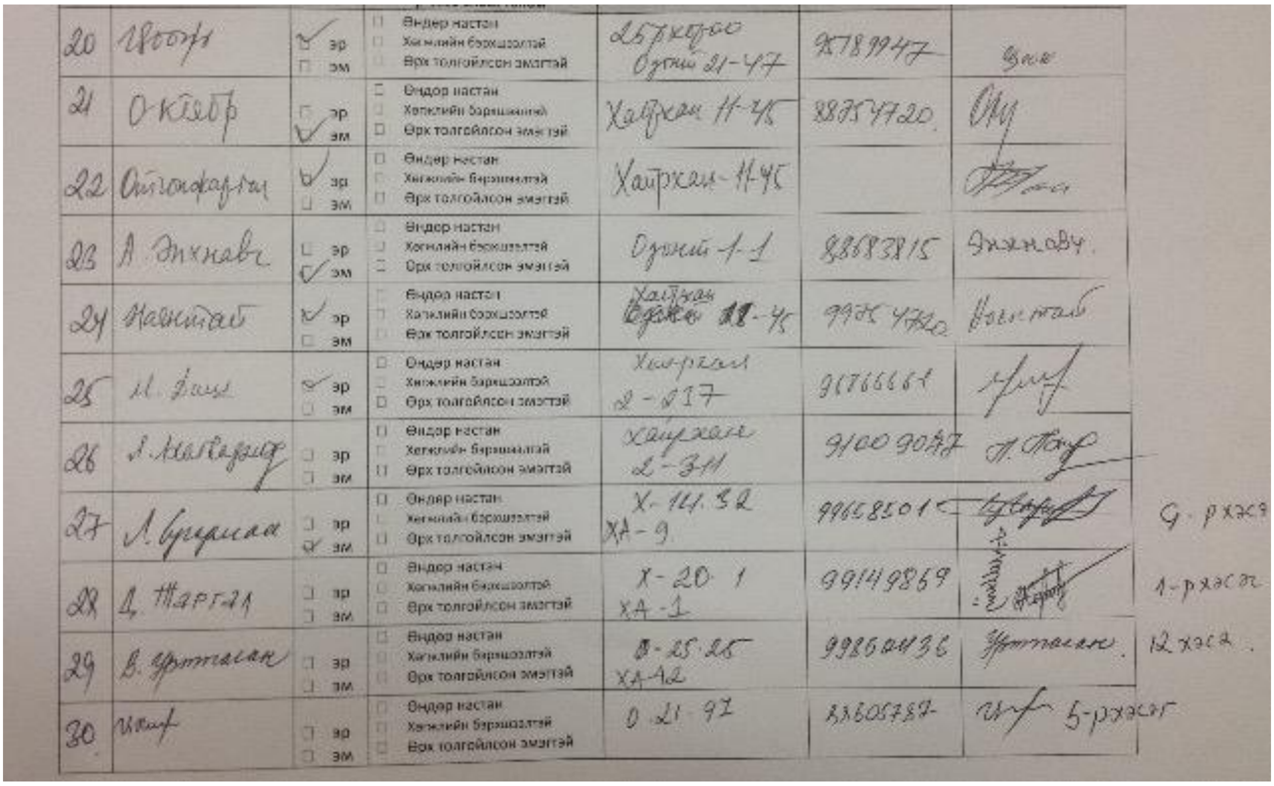
Date/ Огноо: 2017-12-14 1400 цагт.

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

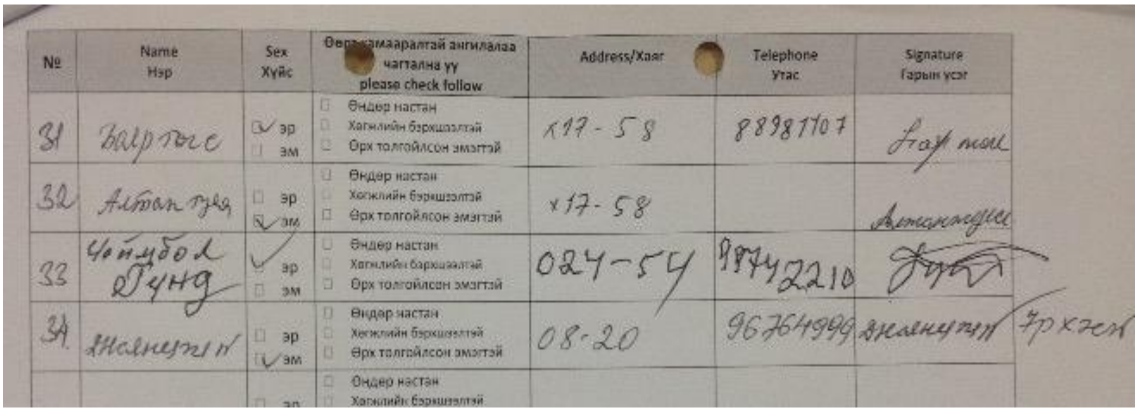
№	Name / Нэр	Хүйс / Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангиллаа чагтална уу / please check follow	Address/Хаяг Position/Ажил	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	[illegible]	☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Өндөр настан Хайрхан 9-328	95176681	[illegible]
2	С Оюунжаргал	☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Өндөр настан Хайрхан-11-51	89669770	[illegible]
3	Н Мөнхөө	☑ эр	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	өндөр настан Хайрхан 11-91	88707239	[illegible]
4	Чойсон Монгол	☑ эр	☑ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	[illegible] Одхүү 23-27	9839[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Нэгдорж	☑ эр	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан-9-270	80272415	[illegible]
6	Цэнд	☑ эр	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 9-270		[illegible]
7	Батсүх	☑ эр	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Одонт 6-30	86454422	Батсүх
8	Баатархүү	☑ эр	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Одонт 21-179	88991865	[illegible]



№	Name / Нэр	Sex / Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангиллаа чагтална уу / please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone / Утас	Signature / Гарын үсэг
9	Эрдэнэзаяа	☐ эр / ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х.7.170	88712906	Эрдэнэзаяа
10	ӨСӨХБАЯР	☑ эр	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-6-2	99590938	[illegible]
11	Цогзол	☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	(ХА-Одонт-9) 0-21-195	99775744	[illegible]
12	Бүрэнсарнай	☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х15-30	91180203	Бүрэнсарнай
13	Тосон	☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х15-49	86368671	Тосон
14	Туул	☐ эр / ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х1-80	89191053	Туул
15	Уранзаяа	☐ эр / ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х1-61.	89400605	Uranzaya
16	Сэрдүтхүү	☐ эр / ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х1-14,	89963026.	Сэрдүтхүү.
17	Төмөр-Очир	☑ эр	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х 7-229	98942424	Төмөр-Очир
18	С. Пүрэвдорж	☑ эр	☒ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 7-44.	88898705	[illegible]
19	Х. Баасанжав	☐ эр / ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан / ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	одоогийн 5-12-т өөт	95120889	[illegible]



№	Name / Нэр	Sex / Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу / please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone / Утас	Signature / Гарын үсэг	
20	[illegible]	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	25р хороо Оргил 21-47	9789947	[illegible]	
21	О-ктябр	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 11-45	88754720	[illegible]	
22	[illegible]	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан-11-45		[illegible]	
23	А. Энхнавч	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Оргил-1-1	88683815	Энхнавч.	
24	[illegible]	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан [illegible]-45	9975 4720	[illegible]	
25	[illegible]	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 2-217	96766661	[illegible]	
26	[illegible]	эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 2-311	9100 9047	[illegible]	
27	Л. [illegible]	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-14, 32 ХА-9	99658501	[illegible]	9-рхэсэ
28	Д. [illegible]	эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-20-1 ХА-1	99149869	[illegible]	1-рхэсэг
29	В. [illegible]	эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	0-25-25 ХА-42	99860436	[illegible]	12 хэсэ.
30	[illegible]	эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	0.21-97	33605787	[illegible] 5-рхэсэг	



№	Name / Нэр	Sex / Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу / please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone / Утас	Signature / Гарын үсэг	
31	[illegible]	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	х17-58	88981107	[illegible]	
32	Алтан туяа	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	х17-58		[illegible]	
33	Чойжбол Дунд	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	024-54	98742210	[illegible]	
34	[illegible]	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	08-20	96764999	[illegible]	7рхэсэ

Round 2: Community prioritization of possible resilience building interventions

Khoroo 7

Community Leaders

Name: Туяа

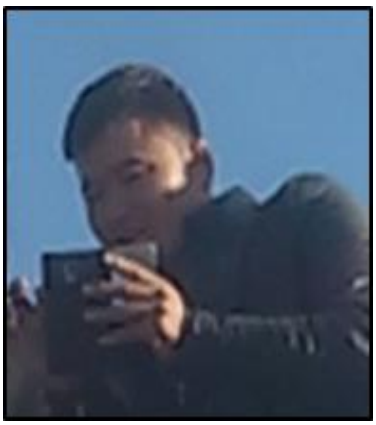
Position: Resident

Address: Khoroo: 7th khoroo 3-28

District: Songinokhairkhan

Mobile: .....

Signature _____/signed/



Photo

Name: Пүрэв-Очир

Position: Resident

Address: Khoroo: 7th khoroo, Mon-Laa 12-47

District: Songinokhairkhan

Mobile: 88095746, 99764790

Signature _____/signed/

Name: Otgondavaa

Position: .Resident.

Address: Khoroo: .7th khoroo, 29-120b

District: Songinokhairkhan

Mobile: ...89030612.....

Signature _____/signed/

Most problematic climatic hazard	Problems
Flood	Due to floods the roads get damaged and cracked. People especially children and old fall to the cracks and get injuries. Wooden and felt structures of ger and houses such as floor and walls get easily worn out due to regular interaction with the muddy surface. Due to floods the roads get damaged and cracked. People especially children and old fall to the cracks and get injuries.
Overheat	Due to overheat, people especially children and old have a sunstroke and increased flood pressure.
Soil pollution	Rainfall water sweeps up all the garbage in the gullies and brings to the catchment area. This often results in soil pollution with the potential risk of danger from hazardous waste. Drinking water from wells gets polluted.
Street planning	Difficult to access for police, fire and ambulance due to poor addressing system. Poor access to road due to lack of proper street planning.
Toilet	Pit latrines and waste water disposal holes get filled up easily with rainfall water and overflowed contents pollute the surrounding area while creating health risks to the people.
Muddy road	Due to muddy and rocky road conditions, the cars often get damaged. Shoes and clothes of people especially children easily get deteriorated Have to buy often soil and gravel to put onto mud.

The magnitude of barriers to adaptation

Most problematic climatic hazard	**What is currently limiting your community from coping with or adapting to the impacts?** (What makes it difficult for you to deal with them or makes it difficult to make changes to deal with them) **In what ways has your community already adapted to deal with these issues?**	**Ranking most important factors**
1. **Flood**		1
2. **Soil polution**		3
Toilet		2

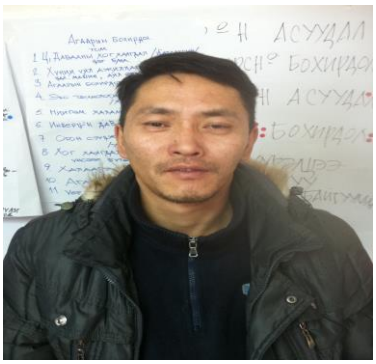
Muddy road		3

Interventions / Activities

Most problematic climatic hazard	Intervention/activity and/or infrastructure	Ranking most important activity and/or infrastructure
1. Flood	1.1 Construction of flood control facilities including drainage, embankment, ditches and installation of culverts. 1.2 Construction of bridges over big gullies and river basin area. 1.3 Connect households and businesses to the central and local sanitation systems 1.4 Divert the stream of surface runoff into the Baruun Salaa River 1.5 Community flood resilience building activities through community mobilization, organization and training 1.6 Train the communities in flood protection, mitigation and adaptation capacities 1.7 Organize neighborhoods into self-help groups with common goal of building flood resilience and helping each other	
2. Toilet	2.1 Construction of septic tanks shared within 5-8 Households 2.2 Improvement of sewerage system 2.3 Learning from international and national good experiences 2.4 Share experiences between communities and learn from others 2.5 Improve landscaping of the streets 2.6	1 2 3 4 5
3. Soil polution	3.1 Learning from international and national good experiences 3.2 Landscaping of the streets 3.3 Organize activities to improve water absorption capacity of soil such as planting trees 3.4 Improve pit latrines and waste water disposal pits of households using the ways to prevent the pits from flooding by surface water and make them safer for water quality of ground water tabl	3 1 2 3
4. Muddy road	4.1 Establish a surface water reservoir using the natural springs and streams 4.2 Improve landscaping of the streets 4.3 Organize activities to improve water absorption capacity of soil such as planting trees and pumping the excess stagnant surface water	1 2 3

Khoroo 9

Community Leaders



Name: __Bayarsaikhan_____

Position: ___Kheseg leader_____

Address: Khoroo: __Khoroo-9, Sharkhad 23-348_____

District:__Bayanzurkh_____

Mobile: _____88639783_____

Signature _____

Name: __Mungunbumba_____

Position: _____

Address: Khoroo: __Khoroo-9, Shar khad 62-920b_____

District:____Bayanzurkh_____

Mobile: _____88948228_____

Signature _____

Name: __Enkhdolgion_____

Position: _Kheseg leader_____

Address: Khoroo: ___Khoroo-9, Shar khad 58-810

District:__Bayanzurkh_____

Mobile: _____88819961_____

Signature _____

Name: ___Khishigjargal_____

Position: ____Kheseg leader_____

Address: Khoroo: _Khoroo-9, shar khad 64-947_____

District:____Bayanzurkh_____

Mobile: _____80832054_____

Signature _____

Problems
1. Flood
2. Permafrost
3. Garbage track take garbage not enough
4. Residents throw the garbage and gray water in to gully and drainage
5. Pit latrine over flow due to rain
6. Air pollution
7. Slippery
8. Marsh
9. Water kiosk is far
10. Lack of the land adjustment
11. Households settled in wrong place without permission
12. Lack of the street light
13. Road without drainage
14. Water kiosk throw the water in to street
15. Street light

The magnitude of barriers to adaptation

Most problematic climatic hazard problems	What is currently limiting your community from coping with or adapting to the impacts? (What makes it difficult for you to deal with them or makes it difficult to make changes to deal with them) in what ways has your community already adapted to deal with these issues?	Ranking most important factors
1. Flood	Without dam and drainage	3
2. Permafrost	Depends on ground water	
3. In despite of garbage track take garbage not enough	Track come to khoroo to take garbage once a month	
4. Residents throw the garbage and gray water into gully and drainage	- Track come to khoroo to take garbage once a month while household's garbage box are over flow - Lack of the awarness of residents	
5. Pit laterine overflow due to rain	The rain water from hiil side to inflood to pit laterine due to without drainage	1
6. Air pollution		2
7. Slipery	- Residents threw the gray water in the streets - Residents are irresponsibility	
8. Marsh	Depends on ground water	
9. Water kiosk is far		
10. Lack of the land adgustment	Depends on land department of district	
11. Households settled in wrong place without permission	Residents are irresponsibility	
12. Lack of the street light		4
13. Lack of drainage along roads		
14. Water kiosk threw the water into street		

Interventions / Activities

Most problematic climatic hazard	**Intervention/activity and/or infrastructure**	**Ranking most important activity and/or infrastructure**
1. Soil pollution due to pit laterine overflow during the rain	1.1 Install security cameras to find peaple who throw waste 1.2 Install warming board 1.3 Increase garbage truck number 1.4 Organise advocation work for residents' awareness 1.5 Plant trees 1.5 Find best solution of pit laterine 1.6 Construct septic tank between the 2 households	3 2 1 3
2. Air pollution	2.1 Sort and resycle waste of the Tsagaandavaa which is burn waste point 2.2 Increase insulation of each houses 2.3 Support the organizations which are working against air pollution 2.4 Develope new solution of heating/gas, eco fuel / 2.5 Support poor families through the social welfare for heat 2.6 Create electric from gray and rain water 2.7 Make discount for apartment advance 2.8 Supply electric heating equipment to households with discount	 3 2 1

3. Flood due to with-out drainage and dam	3.1 Threw soil into muddy area 3.2 Costruct dam and drainage 3.3 Construct drainage where water collection place 3.4 Increase awareness among the people, drainage and culvert block with waste	2 1 3 4
4. Street light		

Khoroo 12

Community Leaders

Name: _____Uranber_____

Position: _____Kheseg leader_____

Address: Khoroo: _____Khoroo-12, Khangai 23-503b__

District:__Sukhbaatar district_____

Mobile: __88811253_____

Signature _____

Name: ___Ganzorig_____

Position: _____Resident_____

Address: Khoroo: _____Khoroo-12, _____

District:___Sukhbaatar district_____

Mobile: _____99172087_____

Signature _____

Name: __Altangerel_____

Position: Member of Resident's representative khural

Address: Khoroo: Khoroo-12, khangai 21-785b

District:___ Sukhbaatar district, ____

Mobile: _____99252094_____

Signature _____

Name: _____Khosbagana_____

Position: _____Resident_____

Address: Khoroo: _____Khoroo-12, Khangai 17-693b

District:____Sukhbaatar district_____

Mobile: _____91168117_____

Signature _____

Problems
1. Flood
2. Rain water come from road to plots
3. Marsh
4. Waste are come to plot by flood
5. Due to inflood pit laterine over flow through the flood
6. Ground water over flow
7. Families trew the gray water in the street
8. Children impossible to play outside
9. Flood come in to home
10. Air pollution
11. Short circuit due to damage the during the rain
12. Rivers flow with waste
13. Elder's blood pressure increase due to extreme hot
14. The foundation of the buildings break during the winter

