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
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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) UNOPS, 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.

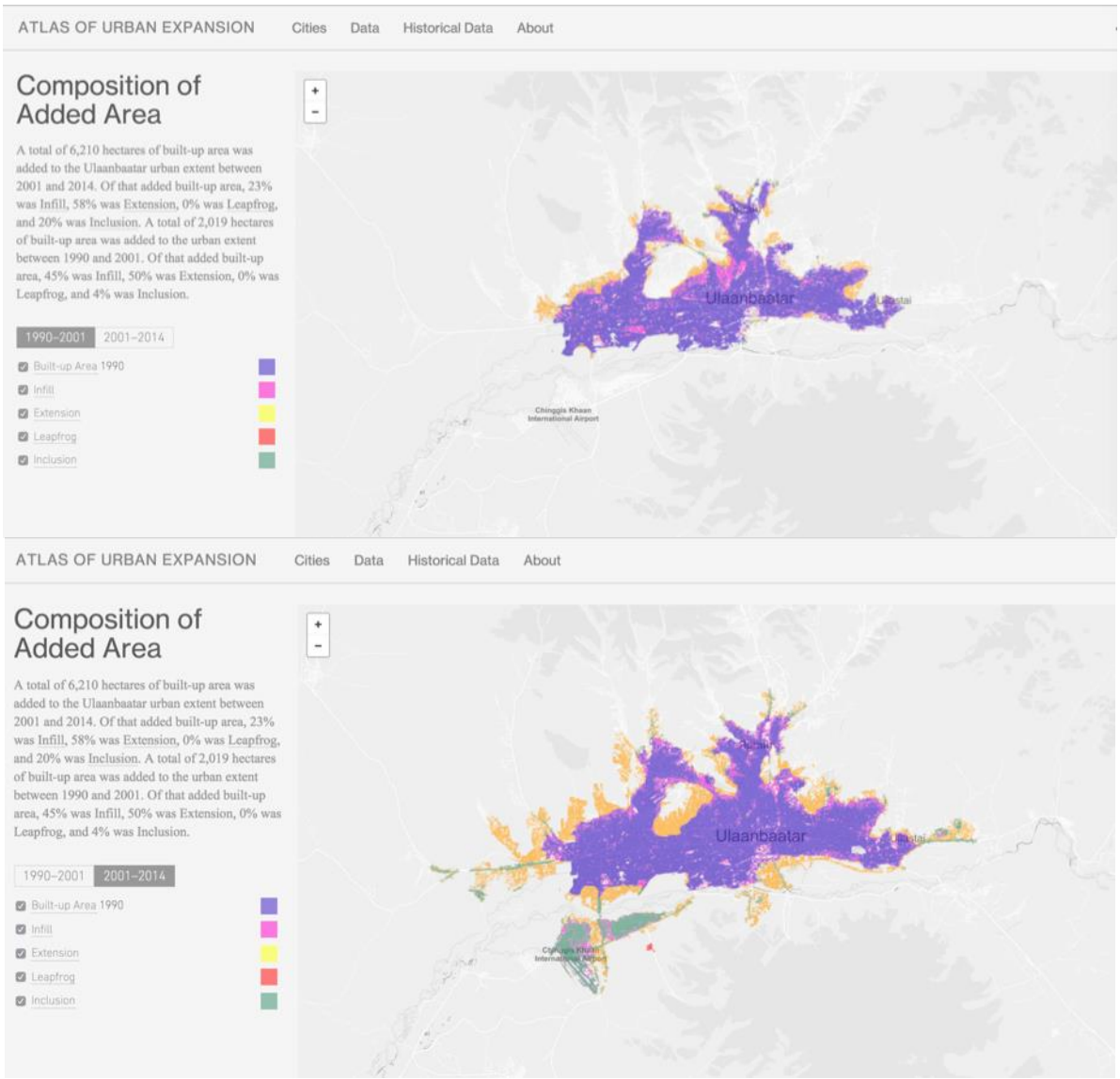


Figure 1: Shows the expansion of Ulaanbaatar's physical area between the period 1990-2001(top) and 2001-2014 (bottom): A total of 2,019 hectares of built-up area was added to the urban extent between 1990 and 2001; and a total of 6,210 hectares of built-up area was added to the Ulaanbaatar urban extent 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

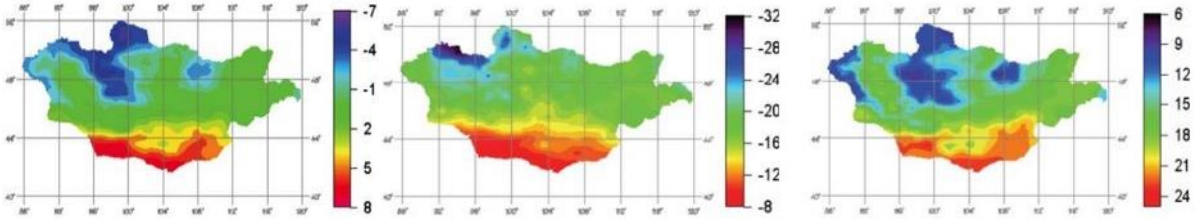


Figure 2: Annual mean air temperature (left), mean air temperature in winter (middle) and mean air temperature in summer (right). *Source: Assessment report on climate change 2009, pp. 36-37.*

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).

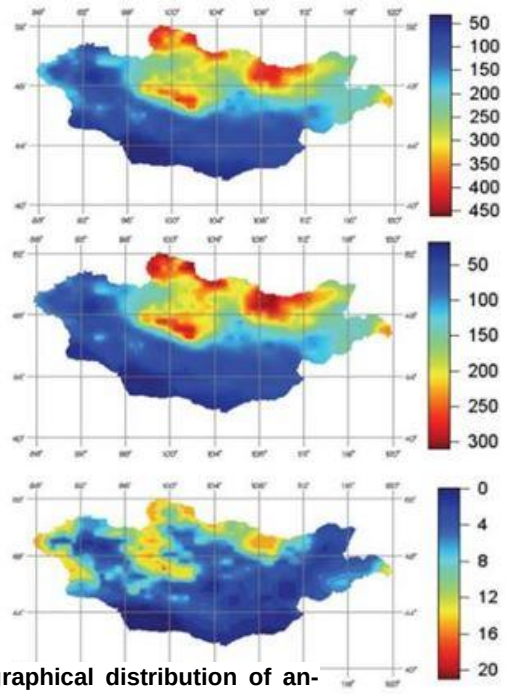


Figure 3: Geographical distribution of annual precipitation (top), summer precipitation (middle), and winter precipitation (bottom) in mm. *Source: Source: Assessment report on climate change 2009, p. 37.*

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 which 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.

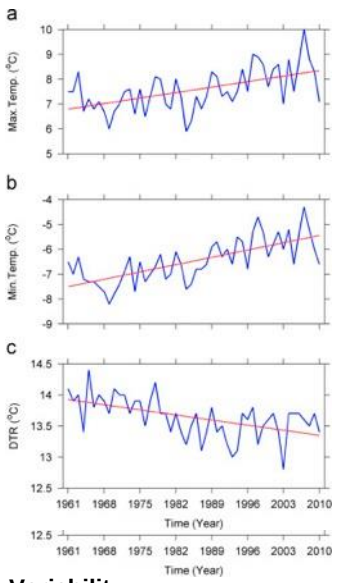


Figure 4: Climate Variability across Mongolia in Celcius. *Source: Assessment report on climate change 2009, p. 39.*

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

[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

downstream 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.

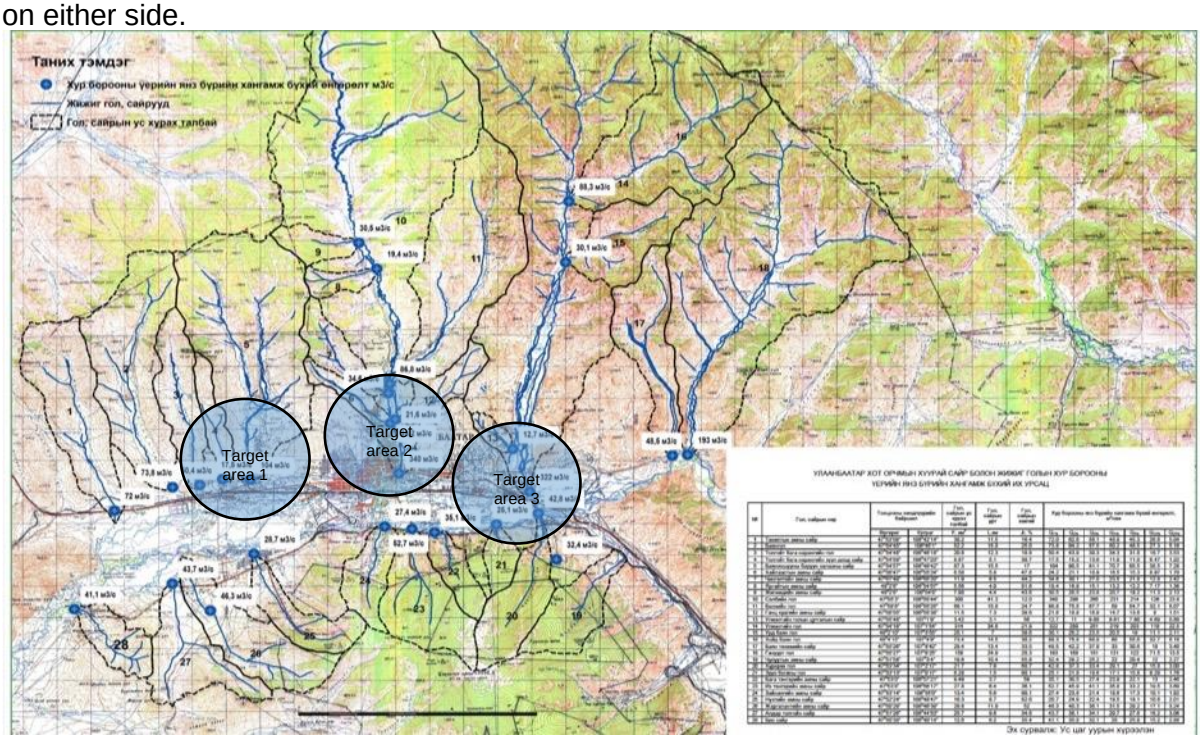


Figure 5: Ulaanbaatar river system. Target areas are along 3 rivers in the north of UB city.

Economic context

[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

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.

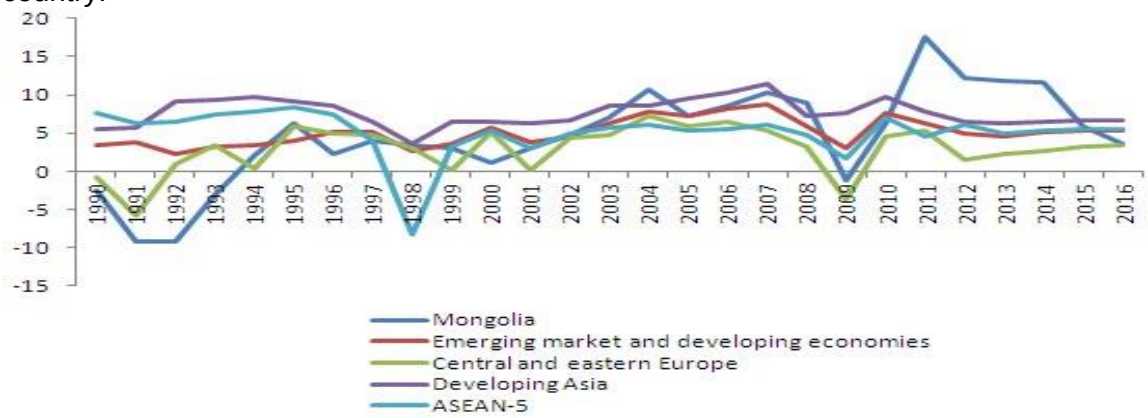


Figure 6: Comparative GDP growth.[11]

Social context

[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/

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.

[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

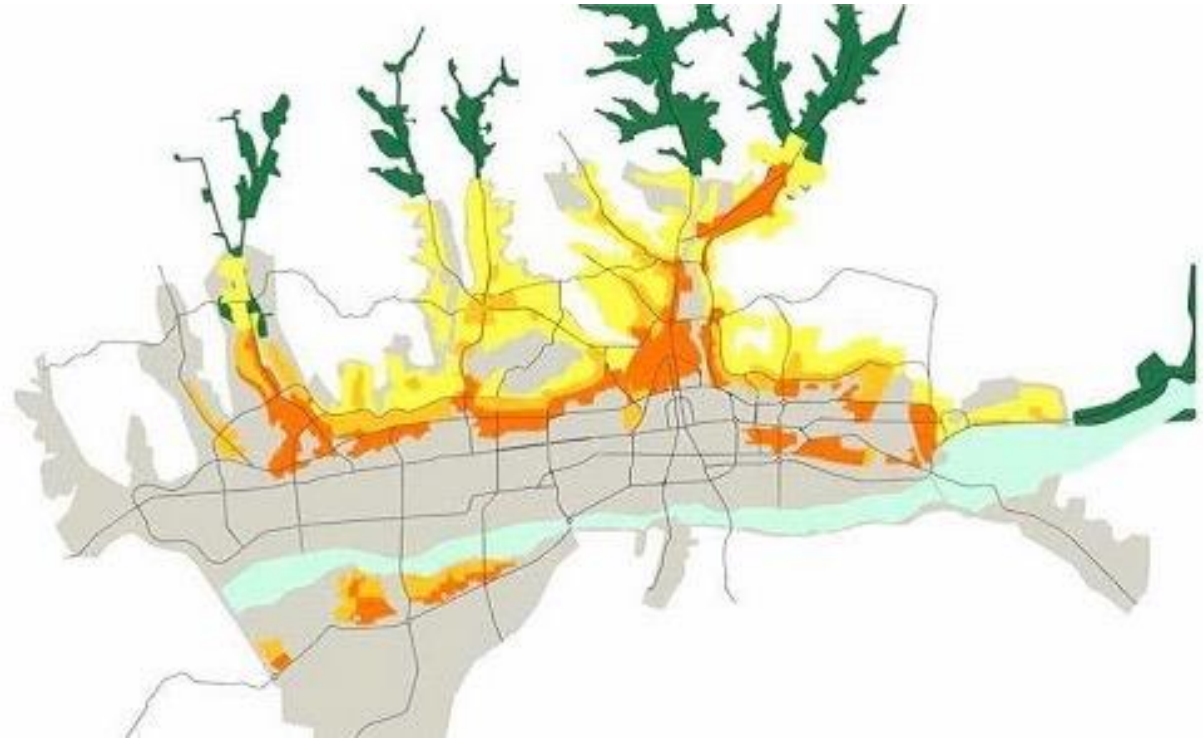


Figure 7: Ger district sections. Aqua blue-river basin, bright orange-central Ger areas, orange-middle Ger areas, yellow-peripheral Ger areas, grey-city area, green-green/camp zones. *Source: Ulaanbaatar City Development Strategy-2020 and Development trend until 2030.*

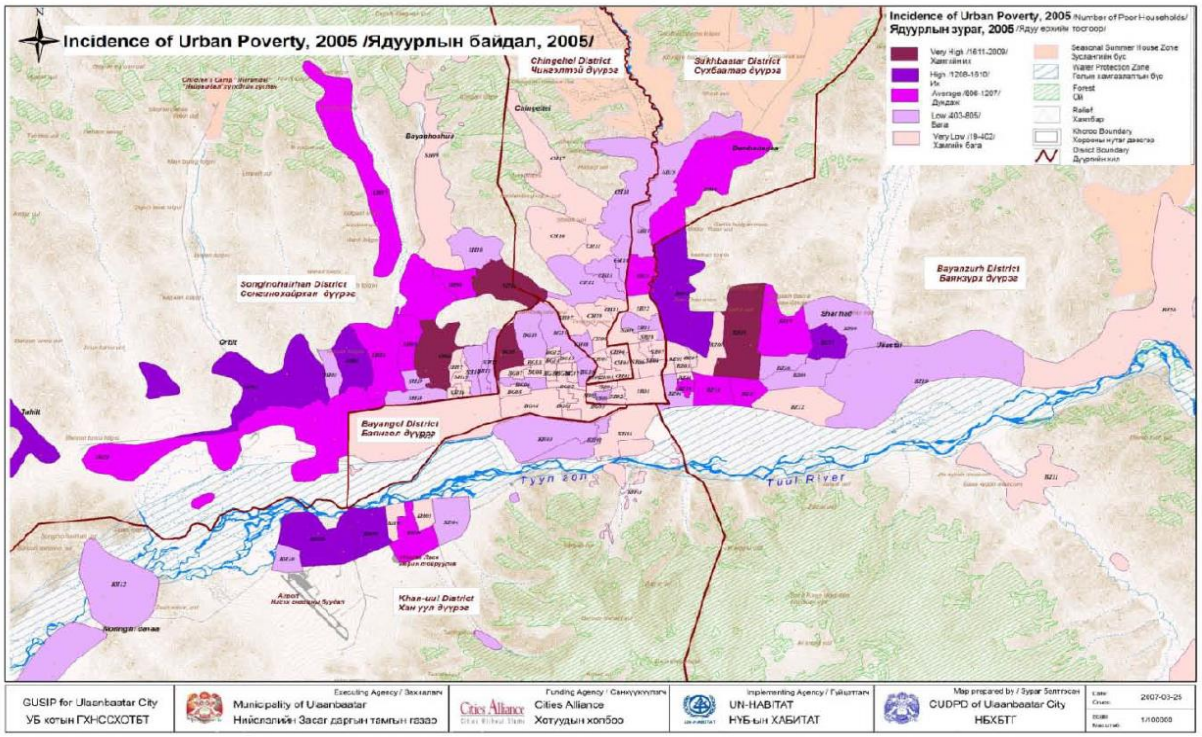
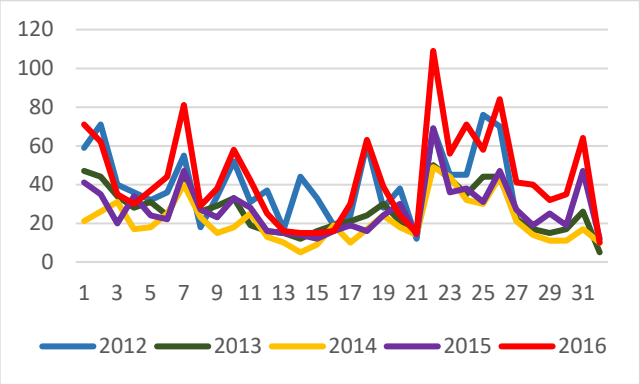


Figure 8: The Urban Poverty Profile – generated as part of the Citywide Pro-poor "Ger Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan" (GUSIP) programme by Cities Alliance and UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Government provides a snapshot of Urban Poverty, especially in the Ger Areas of Ulaanbaatar City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

UN-Habitats' community development approach, the People's Process [15] 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.

[15] 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[16].

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.

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 is 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.

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

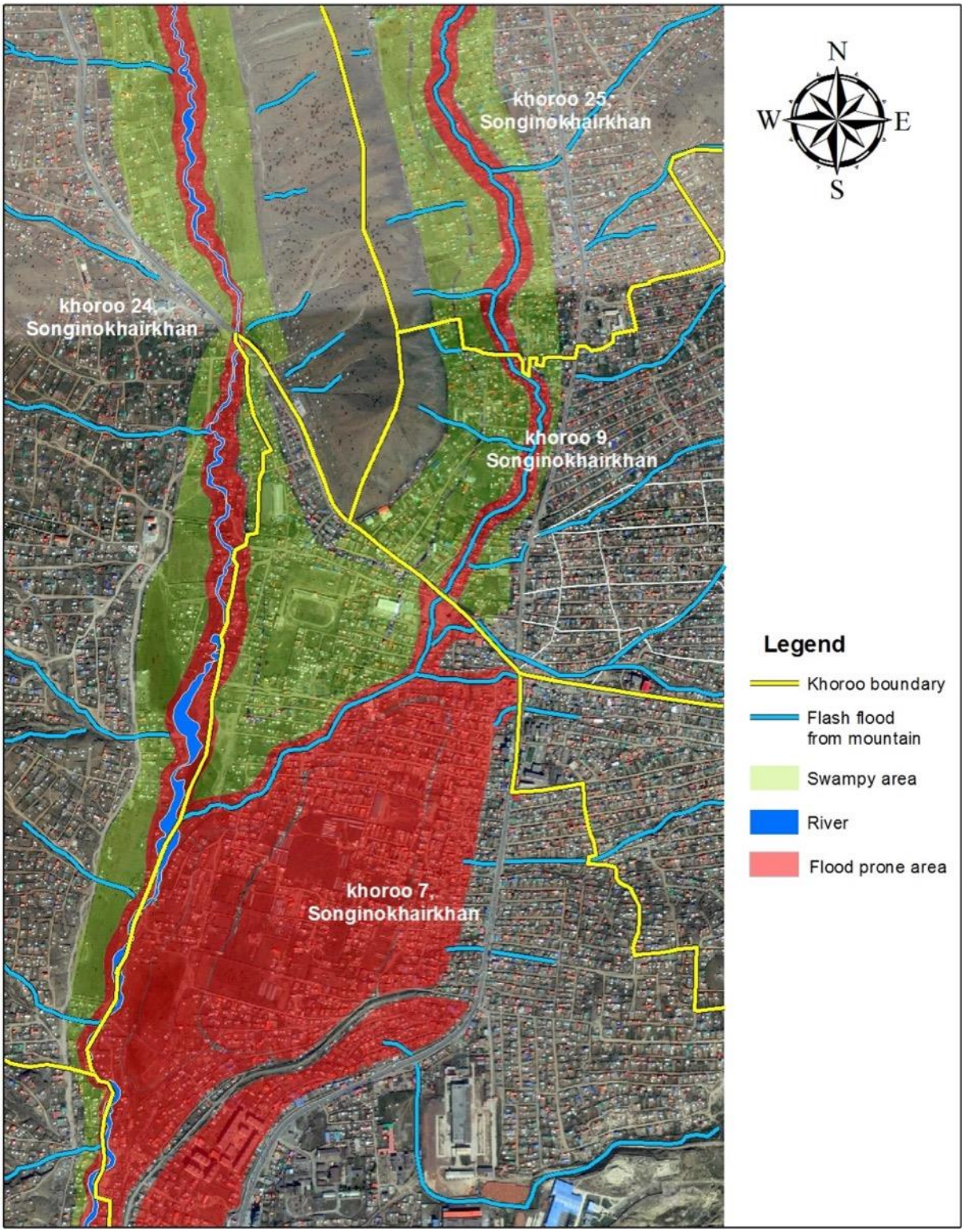


Figure 10: Area 1- Songino-khairkhan district (north-west) Khoroos 24, 25 and 7 localized climate change / flood impacts

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

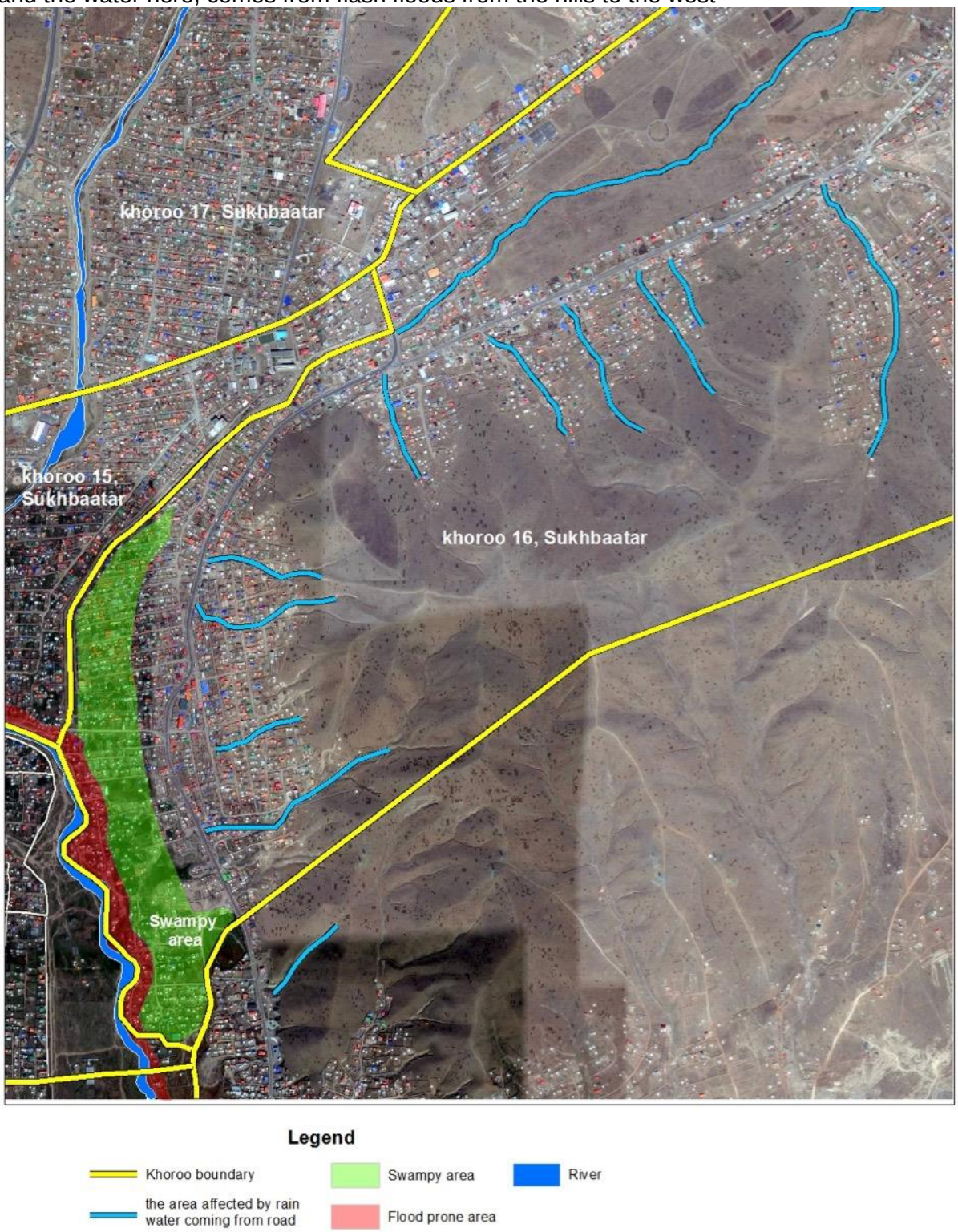


Figure 11: Area 2: Sukhbaatar district (north-central) Khoroo 16 localized climate change / flood impacts

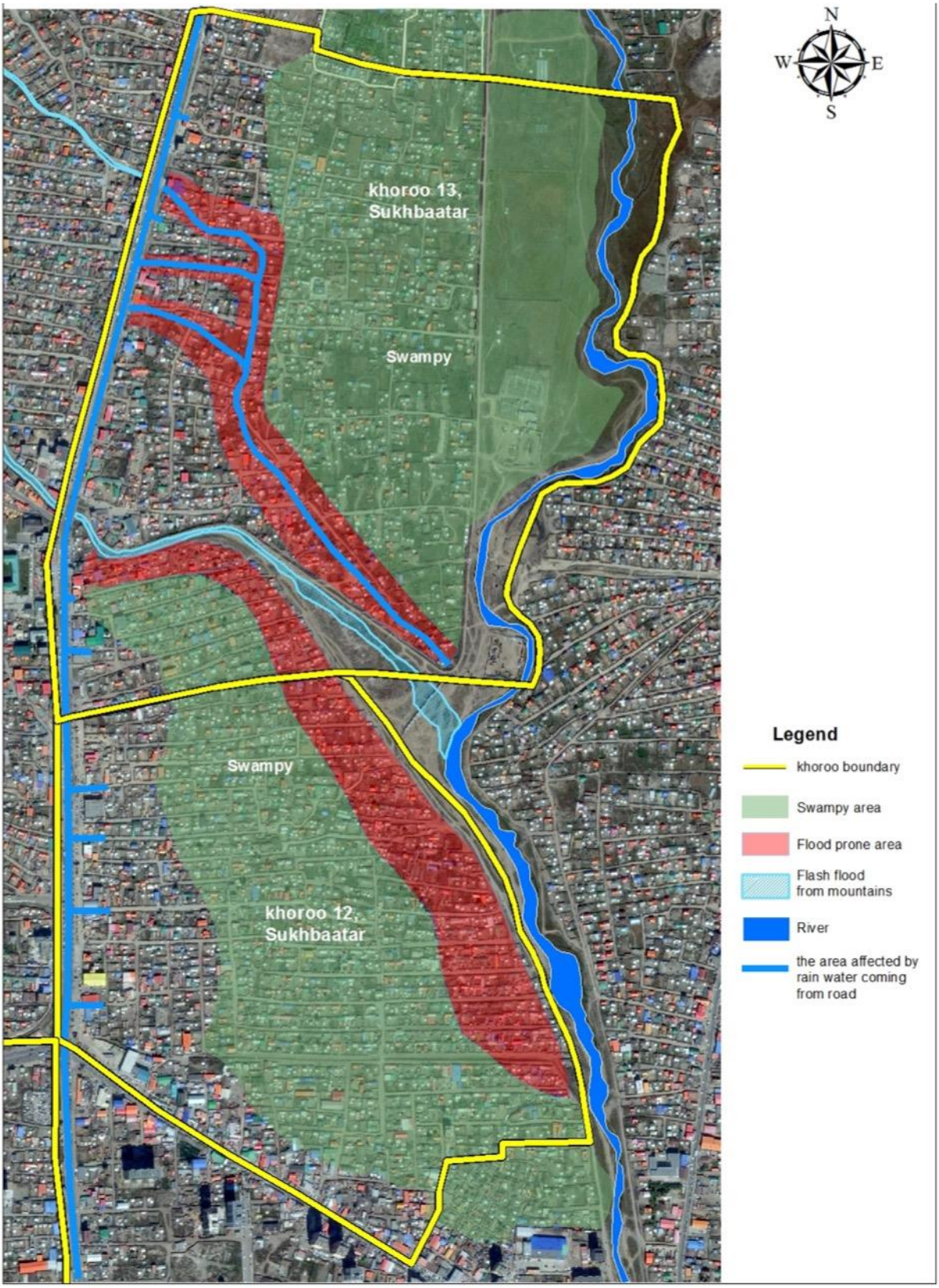


Figure 12: Area 2: Sukhbaatar district (north-central) Khoroo 12 and 13 localized climate change / flood impacts

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
24	**13.689** Households: 4040 (3,4 per house) Women: 7145 >65: 706 <18: 2736 Disabled: 45	- Floods - Flash floods - Strong wind and storm - Harsh winter and air pollution	- Floods causing high risk of informal settlers in river bank. - Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water pollution - Diarrhoea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination	- Informal settlers (immigrants) in riverbed - High poverty - Limited basic services		1. Flood reduction / drainage measures 2. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 3. Land use / street planning
25	**13.680** Households: 3488 (3,9 per house) Women: 7082 >65: 1536 <18: 4801 Disabled: 290		- Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water pollution - Diarrhea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination	- High poverty - 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	- Floods - 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 - Poor or non-existent drainage system - Dam situated in the middle of the khoroo is highly polluted	- 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 health issues 4. Address problems related to ground water coming up

				- Low elevation	- Police and khoroo office's co-operation is weak in surveillance of garbage disposal	
13	**9.136** Households: 2522 (3,6 per house) Women: 4617 >65: 281 <18: 2879 Disabled: 239				- See above - Residents try to fix canals but lack professional know how - 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	- Flood from the main river Flash floods - Harsh winter and air pollution		- High poverty - Limited basic services - Poor or non-existent drainage system - Waste and burnt materials comes down from waste recycle center	- 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 swampy / muddy issue caused by flood water 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	- Floods - Flash floods - Heavy air pollution in winter	- Flood leading to damaged / destroyed assets and toilet overflow and water / soil pollution - Diarrhea and other infectious disease are caused by water / soil contamination	- High poverty - Limited basic services - Poor or non-existent drainage system - Lack of toilets at last bus stop	- 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. Address latrine overflow / water & soil pollution 2. Flood reduction / drainage measures 3. Address health issues

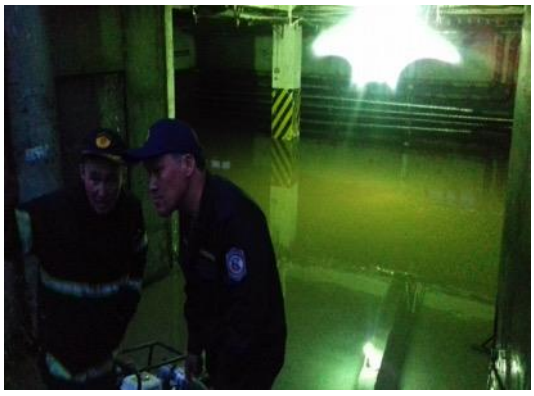
During the rapid assessment and consultations of these Khoroos by the UN-Habitat community mobilization team (see full assessments link in the consultation section), the areas on the maps below have been identified and confirmed by the communities as high-risk flood areas.

Flood impacts in target communities – in photos

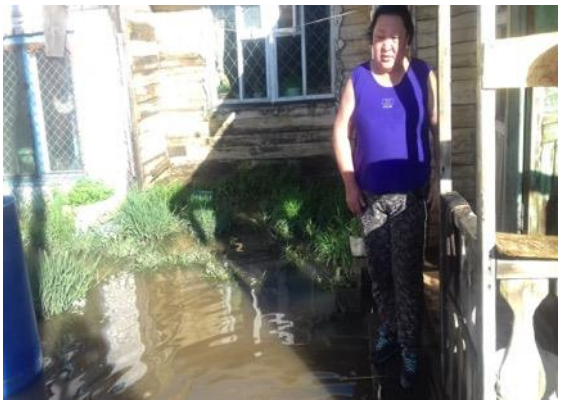
Songino-khairkhan district 7th khoroo (Rain in 2017.06.20)


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[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 Community-Based 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; 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.

[17]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[18] **(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.[19]		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[20]		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 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.[21]	**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 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

[18] 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.

19 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

[20] 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

[21] 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

	Output 2.3 **Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological** - required to implement the interventions under component 3.		50.000
		Total	**458,346**
Component 3 Enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets	**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[22] and resilient sanitation[23] to reduce floods impacts – 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
	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 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.[24]	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

[22] 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.

[23] 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.

[24] 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 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 focusing on flooding[25] 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[26] 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.

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

[25]As identified in the Flood Risk Assessment and Management Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City supported by the World Bank
[26]Khoroo - sub-district

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)[27] – 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 climate change impacts and risk (e.g. the World Bank flood risk assessment) is not detailed

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

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.

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.

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 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 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.

In line with AF guidelines and outcome 2 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 Board – 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.[28]

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 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.

Proposed concrete interventions in target areas (component 2)

As a response to the Khoroo-specific climate change resilience building needs 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 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 have been identified.

The two main interventions are described in the table 4 below with the risk assessment sheets providing more detailed information. Table 4 below provides an overview of the three target areas and an overview of the resilience building rationale.

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 engaged in river training activities to protect their property and to sensitize them about

[28] 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.

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 section, the proposed drainage channel will capture all water coming from the north-east. As this drainage will be going through some plots, the drains will be covered to avoid flooding so that inhabitants don't need to move. In the southern section, the drainage channel will be diverted 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.

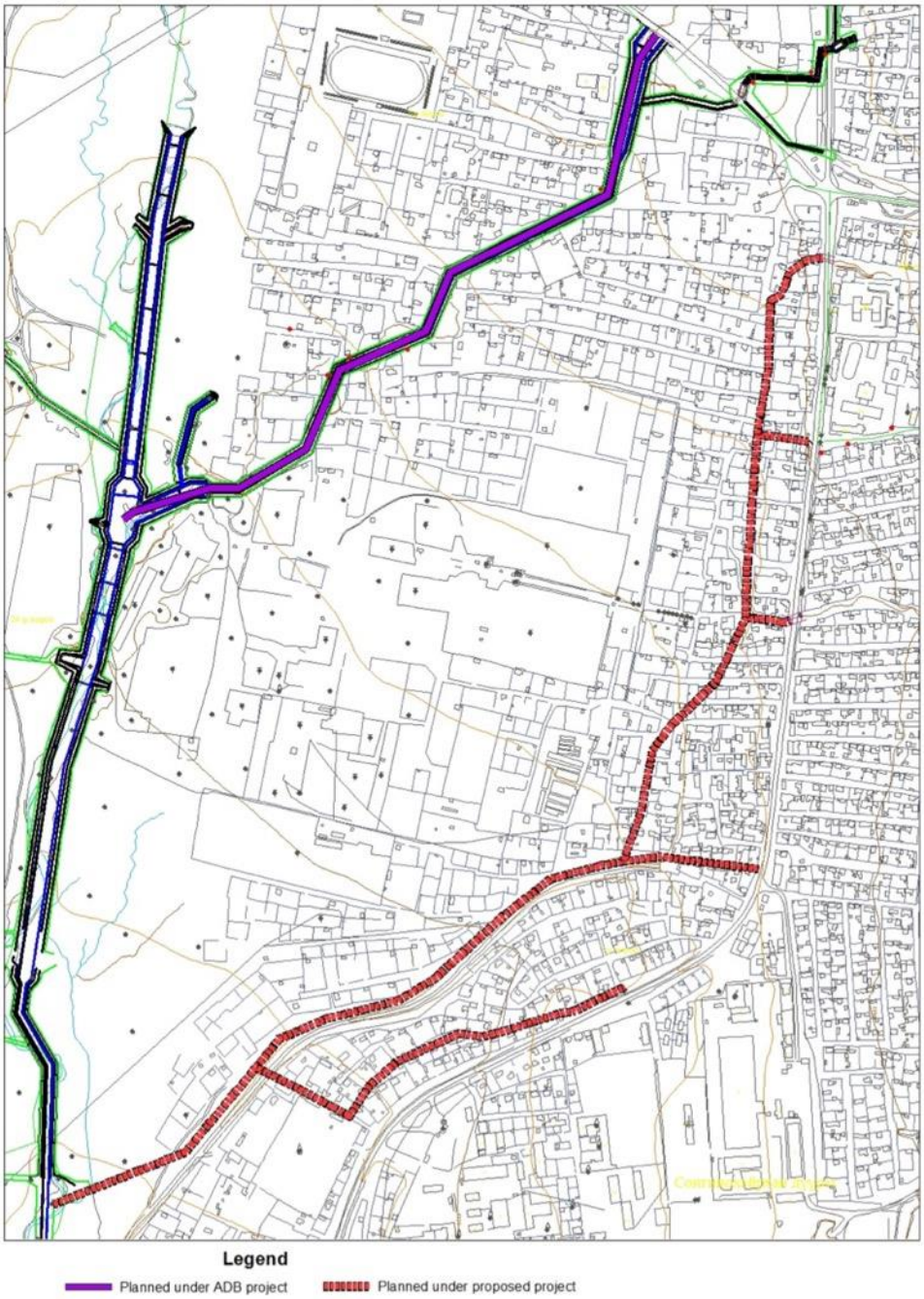


Figure 14: Area 1: Songino-khairkhan district (north-west) 7 proposed drainage interventions

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, the construction of a dike is not feasible. 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 reducing flood impacts from the secondary arm of the river by placing a flood retention wall/dike at the top of the Khoroo (see red line), 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) 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.

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

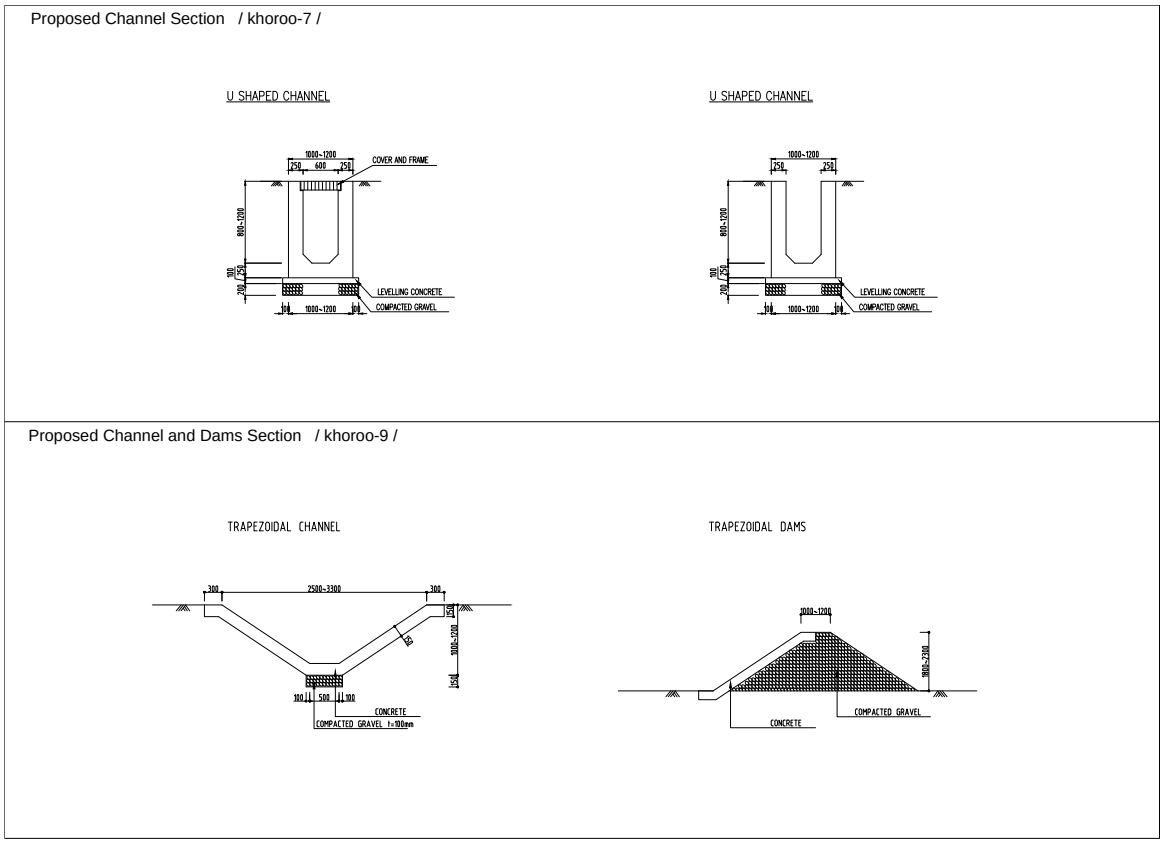
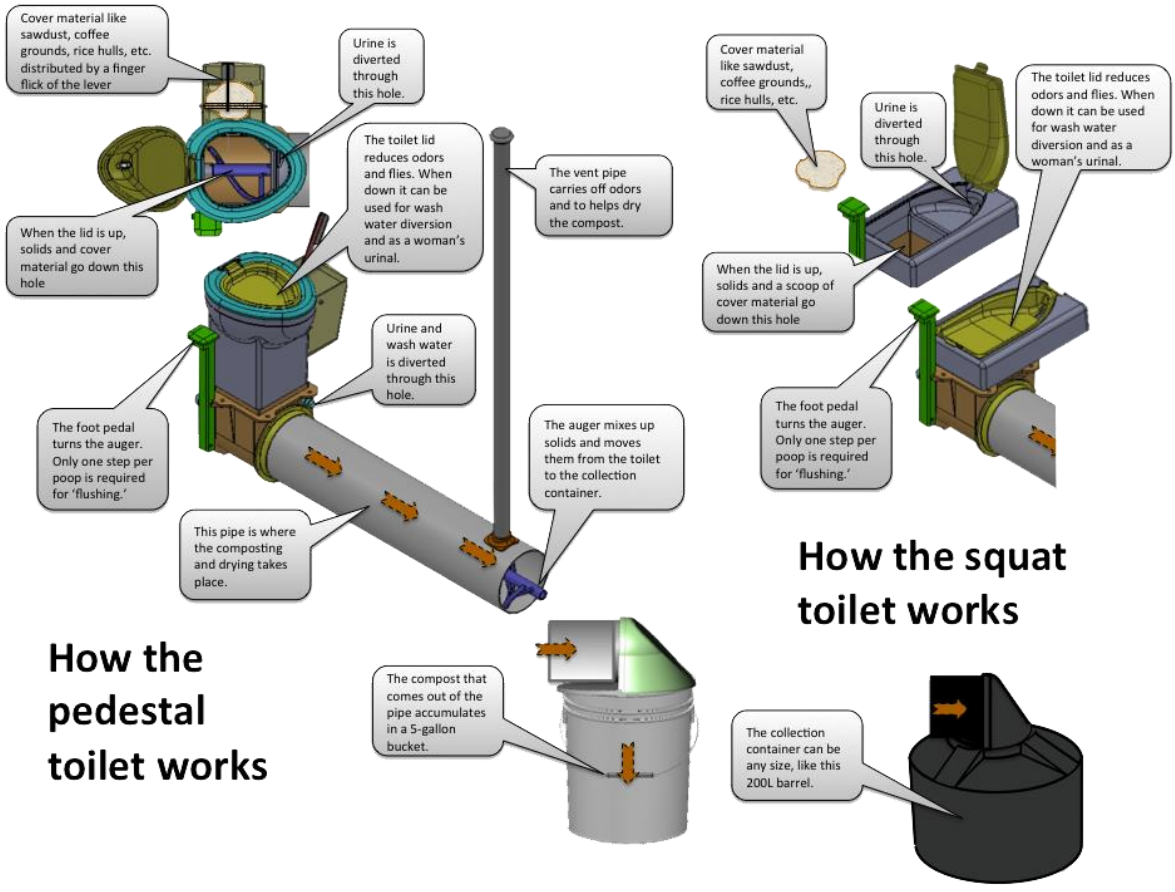