The magnitude of barriers to adaptation

Most problematic climatic hazard	**4) What is currently limiting your community from coping with or adapting to the impacts?** (What makes it difficult for you to deal with them or makes it difficult to make changes to deal with them) **5) in what ways has your community already adapted to deal with these issues?**	**Ranking most important factors**
1. Flood		1
2. Rain water come from road to plots	Roads are created without drainage and culvert	
3. Mars	Residents threw the soil in to marsh	
4. Waste are come to plot by floodh	- Residents lack of responsibility - Khoroo and kheseg leaders conduct waste clean activity regularly	
5. Soil pollution. Due to inflood pit laterine over flow through the flood	- Some of residents settled hill area, in this area cannot dig well pit laterine due to rock - Residents haven't any other solution than current pit laterine	2
6. Ground water over flow	Lands are allocated in river basin	
7. Families trew the gray water in the street	- Families haven't yet sewerage pit - Lack of the residents awarness and responsibility	
8. Children impossible to play outside	- Families trew the gray water in the street - Lack of the residents awarness and responsibility	
9. Flood come in to home	- Lack of the drainage and culvert	
10. Air pollution	Every households heat by stove with coal	3
11. Short circuit due to damage the electric line during the rain	Residents use not quality cabel	
12. Rivers flow with waste	Residents trew the garbage in to river and gully	
13. Health issue. Elder's blood pressure increases due to extreme hot and some disease due to soil pollution	- Extremely hot in summer - Disease coused by soil pollution	4
14. The foundation of the buildings break during the winter	- Families settled in marsh area, then freeze in winter - Families repaire the house every summer	

Inverventions / Activities

Most problematic climatic hazard	Intervention/activity and/or infrastructure	Ranking most important activity and/or infrastructure
1. Flood	1.1 To create drainage to remove the water inside plot from each plot 1.2 To biuld the street road with drainage 1.3 To install the pipe to remove the soil water 1.4 Need the any solution to remove the crowded water inside plot after rain	2 1 3 4
2. Soil pollution	2.1 To raise and the pit laterine edge 2.2 Improve the drainage and street road 2.3 To creat the drainage in each plot 2.4 To create the sewerage pit in each plot 2.5 To monitor the families that trew the gray water in to street	5 4 2 1 3
3. Air pollution	3.1 To connect the heating central line 3.2 Change the schedule of night discount of electric 3.3 To create the imprastructure among the 10-20 families 3.4 To develope the brick fuel	4 2 1 3
4. Healt issue related to extreme hot and		

Khoroo 13

Community Leaders

Name: ____Ariuntungalag_____
Position: ____Kheseg leader

Address: Khoroo: _____13, Rashaan 10-593
District:_____Sukhbaatar_____

Mobile: _____99717222_____

Signature _____

Name: ____Byambasuren_____

Position: __ Kheseg leader
Address: Khoroo: ___13, Nogoon talbai 6-43_____
District:_____Sukhbaatar_____

Mobile: _____80207714_____

Signature _____

Name: _____Enkhsaikhan_____

Position: _____Kheseg leader_____

Address: Khoroo: _____13, Rashaanii 5-281_____
District:_____Sukhbaa-
tar_____

Mobile: _____88178860_____

Signature _____

Photo

Name: _____Usukhbayar_____

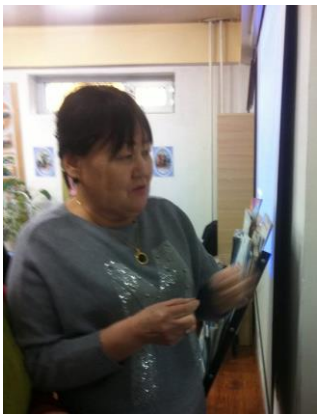
Position: _____Kheseg leader_____

Address: Khoroo: _____13, Rashaanii 1-144_____

District:_____Sukhbaatar_____

Mobile: _____89446565_____

Signature _____



Name: _____Enkhee_____

Position: _____Kheseg leader_____

Address: Khoroo: _____13, _____

District:_____Suhkbaatar_____

Mobile:

_____88786134_____

Signature: _____

Most problematic climatic hazard	Problems
Flood	1. Flood, depends on geographically low level
Flood	2. Water of soil in river basin
Flood	3. Flood due to lake of drainage and pipe along the river
Flood	4. Maddy due to nature gully directions are changed
Flood	5. Main road culvert pit blocked
Flood	6. Spring erupted in the plot
Flood	7. Flood due to uncontrolled land allocation
Flood and soil pollution	8.Flood drainage blocked due to waste
Flood and soil pollution	9. Natural gully is blocked due to construction waste
Soil pollution	10. Pit latrine over flow depends on soil water level is high
Air pollution	11. Air pollution
Slippery	12. Slippery

The magnitude of barriers to adaptation

Most problematic climatic hazard	**What is currently limiting your community from coping with or adapting to the impacts?** (What makes it difficult for you to deal with them or makes it difficult to make changes to deal with them) **in what ways has your community already adapted to deal with these issues?**	**Ranking most important factors**
1. Flood, depends on geographically low level	- Water of soil in river basin - Spring erupted in the plot - Uncontrolled land allocation	
2. Water of soil in river basin	- Due to high ground water level, pit laterine easily over flow - Pit latrines fill overdue to flood in to pit latrine	
3. Air pollution	- Smoke - Dust - Changed the stove - Tree planting	6
4. Slippery	- Residents throw the gray water in the street - Location is geographically slope - Residents throw the ash on the ice	
5. Flood due to lake of drainage and pipe along the river	- Now days roads generally have been built without drainage and culvert	2
6. Maddy and marsh due to nature gally and drainage directions are changed	- Lack of the awareness of residents	1
7. Main road culvert pit blocked	- Residents threw the waste in to gully - Khoroo and residents clean the culvert	3
8. Spring erupted in the plot	- Families settled in not right place geographically	
9. Flood due to uncontrolled land allocation	- Families are settled in not right place geographically	
10.Flood drainage blocked due to waste	- Residents threw the waste in to gully	
11. Natural gully is blocked due to construction waste	- Construction company throw the construction waste in to gully and river basin	5
12. Pit laterine over flow	- Soil water level is high - Flood water supply in to pit laterine	4

Interventions / Activities

Most problematic climatic hazard	Intervention/activity and/or infrastructure	Ranking most important activity and/or infrastructure
1. Maddy and marsh due to nature gally and drainage directions are changed	**1.1** Improve the residents awareness and attitude 1.2 Land readjust the families settled on the natural gully 1.3 To cooperate with khoroo and land investor	**3** **1** **2**
2. Flood due to lake of drainage and pipe along the road	**2.1** Extend and build drainage and culvert along the road 2.2 Improve the existing drainage and culvert	**2** **1**
3. Main road culvert pits are blocked by waste	**3.1** Install security camera and street light 3.2 To sort and recycle the waste 3.3 To improve the sense of responsibility of residents 3.4 To find when to put the garbage in the street	**1** **2** **2** **3**
4. Pit laterine over flow	**4.1** Change the toilet by bio latrine 4.2 To connect to the sewerage network 4.3 To support the families in low livelihood level	**3** **1** **2**
5. Natural gully is blocked due to construction waste	**5.1** To find when and what company threw the garbage in the gully 5.2 To clean the point of the garbage and creat the green area in that place 5.3 To improve the sense of responsibility of company 5.4 To fine	**4** **2** **3** **1**
6. Air pollution	**6.1** To connect the heating network 6.2 To use the solar panel	

Khoroo 16

Community Leaders

Name: ____Enkhtsetseg_____

Position: ____Kheseg leader_____

Address: Khoroo: __Khoroo-16, Belkh29-625_____

District:_____Sukhbaatar

Mobile: _____89299499_____

Signature _____

Photo

Name: ____Oyuntsetseg _____

Position: __Coomunity patrol _____

Address: Khoroo: _____Khoroo-16, Belkh 8-129 _____

District:_____Sukhbaatar _____

Mobile: _____88138815_____

Signature _____

Photo

Name: _____Yanjmaa_____

Position: _____ Kheseg leader _____

Address: Khoroo: _____ khoroo-16, Belkh 18-436_____

District:_____ Sukhbaatar _____

Mobile: _____88926015_____

Signature _____

Name: _____ Chuluunsuren _____

Position: _____ Eco investor _____
Address: Khoroo: _____ khoroo-16, Belkh 8-125_____
District:_____ Sukhbaatar _____

Mobile: _____96092363_____

Signature _____

Problems
1. Flood
2. Marsh
3. Snow coused flood
4. Lack of drainage and culvert
5. Drainage and culverts are blocked with waste
6. Pit laterines overflow
7. Households settled on gully
8. Rain water inflood to plots
9. Flood collection

The magnitude of barriers to adaptation

Most problematic climatic hazard	**6) What is currently limiting your community from coping with or adapting to the impacts?** (What makes it difficult for you to deal with them or makes it difficult to make changes to deal with them) **7) in what ways has your community already adapted to deal with these issues?**	**Ranking most important factors**
1.Flood	- Rain water come to plots from mountain part - Lack of drainage and culvert along road - Drainage and culvers block with waste - Households settled on gully	1
2.Soil pollution	- Residents threw waste into gully and drainage - Pit latrine overflow	1
3.Waste issue	- Drainage and culverts are blocked with waste - Residents threw waste into gully - Lack of awareness among people	2

Interventions / Activities

Most problematic climatic hazard	**Intervention/activity and/or infrastructure**	**Ranking most important activity and/or infrastructure**

1. Flood	1.1 Construct drainage between road and mountain side 1.2 Costruct and improve drainage along roads 1.3 Costruct drainage and culvert in each street 1.4 Cooperate with emergancy management agency, land department and khoroo officials for resettlement to move families settled on gully 1.5 Advocacy work on not threw garbace into gully 1.6 Costruct bridge on the river 1.6 Install warming board	1 3 2 5 4 6
2. Soil pollution	2.1 Improve pit latrine 2.2 Find solution and technology for pit latrine 2.3 Construct septic tank among 10-20 house-holds 2.4 Connect to sewerage network 2.5 Costruct pit laterine with concrete lining	2 3 1 4
3. Waste issue	3.1 Sort and recycle waste 3.2 Increase awareness among the people 3.3 Install security camera to find and monitor people who throw waste	1 3 2

Khoroo 24

Community Leaders

Name: Ya.Puntsagtseren

Position: Resident

Address: Khoroo: Salkhit zadgai, 24th khoroo

District: Songinokhairkhan

Mobile: 9448-2213

Signature _____/signed/

Name: Battumur

Position: Resident

Address: Khoroo: Zeel -24-54, 24th khoroo

District: Songinokhairkhan

Mobile: 88631415

Signature _____/signed/

Name: Oyun-Erdene

Position: Kheseg leader

Address: Khoroo: Zeel 29-46, 24th khoroo

District: Songinokhairkhan

Mobile: 8980-6079

Signature _____/signed/

Name: N.Shoovdor

Position: Resident

Address: Khoroo: Zeeliin zadgai, 24th khoroo

District: Songinokhairkhan

Mobile: 99981270, 88691279

Signature _____/signed/

Most problematic climatic hazard	Problems
Soil pollution	1. Each plots have toilets 2. Contaminated of the water supply **3.** No toilet about 720 households
Flood	1. To outflow water from mountain 2. Street cover water 3. Come out latrine on land 4. Land sliding 5. Failed traditional gers and plots **6.** Уерт автаж урсах,
Using water gravel	1. People took using water gravel
Stray dog	1. bite to dog
To low river's level	1. To get soil without unlicensed 2. To throw wastes to along to river
Water pollution	1. About 720 households no toilet which is affected clean water of water.
Air pollution	Stove and car smokes are increasing
Street muddy	1. After rain and snow all street become muddy along to river. People can't go there.
Overcentralizatiom	1. From 3-4 years ago new households who affected re-planning are settled in along to river.
Issues of Latrine	1. 720 households no toilet
Sliding	Land is very marshland due to become sliding cold days and muddy in warm days
Solid waste	Waste track can't go muddy road therefore households throw their solid wastes to street.
Concentrations due to the preplanning of other parts of the city	Too much centralization along to river. Хэтэрхий их төвлөрөлийг би болгож байгаа
Street planning	3. Police, fire and ambulance can't find households due to poor addressing system. 4. Poor access to road due to lack of proper street planning.
Power /electricity/	Around 720 households no electricity

The magnitude of barriers to adaptation

Most problematic climatic hazard	**8) What is currently limiting your community from coping with or adapting to the impacts?** (What makes it difficult for you to deal with them or makes it difficult to make changes to deal with them) **9) in what ways has your community already adapted to deal with these issues?**	**Ranking most important factors**
1. Flood	• some dum is built by government • still have problem	1
2. Issues of Latrine and soil pollution/Toilet/	• didn't do anything now, no finance • Still have problem	2
3. Street planning	• didn't do anything now • still have problem	3

Interventions / Activities

Most problematic climatic hazard	**Intervention/activity and/or infrastructure**	**Ranking most important activity and/or infrastructure**
1. Flood	1.8 to build Dam	7
	1.9 to build Bridge	6
	1.10 to do water drainage /6th kheseg and along the river	4
	1.11 Tree planting	5
	1.12 To collect soil water in hole or any big container use to another usefull thing	1
	1.13 Gardening	2
	1.14 To build new garbage center for flood	8
	1.15 To install rabbish bins and to clean near the river.	9
	1.16 To do ice rink using collection water in winter.	3
	1.17 To install street light	10
2. Issues of Latrine and soil pollution	2.7 Septic tank with 5-8 household or street	1
	2.8 Tree planting in flots	2
	2.9 To form primary groups together clean near the river	3
	2.10 To establish community center for youth and children uses community resource along the river	4
	2.11 Street light	5
3. Street planning	3.1 To built new technology latrine for 720 households located river basin.	1
	3.2 To become power for 720 households located river basin.	2
	3.3 To build bridge and foothpath work	3

Round 3: Documentation of risk screening and impact assessment workshops of core interventions in target Khoroos

	SHD 7		BZD9		
Attendance	6: 3 male and 3 female; 2 elderly, 2 disabled, 2 parents of school children		8: 3 male and 5 female; 1 parent with school age child; 3 elderly		
Proposed Intervention	Drainage	Resilient sanitation delivery	River Embankment	Drainage	Resilient sanitation delivery
Specific concerns	• It would create a danger for children and animals to fall into open drainage • It would create complication for implementation if drainage is planned crossing over settlement including houses • There will be crossing issue over on the ground drainage for vehicle and population movement including disabled, elderly and others • Construction of drainage may get difficult due to current settlement • To check if underground high voltage lines are in the area of development	• It was observed that the low income HHs which were receiving support and subsidy all the time get used to the support and tend to not take any post responsibility comes with the support • It would be better to select HHs who are socially active in the communities' work to encourage them further or select elderly HHs • The toilet is the primary need of HHs so the most of HHs would agree to contribute 10 or more % of the required cost of improved latrine • HHs can contribute in construction of latrines by their involvement • Select HHs settled in the main catchment areas of rain water for latrines improvement • It is essential to select the HHs who are willing to improve their latrines and capable to contribute certain portion of the cost for the improvement.	• Land ownership of the areas affected to construction of flood facilities needs to be checked with district Land Offices • There is likelihood of resistances from HHs who grow vegetable in their plot • The movements of children, elderly and disabled will be challenging around the drainage area • As there is a military range nearby, heavy tracks often cross over the settlement • School buses often cross the drainage area	• Nearby private plots and houses along the road may get affected to the construction of the channel • The movement of pedestrians and vehicles will be limited • There may happen a complication during construction due to noise and dust distractions to nearby settlement • Underground electric and fiber optic wires' breakage may occur during the construction	• To select HHs who are willing to improve their latrines and take care of them further by themselves • The residents can provide 10% of the cost of latrine • Start the improvement of latrines from swampy areas • Select the HHs with disabled and elderly members but main thing is that they should be willing to improve their latrines

		• Select some of vulnerable households to support them for latrine's improvement			
Specific needs	• To grant the movement of pedestrians foot bridges need to be developed in several locations over the drainage • For cars movement, at least a bridge to be developed • Road signs and safety warnings need to be installed around the bridge • Drainage must have curb or fence to protect children to fall • In the dark spots around the drainage illumination need to be installed • Natural gullies disappeared due to human activities need to restore • Public awareness programme and training need to be organized • Distribution materials for public	• Inner lining of septic tanks should be done with consideration of permafrost interaction • Septic tanks to be installed to make sure that waste water does not penetrate into the soil and ground water table • On the ground part of the latrines should be very simple to be affordable for HHs • However, latrines for male and female should be separate • There should be a pan and supporter for elderly and disabled inside the latrine • The latrines should have enough space for disabled to fit inside • A rail need to be installed to the wall • Latrines should have illumination • Septic tanks should be installed with consideration of latter emptying service access	• Land ownership of the areas affected to construction of flood facilities needs to be checked with district Land Offices • A bridge to be developed for the movement of heavy trucks, buses and pedestrians over the facility • Safety warnings need to be installed around the flood facility	• Land ownership of the areas affected to construction of flood facilities needs to be checked with district Land Offices • To avoid as much as possible to affect private land for the construction of flood facility • Foot bridges and crossing for cars over the facility need to be developed • Surveillance camera and street lights to be installed in the area of crossing and foot bridges • Curb or fences with safety warning and road signs need to be constructed between road and ditches • Public awareness trainings to be conducted	• The latrines should be designed and developed with ventilation, illumination, nonslip flooring and a pan (a smaller pan for children) • A pit should be designed as septic tank with consideration of emptying service accessibility • A latrine should have enough space and support for disabled person's movement • To develop a regulation to penalize HHs without septic tank • To put community monitoring after residents organized into community groups • Not to allow to have many HHs in a plot • Public awareness program with

	awareness could be an option to train the residents • Roles and responsibilities of residents and HHs need to be clear enough towards the O&M of the drainage				practical guidance to be conducted
Maintenance	• HHs can be in charge of O&M and cleaning of nearby parts of ditches • To prevent illegal garbage dumping in the ditches, to consider installation of surveillance camera and illumination • Make the community groups in charge of monitoring of O&M of ditches	• Septic tank to be installed for waste water discharge and to be emptied when filled • Public Awareness program on waterborne diseases and prevention measures • In locations such as dead-end streets to install street lights to prevent illegal garbage dumping and waste water disposal	• Flood facility shall be handed over to the District Governor's office as the district's property • District Landscaping and Common Services Division will be in charge of O&M of the flood facility • However, community groups of HHs live nearby to the flood facilities can put a monitoring over the O&M of the facilities with help of Kheseg Leaders	• Flood facility shall be handed over to the District Governor's office as the district's property • District Landscaping and Common Services Division will be in charge of O&M of the flood facility • However, community groups of HHs live nearby to the flood facilities can put a monitoring over the O&M of the facilities with help of Kheseg Leaders	• Every HH should be in charge of their latrine's O&M • To penalize the HHs without septic tank • HHs get organized into community groups and monitor the O&M of improved latrines • Not to allow to live many HHs in a plot
Grievance Redress	• Grievances and complaints for the project activities shall be submitted to Khoroo Office in writing or through phone call	• Grievances and complaints for the project activities shall be submitted to Khoroo Office in writing or through phone call • Khoroo Office shall communicate with the respective ones	• Grievances and complaints for the project activities shall be submitted to District Office in writing or	• Grievances and complaints for the project activities shall be submitted to District Office in writing or	• Grievances and complaints for the project activities shall be submitted to District Office in writing or through phone call

	• Khoroo Office shall communicate with the respective ones and respond back to the residents when complaints are addressed	and respond back to the residents when complaints are addressed	through phone call	through phone call	

	SBD12	SBD13	SBD16	SHD24	SHD25
Attendance	13: 2 males and 11female; 4 elderlies, 2 disabled, 4 parents with school age children	7: 1 male and 6 female; 3 elderly, 1 disabled, 2 parents with school age children	6: 1 male and 5 females; 3 disabled; 3 parents with school age children; 2 elderly	5: 1 male and 4 female; 2 elderly, 1 disabled; 2 parents with school age children	9: 2 male and 7 female; 2 elderly, 1 disabled; 3 parents with school age children
Proposed Intervention	Resilient sanitation delivery	Resilient sanitation delivery	Resilient sanitation delivery	Resilient sanitation delivery	Resilient sanitation delivery
Specific concerns	• The toilet is the primary need of HHs so the most of HHs would agree to contribute 10 or more % of the required cost of improved latrine • Toilet improvement can be done as a compulsory campaign activity for the improvement of quality of life of people • Select the most flooded and polluted areas by the overfilled pit latrines and where there is higher movement of population for the intervention • It would be the best if an improved latrine can be constructed to be shared within number of plots.	• In the area, there is high number of disorders of digestive system for some reason • There are HHs who can and cannot afford 10% of the cost of improved latrine • The Eco toilet has been tested by some HHs but it was smelly like ordinary latrines • It would be good if the project can foresee and prevent further problems with improvement of the latrines	• In the area, there is high number of disorders of digestive system due to the sewerage problem according to the residents. • There is high number of flies and mosquitoes during summer • Some HHs can provide 10% of the cost of improved toilet. • If some can afford to provide more than 10% the portion can be used for the lower income HHs' toilet improvement • The priority target of the improvement is HHs with disabled and elderly members under regular care • It would be better to select middle income HHs willing	• There are HHs who can and cannot afford 10% of the cost of improved latrine • Select the HHs in the swampy areas for the first round of improvement • Select HHs which are young, socially active, with disabled and elderly members, with many children, paid regularly the utility bills and willing to improve their quality of life • To select with recommendation of Kheseg leaders	• Higher number of disorders of digestive system happens especially during winter. People connect this with pollution of ground water table. Mainly children from HHs who use ground water for cooking get diarrhea. • The 10% share could be acceptable for all as it will be once in a life time. • It would be better to improve the toilets of middle income HHs

	• Select the neediest HHs who are willing to improve pit latrines • A Public Toilet needs to be constructed at the bus stop area close to Sansar Trade Center	• HHs need to be selected based on the community consensus otherwise it may create disputes within community • To select the HHs which live on steep slopes where there is high likelihood of latrines overfill and HHs are willing and capable to provide 10 or more % of cost	to improve their quality of life • To select the most responsible HHs which don't dispose HH garbage illegally and actively participate in Khoroo activities such as cleaning the streets and so on • A Public toilet need to be constructed in the vicinity area of Dambadarjaa mineral spring • Another public toilet need to be constructed at the last bus stop area • The first-round improvement should target the HHs live close to road to reduce the disgusting smell from latrines. • And other priority is to target HHs live close to school and kindergarten. However, those HHs should be willing to improve their toilets and capable to bear the 10% of the cost	hence they know every HHs • Residents get organized into community groups and select the HHs within the group • A public toilet to be constructed at the last bus stop area	• To select the HHs with many children, with disabled and elderly members but can afford the 10% share of the cost • To select with recommendation of Kheseg leaders hence they know every HHs • Residents get organized into community groups and select the HHs within the group • A public toilet needed at the former and new last bus stop areas
Specific needs	• It would be the best if can get connected to the nearest sewerage network • Improved latrines should have lining, a seat comfortable for disabled and elderly, illumination, septic tank with enough capacity, rail fixed to the wall	• Latrines should be comfortable and user friendly for the different users such as children, women, elderly and disabled • The improved latrines should	• The improved latrines should have an Illumination and ventilation, non-slip flooring and steps, toilet seat, rail on the wall, peaceful to ensure the disabled person movement and not much elevated from the ground	• The improved latrines should have an Illumination and ventilation, non-slip flooring and steps, toilet seat, rail on the wall, peaceful to ensure the disabled person movement and	• The improved latrines should have an Illumination and ventilation, non-slip flooring and steps, toilet seat, rail on the wall, peaceful to ensure the disabled person movement

	• Latrines should be separate for male and female uses • A septic tank can be shared for 5-10 HHs • A septic tank for a swampy area should be made of materials persistent to permafrost soil interaction	have an Illumination and ventilation, non-slip flooring and steps, toilet seat, rail on the wall, peaceful to ensure the disabled person movement and not much elevated from the ground • Outdoor latrines would be better in ger areas		not much elevated from the ground • A septic tank for a swampy area should be made of materials persistent to permafrost soil interaction • Public awareness activities should be organized using TV and other methods and through distribution of hygiene promotion materials • Develop and use a penalty system to correct unhygienic habits of communities • Organize promotional activities for HHs with improved latrines	and not much elevated from the ground • Outdoor latrines would be better in ger areas • Public awareness activities should be organized using TV and other methods and through distribution of hygiene promotion materials
Maintenance	• A tripartite agreement can be signed between the project, HH and the latrine developer covering O&M roles and responsibilities • Community groups can take O&M responsibility collectively or by assigning a member to be in	• Community groups can take O&M responsibility collectively or by assigning a member to be in charge of with certain incentive • For ease of emptying service to	• HHs should be in charge of O&M of their latrines	• Community groups can take O&M responsibility collectively or by assigning a member to be in charge of with certain incentive	• HHs should be in charge of O&M of their latrines • Community groups can take O&M responsibility collectively or by assigning a member to be in

	charge of with certain incentive • In swampy areas, a pit for a septic tank must be prepared during winter while soil is frozen	put antifreeze and fluidifying additives regularly to the septic tank during winter • Community groups can take O&M responsibility collectively or by assigning a member to be in charge of with certain incentive			charge of with certain incentive
Grievance Redress	• Grievance and complaints should be submitted to the project administration in writing when project is ongoing. • After project completion to submit complaints to the Community organization established under the project	• Grievance and complaints should be submitted to an administration organization above district level	• Submit complaints to khoroo office • In long run, there would be not much complaints coming from residents	• HHs should be in charge of O&M of their latrines • If required, to submit complaints to community group leader	For grievance redress, meet in person or submit writing complaints to the developer

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт.............

Venue/ Хаана: СХД 7-р хороо

Date/ Огноо: 2017 · 12 · 20

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	Я. Шагдар	☑ Эр ☐ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Мон Лаа. 12 т гудам. 38 тоот	88586453	[signature]
2	Н Тогзу	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ✓ ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СХД-7 хороо 0119-3-28 тоот	99283387	[signature]
3	Ц Ихэл Базаррагчаа	☑ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СХД-н 7 хороо 0119 - 3 - 48 тоот	99138860	[signature]
4	Вуянхишиг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СХД 7 хороо 0119 - 2 - 42	98269057	[signature]
5	Я Очирхуяг	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Мон-Лаа 2-47 тоот.	88095746	[signature]
6	Оюун-Эрдэнэ	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Баянхошуу 29 — 126 А	96890096	[signature]

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт.............

Venue/ Хаана: СХД-ийн 24-р хороо

Date/ Огноо: 2017 · 12 · 22нд

өн-2
хб-1
сн-2.

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	З очидсон Тостмаа	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	24-23. 39	91492232	Тостмаа
2	Дэнзэл. Норманцэцэг	☑ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Зүүн 23-69. 24-р хороо	99794523	[signature]
3	Санжжав Дорлжсүрэн	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ✓ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Зүүн 31-6 24-р хороо	88853202	[signature]
4	Базаржаргал Туул	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	зүүн дагзай	86249770	[signature] Наматай
5	Ган-Эрдэнэ	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	24 р хороо 8 гудамж 2643	91887895	[signature]

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: .....Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт.....

Venue/ Хаана: Дархан-Уул, 25-р хороо

Date/ Огноо: 2017.12.22

ЭР-22
ЭМ-7.

БА-2
СА-27+1=3
ХБ-1
Ш-3.

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1.	Д. Цэвээнжав	☑ Эр ☐ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Одонт 24-63 тоот	89171543	Цэвээнжав
2.	С. Бүрэнбаяр	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Хайрхан 78.15т	88854338	Бүрэнбаяр
3.	Б. Сувдмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	хайрхан 3-9тоот	88532604	Б.Сувдмаа
4.	С. Отгонцэцэг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Одонтын 21-47 тоот	99919548	Отгонцэцэг
5.	Л.Цэрмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Х-14-32	99658501	
6	Энхжаргал	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	О-8-20	96764999	Энхжаргал

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
7	Ч. Оюунчимэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Одонт 24-47а	33605787	Оюунчимэг
8	Д. Лүвсанмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Одонт 24-103	99941012	Лүвсанмаа
9.	Д. Цэцэгмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	одонт 21-195	99775144	Цэцэгмаа

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт..............

Venue/ Хаана: ......СБД-ийн 12-р хороо......

Date/ Огноо: ......2017.12.20нд......

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1.	Оюунтуяа	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД-12-14-542	99065646	[illegible]
2	Дашцэндээ	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД-12 хороо Хайлааст 3-48	91277477	
3.	Оюунбай	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД-12 хороо Хайлааст 20-767	96970066	
4.	Оюунцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД 12-р хороо 22-821	95124062	
5.	Сувд-эрдэнэ	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД 12р хороо 17-693	94315779	
6.	Энхтайван	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД-12 хороо 6-49	86028788	

хаягаар ажиллаж байгаа хороо дээр хэл-2 аар-[illegible]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
7.	Баттөмөр	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД-12р хороо Х-10-418	99319914	[illegible]
8.	Чингисгэл Сумъяабазар	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Х-22-790Б	91856115	Сумъяабазар
9	Чойбалсан Энхжаргал	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх ☑	Х-18-781	89382858	[illegible]
10	Буянхишиг Алтанзаяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Х-15-601	95521436	[illegible]
11	Ганхүү Наранцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх ☑	СБ 12-р хороо Х-3-143Б	89895139	Наранцэцэг
12	Ганбаатар Баяр-эрдэнэ	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх ☑	СБ 12-р хороо 1-3-143Б	88862728	Баяр-эрдэнэ
13	Аюурзана Нэргүй бөгөөд	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБ 12-р хороо Х.3-127	99197341	[illegible]
		☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх			

[illegible]

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт............

Venue/ Хаана: Шархад БЗД-ийн 9-р хороо.

Date/ Огноо: 2017.12.21

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	[illegible]	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД 9-р хороо 71б-6-30 тоот	88639783	[signature]
2	М. Болд	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД 9-р хороо 56-782 тоот	99688398	Болд
3.	Батсанаа Бат	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД-9 хороо 23-348	89201977	[signature]
4.	[illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	[illegible]	99249666	[signature]
5.	[illegible]	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД 9-р хороо 3/х 8-35.	80295788.	[signature]
		☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх			

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
5	[illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	шархад 64-919	96202654	[signature]
6.	[illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	шархад 62-868	88162070	[signature]
7.	Оюунцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	65-928	89249902	[signature]
		☐ эр	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй			

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт............
Venue/ Хаана: СБД-ийн 13
Date/ Огноо: 2017.12.20

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	Нарангэрэл	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБ-13 р хороо Замч 2-203	95331600	
2	Нэрчи	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБ 13 хороо 23-35 тоот	88785785	Нэрчи
3	Отгонзаяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Сбд 13-р хороо 23-37 тоот	80127975	
4	Марчей	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Хангайн 23-22 СБ д-ын 13-р хо	88972862	Марч
5	М. Төмөр	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД 13-р рашаан 12-671	88862224	[illegible]
6	Д. Цэрэнчимэд	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД-13р хороо НТ-н 6-159	95852971	Цэрэнчимэд

ЭЗЛ. Эрдэнэ/ен.

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

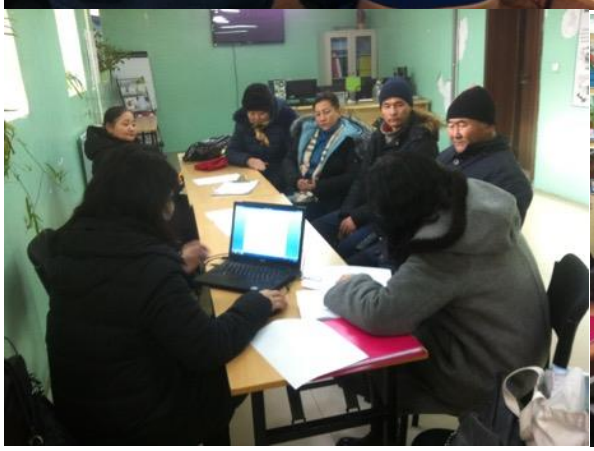
Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт............
Venue/ Хаана: СБД-ийн 16-р хороо.
Date/ Огноо: 2017.12.21

ӨН-2
СН-2
ХБИ-1

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1.	Ж. Жамбалдорж	☑ Эр ☐ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Дамдин 11-200	86560650	[illegible]
2.	Б. Оджил Оргилох	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Б-29-638 тоот	83770808	Б. Оджил Оргилох
3	Ш. Янжмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Б-18- 436	88926015	Ш. Янжмаа.
4	Г. Энхбаяр	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Б-20- 506	91152319	ЭНХБАЯР
5	Норжмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Б-17- 408б	88948678	Норжмаа
6	Уранчимэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Б-27-669	94486908	Уранчимэг







БЗД-ийн Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй
иргэдийн зөвлөл

Agreement of 37 drainage affected households with underground drainage construction intervention

Үерийн ус зайлуулах шугам тавих ажлыг дэмжиж буй айл өрхүүд
Preliminary confirmation of agreement and cooperation of plot owners affected to underground drainage construction in khoroo 7

2018-05-08

№	Хаяг	Нэр	Санал	Гарын үсэг
1.	БХ36-29	Тангад Ганболд 88695900	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	санал оруулна Сономпил
2.	БХ38-12	Пүрэвдорж Баасанбаяр 98387979	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible] санал оруулна [illegible]
3	БХ38-18	Бадам Тившинбат 9930	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Санал оруулна 99668349. Алтангэрэл
4	БХ37-8	Балдангхас Отгонбат 99962003	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Отгонбат
5	БХ38-6	Сангандорж Мөнхнаран 99797962	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
6	БХ37-4	Норжмаа Отгон 99046563	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
7	БХ35-1	БХ35-Р Түдамн [illegible]	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]

8	БХ34-4	Алтанпүрэв. 89666105	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Д. Алтай 89666105
9	БХ33-11	Эрдэнэбаяр Баина 99283120	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
10	БХ33-2	Лувсан чултэм Ширэнцэцэг	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Шрэ.
11	БХ33-1	Юнинооху Заминдаабазар.	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Монхшаргал.
12	БХ35-6.	Цэрэндэмбэрэл Сэрд 88035423.	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Ц Сэрд.
13	БХ29 - 16	Шагдар Отгонбаяр 99697958	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Төсөлийн чөү зөвшөөрөв.
14	БХ-7 29-17	Шагдар Нэргүй	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Төсөлийн чөү зөвшөөрөв
15	БХ-Эр. 0119-4 2-44	Лхасүрэн Лхагвасүрэн 95717608	☑ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Л. Ганцэцэг эб.
16	СХДүүрэг 7р хороо 32-78тоот	Раднаадарьгаа Мөнхжаргал 99094504	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
17			☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна.	