Figure 16: technical design of proposed interventions in Khoroo 7 and 9



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

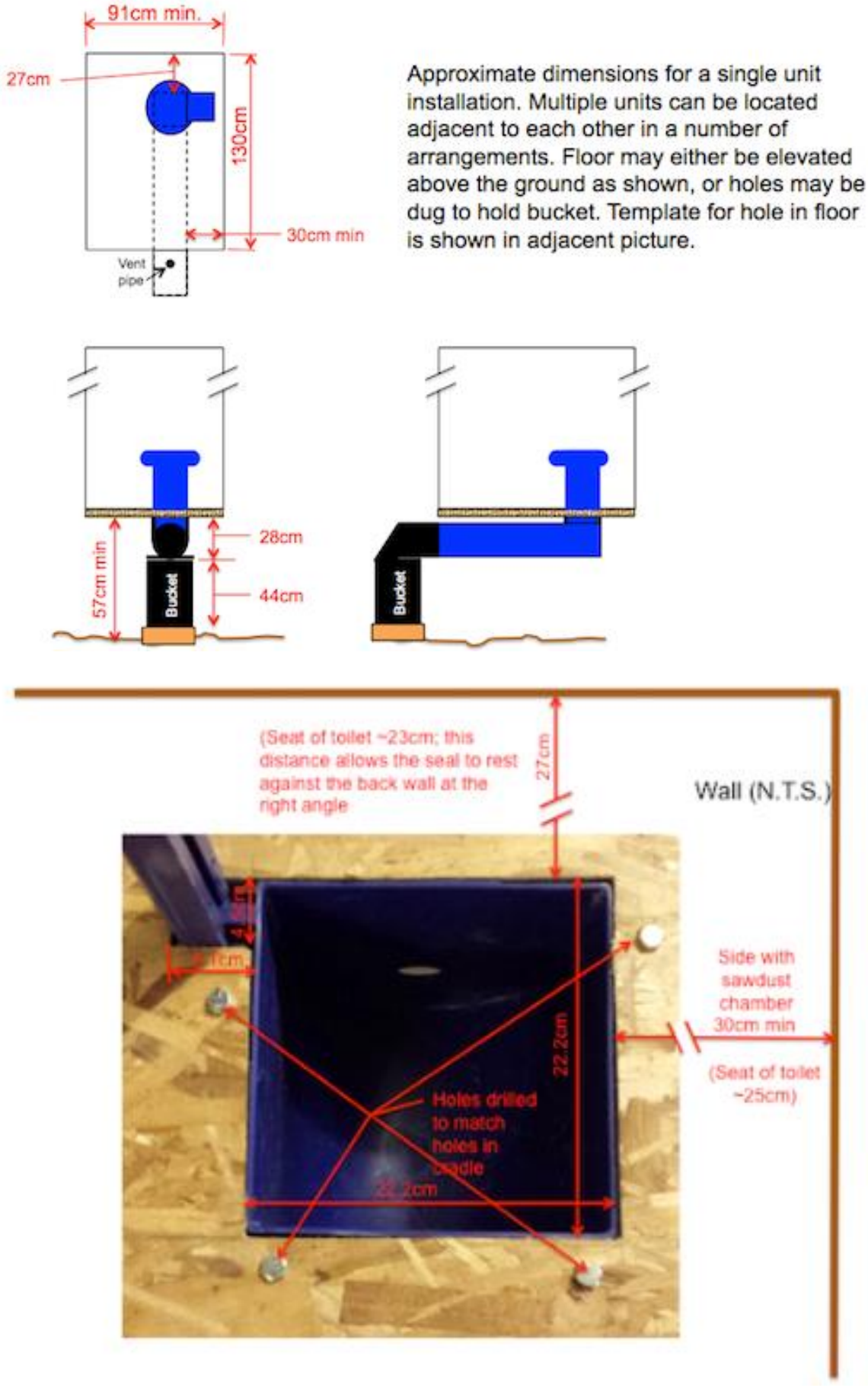


Figure 17: Technical design of proposed toilets improvements in target Khoroos

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)	Supporting interventions required (see component 1)		
Priority investments	**Detailed activities (for more details see environmental and social risks screening sheets in annex 5)**				**Interventions required for appropriate use of the assets**	**Interventions required for sustainable management and maintenance**	**Proposed mitigation measures to manage potential environmental and social risks. For detailed risk screening and more info see annex 5.**
Flood protection and drainage infrastructure	River training to protect assets / houses	24	Direct: 2.737 (1.396 women) (750) informal household settlers in river bed)	50.000 = 18 pp	☐ Conduct detailed hydrology, soil and engineering studies and develop detailed technical plans ☐ Dredge the river along desired course and use the soil to protect assets in the riverbed ☐ Community organization and agreement on beneficiaries, including selection criteria for who can be involved in activities ☐ Need agreement of all settlers affected by drainage that will go through private plots	☐ Raise awareness and train community members about flood risk areas and how to reduce risks by: ○ Not dumping waste into the drainage system ○ 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	☐ Community organization where everyone can participate, but quotas will be used to ensure different groups are included. Also, criteria for beneficiaries' selection will be established in advance. ☐ Primary Groups membership will include all households benefitting from construction of drainage ☐ Construct foot bridges where needed ☐ Community Development Councils will be formed with membership of all households benefitting from construction. The design of drainage sections will be managed in neighbourhood sections which can be managed by these CDCs. ☐ Have all possibly affected households sign that they agree with the intervention; include clause in all contract that contractor will comply to human rights markers. Although inhabitants agree with the intervention in principle, an alternative drainage plan will be developed (and has already been considered) if inhabitants don't agree ☐ During construction, temporary (1-2 months) resettlement may be required. For this purpose, compensation for rental costs are included in the budget for this section of the drainage (which is budgeted double for this purpose and the open-close approach ☐ The UN-Habitat Human rights officers and PAC will check compliance. ☐ Employment and working conditions following ILO standards will be included in
	Construct a flood retention wall / dike	9	Direct: 3.000 (1.530 women) Indirect: 22.449 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17)	73.500 = 24 pp			
	Drainage channels	9	Direct: 4.000 (2.040 women) Indirect: 21.449 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17)	164.750 = 41 pp			
		7	Direct: 20128 (>10.265 women) Indirect: 7.772 (Khoroo 5)	1.124.890 = 55 pp			

						of transfer of funds installments, oversight, etc.	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 ☐ Before construction, areas where high voltage wires are located underground will be checked ☐ Where needed, drainage channels will be fenced to avoid children falling in. ☐ Discuss with companies and check source of material before purchase
Total				**1,413,140**			
Flood resilient latrines	Construct suitable latrines (for rocky or muddy underground)	24	Direct: 1101 (>561 women) Indirect: 32.824 (Rest Khoroo 24 + 7)	144.000 = 133 pp	☐ Select a design that is appropriate for withstanding floods and very low temperatures ☐ Community organization and agreement on beneficiaries, including selection criteria for who will have the toilets	☐ 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 toi-	☐ Community organization where everyone can participate, but quotas will be used to ensure different groups are included. Also, criteria for beneficiaries' selection will be established in advance. ☐ Primary Groups membership will include all households benefitting from construction of improved latrines. ☐ Involve different groups in the final design of the latrines ☐ 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.
		25	Direct: 1.098 (>560 women) Indirect: 32.377 (Rest Khoroo 25 + 7)	123.750 = 115 pp			
		7	Direct: 222 (>113 women) Indirect: 27.699 (Rest Khoroo 7 + 5)	22.500 = 123 pp			
		9	Direct: 290 (148 women) Indirect: 25.175 (Rest Khoroo 9 + 17	33.750 = 124 pp			

		12	Direct: 1074 (>548 women) Indirect: 20.050 + center (Rest Khoroo 12, + 10, 11 and center)	117.000 = 137 pp		lets 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	☐ 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.
		13	Direct: 1377 (>702 women) Indirect: 28.890 + center (Rest Khoroo 13, + 10, 11, 12 and center	168.750= 124 pp			
		16	Direct: 955 (>487 women) Indirect: 15.089 + center (Rest Khoroo 16 + 2 and center	139.500 = 118 pp			
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
Total	**89439**	**43983**	**45456**	**2221**	**2566**

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 tension and incoherent development..	❑ 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 people's access to education and health services will be reduced ❑ Social networks of the residents will be strengthened and improved.

	The risks and vulnerability will be assessed under the project and baselines will be set after the assessment before the proposed project interventions.	❑ New climate resilient infrastructure and services will contribute to social well-being.
Environ-mental	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.

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	River training to reduce flood impacts by communities	24	Alternative is to construct a dike along the river, which is very costly and will lock-up informal settlers inside the riverbed / force them to leave. The river training is not comprehensive but will focus on protecting the households and increasing awareness where possible.
	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.
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 /	Relevant priorities

	ratified	
Second National Communication to the UN-FCCC	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	Screening against the AF ESP Principles (principles triggered and prevention / mitigation measures proposed - see annex x and risk screening sheets for more details)
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	All principles will be taking into account when developing land use plans, thus ensuring compliance

		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) 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:	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.	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

Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological - required to implement the interventions under component 3.	• Law on Land • Law on Water • Urban Development Law • Disaster Management Law • Building Code	1. TORs to be issued by the Engineering Department of Ulaanbaatar Mayor's Office 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	taking into account 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 Ferrocon-crete Structure for Hydrotechnical Construction BND-33-06-09 • Norms and Regulations for Estimation of Hydrological	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	Principles 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 13 have been triggered

- Resilient sanitation delivery	Characteristics BND-201-14-86 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	Authorizing offices: 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 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.	requirements for the disabled in the civil construction planning • MNS 6279:2011 Water supply and sanitation facilities. Terms, definitions glossary 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

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 to .the 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.**	(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	-**One (1) Ulaanbaatar northern Ger-Area* Territorial Land Use Plan** & Report -Seven (7)Detailed Ger-community level land use plans

Simulation model for forecasting future impacts of climate change flooding **in UB city & Ger-areas** established **<u>Output 1.3</u>** **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	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	-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.
<u>Output 2.1</u> **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 **<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. An Estimated 20.nos. of trainings **(Awareness will also cover potential risks mitigation)* **<u>Output 2.3</u>** **Technical studies – Engineering and hydrological** - required to implement the interventions under component 3.	(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) - 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	- **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
<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	(lo): Flood control facilities developed based on the comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment and climate change impacts simulation	-Beneficiary database of direct beneficiaries and stakeholders for the project – with gender/age disaggregated data.

<u>Output 3.2</u> **Management & operations; design & supervision of assets / physical infrastructure** – procured as consulting services	(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	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.
<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 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.	(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) - 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.	-Documentations of lessons learned and good practices -Documentation of 'replication' package including Operations Manual and tools, for other Ger-areas -Documentation of training modules -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 Ger areas very low	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
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.

Stakeholder, incl. role/function	Consultation objective	Outcome	Conclusion
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.[29]	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 Dates: 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.
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	-Briefing on Asia Pacific Portfolio	Ministry representatives have been briefed as per	Agreement to keep

[29]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
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.	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	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	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 Trunkmann; and climate change officer UNDP – Date: 11 December 2017	Discussion on Adaptation Fund proposal, and other topics.	Recommendations to check on work conducted by NEMA on disaster risk reduction as potential synergies Possibility of having UNDP on board as advisory capacity for stakeholder consultation	Agreement to keep agency updated of progress 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)	-Briefing on Briefing on ROAP Portfolio, regional programmes and	-Municipality appreciated UN-Habitat's ongoing support and community en-	Commitment to support the implementation of Adaptation Fund project

Stakeholder, incl. role/function	Consultation objective	Outcome	Conclusion
and City Coordinator, Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB) and Member Ulaanbaatar city Council. Date: 12 December 2017	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	gagement 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.	
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 to UNFCC, Climate Finance Specialist, Climate change Project Implementation Unit, Nature Conservation Fund Date: 12 December 2017	-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

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 12: 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 change impacts, especially floods	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 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.	Communities and the municipal and national government have limited	Communities and the municipal and national government have increased knowledge of	Communities and the municipal and national government need to develop their own capacity

Project implementation is fully transparent. All stakeholders are informed of products and results and have access to these for replication	knowledge of resilient planning and protection of towns, communities and assets	resilient planning and protection of towns, communities and assets	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.

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 **Gerkhoroo 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. 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 has shown from countries 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 and maximize 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 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 partici-

patory 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.

K. Environmental and social impacts and risks

The proposed project seeks to fully align with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). Further to Section II.E, above, outlined below is a summary of the findings of the preliminary screening and assessment process that has been carried out to evaluate environmental and social impacts and risks of proposed interventions and based on that, of the entire project. With this information, the entire project has been categorized, and risks and impacts screening sheets completed, including the identification of risks mitigation measures, where needed.

Part III, section C further describes the essence of the impacts and risks screening, 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.

UN-Habitat conducted a project screening of environmental and social risks according to the 15 principles outlined in the AF's Environmental and Social Policy based on analyzing information made available at project design stage. Where potential risks have been identified, preventive or mitigation measures have been proposed appropriate for the significance of the risks. An overview is presented below.

Institutional strengthening, capacity development and knowledge management activities under Components 1, 2 and 4 have been categorized as low risk. Despite this, steps 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' activities, and as such, some activities have the potential, without an environmental and social safeguarding system, including mitigation measures, to create negative environmental and social impacts. As such, some activities under this component fits into the medium (B) risk category and some into the low (C) risk category. 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.

Because of the nature of some activities under components 2, the entire project is regarded as a medium risk (Category B) project. Therefore, an ESMP has been developed, as 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	**Potential risks and significance** **(For details see the filled risk screening sheets for the concrete interventions**	**(Further) assessment procedure and preventive and mitigation measures (For details see annex x and the filled risk screening sheets for the concrete interventions**
1. *Compliance with the Law*	Insufficient alignment with laws and technical standards, especially related to implementation of concrete interventions under components 3. This principle always applies but the risk is not significant (i.e. 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	Relevant national and local authorities were consulted during the project design phase to ensure compliance with all relevant laws and technical standards. 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).
2. *Access and Equity*	Risk that the activity 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. This principle has been triggered for both concrete interventions and supporting measures that include involvement of communities or government staff (see part II.E and annex 5) The significance of the risk is small (i.e. low). During consultations, it became clear that no specific group is treated differently. However, to ensure that informal settlers, poor people, etc. are involved in decisions that may affect them, a mitigation measure is proposed.	Consultations / a participative approach have and will continue to capture all needs of the target population / communities and households and interventions have been designed according to their 'access' needs and concerns Community organization where everyone can participate, but quotas will be used to ensure different groups are included. Also, criteria for beneficiaries' selection will be established in advance. Primary Groups membership will include all households benefitting from construction of drainage
3. *Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups*	Risk that some vulnerable affected groups may not participate in decisions making processes regarding design and planning of activities that may affect them	

	This principle has been triggered for both concrete interventions and supporting measures that include involvement of communities or government staff (see part II.E and annex 5) The significance of the risk is small (i.e. low). During consultations, it became clear that no specific group is treated differently. However, to ensure that informal settlers, poor people, etc. are involved in decisions that may affect them, a mitigation measure is proposed.	
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 This principle always applies but has been triggered for the flood protection and drainage system intervention in Khoroo 7 (see part II.E and annex 5) The significance of the risk is medium: In Khoroo 7, there is 1 km of planned underground drainage. This drainage channel is underground because it will go through some private plots. Although people living in this area agreed with 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. In the eastern part of Khoroo, where the beneficiaries of the planned flood protection wall is planned, land has been confirmed public (i.e. informal).	Consultations have and will continue to capture issues related to human rights in target areas 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 can be managed by these CDCs. Have all possibly affected households sign that they agree with the intervention; include clause in all contract that contractor will comply to human rights markers. An alternative drainage plan will be developed (and has already been considered) if inhabitants don't agree. The UN-Habitat Human rights officers and PAC will check compliance.
5. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	Women and men do not have equal opportunities to participate in the project and do not benefit equally from interventions This principle has not been triggered for concrete interventions but will be taken into account for supporting measures and to align with the AF gender policy (see part II.E and annex 5) Women are well represented at all level of government and in communities. Therefore, there is no reason to think women will have unequal opportunities to participate in the project and do not benefit equally from interventions.	Consultations / a participative approach have and will continue to capture all needs of the target population / communities and households and interventions have been designed according to their 'access' needs and concerns The project complies to the AF gender policy with gender targets, involvement of women committees at Khoroo level and women representatives at the ministerial level. Trainings only inviting women may be organized

6. Core Labour Rights	Risk of 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. This principle always applies but has been triggered for the flood protection and drainage system intervention (see part II.E and annex 5) The significance of the risk is small (i.e. low): there is limited knowledge of safe work conditions. However, there is no reason people won't adhere to ILO standards.	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. Contracts will be reviewed periodically to ensure compliance with these laws. This will be done by ensuring transparency and accountability and by including standard clauses requiring the compliance with ILO conventions and country level standard in MoUs, AoC and contracts. 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.
7. Indigenous Peoples	The principle has not been triggered for concrete interventions. During consultations, it became clear that, as a result of the communist time, different groups are not discriminated or treated differently	
8. Involuntary Resettlement	Risk of temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (see also principle 4) This principle has been triggered for the flood protection and drainage system intervention (see part II.E and annex 5) The significance of the risk is medium: In Khoroo 7, there is 1 km of planned underground drainage. This drainage channel is underground because it will go through some private plots. Although people living in this area agreed with 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.	Consultations have and will continue to capture issues related to human rights in target areas 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 can be managed by these CDCs. Have all possibly affected households sign that they agree with the intervention; include clause in all contract that contractor will comply to human rights markers. An alternative drainage plan will be developed (and has already been considered) if inhabitants don't agree. The UN-Habitat Human rights officers and PAC will check compliance.

9. Protection of Natural Habitats *10. Conservation of Biological Diversity* *11. Climate Change*	These principles have not been triggered for concrete interventions. 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	Initial risk screening assessments have not identified potential risks related to these pronciples Including standard clauses requiring the compliance with the safeguard areas in AoC and contracts; screening the plans for consideration of the risk areas.
12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Risk that consumption of raw materials will have a negative effect (elsewhere) This principle has been triggered for the flood protection and drainage system intervention (see part II.E and annex 5) The significance of the risk is small: the interventions will require cement, soil and rock. Although the practice is that these are purchased through Mongolian companies, a 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.	Discuss with companies and check source of material before purchase
13. Public Health	Risk that elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities (see also principle 6) This principle has been triggered for both concrete interventions (see part II.E and annex 5) The significance of the risk is small (i.e. low): there is limited knowledge of safe work conditions. However, there is no reason companies and people won't adhere to ILO standards. To ensure they will, a mitigation measure is proposed.	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. Contracts will be reviewed periodically to ensure compliance with these laws. This will be done by ensuring transparency and accountability and by including standard clauses requiring the compliance with ILO conventions and country level standard in MoUs, AoC and contracts. 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
14. Physical and Cultural Heritage	The principle has not been triggered for concrete interventions.	Initial risk screening assessments have not identified cultural sites that could be affected by interventions.

	However, the project will ensure the principle will be taking into account when developing land use plans and technical studies, thus ensuring compliance.	Including standard clauses requiring the compliance with the safeguard areas in AoC and contracts; screening the plans for consideration of the risk areas.
15. Lands and Soil Conservation	The principle has not been triggered for concrete interventions. However, the project will ensure the principle will be taking into account when developing land use plans and technical studies, thus ensuring compliance. Also, the technical studies will include a soil analysis component as required by law.	Initial risk screening assessments have not identified any risk related to this principle Including standard clauses requiring the compliance with the safeguard areas in AoC and contracts; screening the plans for consideration of the risk areas.

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)***.

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 (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, 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 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, 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 UNOPS and INGO, via the Peoples Process in other countries in Asia and the Pacific and globally. The contracting modality between the UN-Habitat, 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.

UNOPS will facilitate the administration of Agreements of Cooperation (AoCs) related to Output 3.1. The INGO[30] 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.

[30] 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

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 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
- 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

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
- 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:

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.

- 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

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.