12 р[illegible]

	Бх-32-41 32-41	Батбилэг Мөнхзуяа 99133840	☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Мөнхзуяа 99030238
18	Бх 32-42 95679312	Далаинсүрэн. Батжаргал.	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
19	Бх 32-43 88894935	Энхбаясгалан. Мөнхбат.	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
20	2-46	Даншаадорж Мягмарсүрэн	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	99798865
21	2-76	Бигээгэрэл	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☑ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	93250262
22	Горхи 2-5	Сүхбаатар 88554407	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☑ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
23	горхи 2-9	94116059	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
24	Горхи 2-9	Хишигтогс 88811600	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Хишигтогс
25	Горхи 2-9а	Наранцэцэг 94119738	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[illegible]
26			☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна.	

			□ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	
27	Мөнлае 3-8	Г. Оюунчимэг	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. □ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[signature]
28	Мөнлае 3-9	Галбаяр 99082672	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. □ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[signature]
29	БХ29-121	Базаррагчаа Лхагвасүрэн 96697176	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. □ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[signature]
30	[illegible] 1-25	Лхагвасүрэн Отгонбаяр 80820682	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. □ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[signature]
31	БХ29-111	Даваасүрэн Нэргүй 88160071	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. □ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Нэргүй
32	БХ29-116	Гүнж [illegible]	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. □ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[signature]
33	БХ29-82а	Заваасамбуу Гэрэлмаа 91891000	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. □ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	Гэрэлмаа
34	БХ29-42	Баатар Анартүвшин 88132527	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. □ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	[signature]
35	БХ29-100	Банди Ганбилэг 88982602	□ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна.	[signature]

			☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	
36	Ногоо тэгл 2-28.	99367428. Онороо.	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	
37	Ногоо 2-44	Алтанцэцэг 88249662	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	
38	БХ 29 107	[illegible]	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	
39	БХ-29 81А	Хөвсгөлдалай 88840520.	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	
40	БХ-29 118	Б.Энхнуров 80270125.	☐ Манай хашааг дайруулж шугам тавихыг зөвшөөрч байна. ☐ Төсөлтэй хамтран ажиллаж шугам тавих ажилд өөрийн биеэр оролцох сонирхолтой	

Annex 2

UN-Habitat projects list – Interventions in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Project	Objective	Donor	Implementing	Cities/
Managing Cities in Asia- Ulaanbaatar: Urban Renewal and Affordable Housing 2016-2017	This is ADB PPTA for a project development on improved housing conditions in Ulaanbaatar ger areas. The project outcome will be the establishment of replicable, sustainable, and comprehensive solutions for affordable housing and ger areas redevelopment. UN-Habitat is supporting the ADB in participatory concept and methodology development of affordable housing and urban renewal	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar City (MUB)	Ulaanbaatar City
Community Engagement and Small and Medium Enterprises Development under the ADB Ulaanbaatar Urban Services and Ger Areas Development Investment Program, Mongolia 2015-2018	The objectives of the project are to enhance residents' quality of life, to ensure that communities are fully involved in and benefit from the redevelopment process of the sub- center, and to generate employment in selected Ger areas.	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar City (MUB)	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar city, Asian Development Bank	Ulaanbaatar City
Community Engagement for Slum Upgrading within the Health System Strategy in Songinokhairkhan District, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 2015	The main expected results of UN-Habitat's support to project is that the communities in the Ger settlements of the Songinohairkhan district are actively and meaningfully engaged in the implementation of the Strategy of Health System Strengthening.	World Health Organization (WHO)	Songinohairhan District Governor's Office, District Health Center, WHO	Songinokhairkhan District, Ulaanbaatar City
Guidelines for Participatory Urban Development in Ulaanbaatar City 2013-2014	This project aims to establish written guidelines on the process of community mobilization, organization, and strengthening which can be readily available reference materials for the staff and officials of MUB and districts responsible for Ger area projects implementation. This project will likewise train the key focal community leaders who will serve as trainers from the 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar to establish the foundation of strong community organizations which can develop and manage projects using the community-led and participatory approach.	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar City	Governor's Office of Ulaanbaatar City	Ulaanbaatar City
Community Engagement Support to Public-Private Partnership in New Ger Area Redevelopment in Ulaanbaatar City 2013-2015	This community engagement component will facilitate the community engagement in the MCUD- funded project to ensure that the design and plans of the infrastructure projects are according to needs of the residents, that issues especially pertaining to making land available for the project are adequately discussed and resolved within the community.	Mongol Diving LLC	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD) – Municipality of Ulaanbaatar ATMOR LLC/ Mongolia Diving Company; Community groups	Ulaanbaatar City
Ulaanbaatar Urban Services And Ger Areas Development Investment Programme (Ulaanbaatar Urban Renewal Community Participation) 2012-2014	This is ADB PPTA for a Multi Facility Funding Programme development on Ger area Development and Investment Programme. UN-Habitat supported the PPTA in participatory planning of the required basic and social infrastructures in the selected areas.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar	Ulaanbaatar City
Citywide Pro-poor "Ger Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan" (GUSIP) 2006-2010	The overall objective of the project is to prepare a Citywide Pro-poor "Ger-area Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan" (GUSIP) for Ulaanbaatar through a structured consultative process, involving public sector agencies, Duureg (District) and Khoroo (Sub-District) Councils, Ger-area communities, private sector agencies, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations.	Cities Alliance	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar	Ulaanbaatar City
Community-Led Ger Area Upgrading in Ulaanbaatar City 2009-2013	The overall objective of the Project was to improve the quality of life of selected ger area communities through community-led upgrading by empowering the communities through mobilization and organization. The Project builds on the ongoing urban development and strategic planning efforts in Ulaanbaatar City.	JICA	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar	Ulaanbaatar City

Annex 3

UN-Habitat People's Process Benefits Poster

UN-Habitat People's Process Impacts Brochure

Origin of the People's Process

During the early 1980s, UN-Habitat worked with the Government of Sri Lanka to pioneer a community engagement philosophy that placed the communities at the heart of their own development – this philosophy would later become the cornerstone of UN-Habitat's community development programmes in urban and rural environments.

During that time, the municipality of Colombo integrated the People's Process into its own development agenda and operationalized over 1500 Community Development Committees (CDCs) to work with local government for implementation of a large-scale housing programme. This was the first example of the People's Process being adopted by government.

Fundamental principles

The People's Process brings about a paradigm shift moving from a model of control by authorities to one of support to people – this is done through a participatory community development methodology built around 5 steps

Step 1 Community & Social Mobilization → Step 2 Community Action Planning → Step 3 Community Contracting → Step 4 Funds Disbursement and Implementation → Step 5 Participatory Monitoring & Public Information

Multiple spillover effects

The People's Process achieves sustainability by combining technology with local knowledge. Moreover interventions are cheaper (approximately 30% more value for money), enhances the local economy, unlocks potential for local entrepreneurial opportunities, and national constructions standards are familiarized to local artisans through training. The approach also ensures human rights through inclusivity and sustainability through a low environmental footprint.

Timeline : UN-Habitat in response to major events & critical issues

- **1992** Conflict ends. Post-conflict recovery in Afghanistan begins with the launch of the National Solidarity Programme (NSP). — *Post Conflict Projects Afghanistan*
- **1994** Settlements Upgrading started in Myanmar (HDI programme)
- **2004** Indian Ocean Tsunami – UN-Habitat responds in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives — *Indian Ocean Tsunami*
- **2005** Earthquake in Pakistan — *Pakistan Earthquake*
- **2008** Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar — *Myanmar Cyclone*
- **2009** Conflict ends in Sri Lanka — *Sri Lanka*
- **2010** Floods in Pakistan — *Pakistan Floods*
- **2011** Tohoku Earthquake & Tsunami in Japan — *Tohoku Earthquake & Tsunami*; *Philippines Typhoon Yolanda*; *More Settlements Upgrading in the region*: *Mongolia*, *Bangladesh*, *Pacific*
- **2013** Typhoon Haiyan "Yolanda" in the Philippines
- **2015** Cyclone Pam in the Pacific – Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu — *Cyclone Pam in the Pacific – Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu*
- Twin Earthquakes in Nepal

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Printed in 2016

35 YEARS OF PEOPLE AT THE HEART OF THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT

The People's Process: From Grassroots to Governance

Representatives of a Community Development Committee (CDC) that worked to develop and construct the first women's park in a province of Afghanistan. Wahb Habibi Afghanistan

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

People's Process

A structural framework that places people's needs and their rights at the heart of urban development

Generating revenue through land and property taxation

The Property Taxation Project is an innovative component of a larger Community-based municipal support programme being implemented in Afghanistan via the People's Process. The taxation project was designed capacitate cities to manage expected & rapid urban growth for delivering public services by increasing municipal revenues through the Safayi tax on land and property. Through increasing the efficiency of the Safayi tax by streamlining all steps of the safayi system, including survey and registration of land and property, invoicing, tax collection, and accountable spending – the initiative has had spillover impacts such as improved land administration, increased tenure security, while stimulating local economic development.
To date the surveying and registration of 33,108 properties is complete, which could generate municipal revenues of up to $ 500,000 per annum.

Technical and coordination support for long term recovery

The 7.6M earthquake which struck Pakistan in 2005 left 3.5 million people homeless. The Government established the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) to coordinate the response . UN-Habitat made major contributions to this collaboration including, developing and publishing building standards, construction guidelines, and training curricula; supporting the launch of ERRA's public information campaign that helped individuals engaged in reconstruction on housing standards and safer housing reconstruction techniques, as well as assisting the Pakistani authorities on building inspections from early 2006 and assuming direct responsibility for housing inspections from 2008 onwards. UN-Habitat also provided a comprehensive Management Information System developed to strengthen decision making of all involved partners and facilitated the Pakistan Revenue Department in the swift and transparent acquisition of new land for rural families. By 2009 over 400,000 houses of the 436,300 destroyed houses were completed via the People's Process.

Upgrading informal settlements – A platform for the New Urban Agenda –

A large-scale project on access to basic services and community infrastructure development for Ger-areas in Ulaanbaatar, allowed UN-Habitat to demonstrate viability of urban development, slum upgrading and community empowerment via the People's Process. The project became a model for Ger-area redevelopment in Ulaanbaatar and led to the city government and ADB providing resources for continued technical assistance via the People's Process for ongoing initiatives and programmes under the aegis of the Ulaanbaatar City Master plan 2030. The platform provided by delivery of urban basic services via the People's Process, paved the way for similar engagements with partners around diverse urban development issues such as affordable housing, health systems strengthening and small-medium enterprise (SME) sector development in the capital city.

Fast-tracking earthquake recovery – pre- monsoon early-recovery shelters –

The intensity of Nepal's twin-earthquakes of 2015 brought about huge loss of life, massive economic and structural damages in both unplanned urban areas & rural areas. The Shelter, WASH and Early Recovery Clusters recognized that the most urgent demand of affected families was for safe and durable temporary shelters, particularly ahead of the monsoon season. To address this immediate need a total of 7,780 families in the five most affected districts were provided temporary shelters through the People's Process. These shelters were built to last for at least two years and rental support was also provided to families residing in areas where the land for the construction was limited. The project was conducted in close coordination with the Government of Nepal, local NGOs and local communities, including social minorities and disadvantaged groups such as Dalits, single women, extremely poor people, families with sick or elderly people and ethnic minorities.

Urban poverty reduction – Rapid urbanization & informal settlements –

The Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction Project (UPPR) was designed to address the challenges of rapid urbanization in Bangladesh – and the huge proportions of the 50 million strong urban population (2015) living in slums and in extreme poverty.
UPPR, implemented in partnership with the Government and UNDP, improved the livelihoods and socio- economic living conditions of 3 million urban poor and extremely poor people, particularly women and children in Bangladesh. The 5 year intervention from 2010-2015 was implemented through 2,600 CDCs created via the People's Process, covered 30 towns and influenced national and local urban poverty reduction and economic development policies.

Improving human security – Communities in extreme poverty, minorities and women –

Ethnic and minority communities in Chin, Kachin, Kaya and Shan states of Myanmar were provided with technical support for improved settlements and economic resilience via the People's Process. Shelter, access infrastructure, water & sanitation and hygiene education were combined with skills development, training and community saving schemes for restoration of livelihoods. The people's process placed these individuals at the heart of their own development empowering them and increasing their resilience as communities.
The project supported 49,981 families, 256,083 individuals in 552 villages.

Working with low-income migrants and disaster affected communities – Community mortgage programme –

Rural-urban migration evidenced over the past decades in the Philippines, had led to serious housing issues for low-income and migrant workers, causing the government to launch a number of community-based housing programs to address the escalating urban housing problems of poor residents. The Community Mortgage Program designed in 1988 with UN-Habitat support provided low-interest loans to informal settlers in urban areas to enable them to acquire the land 'on' they had been living on. A 'Social Housing and Finance Cooperative" was later established, primarily in support of urban poor communities, to address slum upgrading through the provision of 3 tiers of loans – loans for land acquisition, land development and housing. Given the prevalence of natural disasters, this initiative also began supporting poor communities with post-disaster shelter recovery support. For instance, UN-Habitat's post Yolanda shelter recovery programme was implemented in partnership with this initiative and affected communities, via the People's Process.

The Indian Ocean Tsunami – Settlements recovery & local governance support –

In 2004 UN-Habitat became a leading partner of the Indonesian Government for post-tsunamic reconstruction in Aceh and Nias. UN-Habitat's integrated settlement upgrading programme was implemented and provided support for over eight years, covering policy advice, coordination support, urban planning, housing reconstruction, reconstruction of basic services and capacity building of cities and districts in the management of basic services. The comprehensive programme of support was built on the foundation of the People's Process and played a fundamental role in laying the ground work for recovery and development by the national authorities.

Harmonizing urban infrastructure development with communities

Rapid industrialization over the past decades caused severe environmental problems in Colombo – one case in particular was the discharge of waste water to Lunawa Lake severely affecting the health of communities living in close proximity. The Lunawa Lake project - the first initiative of the Sri Lanka's National Involuntary Resettlement Policy - was designed for smooth involuntary resettlement of people living in affected areas, through a well-structured participatory process. To facilitate the process, legal and institutional frameworks and CDCs were created in the resettlement zones, with affected community members playing a steering role in the resettlement process. All affected residents were offered an "entitlement package" with options to choose between settling in resettlement areas or self-relocation with technical assistance. Further options were provided for families who were land-owners and for families without land ownership. By 2009, over 99% of affected households had accepted a package and had not only become recipients of compensation but partners in the entire project implementation.

Mongolia

Afghanistan

Nepal

Pakistan

Bangladesh

Myanmar

Sri Lanka

Philippines

Japan (Fukuoka)

Indonesia

INFLUENCING POLICY, PRACTICES & GOVERNANCE AT COMMUNITY, CITY AND NATIONAL LEVELS

The UN-Habitat strategy is to increasingly support the institutionalization & mainstreaming of the People's Process and expand the use of the approach to impact on municipal, provincial and national urban policies.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Governments recognize the People's Process as a key modality and approach for sustainable development and post crisis recovery; and institutionalizes the key elements of Community Development Committees (CDCs), and the Community Contract within national policies and programmes.