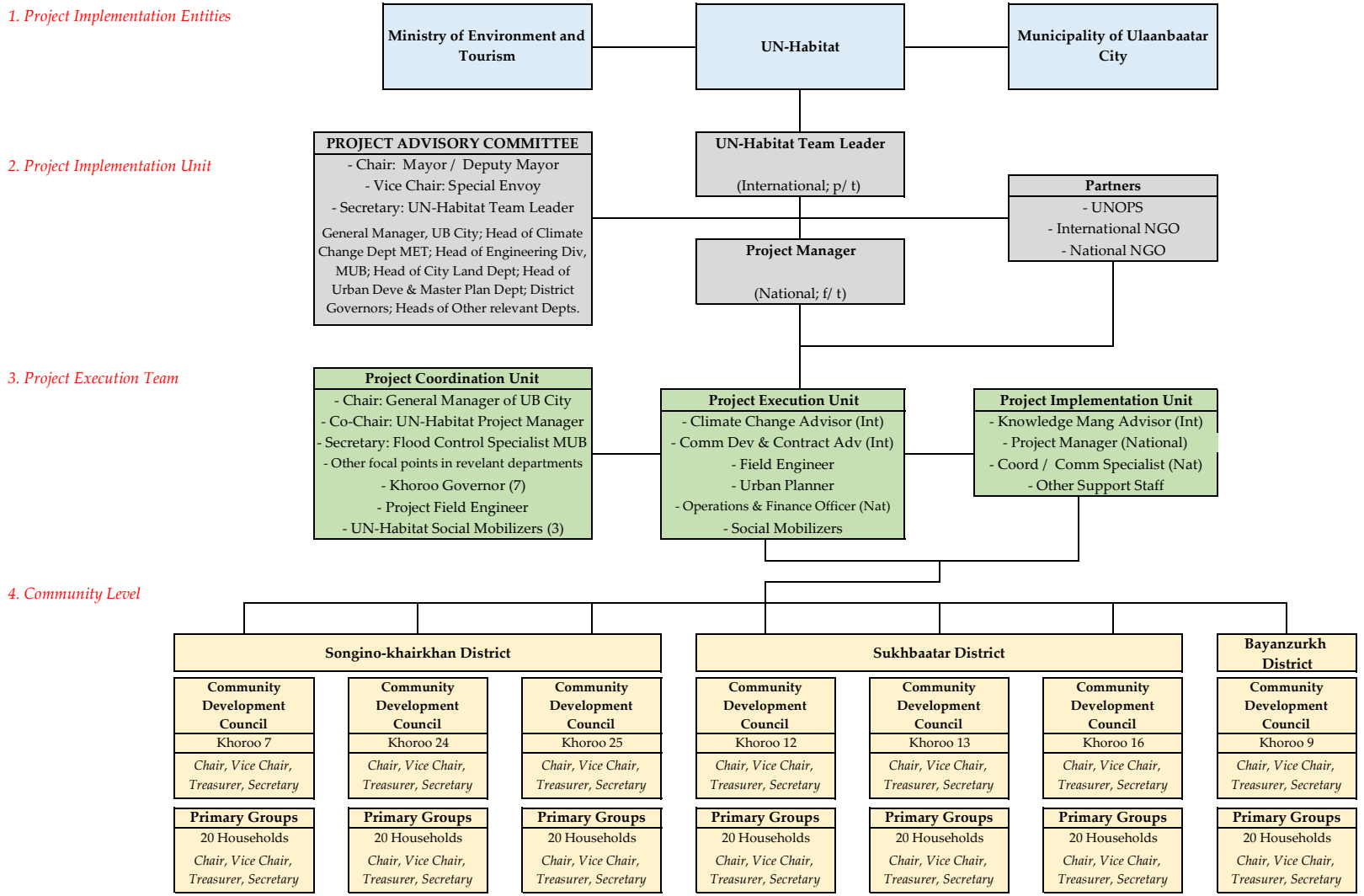
The PAC will: (1) approve annual work plans and review key project periodical reports; (2) will review and approve the contractual agreements, including work plans, with a particular emphasis on environmental and social safeguards, budgets and payment schedules; (3) review any deviations and consider 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, 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 ministerial support due to regular change of government. Besides that, the lacking capacity regarding land use planning, community organization and high quality and resilient infrastructure delivery requires 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.
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: 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	Impact: 2 Prob: 2	❑ A strong participatory approach at the community level is required to ensure ownership and support of communities ❑ UN-Habitat already has strong ties in the target Khoroos from former projects

	and many immigrant community organisation is limited.		
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 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 entities 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.

To ensure that remaining risks are well managed, the project management and governance section (Section III.A) and the Monitoring and Evaluation section (Section III.D + designated budget) fully take the management of environmental and social risks into account. In addition, annex x fully demonstrates how the project complies with the ESP and annex x shows how the Environmental and Social risks will be managed through an ESMP.

The ESMP developed for this project, and detailed in Annex 5, 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 motored, including responsibilities. Specifically, the ESMP:

(i) Identifies and summarizes all anticipated adverse environmental and social risks and impacts in line with the Adaptation Fund's ESP principles;
(ii) Provides information about the significance of the risks of interventions
(iii) Describes mitigation measures, both from the perspective of mitigating risks at each activity and from the perspective of upholding all ESP principles.
(iv) Refers to responsibilities and sections where responsibilities for further screening and monitoring is discussed.
(v) Takes into account, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project in particular those that relate to national law

Sections II.E and II.K provide an overview of the 15 principles, the initially screened and assessed risks and potential need for further screening, assessments and monitoring throughout the project.

Additional to the risk mitigation measures identified in the ESMP in annex 5, 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 in particular the 15 ESP Principles.
(ii) The ToR of Committees and Advisory Groups, project personnel and focal points will include will include detailed reference to the ESMP and in particular the 15 ESP Principles.
(iii) All key Executing Entity Partners will receive training / capacity development to understand the 15 Principles, the ESMP and in particular their responsibilities. This will include members of the Project Advisory Committee, the Project Coordination Unit and the Communities.

(iv) A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, including monitoring of risks and mitigation measures, will be developed by the project management team and presented for approval to the Project Advisory Committee.
(v) The UN-Habitat Human Rights Officers and PAC will check project compliance to the AF ESP during the project (besides the project manager).
(vi) A grievance mechanism will be put into place, allowing any affected stakeholder to raise concerns, anonymously if they wish

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.

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.

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

In part II. E (table 8) it is shown what risk areas (i.e. principles) have been triggered per project output / activity and concrete interventions. This is based on a risk screening and impacts assessment (as shown in Annex 5), which in turn are based on community inputs (consultations round 2-3) and field visits. For the non-concrete activities, information is provided about how to limit risks (even though they are already low). Monitoring / reporting on these will be done annually as shown below.

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 (see last part of the ESMP). Reporting on these will be done annually as shown below.

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		
Output 2.2. 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
Output 2.3. 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 7 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 in-because 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 6 m	Year 2 12 m	Year 3 12 m	Year 4 6 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 vulnera-ble khoroos)	**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 threats)	**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 people		**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 implementation of inter-ventions under component 3.	**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**	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 trainings)*		**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 6 m	Year 2 12 m	Year 3 12 m	Year 4 6 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

Drainage system																			
Khoroo 24 River training to reduce flood impacts by communities		**50,000**	-	25,000	25,000	-				50,000		0.5	0.5		**1**				
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		**159,750**	-	159,750	-	-				150		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**	**-**	**722,164**	**733,370**	**-**													
Resilient toilets																	Beneficiary	Per Per	
Khoroo 7		**22,500**	-	9,000	9,000	4,500				450		20	20	10	**50**	Khoroo 7	222	101.35	
Khoroo 24		**144,000**	-	57,600	57,600	28,800				450		128	128	64	**320**	Khoroo 24	1101	130.79	
Khoroo 25		**123,750**	-	49,500	49,500	24,750				450		110	110	55	**275**	Khoroo 25	1098	112.70	
Khoroo 9		**33,750**	-	13,500	13,500	6,750				450		30	30	15	**75**	Khoroo 9	290	116.38	
Khoroo 12		**117,000**	-	46,800	46,800	23,400				450		104	104	52	**260**	Khoroo 12	1074	108.94	
Khoroo 13		**168,750**	-	67,500	67,500	33,750				450		150	150	75	**375**	Khoroo 13	1377	122.55	
Khoroo 16		**139,500**	-	55,800	55,800	27,900				450		124	124	62	**310**	Khoroo 16	955.00	146.07	
		-		-	-	**-**													
Sub-total		**749,250**	**-**	**299,700**	**299,700**	**149,850**					**-**	**666**	**666**	**333**	**1,665**				
Sub-total		**2,204,784**	**-**	**1,021,864**	**1,033,070**	**149,850**													
AOC management costs		**6,120**	-	2,520	3,600	-				360		7	10	-	**17**				
TOTAL		**2,210,904**	**-**	**1,024,384**	**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 UNOPS:

- Khoroo 24
  - river training to reduce flood impact $50,000
- Khoroo 7
  - package 1 421m $201,650
  - package 2 368m $178,065
  - package 3 437m $233,795
  - package 4 230m $ 62,100
  - package 5 660m $178,200
  - package 6 668m $180,360
  - package 7 336m $ 90,720
- Khoroo 9
  - a dam at the source of a secondary stream to lead water into the main river $73.500
  - drainage channels 1,065m, cost $159,750
  - one bridge $5,000
- The total budget for this component is $1,455,534.

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

- Khoroo 7	50 units
- Khoroo 24	320 units
- Khotoo 25	275 units
- Khoroo 9	75 units
- Khoroo 12	260 units
- Khoroo 13	375 units
- Khoroo 16	310 units
TOTAL	**1,665 units**

- The total budget for this component is $749,250.

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 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
Milestone	1st disbursement – upon agreement signature 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	2nd disbursement – One Year after project start ▪ Upon First Annual Report ▪ Upon financial report indicating disbursement of at least 70% of funds 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	3rd disbursement - Two years after project start ▪ Upon Second Annual Report ▪ Upon financial report indicating disbursement of at least 70% of funds 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	4th disbursement – Third Year after Project Start ▪ Upon Third Annual Report ▪ Upon financial report indicating disbursement of at least 70% of funds 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**	**Jun-19**	**Jun-20**	**Jun-21**	**TOTAL**
A. Project Funds (US$)	211,584	1,881,773	1,338,033	318,111	3,749,501
B. Programme Execution	35,133	122,781	122,781	112,898	393,593
C. Programme Cycle Mgt	21,937	168,195	124,562	37,446	352,141
(B+C) MIE Fee (US$)	57,070	290,976	247,343	150,345	745,734
	268,655	**2,172,749**	**1,585,375**	**468,456**	**4,495,235**

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[31]

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: zbatjar-gal@mne.gov.mn	Date*: January 12, 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 2018.01.12 № 08

To: The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat c/o Global Environment Facility Secretariat
1818H Street, NW, MSN P-4-400
Washington 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

B. Implementing Entity certification

B. 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: 12 January 2018 | Tel.: +254-20-762-3726 Email: raf.tuts@unhabitat.org
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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	- provided ger house to 12 households affected by the strong windstorm - build pit latrines for 40 households that did not have toilets	- distributed trees to 100 households to prevent dryness and dust

		- residents want to take action, but it can not be implemented because of financial problems.	- distribute trees to 300 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)	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)	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	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	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

	12) agriculture sustainability	8. pit latrines are often dug 1 meter from because of hard surface filling up and overflowing	8. pit latrines are often overflowing	8. pit latrines are often overflowing - ground elevated due to frozen soil	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 (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	- 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 - 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	- 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.
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)	- 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

			- 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			- 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 infrastructures in place (e.g. dams, walls) to reduce impact of flooding, storms, etc. in this community?	No drainage canal but one dam (770m)		No drainage canal but 1 earth dam with no concrete coating	
5	Does this settlement have an operational 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	No	No	No	No

	resilient development? Are they enforced properly in this community?				
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

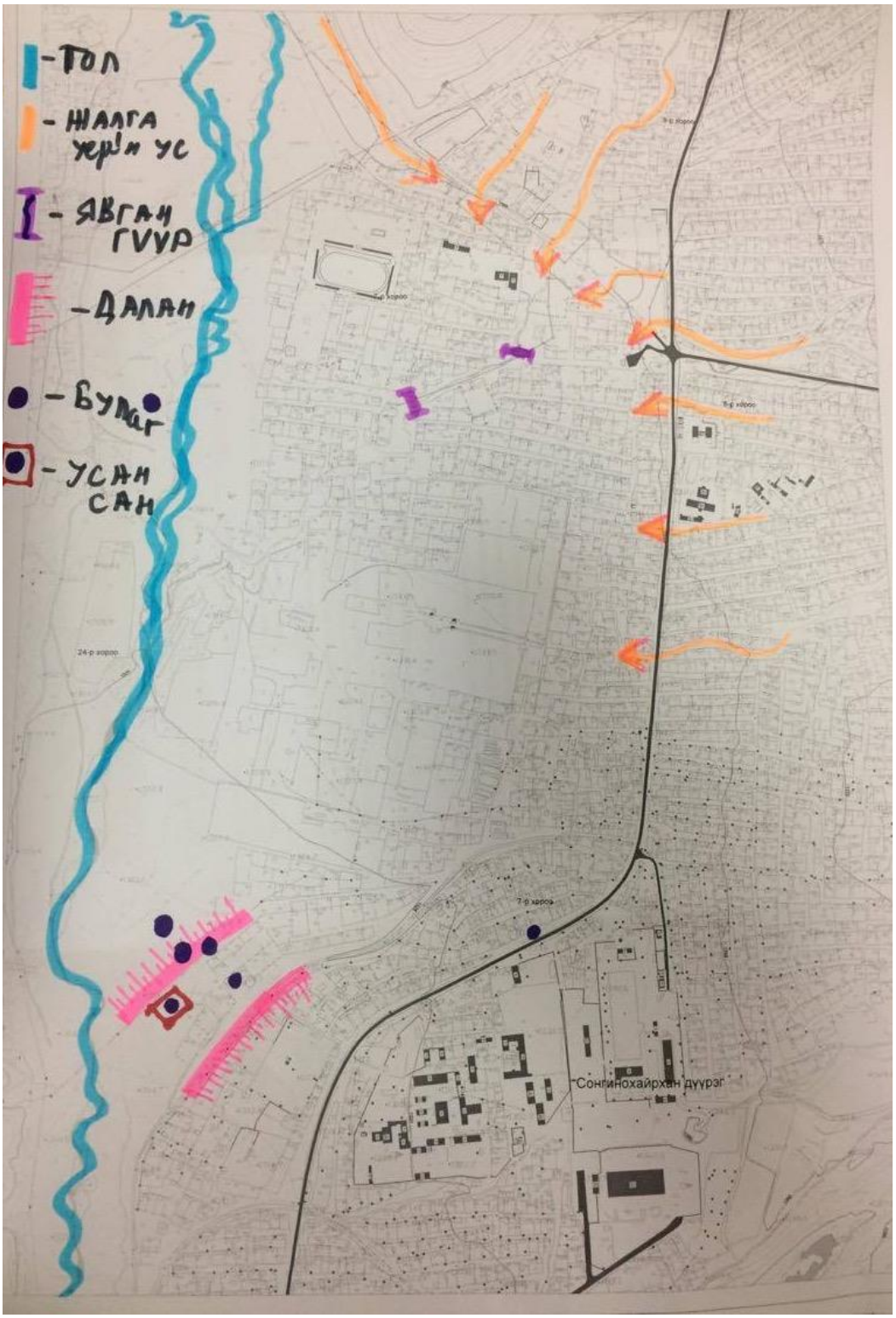
During the problem identification, the particpants were given the settlement map and marked the existing natural and manmade features relevant to rainfall water movement in the area. Please refer to Map 1 for the information. The orange lines on the Map 1 show the natural gullies which bring the rainfall 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.

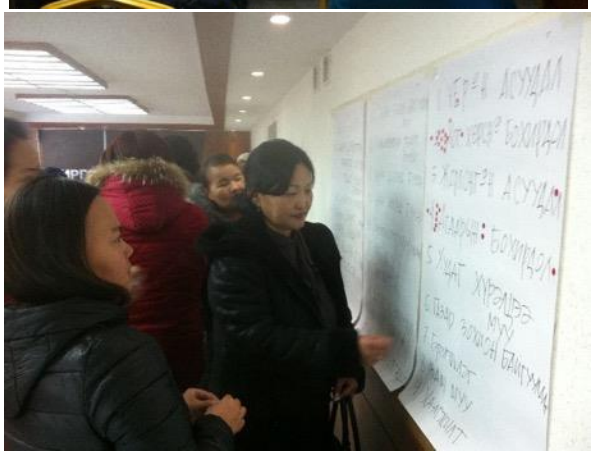
Иргэн: Айл өрхүүд олуулаа нийлж цооног хийх нь боломжийн хувилбар гэж бодож байна. Айлуудын жорлонруу үерийн ус ордог. Үерийн цооног хогоор дүүрдэг асуудал гардаг.

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	Доржрагчаа	☐ 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-Үүс	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	42-655 5	86160078	[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.	Д.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. Нүрзэн	эм	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	97-р хайрхан 5-108 тоот	88222502	
10.	Т. Урангуа	эм		33-509	88818007	
11	Ч. Батцэцэг	эм		62-907 б.	99721619	
12	Б. Чинбат	эр	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	60-975-б 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. Даваажаргал	эм		33-508	99940164	
16	Н. Оюунцэцэг	эм		ш/х 64-947	80832054	
17	Б. Доржгорж	эр		ш/х 30-471б	88891050	
18	О. Энхбаяр	эр		ш/х 31.493	88921702	
19	Я. Монгонбулга	эм	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	ш/х 62-620б	88948228	
20.	М. Бэрхтуяа	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. Цэмэг	эр		БЗД, 9-р хороо ш/х 55-777 тоот	88059194	
22.	Я. Очирбаяр	эм		ш/х 57-790-9А	96497767	
		эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй			
			Өндөр настан			

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.

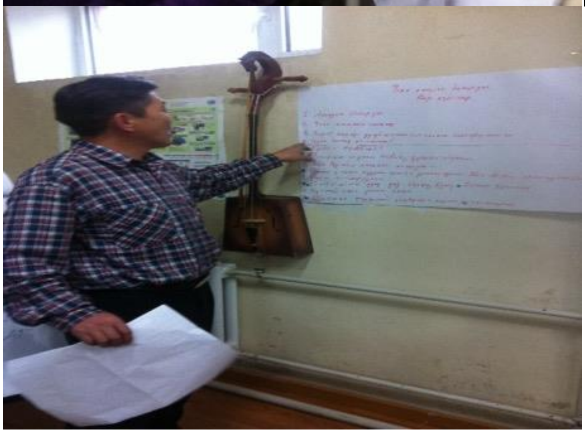
Иргэн: Үер их ирдэг, их хүн зорчдог газрууд болон жорлон хальдаг айлуудаа хамгийн түрүүнд сонгох хэрэгтэй. Манай энэ хавь чинь тэр чигтээ үерт ордог. Хамгийн сайн сонголт бол олуулаа нийлж цооног хийх хувилбар гэж бодож байна. Айлуудын жорлонруу үерийн ус ордог. Үерийн цооног хогоор дүүрдэг.

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:

Уерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: ......Уерийн 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	СБД12-4р45	94143622	[illegible]
2	А. Алтанчимэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Сбдүүрэг Хан12-494²	98162752	[illegible]
3	О. Оюунбилэг	☐ 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-9-3628	91610785	[illegible]
6	Ц. Эрдэнэчимэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-12 хороо -10-400	86957375	[illegible]
7	Х. Саран	☐ 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. Анузаяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12-р хороо хонтоп 23-505	96611997.	[signature]
9	Н. Энхнуур	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12-р хороо хонтоп 3-131.	99246528.	[signature]
10	И. Урантөр.	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБ-12-р хороо хонтоп 23-503б	88811253	[signature]
11	Р. Энхзаяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБ 12-р хороо хонтоп 23-507	89681209	[signature]
12	Б. Наранцэцэг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБ 12. р хороо Х-13 495	99228890	[signature]
13	Б. Хабагина	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	12 р хороо Х-12 470	91168177	[signature]
14	Р. Дүрэн нэмэ	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12-р Х. 17. 664	88157671	[signature]
15	Д. Ширзэндэнзэн	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12. Х. 17. 688	94315779	[signature]
16	С. Наранцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 12 Х. 1. 36.	99241685	[signature]
17	И. 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. 23. 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. Түвдэн	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х. 22. 790	91816115	[signature]
23	Алтанзул	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х. 156 60	95521436	[signature]
24	Р. Ганзориг	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х. 17-668 т	99172087.	[signature]
25	Ц. Энхтайван	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х. 18. 721		
26	Лхагва	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х 17-693б	88229709	[signature]
27	Жаргалсайхан	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х. 15-623т	88756009	[signature]
28	Жамъян Дорлоо	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-1-6А.	99220385	[signature]
29	Бэзэрбалсан. Бэсүрэн.	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-10-404.	96691104.	[signature]
30	Д. Алтанзул	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-21-785	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 хашаруу орж 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.

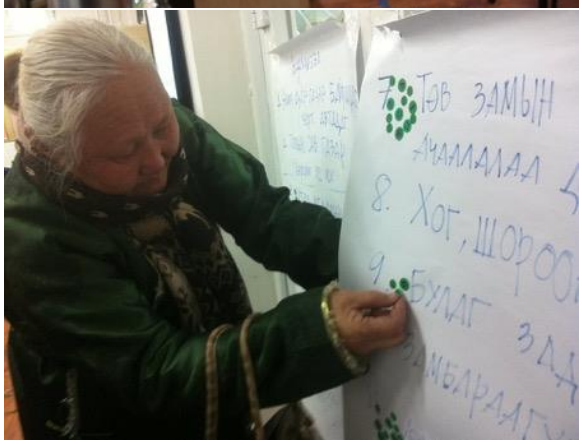
Иргэн: Манай энэ хавь чинь тэр чигтээ үерт ордог. Хамгийн сайн сонголт бол олуулаа нийлж цооног хийх хувилбар гэж бодож байна. Айлуудын жорлонруу үерийн ус ордог. Үерийн цооног хогоор дүүрдэг.

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 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 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.............

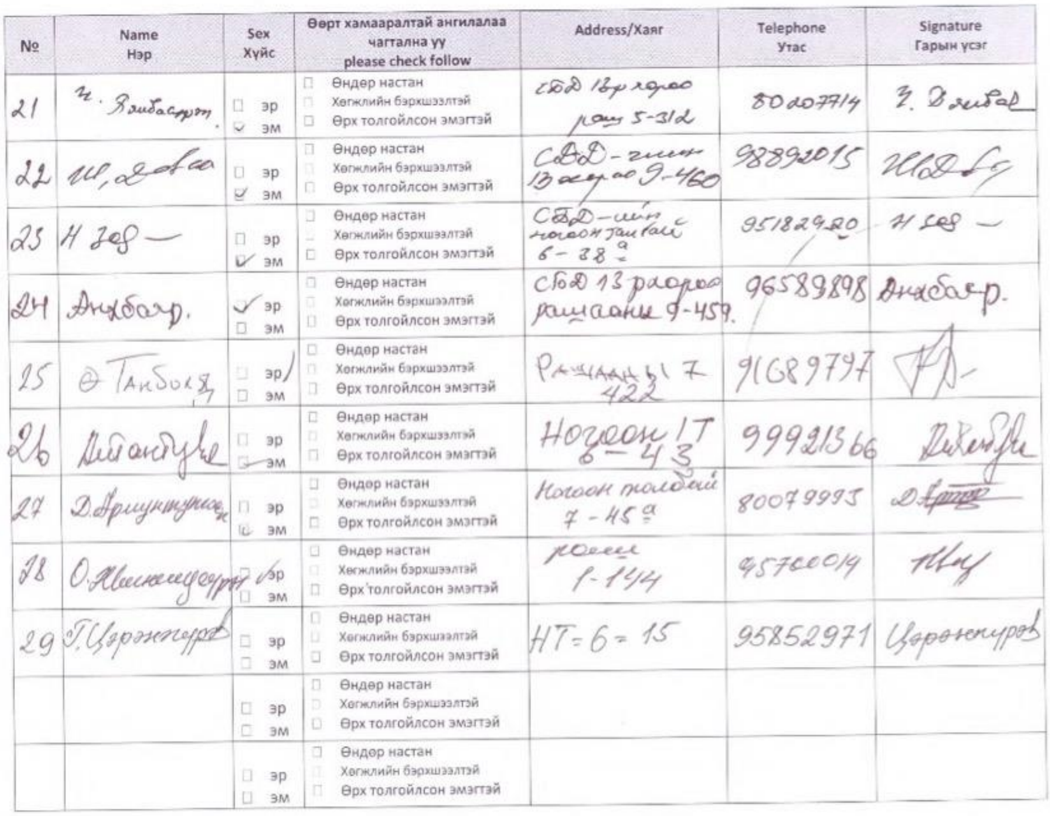
Venue/ Хаана: ....СБДүүргийн 13-р хороо, Иргэний танхим...

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	Ширнэн дорж Даваанял	☑ Эр ☐ Эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД, 13-р хороо Ногоон талбай 7-2	99175864	Ш.Даваанял.
2	[illegible]	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД, 13/ хороо Ногоон талбай	88328107 3,42 тоот	[illegible]
3	Ганчимэг Чүрийнтуяа	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-р хороо РД 671 б	80820086 88652221	Чүрийнтуяа
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. Энхмандал	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Ногоон талбай 3-16	99885513	Энх мандал
7	Оконй Одонтуяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Рашаант 9.478 тоот	88557731	[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, Ногоон талбай 6-[illegible]	88142898	Даваа ням
10	Б. Ариунтунгалаг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-13-р хороо раш-10-593	99717222.	Б.А.
11	Р. Баатар	✓ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ✓ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13 р хороо Рашааны 11-641	99962187	Баатар
12	Э. Уянга	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13-р хороо Рашааны 3-373	98461920	Уянга
13	С. [illegible]	☐ 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	СБД 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. Мөнхтогтох	☐ 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	Э. [illegible]	− 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 рашаан 5-312	80207714	[illegible]
22	Ш.[illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-ийн 13 хороо 9-460	98892015	[illegible]
23	Н Зоя —	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД-ийн ногоон талбай 6-38 а	95182920	Н Зоя —
24	Анхбаяр.	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 13 хороо рашаан 9-459	96589898	Анхбаяр.
25	Ө Тамбоян	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Рашаан 7 422	91689797	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Ногоон 1Т 6-43	99921366	[illegible]
27	Д.Арилунжаргал	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Ногоон толгой 7-45 а	80079995	Д.[illegible]
28	О.[illegible]	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	[illegible] 1-144	95700019	[illegible]
29	П.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 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:

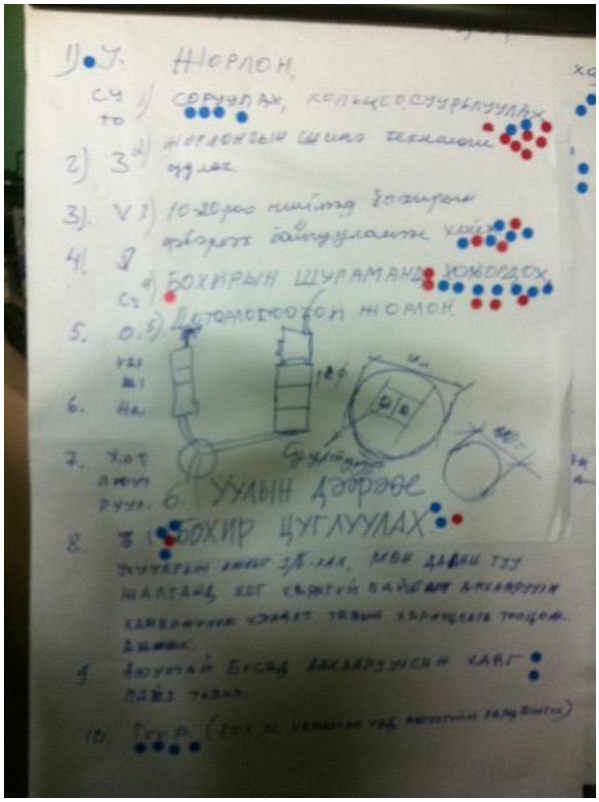
Иргэн: Манай хороон дээр уулархаг налуу хэсэг ихтэй тул борооны ус айл өрхүүдийн жорлонруу ордог. Бас голын сав дагуу амьдардаг айл өрхүүд байдаг тэр орчимд ус гардаг тул жорлон ухаж болдоггүй.

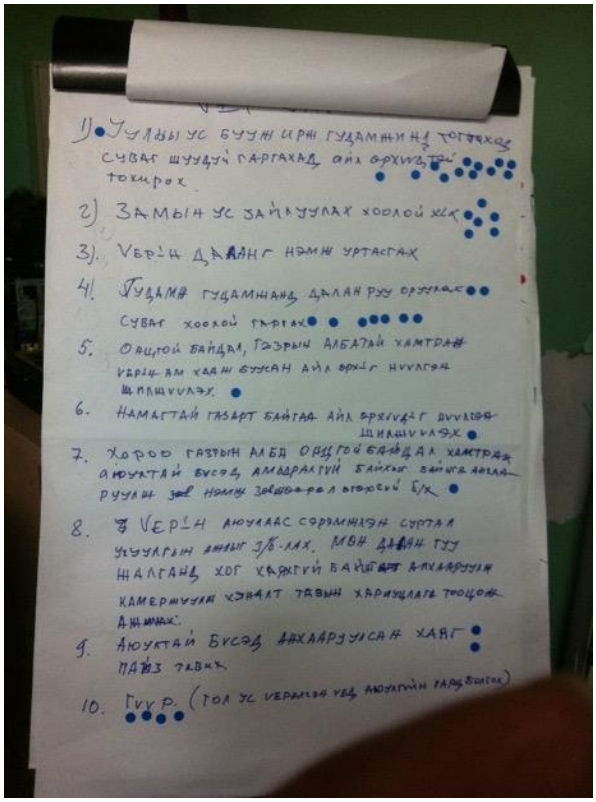
Иргэн: Бохирын цооногийг шийдэх хамгийн сайн сонголт бол олуулаа нийлж цооног хийх хувилбар гэж бодож байна. Айлуудын жорлонруу үерийн ус ордог. Үерийн цооног хогоор дүүрдэг.

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: ......Үерийн 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	Баяр 53-6-83[illegible]	99757179	Наранцэцэг
2	О. [illegible]	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	[illegible] 29-625	89299499	[signature]
3	С. Баянмөнх С. Өлзийтогтох	☑ 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	99641383	З. Оюунбилэг
7	Б. Өлзий Орших	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Б.-29-638	89770808	Б. Өлзий Орших

№	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 Бага 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.Энхжаргал	☐ 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 Б-33-5-134	94933376	[signature]
13	Б.Цэцгээ	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16р хороо Б-8-125	96092363	[signature]
14	М.Энхболд	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 16-р хороо Хайлаас 7-275	9865-2350	[signature]
15	Э.Оюунцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СБД 16р хороо Бага 8-129	99692992	[signature]
16	Ж.Дэжидмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16-р хороо [illegible] 34-15	89188032	[signature]
17	Б.Оюун-Цэцэг	☐ 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]
	Алтанцэцэг	☐ 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
	Хорлоо	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16-р хороо. Бага 29-633	99982922	[signature]
	Баярсайхан	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	16-р хороо Бага-13-321	99370513	[signature]
	Эрдэнэзаяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Бага 33-4-59	88696854	[signature]
	Цагнаа	☐ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Бага 33-4-56	88663368	[signature]
	Сайнхишиг	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	33-7-199	99831027	[signature]
	Бурмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Бага 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 хашаруу орж ирдэг үүний улмаас жорлон хальдаг асуудал гардаг байна. Мөн 720 өрх жорлонгүй, гэрэл цахилгаангүй амьдардаг тухай ярьж байлаа.

Иргэдийн санал:

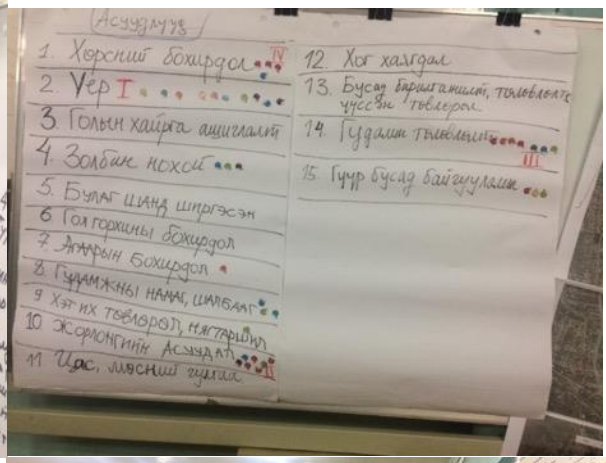
Иргэн: Голын сав газар байдаг 720-иод өрх бие засах жорлонгүй тул хэсэг бүлгээр орчиноо бохирдуулахгүй жорлонтой болгох ажил хиймээр байна.

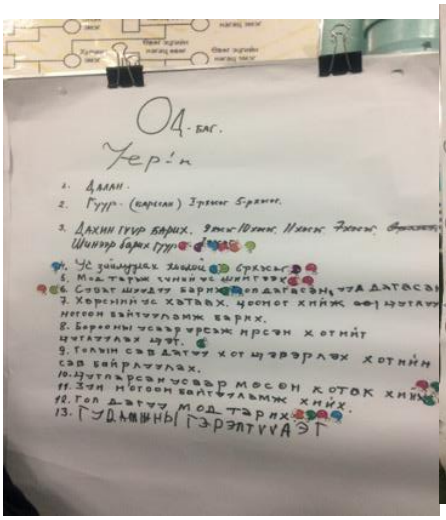
Иргэн: 2, 7, 9 болон 10-р хэсгийн тодорхой газруудад гүүр шаардлагатай байгаа.

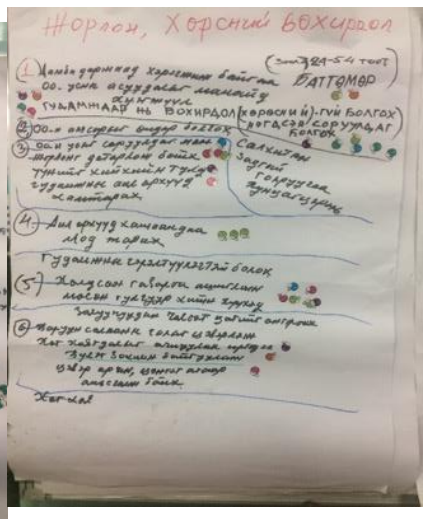
Иргэн: Манай энд намаг шалбааг ихтэй тул гүүр, замын ажилхийх шаардлагатай байна. Мөн

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

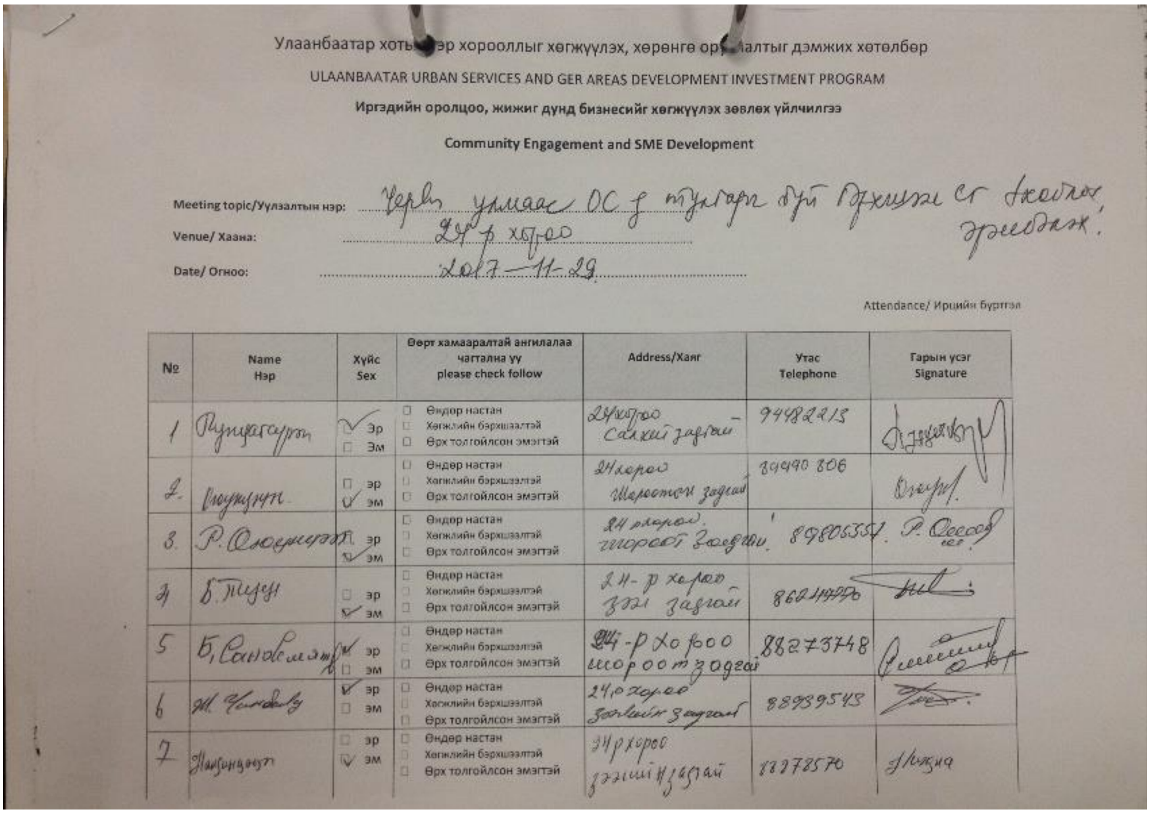
Photo/Зураг:







Attendance/Ирцийн бүртгэл:



Улаанбаатар хотын гэр хорооллыг 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

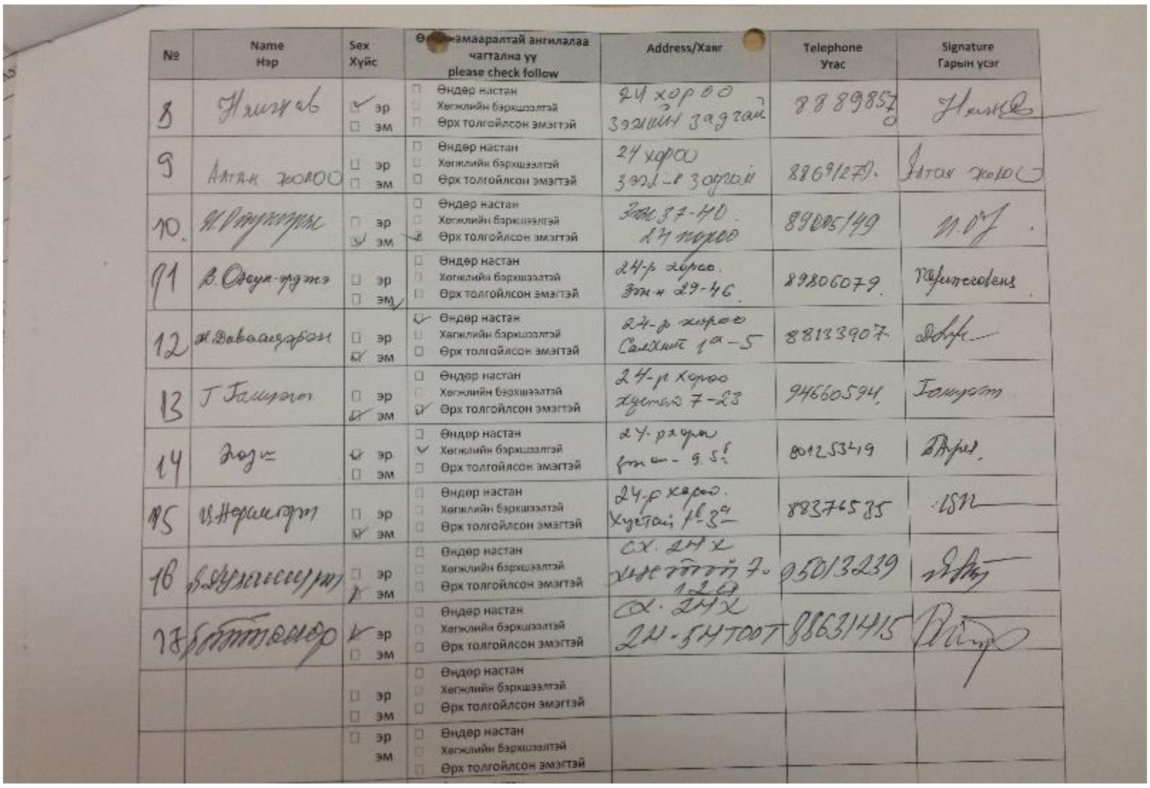
Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: Үерээс хамгаалах ...

Venue/ Хаяг: 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 / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Сэлхит задгай	94482213	[signature]
2	[illegible]	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Шороот задгай	99490806	[signature]
3	Р.Оюунцэцэг	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо, Шороот задгай	89805554	[signature]
4	Б.[illegible]	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Зээл задгай	86214990	[signature]
5	Б.Санаамаа	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо шороот задгай	88273748	[signature]
6	[illegible]	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Зээлийн задгай	88939543	[signature]
7	[illegible]	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 р хороо Зээлийн задгай	88978570	[signature]



№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
8	Нямхүү	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Зээлийн задгай	88898570	[signature]
9	Алтан-Хорол	эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24 хороо Зээл-1 задгай	88691270	[signature]
10	[illegible]	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ✓ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Зээл 37-40 24 хороо	89005149	[signature]
11	Б.Оюун-Эрдэнэ	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Зээл 29-46	89806079	[signature]
12	Д.Даваасүрэн	эр / ✓ эм	✓ Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Сэлхит 1а-5	88133907	[signature]
13	Т.[illegible]	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / ✓ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Хүчтэй 7-23	94660594	[signature]
14	[illegible]	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / ✓ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо [illegible] 9-5	80125319	[signature]
15	Б.Норжмаа	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	24-р хороо Хүчтэй 1-32	88374585	[signature]
16	[illegible]	эр / ✓ эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СХ. 24Х [illegible] 7-120	95013239	[signature]
17	[illegible]	✓ эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	СХ. 24Х 24-54 тоот	88631415	[signature]
		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.

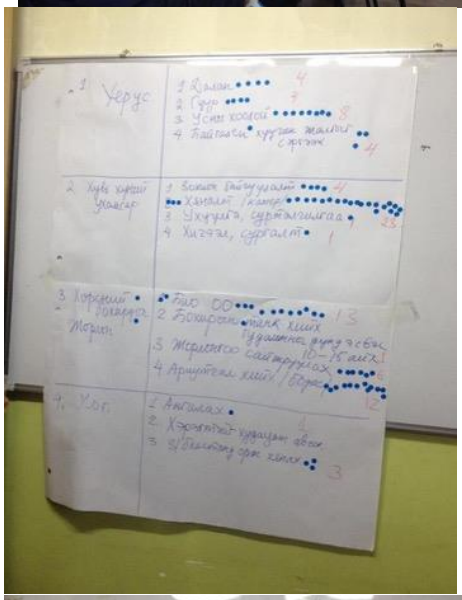
Иргэн: Манай хороон дээр далан шуудуу барих шаардлага байгаа. Бас манай хороон дээр гүүр барих шаардлага байгаа. Төслийн та бүхэн үүнийг бас харгалзаж үзээрэй.

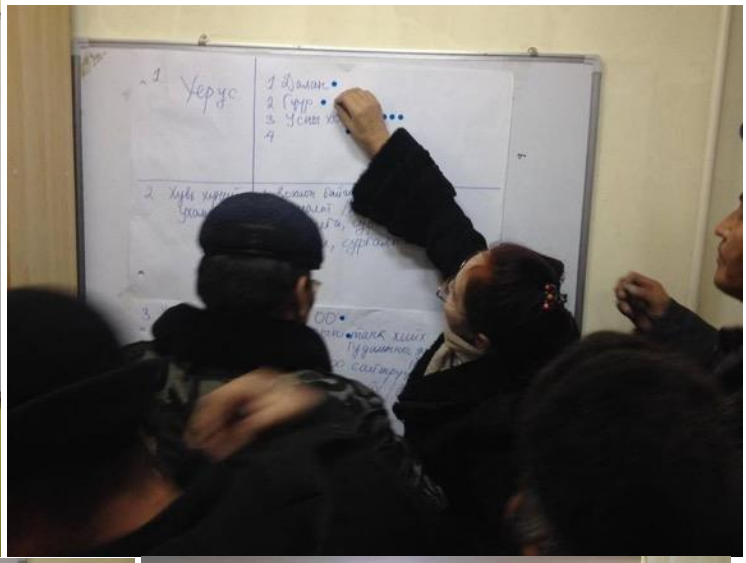
Иргэн: Манай хэсэг дээр үер болдог. Үерийг өөр тийш нь зайлуулж урсгах шаардлага байгаа. Иргэд цэцэрлэгжүүлж мод бут тарих ажлыг өөрсдөө хийх боломжтой. Иргэд бас өөрсдөөсөө шалтгаалах зүйлийг хийцгээе.

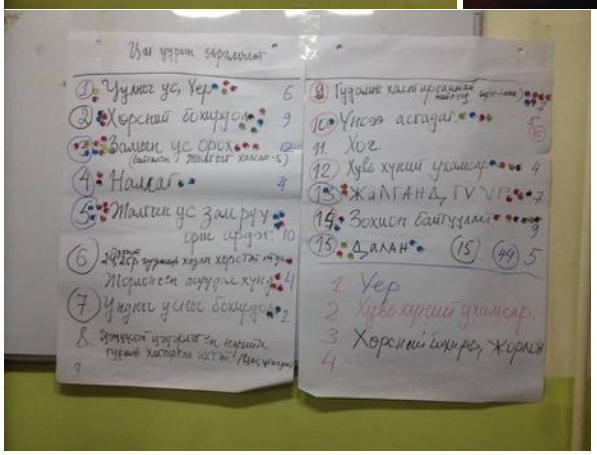
Иргэн: Хогийг ангилдаг болмоор байна. Голын эрэг дагуу хогийн сав байрлуулж гудамжны гэрэлтүүлэг тавих нь хяналт тавихад хэрэгтэй байна.

Photo/Зураг:









Attendance/Ирцийн бүртгэл:

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: Үерийн улмаас эрсдэлд өртөж болзошгүй айл өрхүүдийг тодорхойлох, эрэмбэлэх

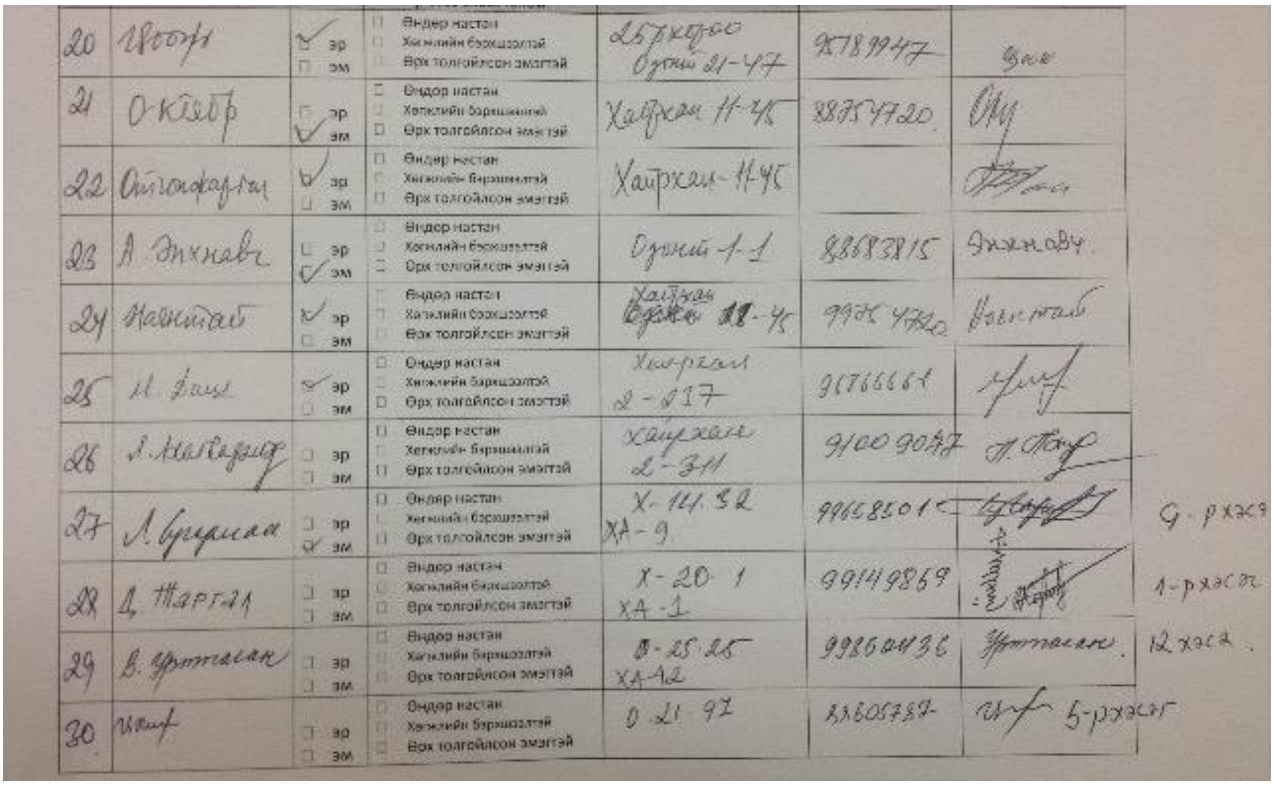
Venue/ Хаана: 25-р хороо, СХ8

Date/ Огноо: 2017-12-14 14⁰⁰ цагт.

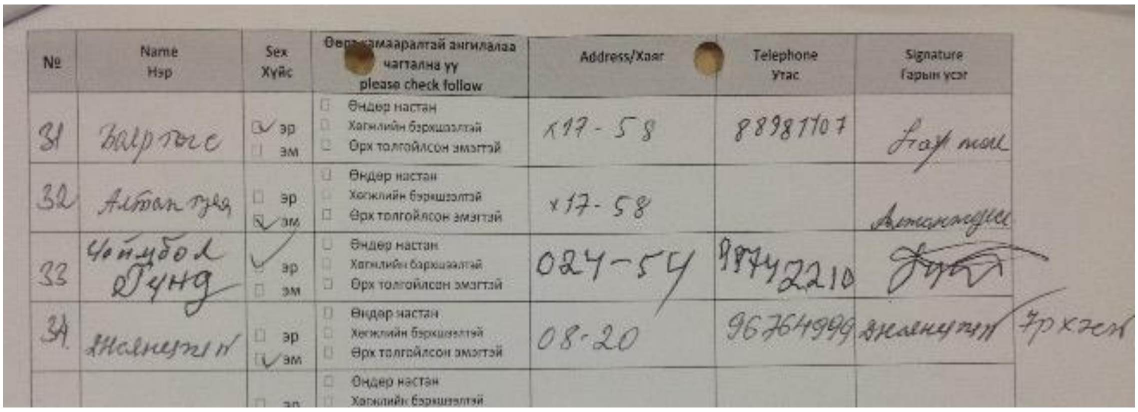
Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг Position/Ажил	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1	Цагаан Жигмэд Цэцэгээ	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Өндөр настан Хайрхан 9-328	95176561	[signature]
2	С.Сүрэнжав	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Өндөр настан Хайрхан 11-91	89669778	[signature]
3	Н Мөнх	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Өндөр настан Хайрхан 11-91	88707239	[signature]
4	Чогсом Мөнхжаргал	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Дэлгэрэх Өргөө 23-27	98391874	[signature]
5	Нэргүй	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан-9-270	80272415	[signature]
6	Цэн	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 9-270		[signature]
7	Батсүх	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Өргөө 6-30	86454462	Батсүх
8	Баатархүү	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Өргөө 21-179	88991865	[signature]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
9	Эрдэнэлхам	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х.7.170	88712906	Эрдэнэлхам
10	Өсөхбаяр	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-6-2	99590938	[signature]
11	Цогзол	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	(ХА-Өргөө-9) 0-21-195	99775744	[signature]
12	Бүрэнцэцэг	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х15-30	91180203	Бүрэнцэцэг
13	Тосон	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х15-49	86868674	Тосон
14	Түвшин	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х1-80	89191053	Түвшин
15	Уранзаяа	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х1-61	89400605	Уранзаяа
16	Сэргэлэнхүү	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х1-14	99963026	Сэргэлэнхүү
17	Төмөр-Очир	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х7-229	98942424	Төмөр-Очир
18	С.Пүрэвдорж	☑ эр ☐ эм	☒ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 7-44	88898705	[signature]
19	Х.Байбаатар	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Өргөө 5-12-т 607	95120889	Байбаатар



№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг	
20	Цоогт	✓ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	25р хороо Өргөө 21-47	9789947	[illegible]	
21	Октябр	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 11-45	88754720	[illegible]	
22	Отгонбаяр	✓ 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	Өргөө-1-1	88683815	Энхнавч.	
24	[illegible]	✓ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 18-45	99754720	[illegible]	
25	М. Баяр	✓ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 2-217	96766661	[illegible]	
26	Л. [illegible]	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Хайрхан 2-311	91009087	[illegible]	
27	Л. Бурмаа	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-14.32 ХА-9	99658501	[illegible]	9-р хэсэг
28	Д. Жаргал	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х-20-1 ХА-1	99149869	[illegible]	1-р хэсэг
29	В. Уртнасан	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Ө-25-25 ХА-42	99860436	Уртнасан	12 хэсэг.
30	[illegible]	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Ө.21.97	88605787	[illegible]	5-р хэсэг



№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг	
31	Баярхүү	✓ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х17-58	88981107	[illegible]	
32	Алтантуяа	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	Х17-58		Алтантуяа	
33	Чойжбол Дүнд	✓ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	024-54	98742210	[illegible]	
34	Энхнэгүүн	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	08-20	96764999	Энхнэгүүн	7р хэсэг
		☐ эр	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй				

Round 2: Community prioritization of possible resilience building interventions

Khoroo 7

Community Leaders

Photo

Name: Туяа

Position: Resident

Address: Khoroo: 7th khoroo 3-28

District: Songinokhairkhan

Mobile: .....

Name: Пүрэв-Очир

Signature _____/signed/

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 polution	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

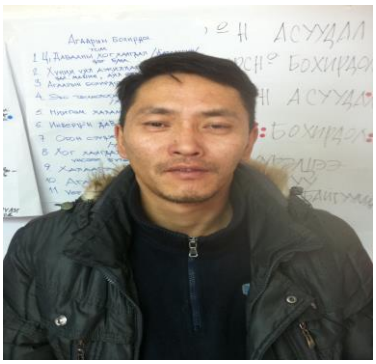
Toilet		2
Muddy road		3

Inverventions / 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_____

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Name: __Mungunbumba_____

Position: _____

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District:____Bayanzurkh_____

Mobile: _____88948228_____

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Name: __Enkhdolgion_____

Position: _Kheseg leader_____

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

District:__Bayanzurkh_____

Mobile: _____88819961_____

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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 trew the garbage and gray water in to gully and drainage
5. Pit laterine over flow due to rain
6. Air pollution
7. Slipery
8. Marsh
9. Water kiosk is far
10. Lack of the land adgustment
11. Households settled in wrong place without permission
12. Lack of the street light
13. Road without drainage
14. Water kiosk trew 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		

Inverventions / 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

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Name: ____Byambasuren_____

Position: __ Kheseg leader
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District:_____Sukhbaatar_____

Mobile: _____80207714_____

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Name: _____Enkhsaikhan_____

Position: _____Kheseg leader_____

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

Mobile: _____88178860_____

Signature _____

Photo

Name: _____Usukhbayar_____

Position: _____Kheseg leader_____

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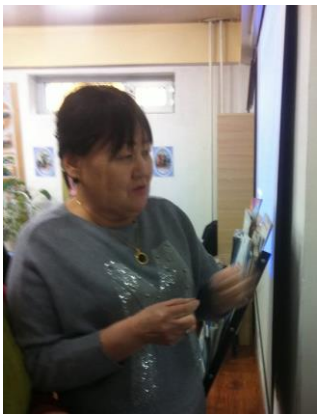
District:_____Sukhbaatar_____

Mobile: _____89446565_____

Signature _____



Name: _____Enkhee_____

Position: _____Kheseg leader_____

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District:_____Suhkbaatar_____

Mobile:

_____88786134_____

Signature: _____

Most problematic climatic hazard	Problems
Flood	1. Flood, depends on geograpiffally 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 gally 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 bloched due to waste
Flood and soil pollution	9. Natural gully is blocked due to construction waste
Soil pollution	10. Pit laterine 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 easely over flow - Pit laterines fill over due to flood in to pit laterine	
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

Inverventions / 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

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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 _____

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Signature _____

Photo

Name: _____Yanjmaa_____

Position: _____ Kheseg leader _____

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

District:_____ Sukhbaatar _____

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Name: _____ Chuluunsuren _____

Position: _____ Eco investor _____
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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

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District: Songinokhairkhan

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Signature _____/signed/

Name: Battumur

Position: Resident

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District: Songinokhairkhan

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Name: Oyun-Erdene

Position: Kheseg leader

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Name: N.Shoovdor

Position: Resident

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District: Songinokhairkhan

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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

Уерээс 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. Жаргал	☑ Эр ☐ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Мон Лаа. 12-р гудамж 38 тоот	88536453	[illegible]
2	Н Түрэн	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ✓ ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СХД 7 хороо 0119-3-28 тоот	99283387	[illegible]
3	Ц Ихалбаздорж	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СХД-н 7 хороо 0119 - 2-41 тоот	99138860	[illegible]
4	Бүрэнжаргал	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СХД 7 хороо 0119 - 2 - 42	98269057	[illegible]
5	З.Хүрэлочир	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Мон-Лаа 2-47 тоот.	88095746	[illegible]
6.	Өлзийсайхан	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Баянхошуу 29 - 126 А	96890096	[illegible]

Уерээс 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	Загдсүрэн Тостмаа	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	24-23. 39	94491232	Тостмаа
2	Ганзул. Норжангарав	☑ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Зэл 23-69. 24-р хороо	99794523	[illegible]
3	Санжжав Доржсүрэн	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Зэлийн 31-6 24-р хороо	88853207	[illegible]
4	Базаржарга Түвд	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Зэл засгийн	86247770	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	24 р хороо 3 зэлийн 26-3	91877895	[illegible]
		☐ эр	☐ Өндөр настан			

намайтай

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт

Venue/ Хаана: Баянзүрх 25-р хороо

Date/ Огноо: 2017.12.22

эр-2
эм-7.

ӨН-2
СН-2+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.	Я. Цовоохүү	☑ Эр ☐ Эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Одонт 24-63 тоот	89171543	[illegible]
2.	С. Бүрбаяр	☑ эр ☐ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх ✓	Хайрхан 18.25т	88854338	[illegible] Бүрбаяр
3	Б. Сувдмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	✓ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ✓ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Хайрхан 3-9 тоот	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. Цэрэнмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Х-14-32	99658501	[illegible]
6	Энхзаяа	☐ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ✓ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	0-8-20	96764999	[illegible]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
7	Ш. Оюунцэцэг	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Одонт 21-97 тоот	33605737	[illegible]
8	Д. Аюзана	☐ эр ✓ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Одонт 24-103	99941012	Аюзана
9.	Д. Цэцэгмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Одонт 21-195	99775144	[illegible]

Уерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

Meeting topic/Уулзалтын нэр: Зорилтот бүлгийн уулзалт

Venue/ Хаана: СБД-ийн 12-р хороо

Date/ Огноо: 2017.12.20 нд

Attendance/ Ирцийн бүртгэл

№	Name Нэр	Хүйс Sex	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Утас Telephone	Гарын үсэг Signature
1.	Оюунтуяа	Эм	Өндөр настан	СБД-12-14-542	99065646	[illegible]
2	Дашзэвэг	Эр	Өндөр настан	СБД-12 хороо Хайлаас 3-48	91274477	.
3.	Оюунбаяр	Эм	Өндөр настан	СБД-12 хороо Хайлаас 20-767	96970066	
4.	Оюунцэцэг	Эм		СБД 12-р хороо 22-821	95124062	
5.	Суранцэцэг	Эм		СБД 12-р хороо 17-633	94315779	
6.	Энхтайван	Эм		СБД-12 хороо 6-219	86028788	

хайгаар [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] хэл-2 [illegible]

№	Name Нэр	Sex Хүйс	Өөрт хамааралтай ангилалаа чагтална уу please check follow	Address/Хаяг	Telephone Утас	Signature Гарын үсэг
7.	Батцэцэг	Эм	Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД-12 хороо Х-10-418	99319914	[illegible]
8.	Ичинхорлоо Сумъяабазар	Эм	Өндөр настан	Х-22-790Б	91856115	Сумъяабазар
9	Чойбалсан Энхтуяа	Эм	Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Х-18-781	89382858	[illegible]
10	Буянзаяа [illegible]	Эм	Өндөр настан	Х-15-601	95521436	[illegible]
11	Жанчив Наранцэцэг	Эм	Өндөр настан, Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй, Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБ 12-р хороо Х-3-143б	89895139	Наранцэцэг
12	Гандам Баярмаа	Эм	Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБ 12-р хороо 1-3-143б	86862728	Баярмаа
13	Адъяасүрэн Норгүйбаатар	Эр	Өндөр настан	СБ 12-р хороо Х-3-127	99197341	[illegible]
		эр / эм	Өндөр настан / Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй / Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх			

[illegible] 12-р [illegible] [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	Отгонов Гэрэлтхон	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД-ийн 9-р хороо 71б-6-30 тоот	88639783	[signature]
2	М. Болд	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД-н 9-р хороо 56-712 тоот	99688328	Болд
3.	Батсанаа Бат	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД-9 хороо 23-348	89201977	[signature]
4.	Д. Энхтуул	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД 9 хороо. Зохион байгуулагч	99249666	Д. Энхтуул
5.	З. Амарбаатар	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ✓ ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	БЗД. 9-р хороо 9/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	Очир. Ширчинмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	шархад. 64-919б	96202654	Ширмаа
6.	Батнэрэв [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	89249402	Оюунцэцэг
		☐ 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	Нарантуяа	☐ Эр ☑ Эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБ-13 р хороо гэр 2-203	95331600	
2	Нэргүй	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБ 13 хороо 23-35 тоот	88785785	Нэргүй
3	Отгонзаяа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД 13-р хороо 23-37 тоот	80127975	
4	Марцэя	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Хангай 23-28 СБ д-ын 13-р хо	88972862	Мэ
5	М. Ганцэцэг	☑ эр ☐ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД 13-р гэр 12-671	88862221	[illegible]
6	Д. Цэрэнчүрэн	☐ эр ☑ эм	☑ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	СБД - 13р хороо НТ-н 6-159	95852971	Цэрэнчүрэн

ЭБЭ. Энхцэцэг.

Үерээс хамгаалах чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх төсөл

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

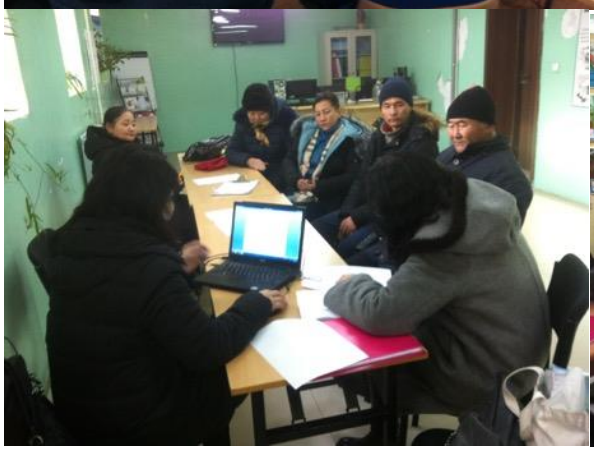
Venue/ Хаана: СБД-ийн 16-р хороо.