● Afghanistan ● Myanmar ● Sri Lanka

MAINSTREAMING

7 FOCUS AREAS

The People's Process contributes to multiple sectors through UN-Habitat's seven focus areas and four cross-cutting issues

1. Land, Legislation & Governance
2. Urban Planning and Design
3. Urban Economy
4. Urban Basic Services
5. Housing and Slum Upgrading
6. Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
7. Research and Capacity Development

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

- A Human Rights
- B Climate Change
- C Gender
- D Youth

COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

Community ownership and engagement via participatory decision making has demonstrated un-paralleled success in raising human dignity, building social cohesion and trust amongst stakeholders, along with the ability to deliver massive operations within a relatively short timeframe. Ensuring accountability and transparency between communities and authorities; and the empowerment of communities contributes to the sustainability of the projects in the long run.

Annex 5

Demonstrating compliance with the Adaptation Funds' Social and Environmental Policy (ESP), including:

- ☐ Purpose
- ☐ Process to comply to the AF ESP
- ☐ Summary description of the project
- ☐ Screening and categorization
- ☐ Environmental and social impact assessment
- ☐ Environmental and social management plan, including:
  - Risks management arrangements
  - Risks monitoring and evaluation arrangements
  - Grievance mechanism
  - Overview of potential risks and mitigation measures and monitoring arrangements

Purpose

The purpose of this overview is to demonstrate compliance of the project with the Environmental and Social Safeguards of the Adaptation Fund. It provides a summary of the measures taken in the project design phase to ensure that the project promotes positive environmental and social benefits, avoids, reduces or mitigates adverse environmental and social risks and impacts considering the 15 Adaptation Fund principles. It further details the measures put in place to uphold the principles throughout the project implementation.

Process to comply to the AF ESP

In line with UN-Habitats Environmental and Social Management System and in line with the Adaptation Fund's ESP and Gender Policy (GP), UN-Habitat and partners completed a risks screening and impact assessments of all proposed interventions / activities and the project as a whole. For the concrete interventions (i.e. flood protection and drainage and flood resilient latrines), it has been specifically checked if ESIA's would be required by law. This has been done by analysing the relevant standards and requirements and by double-checking these requirements with the Ulaanbaatar municipality, which confirmed that ESIA's would not be required for the proposed interventions.

UN-Habitat's gender and human rights specialists have supported the project preparation to ensure compliance with the ESP and GP. Community surveys and public consultations have been used to collect disaggregated data focused on climate change related issues, needs and perceptions of vulnerable groups, activity prioritization and the identification and verification of potential risks and impacts and, where needed, identification of measures to avoid or mitigate potential risks. This has been done through desk research, surveys, focus group discussions and community planning and decision-making processes.

Further, based on the above process, a report was prepared and presented to UN-Habitat's Project Review Committee,[35] which approved the report.

Summary description of the project

[35] According to UN-Habitat's guidelines this report is not approved for public disclosure but a copy is made available to the Adaptation Fund Board / and Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat.

The seven target Ger communities in Ulaanbaatar are characterized by a high exposure to multiple climate hazards ranging from wind and dust storms, air pollution, and particularly by floods - cited as the main climate issue that required addressing by the communities - during the rapid needs assessment. Climate sensitivity is underpinned by rapid urbanization and population growth, leading to people residing in high-risk areas, in unsanitary conditions engaging in unhygienic behaviour, which exacerbates public health risks. Underlying vulnerabilities are poverty, limited social ties, limited access to basic services, gender inequalities and environmental degradation. Moreover, the adaptive capacities at household, community and governance level are barriers for change as is the very limited knowledge and awareness of risks and their own vulnerability.

To achieve the overall project objective, "enhance the climate change resilience of the seven most vulnerable Ger khoroo settlements focusing on flooding in Ulaanbaatar City," the project combines horizontally and vertically interrelated resilience strengthening of national and municipal institutions, khoroo communities and their physical, natural and social assets.

Component 1: Producing hazard and risk information / evidence for reducing vulnerability at the city, district and khoroo community level– primarily for Ger areas at high-risk of frequent flooding (USD 401,790)
This component will focus on reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards and threats both at the city/town and community level by: developing one Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area (including the three high risk target districts covering the seven most vulnerable khoroos) Territorial Land Use Plan, with zoning, legal framework recommendations and a specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on a simulation model for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding in UB city & Ger-areas, to be developed through this project; and producing seven Land Use Plans with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people. The information generated and included in the land use plans and simulation model will allow the municipality, district authorities and khoroo communities to understand climate change related impacts and risks and to identify appropriate, community specific resilience interventions based on this information.

Component 2: Participative planning and capacity development for flood resilience in Ger-areas at the district / khoroo and community level (including activities to operate and maintain - and mitigate any potential risks related to - the interventions under component 3) (USD 458,346)
This component aims at fully involving communities in the planning and execution of the proposed interventions under component 3; to ensure the proper operation and maintenance (and implementation of potential risk mitigation measures) of these interventions through community involvement. Under component 3, Khoroos communities will be directly contracted to execute the concrete interventions. The Khoroos communities will develop plans to execute these interventions, including management and maintenance arrangements. In parallel with these plans, technical engineering and hydrology studies will be conducted to ensure the assets are properly designed.
To ensure inhabitants are aware of the main issues and risks (including environmental and social risks of interventions) in their communities and to be able to respond to these issues and risks, awareness raising campaigns will be set-up and trainings conducted.

Component 3: Enhancing resilience of community level flood protection assets (USD 2,644,684)
During the rapid Khoroo-level vulnerability assessment, prioritization and vulnerable groups consultations, communities identified and confirmed two main concrete resilience building interventions: improved drainage systems to reduce floods and improved sanitation systems that won't overflow during floods and lead to health issues. Thus, these interventions have been selected to respond to the most pressing Khoroo-specific climate change hazards.

As this would be the first time to implement the Peoples Process in some of the proposed Ger-areas it is critical that the local authorities and communities are exposed to the rigorous and complex combination of implementation and monitoring approaches and guidelines that will be put in place; from technical compliance and quality to management accountability, transparency and safe-guarding the rights-based approach of the People's Process. An inter-national advisory technical team, familiar with the roll-out of the People's Process closely working with the national execution team to adapt the approach to suit the local context,– with all its' cultural, community, institutional and legal dynamics - will be critical to ensure the success of the implementation.

Component 4: Awareness raising, knowledge management and communications (USD 244,682)
This component will strengthen urban-level institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses, especially related to floods and ensure the project implementation is fully transparent, all stakeholders are informed of products and results and have access to these for replication. This is done by capturing lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development and distribute these to other communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms, and conducing trainings to city and district government officials on replication of climate-induced risk (flood) adaptation interventions and process for other vulnerable locations/hazards in Ger areas.

Screening and categorization

An initial screening and assessment process has been carried out to identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed interventions and based on that, of the entire project. With this information, the entire project has been categorized, and risks mitigation measures proposed, where needed.

Normative, planning and capacity development activities (i.e. non-concrete) under components 1, 2 and 4 have been screened against the 15 AF principles and potential risks are not significant. Despite this, measures will be taken to ensure that no environmental or social impacts can occur.

Activities under components 3 are 'concrete' interventions. During project preparation some potential risks were identified but most are not significant. The reason is that project activities scope has been designed to minimize potential risks: they are numerous, small scale and very localized, and proposed and managed by communities where possible, who have a stake in avoiding environmental and social impacts. This means that the potential for direct impacts is small and localized, that there can be few indirect impacts, and that transboundary impacts are highly unlikely. Given this, cumulative impacts are also unlikely. However, two risk areas (nr 4 and 8) were identified as potentially more significant for the northern drainage intervention in Khoroo 7. These risks have been reduced through mitigation measures.
Because of the nature of some activities under components 3, the entire project is regarded as a medium risk (Category B) project. Therefore, an ESMP has been developed.

Table 13 Overview of risk screening outcomes of normative, planning and capacity development (i.e. non-concrete) interventions in components 1, 2 and 4

Component	Output	Potential risks triggered and to avoid / mitigate
1	Output 1.1	It need to be ensured that vulnerable groups and women have equal chances to participate in planning and decision-making processes and have equal access to (i.e. benefits from) interventions.

	One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan Output 1.2. Simulation model Output 1.3 Seven (7) Detailed Gerkhoroo level Land Use Plans	Therefore, although the risks are not significant (because vulnerable groups did not express issues related to participation, discrimination, etc.), measures to avoid risks related to principles 2, 3 and 5 are proposed. Besides that, principles 1, 4 and 6 always apply Moreover, it will be ensured that during the development of the land use plans compliance to all 15 principles is considered.
2	Output 2.1 Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans Output 2.2 Khoroo community level interventions operation & maintenance* and awareness Output 2.3 Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological	It need to be ensured that vulnerable groups and women have equal chances to participate in planning and decision-making processes and have equal access to (i.e. benefits from) interventions. Therefore, although the risks are not significant (because vulnerable groups did not express issues related to participation, discrimination, etc.), measures to avoid risks related to principles 2, 3 and 5 are proposed. Besides that, principles 1, 4 and 6 always apply. Moreover, it will be ensured that when conducting technical engineering studies all 15 principles is considered.
4	Output 4.1. Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities Output 4.2 Workshops and trainings	It need to be ensured that vulnerable groups and women have equal chances to participate in workshops and trainings and that they have equal access to (i.e. benefits from) interventions. Therefore, although the risks are not significant (because vulnerable groups did not express issues related to participation, discrimination, etc.), measures to avoid risks related to principles 2, 3 and 5 are proposed. Besides that, principles 1, 4 and 6 always apply. Moreover, it will be ensured that lessons captured consider specific issues and needs of vulnerable groups and women.

Table 14 Overview of risk screening outcomes of concrete interventions under component 3

Concrete interventions / activities		Target Khoroos	Estimated nr of beneficiaries	Design details			Principles triggered after screening during project preparation phase (see impact assessment, mitigation measures and management arrangements in sections below)
Priority investments	Detailed activities			Location (see maps)	Numbers and dimensions	Description (incl. relevant info for screening)	
Flood protection and drainage infrastructure	Construct a flood retention wall / dike	9	Direct: 3.000 (1.530 women) Indirect: 22.449 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17) Focus on informal areas and poor and female headed households	See figure 15 B: From #1016, Sharhad 61to #844, Sharhad 61	Pkg A (Length): 490 m Width: 3,3 m Height: 2,3 m	Design: see figure 16 Land status: public land Land use: flood area. In winter its frozen and cars sometimes pass Materials: soil, rock and cement The wall / dike will protect the inhabitants south of it from floods. It catches water from the mountain in the west as well as from the stream and the main river.	2, 3, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
	Drainage channels	9	Direct: 4.000 (2.040 women) Indirect: 21.449 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17) Focus on informal areas and poor and female headed households	See figure 15 A: From #832, Sharhad 64 to #959, Sharhad 64 and bridge	Pkg B (Length): 1065 m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	Design: see figure 16 Land status: public / informal in northern part and mixed in southern part Land use: residential Materials: cement The drainage channel will be placed on the north side of the road. Halfway a foot bridge will be constructed for inhabitants to pass.	2, 3, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
		7	Direct: 20128 (>10.265 women) Indirect: 7.772 (Khoroo 5) Focus on informal areas and poor and female headed households	See Figure 14A and B See sub-sections below	See below for sub-sections	Design: see figure 16 Total length: 3020 meters of which 1066 covered Land status: mostly public land Land use: residential Materials: cement	See below for sub-sections

				See Figure 14A A1i: From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 A1ii: From #14a, Bayankhoshuu 38 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39	Pkg A1a: 332m Pkg A1b: 79m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	The whole drainage channel is located on the east side of Khoroo 7 to catch all water coming from the east; thus, protecting all inhabitants west of it. The channel will be placed along the road except in the northern part (A1-3), where it will go through plots and thus will be covered. Although the drainage intervention in Khoroo 7 was planned strategically for the whole Khoroo it will be managed in sub-sections (as shown on the left)	2, 3, 8, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
				See Figure 14A A2i: From #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35. A2ii: From #1, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35	Pkg A2a: 297m Pkg A2b: 71m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m		2, 3, 8, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
				See Figure 14A A3: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29	Pkg A3: 437m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m		2, 3, 8, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
				See figure 14B A4: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29	Pkg A4: 230m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m		2, 3, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
				See figure 14B A5: From #17, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #45, Tsergiin angi 1	Pkg A5: 660m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m		2, 3, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
				See figure 14B A6: From #8, Tsergiin angi 2 to #45Tsergiin angi 2	Pkg A6: 668m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m		2, 3, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
				See figure 14B A6: From #45, Tsergiin angi 2 to #6, Namag 1	Pkg A7: 336m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m		2, 3, 12 and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply

		40	Immediate: 5,800 (2,958 women), 22,100 people (11,271 women) get flood reduction benefit	**185,399**	So1: From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #26a, Monlaa 6	Pkg So1: 460m Design1: Width: 1.5m Height: 1.0m Design2: Width: 1.5m Height: 1.5m	Total length: 460 meters Land status: mostly public land Materials: cement
		40		**346,616**	So2: From #2, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #30, Monlaa 1	Pkg So2: 860m Design1: Width: 1.5m Height: 1.0m Design2: Width: 1.5m Height: 1.5m	Total length: 860 meters Land status: mostly public land Materials: cement
		40		**592,874**	So3: From #9, Khiliin tsereg 0119 to #48, Bayanbulag 4	Pkg So3: 1471m Design1: Width: 1.5m Height: 4.0m	Total length: 1471 meters Land status: public land Land use: flood area. In winter its frozen Materials: soil, rock and cement
Flood resilient latrines	Construct suitable latrines (for rocky or muddy underground)	24	Direct: 1101 (>561 women) Indirect: 32.824 (Rest Khoroo 24 + 7) Informal and poor, no indigenous or marginalized people	See figure 10 - in flood prone / swampy area Focus on households in Salhitiin zadgai and Zeeliin zadgai streets	320 units of latrines	Design: see figure 17. Land status: mixed Land use: residential Designs will ultimately be agreed upon with residents. Design support comes from the university and other partners. Latrines will be placed within residential plots. The selection of beneficiaries / locations within the khoroos will be done by the khoroo members themselves besides some basic criteria: 1. Income / poverty 2. Flood vulnerability 3. Willinngness to cost share The final selection of residents / locations could not be done in advance because it's an agreement process of the khoroo which would raise too much expectation without having secured the funding.	2, 3, and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
		25	Direct: 1.098 (>560 women) Indirect: 32.377 (Rest Khoroo 25 + 7) Informal and poor, no indigenous or marginalized people	See figure 10 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Khairkhan 7th, 8th and 9th streets, and Odont 24th and 25th streets	275 units of latrines		2, 3, and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
		7	Direct: 222 (>113 women) Indirect: 27.699 (Rest Khoroo 7 + 5) Informal and poor, no indigenous or marginalized people	See figure 10 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Tsergiin angi 1-4th streets, Monlaa 2nd street. Bayankhoshuu 29th street, Namag 1st street	50 units of latrines		2, 3, and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply

		9	Direct: 290 (148 women) Indirect: 25.175 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17 Informal and poor, no indigenous or marginalized people	See figure 13 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Sharhad 60-62nd and 64th streets	75 units of latrines		2, 3, and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
		12	Direct: 1074 (>548 women) Indirect: 20.050 + center (Rest Khoroo 12, + 10, 11 and center) Informal and poor, no indigenous or marginalized people	See figure 12 - in flood prone / swampy area All households in Khangai 1-23rd streets	260 units of latrines		2, 3, and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
		13	Direct: 1377 (>702 women) Indirect: 28.890 + center (Rest Khoroo 13, + 10, 11, 12 and center Informal and poor, no indigenous or marginalized people	See figure 12 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Rashaan 9, 10, 14,15, 16th streets, Nogoon talbai 1-5th streets	375 units of latrines		2, 3, and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply
		16	Direct: 955 (>487 women) Indirect: 15.089 + center (Rest Khoroo 16 + 2 and center Informal and poor, no indigenous or marginalized people	See figure 11 - in flood prone / swampy area Households in Belkh 11-14th Streets	310 units of latrines		2, 3, and 13 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply

Table 15 Summary of potential environmental and social risks screening and impacts and measures to avoid or mitigate these for priority investment 'Flood protection and drainage infrastructure'

Principles triggered after screening during project preparation phase (principles 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply)		Description / potential risks impacts (
1	Not triggered	Coordination required with authorizing offices
2	(Unintentional) risk of not providing fair and equitable access to employment opportunities for different groups	No specific concerns of unfair treatments have been raised during consultations, but this can still occur (unintentionally) during project implementation
3	(Unintentional) risk of excluding vulnerable and marginalized groups from being involved drainage intervention activities	No specific concerns of inequitable or discriminatory practices have been raised during consultations, but this can still occur (unintentionally) during project implementation.
4	Risk that tenure arrangements and poroperty rights are violated in the three northern drainage sections in Khoroo 7 and Khoroo 40	Although land is public (along the road) for most most of the proposed drainage channels, the proposed drainage in the norther three section of Khoroo 7 planned to go through 37 plots. April 2020 – The revised location of the drainage channels will go through four residential and one commercial plot
5	(Unintentional) risk of not providing fair and equitable access to employment opportunities for women	No specific concerns of inequitable or discriminatory practices have been raised during consultations, but this can still occur (unintentionally) during project implementation.
6	Non-compliance to ILO standards when contracting community members	At the local level there is limited knowledge of ILO standards and procedures and communities often work informally. Risk to workers from Covid-19 if social distancing and other public health guidelines are not adhered to
7	Not triggered	During consultations no indigenous groups were identified
8	Risk of (unintentional) involuntary resettlement	Although inhabitants (including directly affected) proposed and agreed with the planned drainage in Khoroo 7, which will go through 37 plots during the 2nd and 3rd round of consultations, the project needs to ensure inhabitants are not resettled involuntarily. Revised drainage infrastructure location would pass through four residential and 1 commercial plots. Extensive consultations have taken place with these plot holders and no works would commence without written consent
9	Not triggered	The intervention is not within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas
10	Not triggered	The intervention has no impact on biodiversity (see also above)
11	Not triggered	The intervention will not result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or maladaptation
12	Risk of requiring significant consumption of materials	Need to ensure construction materials are purchased in sustainable way.
13	Risk of not ensuring safety measures during construction and maintenance	At the local level there is limited knowledge of ILO standards and procedures and communities often work informally without safety measures.