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	Дэнжийн 11-200	86560650	[illegible]
2	Б. Оюун Эрдэнэ	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☐ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Б-29-638 тоот	89970808	Б. Оюун Эрдэнэ
3	Ш. Ялалмаа	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☐ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Б-18- 436	88926015	Ш. Ялалмаа.
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	Хорлоо	☐ эр ☑ эм	☐ Өндөр настан ☑ Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй ☑ Сургуулийн насны хүүхэдтэй эцэг эх	Б-27-669	94486908	Хорлоо




БЗД-ийн Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй
иргэдийн зөвлөл

Annex 2

UN-Habitat projects list – Interventions in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

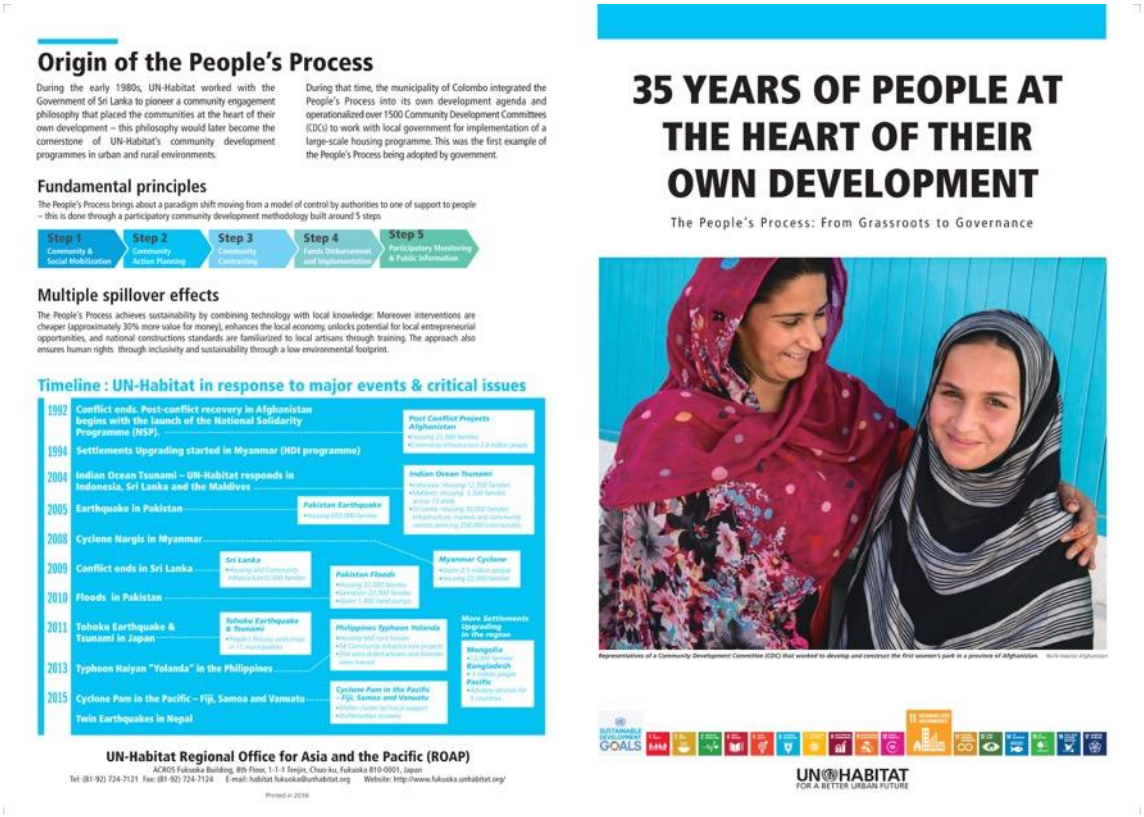
Project	Objective	Donor	Implementing	Cities/
Managing Cities in Asia- Ulaanbaatar: Urban Renewal and Affordable Housing 2016-2017	This is ADB PPTA for a project development on improved housing conditions in Ulaanbaatar ger areas. The project outcome will be the establishment of replicable, sustainable, 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

Annex 4

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).
1994 Settlements Upgrading started in Myanmar (MDI programme)
2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami – UN-Habitat responds in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives
2005 Earthquake in Pakistan
2008 Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar
2009 Conflict ends in Sri Lanka
2010 Floods in Pakistan
2011 Tohoku Earthquake & Tsunami in Japan
2013 Typhoon Haiyan "Yolanda" in the Philippines
2015 Cyclone Pam in the Pacific – Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu
Twin Earthquakes in Nepal

Post Conflict Projects Afghanistan
Indian Ocean Tsunami
Pakistan Earthquake
Sri Lanka
Myanmar Cyclone
Pakistan Floods
Philippines Typhoon Yolanda
More Settlements Upgrading in the region
Mongolia
Bangladesh
Cyclone Pam in the Pacific – Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)
ACROS Fukuoka Building, 8th Floor, 1-1-1 Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810-0001, Japan
Tel: (81-92) 724-7121 Fax: (81-92) 724-7124 E-mail: habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org Website: http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/

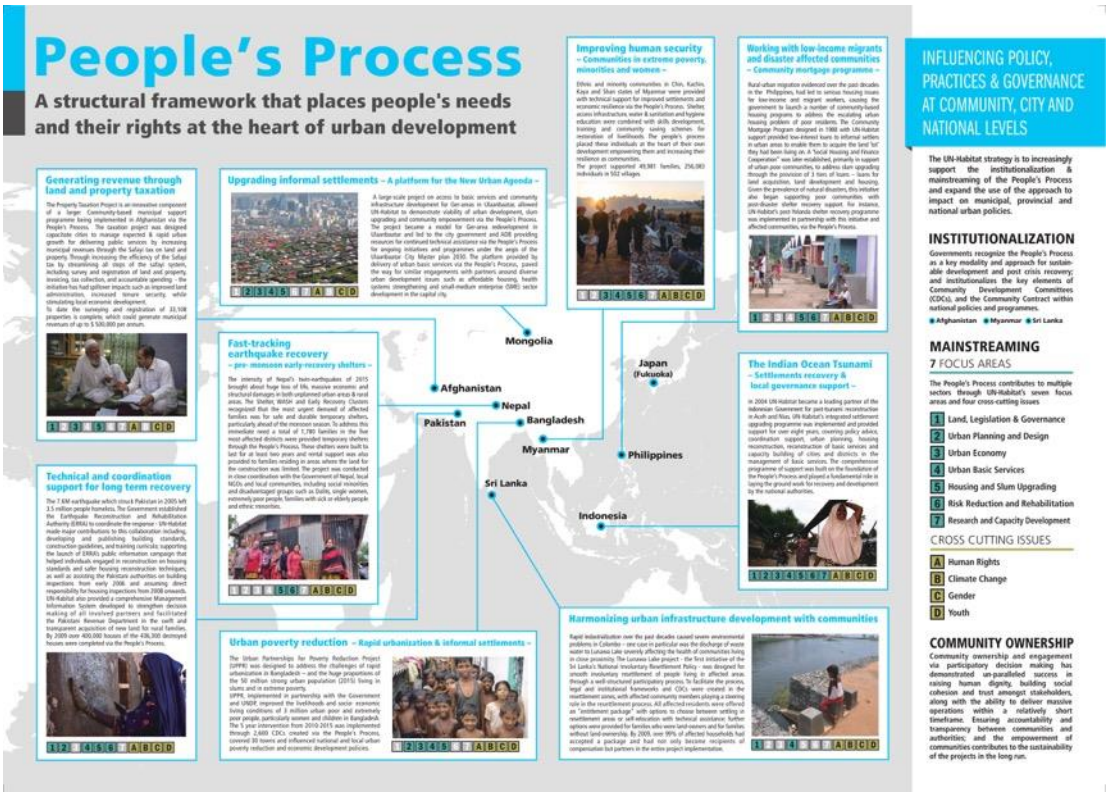
Printed in 2016

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.

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 Safiqa' tax on land and property. Through increasing the efficiency of the Safiqa' tax by streamlining all steps of the safiqa' 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 5 500,000 per annum.

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.

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, 256,085 individuals in 502 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 problem 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 Cooperation" 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.

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 1,780 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.

The Indian Ocean Tsunami – Settlements recovery & local governance support –

In 2004 UN-Habitat became a leading partner of the Indonesian Government for post-tsunami 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 foundations of the People's Process and played a fundamental role in laying the ground work for recovery and development by the national authorities.

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 Pakistani 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.

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 2,660 CDCs created via the People's Process, covered 30 towns and influenced national and local urban poverty reduction and economic development policies.

Harmonizing urban infrastructure development with communities

Rapid industrialization over the past decades caused severe environmental problems in Colombo – one can 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 non only become recipients of compensation but partners in the entire project implementation.

Mongolia
Afghanistan
Nepal
Pakistan
Bangladesh
Myanmar
Japan (Fukuoka)
Philippines
Sri Lanka
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 Fund Social and Environmental Policy (ESP), including:

- ☐ Approach and process to comply to the AF ESP and screening and categorization results
- ☐ Environmental and social management plan, including detailed screening results

Approach and process to comply to the AF ESP and screening and categorization results.

The proposed project fully complies with international and national laws and the Adaptation Fund's ESP and Gender Policy (GP). In line with UN-Habitats Environmental and Social Safeguards System and in line with the Adaptation Fund's ESP and GP, UN-Habitat completed an initial risk analysis of potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed interventions and the project as a whole.

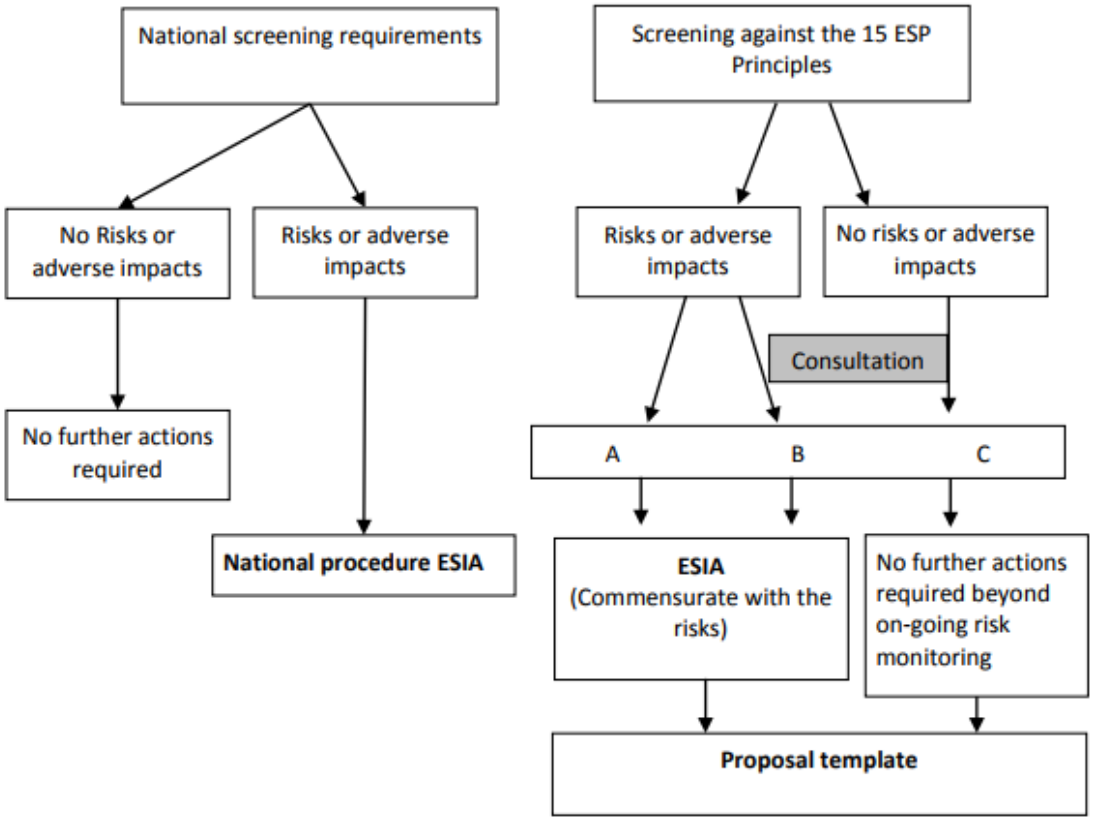


Fig 18 Screening and Assessment Process (from AF ESP Guidance Document, p. 5)

In line with the Adaptation Fund's guidelines, all interventions / activities were screened against international and national rules, regulations and standards, as represented in the left flow chart in Fig 18 above and documented in part II, section E. 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 municipality, which confirmed that ESIA's would not be required for the proposed interventions.

Further, in line with the Adaptation Fund's ESP guidelines (flow chart on the right in Fig 18) the entire project and separate project components and activities have been screened (and a report was prepared based on the above process and presented to UN-Habitat's Project Review Committee.[32] Based on this exercise, the overall risk ranking for this project has been determined as Category B.

Workshops, community consultations, capacity development, training events, mentoring, information sharing (throughout the components) are not expected to have negative environmental or social risks or impacts. However, to prevent potential risks related to the equal or unequal involvement and/or representation of different groups (related to principles 2, 3 and 5), some measures have been put in place. This is to ensure that different groups are organized and that equal participation is possible and ensured. Therefore, quotas will be used. As for outputs 1.1-3 (land use plans) and output 2.1 (technical studies, leading to proposed designs of interventions) also no negative impacts and risks are expected. However, to prevent any principle to be triggered, the project will ensure that all principles will be taken into account when developing these land use plans and conducting these technical studies, thus ensuring compliance. This will be done by including standard clauses requiring the compliance with the safeguard areas in AoC and contracts + screening the plans for compliance with the 15 safeguard areas. As for the risk categorization of activities under components 1, 2 and 4, the overall risk ranking has been defined as low (in line with Category C). An overview of activities, potential risks, preventive measures and monitoring indicators and responsibilities is presented below.

Component 3 includes concrete adaptation interventions. At this stage, some risks could not be fully excluded and thus a preliminary screening and assessment of the core concrete interventions has been carried out. The result is that some principles were triggered. To minimize possible risks under designated principles, preventive and mitigation measures have been proposed (including monitoring indicators and responsibilities, as presented below. An overview of this is also presented in Section II.K. During project execution, all project interventions / activities will be further screened for environmental and social risks, applying the ESMP. Measures to prevent and mitigate such risks will also be planned through the ESMP, according to the procedures presented below.

Environmental and social management plan, including detailed screening results and monitoring arrangements

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. The plan also shows how these potential risks and mitigation measures will be further monitored, including responsibilities. Specifically, the ESMP:

(i) Identifies and summarizes all anticipated adverse environmental and social risks and impacts in line with the Adaptation Fund's ESP principles;

[32] 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.

(ii) Provides information about the significance of the risks of interventions

(iii) Describes mitigation measures, both from the perspective of mitigating risks at each activity and from the perspective of upholding all ESP principles.

(iv) Refers to responsibilities and sections where responsibilities for further screening and monitoring is discussed.

(v) Takes into account, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project in particular those that relate to national law

Sections II.E and II.K provide an overview of the 15 principles, the initially screened and assessed risks and potential need for further screening, assessments and monitoring throughout the project.

2. Additional Risk Mitigation

Additional to the risk mitigation measures identified below, the following elements will be put in place to ensure the compliance with the ESP:

(vii) All MoUs and Agreements of Cooperation with Executing Entities will include detailed reference to the ESMP and in particular the 15 ESP Principles.

(viii) The ToR of PCT and Advisory Groups, project personnel and focal points will include will include detailed reference to the ESMP and in particular the 15 ESP Principles.

(ix) All key Executing Entity Partners will receive training / capacity development to understand the 15 Principles, the ESMP and in particular their responsibilities. This will include members of the PAC, PCT and the Communities.

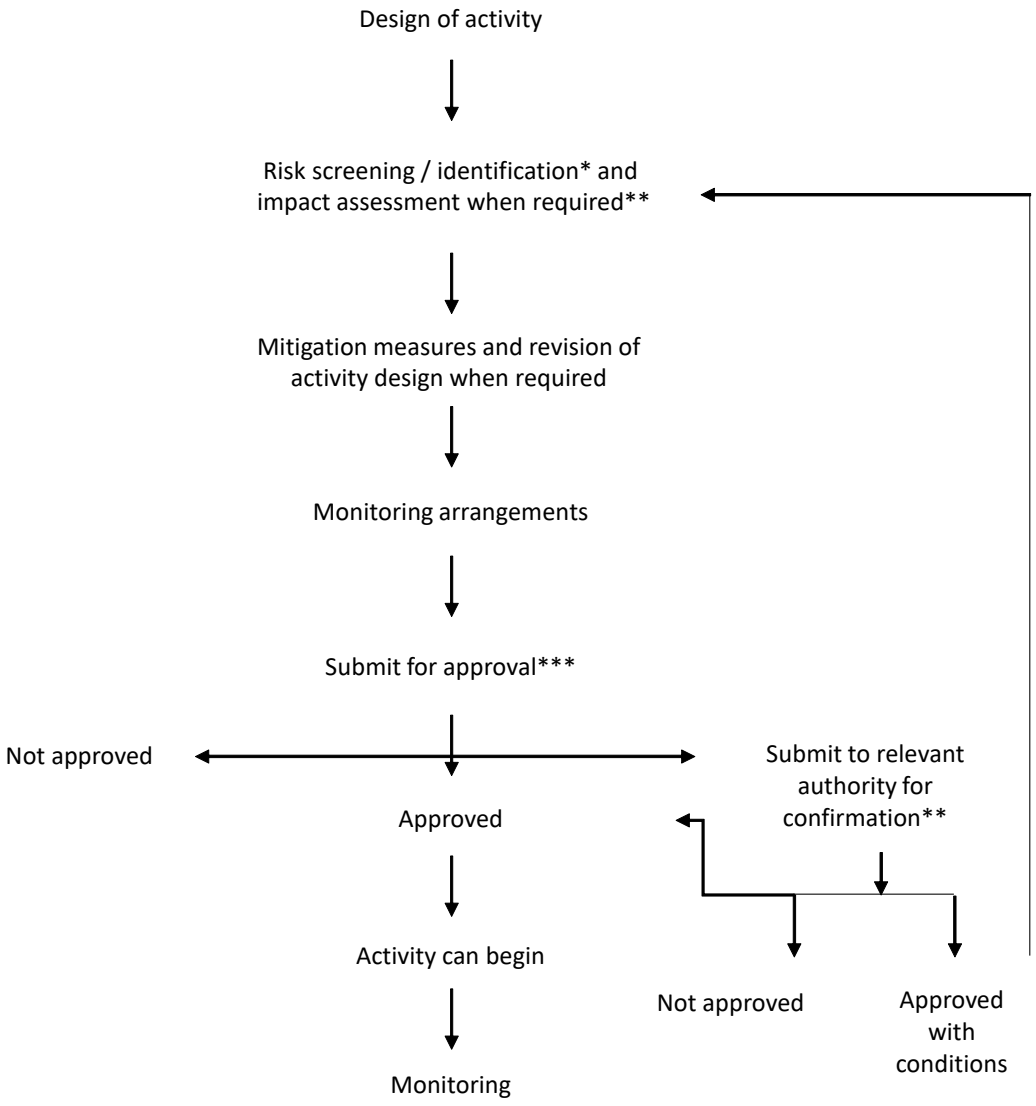
(x) A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, including monitoring of risks and mitigation measures, will be developed by the project management team and presented for approval to the Project Advisory Committee (see also part III.D).

(xi) The UN-Habitat Human rights officers and PAC will check project compliance to the AF ESP during the project (besides the project manager).

3. Risk Screening and Management Procedure

All project activities have been screened against the 15 environmental and social risks. Additionally, this will be done again when the project commences. In addition to upholding the ESP of the Adaptation Fund and to familiarize all project stakeholders with the 15 ESP principles, this will also ensure that all stakeholders fully take ownership of the environmental and social safeguards procedures of the project and that any activity that may have been altered or not yet assessed in full detail.

The following flow chart (Fig 19) represents the risk management and safeguarding process during the project.



* For all activities against the 15 ESP principles.
Use of Risk Assessment Sheet where necessary

** In consultation with Technical Advisory Group

*** All after activities to be approved by Project Management Committee

Fig 19 Activity approval in the context of environmental and social risk management

Step 1: Activity design at the project management level or through EIs or in close consultation with Communities is to take all 15 ESP principles into consideration.

Step 2: Project screening will be conducted under the direct responsibility of the national project manager. The risk screening used is filled below for the flood protection and drainage infrastructure and resilient latrines below.

Step 3: In consultation with environmental authorities (see also part II.E) and affected population, those responsible for the project design, the national project manager will (confirm) or identify and plan for mitigation measures.

Step 4: If and when needed additional monitoring mechanisms will be developed. On-going project monitoring will always be in place.

Step 5: The project manager will clear the screening and assessment report after the local authorities and will submit it to the Project Advisory Committee.

Step 6: With additional information, activities may be rejected and thus a new project design will be required. Project activities may be approved with conditions, requiring either assessments in line with national procedures, minor design changes, additional mitigation measures or further monitoring. Such changes will have to be resubmitted for approval. Only approved activities can proceed to implementation and will be monitored. Where activity specific monitoring arrangements are needed, risk mitigation measures for all identified risks will include:

- ✓ A baseline and risk indicators
- ✓ A monitoring plan, developed in a participatory manner (in the case of community projects), which emphasizes the role of communities as front-line monitoring agents.
- ✓ Minutes will be compiled from all meetings with communities and reviewed by the Technical Committee.
- ✓ On-going monitoring exercises and an end of year review will be carried out and included in the annual progress reports.

The UN-Habitat Project Manager will ensure that screening and assessments adequately include and/or reflect the following:

- ✓ The 15 ESP Principles

- ✓ Utilize strategic, sectoral or regional environmental assessment where appropriate.

- ✓ Assess adequacy of the applicable legal and institutional framework, including obligations under Applicable Law and confirm that the activities / sub-project would not be supported if it contravenes (inter) national obligations.

- ✓ Assess feasible investment, technical, and siting alternatives, including the “no action” alternative, as well as potential impacts, feasibility of mitigating these impacts, their capital and recurrent costs, their suitability under local conditions, and the institutional, training and monitoring requirements associated with them.

- ✓ Enhance positive impacts and avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts through environmental and social planning and management. Develop a management plan per concrete intervention that includes the proposed measures for mitigation, monitoring, institutional capacity development and training (if required), an implementation schedule (including maintenance), and cost estimates.

- ✓ Ensure compliance with international standards and, where appropriate, use independent advisory panels during preparation and implementation of sub-projects that contain risks or that involve serious and multi-dimensional social and/or environmental concerns.

- ✓ Examine whether particular individuals and groups may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the sub-project potential adverse impacts because of their disadvantaged or marginalized status, due to such factors as race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. Where such individuals or groups are identified, recommend targeted and differentiated measures to ensure that the adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them.

- ✓ All proposed concrete interventions with environmental and social risks will be assessed and managed with the purpose to identify potential application of requirements of the Overarching Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Principles.

4. Project Grievance mechanism

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 affected by the project will be made aware of the grievance mechanism for any criticism or complaint of an activity.

This mechanism considers the special needs of different groups as well as gender considerations. A combination of mailboxes (at Khoroo 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.

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.

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

Detailed screening results

Table 25 Overview of activities other than concrete interventions; and potential risks with proposed mitigation measures and monitoring arrangements

Component	Output	Potential principle triggered	Preventive measure	Monitoring arrangements	
				Indicator and methos	Frequency and responsibility
1	1.1-3	Non-consideration of / compliance to the AF ESP when developing land use plans	Include standard clauses requiring the compliance with the safeguard areas in AoC and contracts + screening the plans for compliance with the 15 safeguard areas	Check (list) to assess compliance to safeguard areas	Before and after plans Local project manager
2	2.1	Non-consideration of / compliance to the AF ESP when conducting studies			
1,2,3	1.1-3 2.1-3 4.1	2, 3 and 5. Risk that different groups are not equally involved in planning processes, workshops, trainings, etc.	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.	Count % different groups Attendance sheets and photos	Every meeting; annually Local project manager

Table 26 Filled risk screening sheets for the two concrete core interventions (1.flood protection and drainage systems and 2.resilient latrines, including overview of environmental and social risks, the significance of the risks, mitigation measures and management / monitoring arrangements

TABLE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION	
1. Intervention	**Flood protection and drainage infrastructure** (to reduce flood risks to vulnerable people, assets; reduce health impacts of flood toilets and related disease incidents
2. Project number (if relevant)	Ulaanbaatar nr 1
3. Project location (village, districts, geographical coordination)	Khoroo 7 and 9 and 24

TABLE 2: ACTIVITY / SUB-PROJECT DETAILS	
TECHNICAL INFORMATION (WHAT WILL BE DEVELOPED / CONSTRUCTED AND LOCATION DETAILS, LENGTH, SIZE, ETC.)	
4. Activity description and or asset to be developed	☐ Construct a flood retention wall / dike in Khoroo 9 o Length: 490 meters o Hight: 1,5 meters o Width 1,5 meters ☐ Covered drainage channels in Khoroo 7 o Length: 1066 meters o Dimension: 1 m2 ☐ Drainage channel in Khoroo 7 o Length: 1954 meters o Dimension: 1m2 ☐ Drainage ditch/channel next to the road in Khoroo 9 o Length: 1065 meters o Dimension: 1m2 ☐ River training to protect assets / houses in Khoroo 24 o Ad hoc interventions by settlers who will do the construction work
5. Materials to be used	☐ Construct a flood retention wall / dike in Khoroo 9 o Soil, rock and cement ☐ Covered drainage channels in Khoroo 7 o Cement ☐ Drainage channel in Khoroo 7 o Cement ☐ Drainage ditch/channel next to the road in Khoroo 9 o Cement ☐ River training to protect assets in Khoroo 24 o Material from the river
6. Other technical specifications 7. Is an ESIA required by law?	☐ Plans with maps need to be developed ☐ Hydrology, soil and engineering studies need to be conducted ☐ The final plan, including the studies need to be approved by a committee consisting of hydrology and engineering experts ☐ An ESIA is not required for any of the interventions

8. Who owns the land the activity is planned on and / or who uses the land and why?	☐ Construct a flood retention wall / dike in Khoroo 9 o Public / not used as it is currently a flood area (and frozen in winter) ☐ Covered drainage channels in Khoroo 7 o Some parts are private. Therefore, there will be an open-and-close approach. ☐ Drainage channel in Khoroo 7 o Public (along road and dike) ☐ Drainage ditch/channel next to the road in Khoroo 9 + foot bridge to cross o Public (along road) ☐ River training to protect assets in Khoroo 24 o Public / not used as it is currently a flood area (and frozen in winter)
9. Start date of activity / works	Year 1
10. End date of activity / works	Year 3
USE OF ASSETS (BENEFITS AND ACCESS)	
11. How will the asset be used	☐ All interventions are selected to efficiently drain flash and gully floodwater. The footbridge is required to safely pass the drainage channel and road.
12. Interventions required for appropriate use of the asset(s)	☐ Conduct detailed hydrology, soil and engineering studies and develop detailed technical plans ☐ Dredge the river along desired course and use the soil to protect assets in the riverbed ☐ Community organization and agreement on beneficiaries, including selection criteria for who can be involved in activities ☐ Need agreement of all settlers affected by drainage that will go through private plots
13. Interventions required for sustainable management and maintenance of the asset(s)	☐ 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 can put a 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.
☐ **CONSULTATIONS**	

14. Was the community (and specific groups) consulted	☐ August 2017: Khoroo level vulnerability assessments ☐ October / November 2017: Khoroo level action planning / interventions prioritization ☐ December 2017: Vulnerable groups (women, elderly, disabled and parents of school children) focus group discussion to capture concerns and needs regarding proposed interventions and to understand how communities can contribute to maintenance. ☐ December 2017: engineers and urban planners from UB to discuss feasibility and draw sketches of proposed interventions (and to understand implementation process and materials required) Outcomes include: Specific concerns ☐ Children falling into open drainage channels ☐ Although people (including directly affected) proposed and agreed with the planned drainage in Khoroo 7 during the 2nd and 3rd round of consultations, the project needs to ensure beneficiaries fully agree with all steps taken and that houses won't be affected ☐ New drainage may lead to crossing issues for elderly, disabled, etc. ☐ Check if underground high voltage lines are in the development area ☐ Ensure vegetables can still grow in Khoroo 9 Specific needs ☐ Drainage must have curb or fence to protect children and Safety warnings should be installed ☐ Fully involve all affected households in the planning and deisgn process ☐ Some pedestrian crossings over drainage channels ☐ Roles and responsibilities of residents / households and government need to be clear enough regarding operation and maintenance of the drainage ☐ The flood protection wall shall be handed over to the District Governor's office as the district's property. However, community groups of households living nearby to the flood facilities can assist monitoring of operation and maintenance of the facilities with help of Kheseg Leaders.
15. Have relevant local authorities been consulted	☐ July 2017: Ulaanbatar Municipality; District Governors, Khoroo officials ☐ December 2017: Ulaanbatar Municipality, District Governors, Khoroo officials Was emphasized that flood reduction / management is the main priority. Sanitation is recognized as a big problem, as well as waste management. This was confirmed by the Ministry of Environment &

	Tourism as key and urgent priorities
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT	
2 Description of the environmental context and the main environmental issues on the site / in the area	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 overflow of outdoor pit latrines, leading to heavily polluted water and soil, which in turn lead to disease incidents, often affecting children. In the downhill / lower-lying Khoroos, another problem besides floods is stagnant water and groundwater coming up. This stagnant water, which is polluted due to overflow of the latrines, often from upstream, can stay for month and results in cars, ambulances, fire trucks, etc. not being able to enter the Khoroo. After the summer, the stagnant water freezes to then melt again in summer. Other environmental problems are extreme air pollution and waste management. In winter, gullies or streams, which are then frozen, are often used as roads.
3 Description of the social context and the main social issues on the site / in the area	In the target areas, poverty incidences are high and coping mechanism for floods are very limited. Knowledge of resilient latrines design is almost not existent and awareness of hygiene related to sanitation and hand washing is very low. Due to land pressure, newcomers often reside in informal areas in high risk areas such as riverbeds or at the foot of gullies. Land use plans don't really exist, especially at the Khoroo level. Most of the land is private / allocated to inhabitants. Due to ex-communist times, community organization is very limited. Women are generally very vocal and equally treated.

TABLE 3: CHECKLIST OF POTENTIAL RISK AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITHIN THE ADAPTATION FUND'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES	**ANSWER (Y/N)**
Adaptation Fund principle 1: Compliance with the Law	
20 Is there a risk that the activity does not comply with an applicable domestic or international law?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 2: Access and equity	
21. Is there a risk that the activity would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Y
22. Is there a risk that the activity would impede access of any group to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, land rights, etc.?	N
23. Is there a risk that the activity does not provide fair and equitable access to benefits from the project to all affected stakeholders?	N
24. Is there a risk that the activity exacerbates existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 3: Vulnerable and marginalized groups	
25. Are there any marginalized or vulnerable groups present among project beneficiaries?	Y
26. Is there a likelihood that the activity would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	N
27. Could the activity potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or	N

basic services to marginalized individuals or groups?	
Adaptation Fund principle 4: Human rights	
28. Could the activity lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population?	N
29. Would the activity possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Y
Adaptation Fund principle 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment	
30. Is there a likelihood that the proposed activity would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N
31. Would the activity potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N
32. Would the activity potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 6: Core labour rights	
33. Does the activity involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	Y
Adaptation Fund principle 7: Indigenous people	
34. Are indigenous peoples present in the project area?	N
35. Would the proposed activity potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?	N
36. Would the activity adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
37. Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 8: Involuntary resettlement	
38. Would the activity potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	Y
39. Is there a risk that the activity would lead to forced evictions?	N
40. Will the activity lead to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood)?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 9: Protection of natural habitats	
41. Is the activity within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	N
42. Would the activity potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. natural, modified, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	N
43. Does the activity involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 10: Conserving biodiversity	
44. Could the activity lead to the reduction or loss of biological diversity?	N
45. Would the activity pose a risk of introducing invasive and/or non-native species?	N

46. Is monoculture foreseen?	N
47. Would the activity pose risks to endangered species?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 11: Climate change	
48. Will the activity result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may it exacerbate climate change / maladaptation (e.g. negative effects in other areas)?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 12: Pollution and resource efficiency	
49. Does the activity require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Y
50. Would the activity potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	N
51. Would the activity potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	N
52. Will the activity involve the application of pesticides?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 13: Public health	
53. Would the activity result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from waterborne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	N
54. Would the activity pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials?	N
55. Would elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Y
Adaptation Fund principle 14: Physical and cultural heritage	
56. Will the proposed activity result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 15: Land and soil erosion	
57. Will the activity lead to the conversion of wetlands, waterways, or woodlots?	N
58. Will the activity cause the clearing of natural vegetation and/or forest?	N
59. Is there a risk that the activity leads to soil degradation?	N
60. Is there a risk that the activity is designed without proper soil analysis and/or does not match soil capability?	N

Table 4: Identifying probability, impact, significance and risks mitigation measures

Table partially filled out, to provide examples for project staff to complete the table fully. Please use the checklist (table 3) to identify risks

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS?						
AF principle number and description of risks	**Probability (P) and Impact (I) Score 1 - 5**	**Significance (= impact x probability) Low: 1-7 Med: 8-14 High: 15-25**	**Comment (also to identify significance of risk and impacts, i.e. evidence)**	**Mitigation measures proposed**	**Monitoring indicators**	**Frequency and responsibility for monitoring**
AF Principle nr 2: risk that the activity would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them	P= 1 I = 3	Low (3)	During consultations, it became clear that no specific group is treated differently. Women, elderly, youth, disabled and female-headed households in poor areas have been consulted, also in focus groups. To ensure that informal settlers, poor people, etc. are involved in decisions that may affect them a mitigation measure is proposed. During the 3rd round of consultations, community members of Khoroo 9 identified the need of a bridge (especially for elderly and disabled) over the drainage channel proposed in Khoroo 9.	Community organization where everyone can participate, but quotas will be used to ensure different groups are included. Also, criteria for beneficiaries' selection will be established in advance. Primary Groups membership will include all households benefitting from construction of drainage Construct foot bridges where needed (included in budget)	Meeting attendance with quota numbers sheets and photographs.	Every meeting Local Project- manager
AF Principle nr 3: risk that some vulnerable affected groups may not participate in decisions making processes regarding design and planning of activities that may affect them	P= 1 I = 3	Low (3)				
AF Principle nr 4: risk that tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights are affected AF principle 8: risk of temporary or permanent and full or partial physical	P= 2 I = 4	Med (8)	In Khoroo 7, there is 1 km of planned underground drainage. This drainage channel is underground because it will go through some private plots (not necessarily under houses). Although people liv-	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	Signed sheet; check contracts on HR markers	Before the plan is developed; every contract

displacement		ing in this area - 37 households - agreed with an open-close approach during the 3rd round of consultations, a mitigation measure is still proposed to ensure no intervention will take place without their agreement. In Khoroo 9, a flood protection wall in planned. The 3rd round of consultations confirmed this will be constructed on public land	can be managed by these CDCs. Although beneficiaries of the drainage interventions in Khoroo 7 and 9 already proposed and agreed with the intervention (during the 2nd and 3rd round of consultations, all beneficiaries should agree once the project starts 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. Include clause in all contracts that contractors will comply to human rights markers (and all other safeguard areas During construction, temporary (1-2 months) resettlement may be required. For this purpose, compensation for rental costs are included in the budget for this section of the drainage (which is budgeted double for this purpose and the open-close approach) The UN-Habitat Human rights officers and PAC will	Local Project- manager

			check compliance.		
AF Principle nr 6: Risk of employing underage people and to support underpayment and unsafe working conditions		There is limited knowledge of safe work conditions. However, there is no reason companies and people won't adhere to ILO standards. However, to ensure they will, a mitigation measure is proposed	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. Before construction, it will be checked where high voltage wires are located underground. This concern was raised by beneficiaries during the 3rd round of consultations Where needed, drainage channels will be fenced to avoid children falling in. This concern was raised by	Check contract and signs	before start of work and during work (every 2 months) Local Project- manager
AF Principle nr 13: Risk that elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities	P= 2 I = 3 Low (6)				

				beneficiaries during the 3rd round of consultations		
AF principle nr 12: Risk that consumption of raw materials will have a negative effect (elsewhere)	P= 2 I = 1	Low (2)	The interventions will require cement, soil and rock (as identified by engineers). Although the practice is that these are purchased through Mongolian companies a mitigation measure is proposed to ensure soil and rocks are not acquired in areas that in can have negative effects, such as from the river.	Discuss with companies and check source of material before purchase	Materials on bills/BOQ's	Before purchase Local Project- manager

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 1: GENERAL INFORMATION	
16. Intervention	**Resilient sanitation delivery** (to reduce health impacts related to overflow of toilets
17. Project number (if relevant)	Ulaanbaatar nr 2
18. Project location (village, districts, geographical coordination)	Khoroo 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 24 and 25

TABLE 2: ACTIVITY / SUB-PROJECT DETAILS	
TECHNICAL INFORMATION (WHAT WILL BE DEVELOPED / CONSTRUCTED AND LOCATION DETAILS, LENGTH, SIZE, ETC.)	
19. Activity description and or asset to be developed	☐ Construct resilient toilets (per household) suitable for rock and soft/wet underground
20. Materials to be used	☐ Cement / cement blocks, and some other materials of limited quantity
21. Other technical specifications	☐ The toilets will be designed to withstand floods and to be suitable for women, elderly, disabled, etc, when needed.
22. Is an ESIA required by law?	☐ An ESIA is not required for this intervention
23. Who owns the land the activity is planned on and / or who uses the land and why?	☐ It will be on private plots. The toilets are typically placed next to the Ger or house.
24. Start date of activity / works	Year 1
25. End date of activity / works	Year 3
USE OF ASSETS (BENEFITS AND ACCESS)	
26. How will the asset be used	☐ One improved latrine per household
27. Interventions required for appropriate use of the asset(s)	☐ Select a design that is appropriate for withstanding floods and very low temperatures ☐ Community organization and agreement on beneficiaries, including selection criteria for who will have the toilets
28. Interventions required for sustainable management and maintenance of the asset(s)	☐ 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
☐ Consultations	
29. Was the community (and specific groups) consulted	☐ August July 2017: Khoroo level vulnerability assessments ☐ October / November 2017: Khoroo level action planning / interventions prioritization ☐ December 2017: Vulnerable groups (women, elderly, disabled and parents of school children) focus group discussion to capture concerns and needs regarding proposed interventions and to understand how communities can contribute to maintenance. Outcomes include: Specific concerns ☐ General: people get sick, including children, due to soil and water pollution ☐ Some low income HHs which received support and subsidy get used to the support and tend to not take any post responsibility ☐ Design needs to be appropriate for cold weather and for emptying service ☐ People without septic tanks should be penalized ☐ It would be good if the project can foresee and prevent further problems with improvement (design) of the latrines Specific needs ☐ To select HHs who are willing to improve their latrines and take care of them further by themselves ☐ Select the most flooded and polluted areas by the overfilled pit latrines ☐ The toilet is the primary need of HHs so the most of HHs agree with the contribution of 10 or more % of the required cost of improved latrine ☐ Inner lining of septic tanks (to avoid waste water penetrating the soil and ground water) should be designed with consideration of permafrost interaction ☐ Toilet design should be appropriate for women, elderly, disabled and children ☐ Septic tanks should be installed with consideration of latter emptying service access ☐ Some public toilets may need to be constructed
30. Have relevant local authorities been consulted	☐ July 2017: Ulaanbatar Municipality; District Governors, Khoroo officials ☐ December 2017: Ulaanbatar Municipality, District Governors,

	Khoroo officials Was emphasized that flood reduction / management is the main priority. Sanitation is recognized as a big problem, as well as waste management.
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT	
4 Description of the environmental context and the main environmental issues on the site / in the area	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 overflow of outdoor pit latrines, leading to heavily polluted water and soil, which in turn lead to disease incidents, often affecting children. In the downhill / lower-lying Khoroos, another problem besides floods is stagnant water and groundwater coming up. This stagnant water, which is polluted due to overflow of the latrines, often from upstream, can stay for month and results in cars, ambulances, fire trucks, etc. not being able to enter the Khoroo. After the summer, the stagnant water freezes to then melt again in summer. Other environmental problems are extreme air pollution and waste management. In winter, gullies or streams, which are then frozen, are often used as roads.
5 Description of the social context and the main social issues on the site / in the area	In the target areas, poverty incidences are high and coping mechanism for floods are very limited. Knowledge of resilient latrines design is almost not existent and awareness of hygiene related to sanitation and hand washing is very low. Due to land pressure, newcomers often reside in informal areas in high risk areas such as riverbeds or at the foot of gullies. Land use plans don't really exist, especially at the Khoroo level. Most of the land is private / allocated to inhabitants. Due to ex-communist times, community organization is very limited. Women are generally very vocal and equally treated.

TABLE 3: CHECKLIST OF POTENTIAL RISK AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITHIN THE ADAPTATION FUND'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES	**ANSWER (Y/N)**
Adaptation Fund principle 1: Compliance with the Law	
21 Is there a risk that the activity does not comply with an applicable domestic or international law?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 2: Access and equity	
61. Is there a risk that the activity would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Y
62. Is there a risk that the activity would impede access of any group to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, land rights, etc.?	N
63. Is there a risk that the activity does not provide fair and equitable access to benefits from the project to all affected stakeholders?	N
64. Is there a risk that the activity exacerbates existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 3: Vulnerable and marginalized groups	
65. Are there any marginalized or vulnerable groups present among project beneficiaries?	Y
66. Is there a likelihood that the activity would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse im-	N

pacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	
67. Could the activity potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services to marginalized individuals or groups?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 4: Human rights	
68. Could the activity lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population?	N
69. Would the activity possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment	
70. Is there a likelihood that the proposed activity would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N
71. Would the activity potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N
72. Would the activity potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 6: Core labour rights	
73. Does the activity involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	Y
Adaptation Fund principle 7: Indigenous people	
74. Are indigenous peoples present in the project area?	N
75. Would the proposed activity potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?	N
76. Would the activity adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
77. Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 8: Involuntary resettlement	
78. Would the activity potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	N
79. Is there a risk that the activity would lead to forced evictions?	N
80. Will the activity lead to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood)?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 9: Protection of natural habitats	
81. Is the activity within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	N
82. Would the activity potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. natural, modified, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	N
83. Does the activity involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	N

Adaptation Fund principle 10: Conserving biodiversity	
84. Could the activity lead to the reduction or loss of biological diversity?	N
85. Would the activity pose a risk of introducing invasive and/or non-native species?	N
86. Is monoculture foreseen?	N
87. Would the activity pose risks to endangered species?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 11: Climate change	
88. Will the activity result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may it exacerbate climate change / maladaptation (e.g. negative effects in other areas)?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 12: Pollution and resource efficiency	
89. Does the activity require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	N
90. Would the activity potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	N
91. Would the activity potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	N
92. Will the activity involve the application of pesticides?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 13: Public health	
93. Would the activity result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from waterborne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	N
94. Would the activity pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials?	N
95. Would elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Y
Adaptation Fund principle 14: Physical and cultural heritage	
96. Will the proposed activity result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	N
Adaptation Fund principle 15: Land and soil erosion	
97. Will the activity lead to the conversion of wetlands, waterways, or woodlots?	N
98. Will the activity cause the clearing of natural vegetation and/or forest?	N
99. Is there a risk that the activity leads to soil degradation?	N
100. Is there a risk that the activity is designed without proper soil analysis and/or does not match soil capability?	N

Table 4: Identifying probability, impact, significance and risks mitigation measures

Table partially filled out, to provide examples for project staff to complete the table fully. Please use the checklist (table 3) to identify risks

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS?						
AF principle number and description of risks	**Probability (P) and Impact (I) Score 1 - 5**	**Significance (= impact x probability) Low: 1-7 Med: 8-14 High: 15-25**	**Comment (also to identify significance of risk, i.e. evidence)**	**Mitigation measures proposed**	**Monitoring indicators**	**Frequency and responsibility for monitoring**
AF Principle nr 2: risk that the activity would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	P= 1 I = 3	Low (3)	During consultations, it became clear that no specific group is treated differently. Women, elderly, youth, disabled and female-headed households in poor areas have been consulted, also in focus groups. However, to ensure that informal settlers, poor people, etc. are involved in decisions that may affect them, a mitigation measure is proposed. Elderly, disabled people and women requested to consider their needs in the designs of the latrines	Community organization where everyone can participate, but quotas will be used to ensure different groups are included. Also, criteria for beneficiaries' selection will be established in advance. Primary Groups membership will include all households benefitting from construction of improved latrines. Involve different groups in the final design of the latrines	Meeting attendance sheets and photographs.	Every meeting Local Project- manager
AF Principle nr 3: Risk that some vulnerable affected groups may not participating in decisions making processes regarding design and planning of activities that may affect them	P= 1 I = 3	Low (3)				
AF Principle nr 6: Risk of employing underage people, underpayment and unsafe working conditions	P= 2 I = 3	Low (6)	There is limited knowledge of safe work conditions. However, there is no reason companies and people won't adhere to ILO standards. To ensure they will, a mitigation measure is proposed	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	Check contract and signs	before start of work and during work (every 2 months) Local Project- manager

AF Principle nr 13: Risk that elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities			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.	

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, Mongolia	
Khoroo governor			
Sukhbaatar District Khoroo 12:	11 January 2018	Ts. DOLGORMAA	
Sukhbaatar District Khoroo 13:	11 January 2018	Ya. Ayurzed.	
Sukhbaatar District Khoroo 16:	11 January 2018	B. ERDENESUKH.	
Bayanzurkh District Khoroo 9:	11 January 2018	D. Gankhuyag.	
UN-Habitat Project Manager			
Nadine Waheed		UN-Habitat ROAP Human Settlements Officer	

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Name	Date	Description	Signature
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Enkhtsetseg Shagdarsuren	11 January 2018	UN-Habitat Country Programme Manager, Mongolia	
Khoroo governor			
Songinokhairkhan District Khoroo 24:	11 January 2018		
Songinokhairkhan District Khoroo 25:	11 January 2018		
Songinokhairkhan District Khoroo 7:	11 January 2018		
UN-Habitat Project Manager			
Nadine Waheed		UN-Habitat ROAP Human Settlements Officer	