		Risk to workers and communities from Covid-19 transmission if social distancing and other public health guidelines are not adhered to
14	Not triggered	No heritage sites were identified in target areas
15	Not triggered	The intervention will focus on the road or in already existing ditches

Table 16 Summary of potential environmental and social risks screening and impacts and measures to avoid or mitigate these for priority investment 'Flood resilient latrines.'

Principles triggered after screening during project preparation phase (principles 1, 4, 5 and 6 always apply)		Description / potential risks impacts
1	Not triggered	Coordination required with authorizing offices
2	(Unintentional) risk of not providing fair and equitable access to latrines and employment opportunities for different groups	No specific concerns of unfair treatments have been raised during consultations, but this can still occur (unintentionally) during project implementation.
3	(Unintentional) risk of excluding vulnerable and marginalized groups from latrine interventions	No specific concerns of inequitable or discriminatory practices have been raised during consultations, but this can still occur (unintentionally) during project implementation.
4	Not triggered	Interventions are at household scale and will be constructing within 'household plots'
5	(Unintentional) risk of not providing fair and equitable access to latrines and employment opportunities for women	No specific concerns of inequitable or discriminatory practices have been raised during consultations, but this can still occur (unintentionally) during project implementation.
6	Non-compliance to ILO standards when contracting community members	At the local level there is limited knowledge of ILO standards and procedures and communities often work informally
7	Not triggered	During consultations no indigenous groups were identified
8	Not triggered	Interventions are at household scale and will be constructing within 'household plots'
9	Not triggered	The intervention is not within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas
10	Not triggered	The intervention has no impact on biodiversity (see also above)
11	Not triggered	The intervention will not result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or maladaptation
12	Not triggered	Not much material is needed for the small-scale latrines. However, efforts will be made to purchase and construct in a sustainable way.
13	Risk of not ensuring safety measures during construction and maintenance	At the local level there is limited knowledge of ILO standards and procedures and communities often work informally without safety measures
14	Not triggered	No heritage sites were identified in target areas
15	Not triggered	The intervention will focus on area where'old fashion' latrines are already constructed

Environmental and social risks impact assessment

Table 17 Environmental and social risks impact assessment of interventions under component 3

Concrete interventions / activities		Target Khoroos	Estimated number of beneficiaries	Impact assessment		
Priority investments	**Detailed activities**			**Impact description potential risk (considering the 15 AF principles)**	**Significance impact potential risk**	**Evidence / reference**
Flood protection and drainage infrastructure	Construct a flood retention wall / dike	9	Direct: 3.000 (1.530 women) Indirect: 22.449 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17) Focus on informal areas and poor and female headed households	1 - Relevant standards and compliance processes have been identified 2 - Different groups did not express concern of unequal access – the intervention will benefit the 'whole' community. 3 - Poor and informal, women, elderly, disabled and youth have been consulted. 4 - Land: public and not used – confirmed through consultations 5 - Women did not express concern of unequal access 6 - Need to ensure all contractors comply to ILO standards 12- Use of soil, rock and cement – engineer consulted. Engineering study, required by law, will assess material use and impact on soil 13- Need to ensure contractors comply to health standards	1 - low 2 - low 3 - low 4 - low 5 - low 6 - low 12- low 13- low	1 - Part II.E 2 - Annex 1 (round 3) 3 - Annex 1 4 - Part II.A; Annex 1 5 - Annex ; Gender annex 6 - Part II.E 12- Part II.E and H 13- Part II.E
	Drainage channels	9	Direct: 4.000 (2.040 women) Indirect: 21.449 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17)	1 - Relevant standards and compliance processes have been identified 2 - Different groups did not express concern of unequal access – the intervention will benefit the 'whole' area that has issues with flooding 3 - Elderly and 'non-mobile' groups expressed the need	1 - low 2 - low 3 - low 4 - low 5 - low	1 - Part II.E 2 - Annex 1 (round 3) 3 - Annex 1 4 - Part II.A;

			Focus on informal areas and poor and female headed households	of a foot bridge to pass the drainage channel 4 - Land: public, along the road– confirmed through consultations 5 - Women did not express concern of unequal access 6 - Need to ensure construction companies comply to ILO standards 12- Use of soil, rock and cement – engineer consulted. Engineering study, required by law, will assess material use and impact on soil 13- Need to ensure contractors comply to health standards	6 - low 12- low 13- low	Annex 1 5 - Annex ; Gender annex 6 - Part II.E 12- Part II.E and H 13- Part II.E
		7	Direct: 20128 (>10.265 women) Indirect: 7.772 (Khoroo 5) Focus on informal areas and poor and female headed households	See sub-sections below The northern three sections go through some plots The southern sections follow the road		
			Sub-section: Pkg A1a: 332m Pkg A1b: 79m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m Sub-section: Pkg A2a: 297m Pkg A2b: 71m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m Sub-section: Pkg A3: 437m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	1 - Relevant standards and compliance processes have been identified 2 - Different groups did not express concern of unequal access – the intervention will benefit the 'whole' community to the west and south 3 - Poor and informal, women, elderly, disabled and youth have been consulted. 4 - Land: public / informal, residential use – confirmed through consultations. Although inhabitants (including directly affected) proposed and agreed with the planned drainage in Khoroo 7, which will go through 37 plots during the 2nd and 3rd round of consultations, the project needs to ensure beneficiaries fully agree with all steps taken and that tenure arrangements and property rights are not violated 5 - Women did not express concern of unequal access 6 - Need to ensure contractors comply to ILO standards	1 - low 2 - low 3 - low **4 - medium** 5 - low 6 - low **8 - medium** 12- low	1 - Part II.E 2 - Annex 1 (round 3) 3 - Annex 1 4 - Part II.A; Annex 1 5 - Annex ; Gender annex 6 - Part II.E 8 - Part II.A;

				8 - Although inhabitants (including directly affected) proposed and agreed with the planned drainage in Khoroo 7, which will go through 37 plots during the 2nd and 3rd round of consultations, the project needs to ensure inhabitants are not resettled involuntarily 12- Use of cement – engineer consulted. Engineering study, required by law, will assess material use and impact on soil 13- Need to ensure contractors comply to health standards	13 -low	Annex 1 12- Part II.E and H 13- Part II.E
			Sub-section: Pkg A4: 230m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m Sub-section: Pkg A5: 660m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m Sub-section: Pkg A6: 668m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m Sub-section: Pkg A7: 336m Width: 1,2 m Height: 1,2 m	1 - Relevant standards and compliance processes have been identified 2 - Different groups did not express concern of unequal access – the intervention will benefit the 'whole' community to the west and south 3 - Poor and informal, women, elderly, disabled and youth have been consulted. There was a concern that children could fall into the drainage channel 4 - Land: public / informal, residential use – confirmed through consultations. Drainage channel will follow the road 5 - Women did not express concern of unequal access 6 - Need to ensure contractors comply to ILO standards 12- Use of cement – engineer consulted. Engineering study, required by law, will assess material use and impact on soil 13- Need to ensure contractors comply to health standards	1 - low 2 - low 3 - low 4 - low 5 - low 6 - low 12- low 13 -low	1 - Part II.E 2 - Annex 1 (round 3) 3 - Annex 1 4 - Part II.A; Annex 1 5 - Annex ; Gender annex 6 - Part II.E 12- Part II.E and H 13- Part II.E
		40	So1: From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #26a, Monlaa 6	1 - Relevant standards and compliance processes have been identified 2 - Different groups did not express concern of unequal access – the intervention will benefit the 'whole' community to the west and south 3 - Poor and informal, women, elderly, disabled and youth have been consulted. 4 - Land: public / informal, residential use – confirmed through consultations. Although inhabitants (including directly affected) proposed and agreed with the planned	1 - low 2 - low 3 - low **4 - medium**	1 - Part II.E 2 - Annex 1 (round 3) 3 - Annex 1 4 - Part II.A; Annex 1
		40	So2: From #2, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #30, Monlaa 1			

				drainage in Khoroo 40, which will go through 4 residential plots and 1 commercial plot, the project needs to ensure beneficiaries fully agree with all steps taken and that tenure arrangements and property rights are not violated 5 - Women did not express concern of unequal access 6 - Need to ensure contractors comply to ILO standards 8 - Although inhabitants (including directly affected) proposed and agreed with the planned drainage in Khoroo 7, which will go through 4 residential plots and 1 commercial plot, the project needs to ensure inhabitants are not resettled involuntarily and that any inconvenience from the construction is kept to a minimum 12- Use of cement – engineer consulted. Engineering study, required by law, will assess material use and impact on soil 13- Need to ensure contractors comply to health standards	5 - low 6 - low **8 - medium** 12- low 13 -low	5 - Annex ; Gender annex 6 - Part II.E 8 - Part II.A; Annex 1 12- Part II.E and H 13- Part II.E
		40	So3: From #9, Khiliin tsereg 0119 to #48, Bayanbulag 4			
Flood resilient latrines	Construct suitable latrines (for rocky or muddy underground)	24	Direct: 1101 (>561 women) Indirect: 32.824 (Rest Khoroo 24 + 7)	1 - Relevant standards and compliance processes have been identified 2 - It was suggested to have criteria for final selection, including poverty, female headed households and willingness to contribute 3 - Poor and informal, women, elderly, disabled and youth have been consulted. There was a request to consider specific design needs for elderly and disabled 4 - Land: public / informal, residential use – confirmed through consultations. Latrines will be installed within 'private' plots 5 - Women did not express concern of unequal access 6 - Need to ensure contractors and 'households workers' comply to ILO standards 13- Need to ensure contractors and 'household workers comply to health standards Focus on informal areas and poor and female headed	1 - low 2 - low 3 - low 4 - low 5 - low 6 - low 13 -low	1 - Part II.E 2 - Annex 1 (round 3) 3 - Annex 1 4 - Part II.A; Annex 1 5 - Annex ; Gender annex 6 - Part II.E 13- Part II.E
		25	Direct: 1.098 (>560 women) Indirect: 32.377 (Rest Khoroo 25 + 7)			
		7	Direct: 222 (>113 women) Indirect: 27.699 (Rest Khoroo 7 + 5)			
		9	Direct: 290 (148 women) Indirect: 25.175 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17			
		12	Direct: 1074 (>548 women)			

			Indirect: 20.050 + center (Rest Khoroo 12, + 10, 11 and center)	households		
		13	Direct: 1377 (>702 women) Indirect: 28.890 + center (Rest Khoroo 13, + 10, 11, 12 and center			
		16	Direct: 955 (>487 women) Indirect: 15.089 + center (Rest Khoroo 16 + 2 and center			

Environmental and social management plan

1. Introduction

The ESMP lists all potential risks identified and the preventive / mitigation measures proposed to reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels (see tables 18 and 19 at the end of the plan). The plan also shows how these potential risks and mitigation measures will be further monitored, including responsibilities.

2. Risks management arrangements

(i) Responsibilities: direct management responsibility of the ESMP will be under the national project manager. The overall project manager will have oversight / final compliance responsibility. Changes or additional activities that arise during project implementation and add value/complement proposed sub-projects - and fall within allowable limits set by Adaptation fund - will need to be cleared by the project manager and approved by the project management committee and/or project advisory committee – depending on the scale and type of activity. Inputs from the technical advisory group, including Ulaanbaatar municipality, will also be requested for assessment of potential risks, where required.

(i)

(ii) Management and implementation of sub-projects and mitigation measures: All project activities have been screened against the 15 environmental and social risks areas during project preparation phase. Outcomes will be presented during the project inception to all stakeholders to confirm the management and monitoring arrangements and to agree on the detailed steps required to develop management plans for each sub-project, covering detailed engineering studies, but also risks mitigation measures to comply to national technical standards in line with part II.F.

(iii)

(iv) A gender specific approach has been developed to comply to the Adaptation Fund's principles-based Gender Policy (GP) and its accompanying Gender Action Plan (GAP) and ESP principle 5. This approach is summarized in Annex 6

Budget: there are no specific budget requirements for project compliance to the ESP and GP.

3. General environmental and social risks management reduction measures

In addition to the risk management measures identified below, the following elements will be put in place to ensure the compliance with the ESP:

(i) All MoUs and Agreements of Cooperation with Executing Entities will include detailed reference to the ESMP and GP, the 15 ESP Principles and especially compliance to law (principle 1), human rights compliance (principle 4), gender approach (principle 5) and labour and safety standards (principle 6 and 13):

- Principle 1: References to standards and laws to which the activity will need to comply will be included in all legal agreements with all sub-contractors, including steps and responsibilities for compliance.
- Principle 4: Refetences to relevant Humans rights declarations will be included in all legal agreements with all sub-contractors.
- Principe 6: Employment and working conditions following ILO standards will be included in legal agreements with all sub-contractors.
- Principle 13: Ensure that ICSC international health and safety standards are clearly accessible and understood. e.g. by putting clearly visible signs detailing health and safety standards to be located at projects sites and by supplying protective equipment. Always follow WHO and/or government of Mongolia guidelines regarding preventing the spread of Covid19 (whichever guidelines are more stringent)

(ii) The UN-Habitat Human rights officers will check project compliance to the AF ESP during the project (besides the project manager) (principle 4). The gender focal point within UN-Habitat will check project compliance to the AF GP during the project.

(iii) Continues coordination with focal points within Ulaanbaatar municipality, responsible for compliance to national and local standards will take place.

(iv) Capacity building and awareness raising: the management teams, executing entity partners and target communities, will receive training / capacity development to understand and manage the 15 Principles, the ESMP and in particular their responsibilities. This will be done during inception.

4. Risks monitoring arrangements:

(vi) This monitoring program commensurate with actions identified below and will report on the monitoring results to the Fund in the mid-term, annual, and terminal performance reports. Monitoring will be done to ensure that actions are taken in a timely manner and to determine if actions are appropriately mitigating the risk / impact or if they need to be modified in order to achieve the intended outcome.

(vii) Annual reporting will include information about the status of implementation of this ESMP, including those measures required to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks. The reports shall also include, if necessary, a description of any corrective actions that are deemed necessary.

(viii) Direct monitoring responsibilities will be under the national project manager. The overall project manager will have oversight / final compliance responsibility. When changes or additional activities are required, monitoring indicators will be changed or added as well.

(ix) Gender specific indicators and targets have been developed as shown in the results framework and summarized in Annex 6

(x) There are no specific budget requirements for risks monitoring other than show in part III.D and the budget.

5. Grievance mechanism

(i) UN-Habitat will implement a grievance mechanism in the target areas, which will allow an accessible, transparent, fair and effective means of communicating if there are any concerns regarding project design and implementation. Employees, and people benefitting / affected by the project will be made aware of the grievance mechanism for any criticism or complaint of an activity.

(ii) This mechanism considers the special needs of different groups as well as gender considerations and potential environmental and social risks. A combination of mailboxes (at community level), confidential persons in the community and telephoning options offer an immediate way for employees and people affected by the project to safely express their concerns. The options will allow local languages and offer the opportunity for and people affected by the project to complain or provide suggestions on how to improve project design and implementation, which will be reviewed and taken up by the project implementation team.

(iii) Project staff will be trained in procedures for receiving messages and on the reporting of any grievances. Community chiefs will also be briefed how to obtain feedback from community members on a regular basis. In addition, monitoring activities allow project participants to voice their opinions or complaints as they may see fit.

(iv) The address and e-mail address of the Adaptation Fund will also be made public (i.e. project website, Facebook and mailbox) for anyone to raise concerns regarding the project:

Adaptation Fund Board secretariat
Mail stop: MSN P-4-400
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC

TABLE 5: SIGN OFF FOR SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL			
Name	Date	Description	Signature
Assessor of intervention			
Enkhtsetseg Shagdarsuren	11 January 2018	UN-Habitat Country Programme manager	
Khoroo Governors			
Songinokhairkhan District Khoroo 7:	11 January 2018		
Bayanzurkh District Khoroo 9:	11 January 2018	D. Gankhuyag.	
UN-Habitat Project Manager			
Nadine Waheed		UN-Habitat ROAP Human Settlements Officer	

Table 18. Potential risks and preventive measures and monitoring arrangements for non-concrete activities under components 1, 2 and 4

Component	Output	Potential risk areas	Preventive measure	Monitoring arrangements	
				Indicator and methods	Frequency and responsibility
1	Output 1.1 One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan Output 1.2. Simulation model Output 1.3 Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans	2, 3 and 5: Risk that different groups are not equally involved in planning processes Non-consideration of / compliance to the AF ESP when developing land use plans 4 and 6: Risk that human right and ILO standards are not considered in contracts	Communities will be organized and quotas will be used to ensure different groups are included / represented. For government workshops and trainings, gender quotas will apply. Include standard clauses requiring the compliance with the safeguard areas in AoC and contracts + screening the plans for compliance with the 15 safeguard areas	Meeting attendance sheets with quota numbers and photographs Check (list) to assess compliance to safeguard areas	Before and after plans Local project manager
2	Output 2.1 Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans	2, 3 and 5: Risk that different groups are not equally involved in planning processes			

	Output 2.2 Khoroo community level interventions operation & maintenance* and awareness Output 2.3 Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological	Non-consideration of / compliance to the AF ESP when conducting technical studies 4 and 6: Risk that human right and ILO standards are not considered in contracts			
4	Output 4.1. Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities Output 4.2 Workshops and trainings	2, 3 and 5: Risk that different groups are not equally involved in planning processes 4 and 6: Risk that human right and ILO standards are not considered in contracts			

Table 19. Potential risk areas, focus areas, measures to avoid or mitigate risks and management / monitoring arrangements

Risk areas (in line with the ESP Principles)	Target Khoroo and area	Measure to avoid or mitigate potential risks	Monitoring indicator	Frequency and responsibility monitoring
1 – not significant (low)	All	Principle was considered because it always applies but project complies - see part II.E		
2 - not significant (low)	All	Measure to ensure equal access during project execution: Community Development Councils will be formed with membership of all households benefitting from / impacted by construction. It will be ensured all groups will be able to participate in planning and decision-making through participation quota.	1. Meeting attendance sheets with quota numbers and photographs.	Every meeting Local Project- manager
3 – not significant (low)	All	Measure to respond to specific needs expressed during consultations: In Khoroo 9 a footbridge will be constructed. In Khoroo 7 and 9 the drainage channels dimensions are designed to pose no risk of children falling into them In all Khoroo's specific latrine design needs for elderly and disabled will be used where needed	1. Construction of food bridge 2. Check drainage channel dimensions before construction 3. Consultation notes	Before construction Local Project- manager

4 – **medium significant**	7 sections A1-3	No need for other Khoroos and sections. Principle was considered because it always applies but risk in other areas was very low. Measure to ensure tenure arrangements and poroperty rights are not violated: Community Development Councils will be formed with membership of all households benefitting from / impacted by construction. The design of drainage sections will be managed in neighborhood sections which can be managed by these CDCs. All 37 plot owners through which the drainage channel is planned should agree again with the intervention and consequently sign an agreement. Besides that, an alternative drainage plan has already been considered and can be further developed if inhabitants ultimately don't agree with the existing plan. A clause will be included in all contracts stating that the contractor will comply to human rights markers (and all other safeguard areas) During construction, should temporary (1-2 months) accommodation be required as/if raised and agreed by all stakeholders, the project budget can accommodate some small, compensation for this purpose .l The UN-Habitat Human rights officers and PAC will check compliance.	1. Signed sheet 2. Check contracts on HR markers	Before the plan is developed; every contract Local Project- manager
5 - not significant (low)	All	Principle was considered because it always applies – a separate 'gender annex' has been developed including the gender approach and data baseline.	1. See Gender Annex	
6 - l not significant (low)	All	Principle was considered because it always applies. Measure to ensure compliance to ILO standards during construction: employment and working conditions following ILO standards will be included in legal agreements with all subcontractors; The community contracts to be signed with Community Development Councils will state that under aged children will not be employed and all workers will be paid equal wage. Ensure that ICSC international health and safety standards are clearly accessible and understood. e.g. by putting clearly visible signs detailing health and safety standards to be located at projects sites and by supplying protective equipment.	1. Check contract and signs	before start of work and during work (every 2 months) Local Project- manager
8 - **medium significant**	7 sections A1-3	See principle 4 above – to ensure involuntary temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement is avoided	1. See principle 4 above	See principle 4 above
12 - l not significant (low)	7 and 9	Measure to ensure soil and rocks are not acquired in areas that in can have negative effects such as from the river: include clause in contracts and check source of material before purchase.	1. Materials on bills/BOQ's	Before purchase Local Project- manager
13 - not significant (low)	All	See principle 6 above	1. See principle 6 above	See principle 6 above

Annex 6

Gender Approach – in compliance with Adaptation Fund Gender Policy & Action Plan

This gender annex has been developed to (a) Ensure compliance to the international treaties around gender and climate change and consequently, adherence to the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy (GP) as well as (b) to provide a situational analysis of the local context around gender issues and in light of this, demonstrate what measures have been taken to ensure that women and men will have equal opportunity to build resilience, address their differentiated vulnerabilities and increase their capability to adapt to climate change impacts through project implementation.

1. Determinants for gender-responsive stakeholder consultation

Women's focus group discussion were conducted during initial consultations, especially to identify specific needs regarding proposed interventions and possible and perceived risks and, where needed, mitigation measures. Besides that, the following stakeholders have been consulted to understand specific gender issues and needs:

Type of stakeholder	Specific stakeholder
National/City government	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar – Property Department, Department of Economic Development, Ger-Area Development Agency, Office for Road and Transport, Transportation Agency
Local Authorities & Communities	Three (3) district authorities of SonginoKhairkhan, Sukhbaatar and Bayanzurkh districts and seven (7) Khoroo Authorities for Khoroos 7,0, 12, 13, 16,24 and 25
UN agencies	UNDP, UNICEF
IFI's/INGO's/LNGO's	ADB, JICA

2. Initial Gender Assessment

The main objective of the proposed project is to **enhance the climate change resilience of the seven most vulnerable Ger khoroo settlements focusing on flooding[17] in Ulaanbaatar City** by:

1. Improving the knowledge on flood hazard and risk exposure and vulnerability for these areas
2. Improving the resilience and adaptive capacity of the Ger settlements through a Com-munity-Based, gender-responsive approach (i.e. building social cohesion per Khoroo)
3. Increasing resilience Ger area physical infrastructure and services, supported by en-hanced capacities of responsible district level and khoroo authorities.
4. Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks and capture and replicate lessons and good practices

During community consultations via the People's Process, women were observed to be very active in the communities and the number of women attendees in the initial consultations were on par with men. Aside from the numbers, the women participants were observed to provide substantive inputs in analyzing the problems and issues and in coming up with recommended solutions. Equal involvement of women and men in the project activities will be ensured through the community planning and consultations throughout the period of the project.

Analysis of legal status of women in the country/region - Local Gender and Development Policies, Programs and Institutions

The Gender inequality index (GII) of Mongolia[36] is at the average among the group of high human development countries with a value of 0.325, which ranks the country 63rd among 155 countries; and is a bit better than the average among the countries in the Asia and Pacific region. The GII has been declining since 2011, suggesting that women and men generally enjoy equitable access to health care and education which is a noteworthy achievement for the region.

Gender equality has been one of the primary priorities of the Government of Mongolia, and the policies which promote this objective and the protection of women and children are the (a) Gender Equality Law (2011), (b) Law on Combating Domestic Violence, (c) Labor Code, (d) Family Law, (e) Law on Social Welfare, and (f) Law on Social Insurance. In line with these policies the following programs are being implemented by the government: (g) National Program on Ensuring Gender Equality (2017-2021), (h) National Program on Combating Domestic Violence, (h) National Program on protection from trafficking in children and women with the purpose of sexual exploitation, (j) and Mid-term Strategy and Action Plan for Implementation of the Law of Mongolia on Promotion of Gender Equality (2013 –2016). **The National Committee on Gender Equality** is the government body led by Prime Minister responsible in the implementation of gender equality, and is composed of 13 Ministries of Mongolia as its sub-council; and 9 districts, 21 provinces, and the city of Ulaanbaatar, as its subcommittees. One gender focal person is assigned at the MUB, and the social welfare workers at every khoroo are assigned as the gender focal persons.

Country Level Gender Issues - Analysis of cultural/religious status of women in the country/region & underlying causes of current status

According to National Statistics Office (NSO) of Mongolia, the proportion of women-headed households has decreased from 15% in 2008 to 9% in 2016. However, data from Participatory Living Standards Assessment of the NSO have identified that a disproportionate number of women-headed households are living in poverty and that the proportion is growing. Women are limited to engage in livelihood or employment opportunities because of the tasks at home. Some women, who are employed or engaged in small enterprises, need to work longer hours than men do, just to manage tasks at home and at work. The Time Use Survey (NSO Mongolia, 2009) has noted that single parent households, which are usually women-headed, continue to become more vulnerable. In some cases, women are left alone to manage the household due to death of a husband or divorce. The proportion of poor women-headed households in urban ger areas living without adequate access to water supply and sanitation and other basic infrastructure and services is high (ADB and World Bank, 2005).

A Socio-Economic survey conducted in June 2017 as part of UN-Habitat Support activities to ADB PPTA analyzed households' access to adequate housing and basic services in 2 ger areas in the proximity of the proposed project target areas. Among the surveyed total population, 46.7% and 51.4% were female respectively in Sukhbaatar District 14th Khoroo (SBD14) and Songinokhairkhan District 8th Khoroo (SHD8). Percentage of the women head households was 20.7% in SBD14 and 17.17% in SHD8. Percentage of poor households to the total households was 33.1% in SBD14 and 26.3% in SHD8, out of which households headed by females were 40.7% in SHD8 and 47.1% in SBD14 with an average household size of 3.69.

Population number and poverty status, gender disaggregated

	SBD14	SHD8

[36] Human Development Report Mongolia 2016

	Male	Female	Total	Female %	Male	Female	Total	Female %
Non-poor	153	143	296	65.3	138	143	281	73.3
Poor	96	76	172	34.7	46	52	98	26.7
Total	249	219	468	100.0	184	195	379	100.0

Data baseline – overview of disaggregated data (beneficiaries) in target communities per city, community and or intervention

Female-headed households make up roughly 25% of homes in Mongolia, and are particularly vulnerable to flooding, suffering from land grabbing and reduced levels of disaster assistance. In the proposed project target areas, there appears to be a balanced representation of both men and women, in fact the combined total number of women for the 7 khoroos exceeds that of men. There do appear to be a significant number of women headed households which is one of the prioritized vulnerable target groups for the concrete project interventions under Component 3 - construction of flood control facilities and Improved sanitation facilities.

Table 4b: Sex disaggregated population data in target Khoroos

Khoroo name	Population	Man	Woman	Disabled	Female headed households
7	20128	9869	10259	254	48
9	13701	6707	6994	724	1317
12	7162	3577	3585	213	787
13	9136	4519	4617	239	56
16	11945	5817	6128	288	140
24	13689	6544	7145	213	120
25	13678	6950	6728	290	98
Total	**89439**	**43983**	**45456**	**2221**	**2566**

Additionally the Human Development Report of Mongolia 2016 indicates that “young women face more difficulties in entering or re-entering the labour market. The unemployment rate is higher among young women than among young men, and it has been rising among young women. The occupational segregation of women is widespread, resulting in a concentration of women in a narrow range of occupations such as education (80.6 percent), health and welfare (79.4 percent), and the social sciences, business and law (64.3 percent).
In engineering, manufacturing and construction, only 30.0 percent of graduates are women, indicating that there is a clear underrepresentation of women in science and technology–related fields. Young women earn 1.4 times less than young men; and they dominate in unpaid work: in 2011, 17 percent of 25- to 29-year-old women reported they took care of the home, versus only 1 percent of the men in this age-group. The gender gap in the labour market among youth is evident, and this indicates a need for gender-sensitive labour market policies.

The project as part of its concept and design will actively encourage the involvement of women in implementation, advisory and decision making roles contributing to alleviating the dearth of women in the fields of science, technology and construction.

3. <u>Project planning and design</u>

a. Program goals/objectives and target groups

The overall project goal is to “enhance the climate change resilience of the seven most vulnerable Ger khoroo settlements focusing on flooding in Ulaanbaatar City,”

Within the project, women are recognised as “agent of change” in building community resilience and the project adopts the following approaches for achieving gender balance, equality, equity, mainstreaming, responsiveness and sensitivity.

The specific gender objectives for the project are:
- to improve gender equality within the targeted seven Ger khoroo settlements
- to promote gender empowerment and womens leadership within the project implementation and within decision making bodies.

Women, being mainly responsible for water-related tasks and other responsibilities related to household sanitation, health and hygiene should be consulted on appropriate design features. The participation of women in community activities at the khoroo level is observed to be high, as noted in their number of women attendees in the initial consultations. Aside from the numbers, the women participants were observed to provide substantive inputs in analyzing the problems and issues and in coming up with recommended solutions. Equal involvement of women and men in the project activities will be ensured through the community planning and consultations throughout the period of the project.

Entry points to integrate gender considerations (how to empower women)
The project design and approach are ‘gender-responsive’ because, during the project preparation phase, gender equality and women’s empowerment have been considered during initial data collection focused on issues, needs and perceptions, activity prioritization and the identification and verification of specific ‘gender’ related risks and impacts. This has been done through desk research, surveys, women focus group discussions and community decision-making processes. A UN-Habitat headquarter gender specialist has also been involved in the project preparation/review process to ensure compliance with the Gender Policy as well as the UN-Habitat gender mainstreaming guidelines.

Suitable interventions to meet specific needs and built on women skills and knowledge:
Women are well represented at all level of government and in communities. There-fore, there is no reason to think women will have unequal opportunities to participate in the project and do not benefit equally from interventions.

b. Design of intervention activities:

The project aims to provide the people an access to better sanitation and flood resilient environment which will improve their quality of life and family health. The benefits will be achieved through the construction of flood control facilities and Improved sanitation.

8 Focus group discussions (FGD) with community representatives from target areas were conducted as part of project development to identify the perceived impacts of improved services on sanitation and flood control infrastructure also the needs of different vulnerable groups. Please refer to below table for the composition of the participants in the FGDs.

Sub-District name	Participants	Man	Woman	Disabled	Retired	Parents with kinderdarten and school age children
Khoroo 7	6	3	3	2	1	2
Khoroo 9	8	3	5	0	4	1
Khoroo 12	13	2	11	1	5	3

Khoroo 13	7	1	6	2	1	2
Khoroo 16	6	2	4	1	2	2
Khoroo 24	5	1	4	1	2	4
Khoroo 25	9	2	7	1	2	3
Total	54	14	40	8	17	17

As per the results of FGDs, the anticipated impacts of project interventions are following:

Improved sanitation. It includes the following: (a) better hygiene practices, (e) more convenience especially for women, children and persons with disabilities. Other potential benefits include decrease in incidences of waterborne and other diseases related to water pollution and poor sanitation; and economic or business opportunities due to reliable sanitation services. The risk of women and children to water-borne infectious diseases, and consequently the medical costs on these diseases, will be reduced due to improved sanitation facilities at household level. Proper household practices on sanitation, hygiene, and health will be communicated to the target area communities through a community awareness program involving information, education and communication campaign (IEC).

Flood control facilities. The provision of flood facilities will increase the environmental safety and security and lessen the risk of water-borne diseases brought by flash flood and overfill of pit latrines. It will also enable the local government and communities to improve the road network and access to their plots for better and safe mobility in the area especially for women, children and the elderly and differently abled.

Promoting an enabling environment for gender equality
A specific gender focal point has been identified, the National Project Manager of the Implementing Entity team who will address gender issues during the project implementation As this role lies with the IE's national manager, this demonstrates the importance given to addressing gender issues by the IE in the project design, with the accountability for achieving effective sustainable, equitable gender-specific project outcomes and impact for the project remaining with senior staff.

Community surveys and public consultations have been used to collect disaggregated data focused on climate change related issues, needs and perceptions of vulnerable groups, activity prioritization and the identification and verification of potential risks and impacts.

Specific Focus Group Discussions (FGD's) have been held with women and other vulnerable groups, to discuss the prioritization and selection processes of interventions proposed under the project. Vulnerable groups will continue to be consulted via FGD's beyond the community consultation processes of the People's Process, and greviance mechanism to be established under the project will further provide a platform of feedback and consultation where necessary. Trainings only inviting women may also be organized if necessary.

During the implementation of community mobilization planning and implementation, IE and EE staff will ensure sensitization around gender issues will be conducted for both women and men around gender specific participation and roles within the project

c. Executing entities:

A gender focal point will be established for each executing entity and partner as a condition of project participation.

All staff hired under the project by executing entities will, in their Terms of References, contain promotion of gender principles such as gender equality, sensitivity, parity etc.

Women will form 50% of the CDC's composition of members and will be recipient to the training and capacity building designed for the trainings on project implementation delivered by the Peoples Process.

d. Gender Project outputs/targets

The main gender focused project outputs and targets are outlined below.

The project will aim to ensure 50% representation during community implementation of meetings, consultations, community votes, participatory planning, and monitoring initiatives under the People's Process.

Similarly, the project will aim to ensure 50% representation of women in higher level decision making bodies and platforms as part of the project.

Gender responsive indicators

A comprehensive list of indicators is included in the Gender Action Plan table below.
The main gender focused indicators are summarized below.
50% of the CDC's established to implement the project will be female
50% of trainees at all trainings/workshops and learning events will be female
35% of representatives in higher level authorities participating in the project will be female

Gender disaggregated information will be collected for the above gender targets.
Gender FGD's will be conducted every quarter and an analysis included in project reports to establish qualitiative baseline of gender perceptions and monitor changes in behaviours and attitudes as the project progresses.

e. Budget

A specific gender focal point has been identified, the National Project Manager of the Implementing Entity team who will address gender issues during the project implementation As this role lies with the IE's national manager, s/he will be responsible for overall project compliance with gender policy.
For the project components, gender has been mainstreamed into the project design and activities and appropriate budgets will be used to achieve the desired targets for gender equality.

4. <u>Implementation</u>

Policy Arrangements: The Project Advisory Committee Secretariat will aim to ensure gender equality in the composition of members and aim for a minimum of 35-40% members as women.

Management Arrangements: The principle Gender Focal Point for the project will be the National Project Manager of the Implementing Entity, UN-Habitat. The counterpart gender focal point within Government will be the designated gender focal point of the Municipality of ulaanbaatar. Furthermore a gender focal point will be established for each executing entity and partner as a condition of project participation.
ToRs and contracts will include detailed reference to the ESMP, the 15 ESP Principles and especially compliance to law (principle 1), human rights (principle 4), gender approach (principle 5) and labour and safety standards (principle 6 and 13).

The UN-Habitat Human rights officers will check project compliance to the AF ESP during the project (besides the project manager) (principle 4). The gender focal point within UN-Habitat will check project compliance to the AF GP during the project.

Capacity Building Strategy: The CDC's to be established as part of the People's Process will aim for gender equality in the composition of training participants and will also ensure gender parity and gender considerations in the planning and implementation of Components 2 & 3. Women will be encouraged to be involved in the execution of operations & maintenance plans and mechanisms for concrete interventions.
Targeting equal representation of women who are currently under-represented higher level government and decision making structures, for trainings and knowledge sharing under Components 1 & 4 will instill new skills and capacities that further empower them and prepare them for new roles and responsibilities.

5. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

The Gender Action Plan that follows will be incorporated in the overall monitoring and evaluation of the project, and indicators will be included in the project monitoring and evaluating systems and tools.. The monitoring of the GAP will be done using a participatory approach with the key stakeholders at the kheseg, khoroo, district, and municipal levels.

6. Knowledge Management, Information Sharing and Reporting

All knowledge components of the project will also ensure gender parity and gender considerations in the planning and implementation, The Operational Manual developed for the project will contain Gender approach linked to AF GP. The project will maintain a gender and age disaggregated database of direct beneficiaries and stakeholders involved within the project. Training on the use of the simulation model will be targeted at both male and female civil servants. The lessons learned workshops and trainings organised for city- and district government officials will also try to ensure 50 percent women participation if possible.

A specific knowledge component to track the gender and youth responsiveness and impact of the project a rapid survey on Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) will be organized by the national implementation team through targeted Focus Group Discussions with women and youth during the project

7. Gender Action Plan (GAP)

The project has developed a gender action plan (GAP) to ensure equal participation of the women and other vulnerable groups in the project implementation and integrate the gender-specific needs of the local communities in the sub-project design and implementation.
The GAP describes the proposed measures to be included in the project design and implementation in promoting gender equality and mainstreaming gender in the outputs of the project. The GAP outlines the main strategies to address the key gender concerns on a) access to facilities to be provided by the project, and b) equal participation of women in the project community activities. The key gender mainstreaming strategies to be implemented include:

- community consultations on detailed design preparation and implementation with gender-specific design features for proposed project interventions
- implement gender sensitive IEC programs on improved sanitation, health and hygiene,
- ensure the presence of number of female staff members in project implementation unit, Project Advisory Committee and community organizations.

Addressing these gender concerns would entail close consultation and collaboration with women, from sub-projects design stage throughout implementation, operations, and monitoring and evaluation. The general strategy proposed under the project is to ensure that the design features of the proposed interventions will be gender-responsive, appropriate, and affordable to its target users. The project will also foster active involvement of women in the project, which will aim to maximize the opportunity for women to become empowered decision-makers in shaping the development of their community. Specific activities, targets or indicators, responsible bodies, implementation arrangements are shown in the following table.

Table -. Gender Action Plan

Project Components	Outputs	Action	Indicator	Responsible Party
Component 1. National/City Level Producing hazard and risk information / evidence for increasing resilience and developing land use plans to increase this resilience at UB City level.	Output 1.1 One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan, with zoning, legal framework recommendations and a specific focus on flood risk reduction - building on **1.2** Output 1.2. Simulation model for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding in UB city & Ger-areas established Output 1.3 Seven (7) Detailed Ger-khoroo level Land Use Plans with specific focus on flood risk reduction and building resilience of the most vulnerable areas and people	• Conduct series of consultative meetings at the community level and workshops with stakeholders for the preparation of the plan and presentation on the findings at least 50% of women participants	• Number of consultations and workshops, sex disaggregated • Number of people consulted including vulnerable groups, sex disaggregated • Documentation of meetings • A Database for meetings established	• Executing Agency • Climate Change Assessment Specialist • Gender specialist • Community Mobilizers • External Partner in charge of land use plans preparation
Component 2 Khoroo/Community level Participative planning and capacity development for flood resilience in Ger-areas at the	Output 2.1 Seven (7) Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans to implement the interventions under component 3; Output 2.2	• Community mobilization, organization and capacity building of primary groups, community development councils in order to make them the key stakeholders in the climate resilient local area development with at least 50% women engagement	• Number of Primary Groups and CDCs established • Number of members, sex disaggregated • Number of consultation/workshops and trainings, sex disaggregated	• Executing Agency • Climate Change Assessment Specialist • Gender specialist • Community Mobilizers • Urban planner

Project Components	Outputs	Action	Indicator	Responsible Party
district / khoroo and community level (including activities to operate and maintain - and mitigate any potential risks related to - the interventions under component 3).	Khoroo community level interventions operation & maintenance* and awareness campaigns and trainings to support the sustainable implementation of interventions under component 3. Output 2.3 Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.	• Conduct Community Action Planning workshops for Khoroo-level floods resilience • Conduct series of trainings introducing the People's Process and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approach, focused on building social cohesion and consensus on community level implementation of interventions under component 3 at least 50% of women participants	• Number and percentage of people participated including vulnerable groups, sex disaggregated	• External Partner in charge of plans preparation
Component 3. Enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets	Output 3.1. Physical assets developed or strengthened in response to climate change related flood impacts as prioritized (by Khoroos **drainage and sanitation)** – implemented through community contracting Output 3.2 Management & operations; design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure – procured as consulting services	• Series of community consultations for identification and integration of specific needs of communities including women, children, elderly and disabled, into the detailed designs of proposed drainage and sanitation, at least 50% women participation • AOC to be signed with and implemented by Community Development Councils for drainage construction and sanitation improvement • Community monitoring of the AOC implementations	• Number of consultations • Number of participants, sex disaggregated • Number of special needs of communities integrated to the design of the proposed interventions • Number of AOC signed and implemented • Number of community members involved under the AOC implementation, sex disaggregated	• Executing Agency • Gender specialist • Community Mobilizers • Urban planner • Field Engineer • Community Development Councils

Project Components	Outputs	Action	Indicator	Responsible Party
			• Average income gained by community members, sex disaggregated • Number of community monitoring reports	
Component 4 Awareness raising, knowledge management and communication	Output 4.1. Lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development are generated, captured and distributed to other Districts and khoroo communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms. Output 4.2 Workshops and trainings will be organized targeting city- and district government officials with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans.	• Develop and implement a gender sensitive IEC program for Districts and khoroo communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government on (i) lessons learned and best practices regarding flood-resilient urban community development (ii) basic hygiene practices, (ii) water conservation, (iii) eco-friendly technologies, etc with at least 50% of women participation • Conduct workshops and trainings targeting city and district government officials with a focus on replication of processes, land use plans and interventions and to discuss how lessons can be integrated into existing strategies and plans with at least 50% of women participation	• Number and type of developed IEC materials • Number and type of capacity building trainings/workshops • Number and percentage of people participated, sex disaggregated	• Executing Agency • Gender specialist • Community Mobilizers • Urban planner • Knowledge Management Specialist • MUB and respective district departments

Annex 7 – Justification Note

Flood Resilience in the Ger Areas of Ulaanbaatar (FRUGA) Justification of the proposed changes to Component 3 of the original project document.

This justification note describes why changes are being proposed under Output 3.1 of the FRUGA project.

The changes proposed have been recommended by BD Engineering LLC, the engineering sub-contractor of World Vision Mongolia, the project's Executing Entity. These changes have been reviewed by UN-Habitat and discussed with the Project Working Group. These changes have also been consulted with the beneficiaries in the target areas and they have been approved by the Khoroo Governor.

Explanation of the Changes

The drainage infrastructure, to be constructed under Output 3.1 of the project has been re-aligned from a broadly north-south alignment to a broadly east-west alignment in Khoroo 40 (formerly Khoroo 7 – see further explanation below). The change in design is shown in Figure 1.

The reasons for this re-alignment are two-fold. Firstly, the Asian Development Bank is to construct sanitation infrastructure very close to the formerly proposed north-south drainage alignment, under its Ger Area Development Investment Programme, which got underway in 2019 (and was thus not highlighted in the original proposal, because in 2017 the works were not foreseen, despite extensive discussion and coordination with the ADB at the time of project formulation). Second, BD Engineering, the executing entity's sub-contractor, having done its detailed design, feels that the re-aligned infrastructure will be more effective in supporting the community to adapt because, *inter alia,* under the revised design there will be more discharge points into the existing canal, giving the system greater redundancy.

Drainage channel SO1 is 460 metres long and provides direct benefits to 420 households, which will directly benefit approximately 1680 people. Drainage channel SO2 is proposed to be 860 metres long and will directly benefit 561 households, with a total of 2,244 people. Drainage channel SO3 will be 1,471 metres long and will directly benefit 419 households with a total of 1,676 people. However, the revised alignment is expected to provide drainage benefits to the same flood/catchment area as the previous alignment, so the total number of beneficiaries (direct+indirect) will be the same at 27,900 total (14,229 women).

While the total length of drainage in the re-alignment (2791 metres, as opposed to 3110 metres) is slightly shorter than in the original proposal, as of April 2020, material price increases relative to 2017 (when the project was formulated) and currency fluctuations mean that there is no overall change in the estimated budget.

Further design details and images have been provided in Part II, Section A of the revised proposal document.

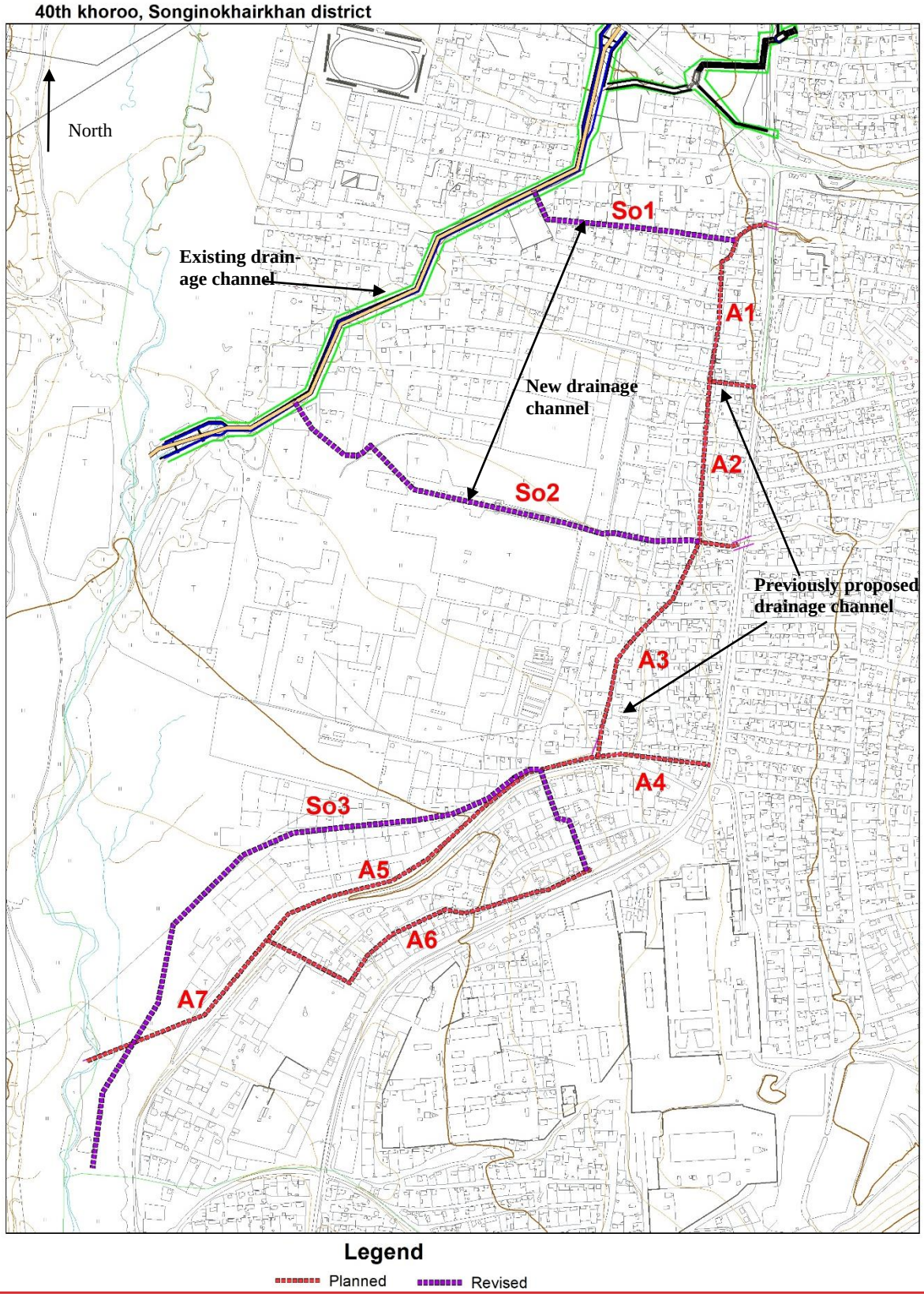

Figure A7.1 - Previous and Newly Proposed Drainage Infrastructure

Construction Details

Under the original proposal, the construction details were to be as follows, with the numbering (A1-A3) corresponding with the red lines, labelled A1-A7, in Figure 1:

Pkg A1a Pkg A1b	332m 79m	$177,620 $24,030	A1i: From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 A1ii: From #14a, Bayankhoshuu 38 to #41, Bayankhoshuu 39
Pkg A2a Pkg A2b	297m 71m	$158,895 $19170	A2i: From #41, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35. A2ii: From #1, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #8, Bayankhoshuu 35
Pkg A3	437m	$233795	A3: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 35 tto #17, Bayankhoshuu 29
Pkg A4	230m	$62,100	A4: From #8, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #17, Bayankhoshuu 29
Pkg A5	660m	$178,200	A5: From #17, Bayankhoshuu 29 to #45, Tsergiin angi 1
Pkg A6	668m	$180,360	A6: From #8, Tsergiin angi 2 to #45Tsergiin angi 2
Pkg A7	336m	$90,720	A6: From #45, Tsergiin angi to #6, Namag 1

Under the realignment, the construction details are proposed as follows:

SO1	460m	$185,399	From #23, Bayankhoshuu 39 to #26a, Monlaa 6
SO2	860m	$346,616	From #2, Bayankhoshuu 35 to #30, Monlaa 1
SO3	1,471m	$592,875	From #9, Khiliin tsereg 0119 to #48, Bayanbu-lag 4

Environmental and Social Safeguards

A revised environmental and social risk and impact assessment has been provided in the revised proposal in Annex 5.

Note on Boundary Changes in ___

It should be noted that since the proposal was submitted the Khoroo boundaries in Ulaanbaatar have been re-drawn. Khoroo 7, where the drainage infrastructure shown in Figure 1 is to be built, has been split into two Khoroos; Khoroo 7 and Khoroo 40. This boundary change has primarily been driven by population growth in the area. Both the old and new infrastructure sites are in Khoroo 40. Because this is only an administrative/boundary change, the climate change, flood impacts and adaptation requirements in Khoroo 40 are the same as originally described in Khoroo 7.

The geographic area to be surveyed under Components 1 and 2 of the project is the same (originally 7 Khoroo level plans were foreseen). 8 will now be prepared without any change in budget.

The Khoroo Boundaries are shown below, with the old boundaries (accurate at the time of the proposal) on the left and the new boundaries as of January 2020 on the right: