



Voluntary National Survey for Monitoring of Progress in Asia and the Pacific towards the Implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Background

This voluntary national survey will provide information on progress regarding the implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development¹ and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Asia and the Pacific.² Results from the survey will be reported and discussed at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023.

The ICPD Programme of Action provides an invaluable framework to guide Member States in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of every individual and promoting human development by underscoring the interrelationship between development policies and programmes, human rights, and economic and social development. At the 20-year Asia-Pacific regional review of the Programme of Action, in 2013, ESCAP member States adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. This Declaration serves as region-specific guidance on population and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the 2018 intergovernmental meeting for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, a monitoring framework was presented to ESCAP members and associated members to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations of both documents in the region. This framework was based on existing SDG indicators and targets to reduce the reporting burden on member States. The ESCAP Committee on Social Development, during its sixth session in 2020, endorsed the monitoring framework, noting that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary, regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration.³

At the Committee session, several member States recognized existing data gaps and lack of capacity at the national level in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data. In preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023, ESCAP, with support from UNFPA, has developed a survey based on the monitoring framework to assist member States in collecting data and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration. The survey is highly qualitative in nature, aiming to understand countries' progress and achievements in all priority action areas, along with key challenges and lessons learned. Additionally, ESCAP has compiled quantitative information on the SDG indicators identified in the monitoring framework and is providing this information to member States along with the survey. The data are sourced from the Global SDG

¹ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

² Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, 1, annex.

³ ESCAP/CSD/2020/3.

Indicators Database maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey

The survey should be completed by countries, through their national focal points on population and development. The survey and attached monitoring framework⁴ are structured according to the priority actions identified in the Report of the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.⁵ As the Programme of Action of ICPD is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that completion of the survey involves a consultative process with ministries and departments responsible for implementing the priority action areas and reporting the associated SDG indicators, and with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders.

ESCAP is sending the survey to member States as a Word document and as a PDF document. Member States are invited to respond to it directly in the Word document. For the check boxes, please double click on them to insert a check mark.

The survey and associated documents can be downloaded from the ESCAP website at: www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by **31 March 2023**, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org Please do not hesitate to contact escap-sdd@un.org should you have any questions.

I. Contact information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

Country MONGOLIA

Ministry/Office/Agency Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

Name contact persons (First and Last) Title/Position:

Email Telephone

Mailing address Ulaanbaatar-15160, UN Street-5, Chingeltei District, the 4th Khoroo, Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia
Website: www.mlsp.gov.mn

Please indicate whether the completed survey may be posted on the ESCAP public website of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference.

Yes: ☐

No: ☐

⁴ See ESCAP/CSD/2020/3 (see Annex IV).

⁵ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

II. National coordination mechanism for implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

1.1	Is there a national coordination mechanism to support implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	Name of the coordination mechanism and website link if available:		
1.3	<p>The National Committee on Population was first established by Government No.97 of 2013, and in 2017 the committee was reorganized and approved by the Ministerial Order No. A/65, 2017, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.</p> <p>However, the state policy and planning documents that have been abolished by the Government No. 314 of 2021 to be revised into line with the Law on Development Policy, Planning, and its Management. Therefore, the National Committees and Councils, which were responsible for supporting the implementation of these policies and programs and coordinating inter-sectoral coordination, have been stopped by the Government Resolution No. 350 of 2022, and have been directed to reorganize within the legislative framework without overlapping the functions of non-permanent and standing committees or councils, and to work within the framework of the portfolio of the relevant cabinet members. Therefore, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor is working now to renovate the structure and organization of the National Committee on Population Development.</p>		
1.4	What level does the coordination mechanism operate at:	<input type="checkbox"/> Prime minister or highest level of government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minister <input type="checkbox"/> Director <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
1.5	Are civil society organizations included as members of the coordination mechanism?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

1.6	<p>Does the coordination mechanism have formalized Terms of Agreement or other formal operating agreements?</p> <p>The committee members and functions were approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, A/65, dated 14 April 2017. The committee has the key objective of developing and implementing policies and programs to support the development of population groups, coordinating policies and planning aligning them with projects and programs of international organizations, improving government and civil society cooperation, monitoring budget expenditures, and evaluating the results of those programs.</p> <p>National Committee had operated the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide professional and technical support for the development of national policies and planning on population issues; - Coordinate population issues with policies and activities in other sectors; - Strengthen cooperation and operational links with governmental and non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and foreign countries on population issues; - Make suggestions and directions for projects, program plans and financial issues implemented with international organizations, and recommendations on the implementation those projects or plans in conjunction with relevant sectors and organizations; - Propose population-related measures and send to the government through cabinet member 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7	<p>How often does the coordination mechanism meet?</p> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Other </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad-hoc, as needed </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> The committee has not yet met </div>		
1.8	<p>Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link for members of the coordination mechanism/:</p> <p>The rule of the committee states: "The functions of the committee are to be carried out by the unit in charge of population development issues of the central government that is responsible for labor and social protection."</p> <p>Secretariat of the committee: Population Development Policy Coordination Department of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection</p> <p>Address: Ulaanbaatar-15160, UN Street-5, Chingeltei District, the 4th Khoroo, Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia Website: www.mlsp.gov.mn Email: Phone:, Fax: -</p>		

III. Challenges and successes in achieving progress concerning priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

The following sections cover the 11 priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. Please answer the questions in regard to the specific priority area mentioned in the text. This is to help measure which priority areas are characterized by **challenges** and by **progress**, as well as identify any **achievements**, **good practices** and **lessons learned** that can be shared with other countries regarding specific areas.

A. Poverty eradication and employment

Overall policy environment

1.A.	<p>Are any priority actions for poverty eradication and employment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) The main elements of the action area (d) its impact</p> <p>Mongolia's long-term development policy, “Vision 2050”/2020-2050/ was approved by the Parliament of Mongolia in No. 52 (2020). With the successful implementation of this policy, Mongolia intends to become one of the leading countries in Asia in terms of social development, economic growth, and quality of life in 2050. The policy will be implemented in 3 phases with a period of 10 years: 2021-2023, 2031-2040, and 2041-2050.</p> <p>The policy envisages cy, the balance of the labor economy is ensured, the knowledge economy is formed, and every citizen has a job and income. Objectives and measures of the policy aimed at achieving results such as supporting employment, developing business methods and skills, and improving the competitiveness of small and medium-sized businesses.</p> <p>The implementation is intended to promote employment and will be monitored by the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share of residents with medium income - Poverty level - A proportion of economically active population covered by social insurance - Labor force participation rate - Unemployment rate <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211057&showType=1</p> <p>“Five-year development direction of Mongolia in 2021-2025” was approved by Parliament No. 23 of 2020. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211213&showType=1</p> <p>An objective of the “Action Plan /2020-2024/” approved by the Government of Mongolia is to improve the quality of life by renovating the social insurance system, optimizing social welfare, increasing employment, providing development, and increasing the number of the medium-income population.”</p> <p>As part of this objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constantly attempt to reduce poverty by supporting employment through targeting social welfare services. - Encouraging the employment of adult members of low-income households who are not employed, offering training to acquire qualifications and improve their skills - Diversify professional education and training in line with major national and local development goals, and endeavor to meet the demands and needs of the labor market 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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- Procedures to create 150,000 new jobs as a result of major construction projects and by supporting the private sector, small and medium industries, and employment were included.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211219&showType=1>

The government's policy on employment /2016-2025/ was approved by Government No. 320 in 2016, and the policy will be implemented in 2 phases: 2016-2020 and 2021-2025. The policy aims to create employment conditions and opportunities and to balance the supply and demand of the labor market by continuously developing the professional skills of the workforce, increasing decent employment, and reducing poverty. The policy document involved 33 procedures and includes 14 indicators for monitoring the implementation of measures.

The policy outlines the following 5 objectives:

1. Upsurge employment and, and reducing the level of poverty by focusing on employment as the foundation of the development policy;
2. Increase sustainable employment by improving the availability, quality, and efficiency of common employment services and support employment;
3. Reducing unemployment reliant on the level of education by continuously developing professional skills of citizens according to the labor market demand
4. To improve labor productivity and value by creating an ideal system of compensation and incentives based on work performance and results
5. Improve the legal framework of labor relations and bring it in line with international standards.

In order to comply with the Law on Development Policy, Planning, and Management of Mongolia the policy was repealed by Government No. 314 (2021)

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12035>

Employment Support Program:

The National Employment Promotion Committee, headed by the Minister of Labor and Social Security, approves a 2-year program to increase employment. Where following 7 programs were approved and applied:

- Youth employment support program:
- Women's employment support program:
- Elderly employment support program:
- Employment support program for people with disabilities:
- Entrepreneurship Support Program:
- Employee-internship program:
- Green jobs support program

The budget of the programs has been increased by 2.4 times starting from 2022. For instance, a total of 59.7 billion MNT was budgeted to be spent from the Employment Support Fund, and 46.8 billion MNT was spent. As a result, the number of participants in the programs and other related actions doubled and reached 85.3 thousand people, 59.5% of whom or 50.7 thousand were women. Within the framework of the

programs, 42.8 thousand jobs were created, 7.8 thousand of which are permanent, 27.3 thousand are temporary, and 7.6 thousand are part-time jobs.

<https://mlsp.gov.mn/content?c=11>

National program to reduce unemployment and poverty

The government approved the program in order to reduce unemployment and poverty, private-sector partnerships and cooperation should be promoted in an organized manner by using economic benefits in a proper and accessible manner. Moreover, to support the employment of citizens, create new jobs by fostering inter-sector coordinated policies and activities, implementing social welfare policies aimed at target groups and citizens of regions and provinces with a high level of poverty, and maintaining jobs.

Within the program following objectives were encouraged:

- 4.1.1. promote economic growth and reduce unemployment and poverty;
- 4.1.2. systematically support the production of export-oriented and other products, reduce unemployment and poverty;
- 4.1.3. reduction of unemployment and poverty with the support of leading sectors of the economy;
- 4.1.4. support public-private partnerships to reduce unemployment and poverty;
- 4.1.5. set the goals of reducing unemployment and poverty through human development and social security policies, and defined activities to implement them.

The policy was repealed by Government No. 314 of 2021 in accordance with the Law on Development Policy, Planning, and Management of Mongolia.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12035>

In the context of poverty reduction:

1/ The Government of Mongolia implemented the National Program to Support Household Growth in 2012-2015 and the National Program to Improve the Development and Protection of Targeted Households in 2016-2020. Through the implementation of these programs, some achievements and experiences have been accumulated, such as attracting funds and financing from international organizations, creating structures and systems responsible for poverty, and developing and implementing methodologies for working with poor families.

2/ Law on Social Welfare: Within the framework of the Law on Social Welfare, 12 pensions, allowances, and package services are provided. Furthermore, support has been provided to ensure the right of low-income and target groups to live at a subsistence level. The following services are aimed at the protection and reduction of poverty:

Food Support Services: First implemented in Mongolia as a response to the extreme food price inflation and financial crisis of 2008 and 2009, is designed to ensure the minimum food consumption of very poor households. The households, identified as very poor according to the indirect assessment of the standard of living, are provided with the assistance of the Ministry of Health based on the number of household

	<p>members, children, and adults. In the event that a person of working age, able to work, but not employed, employment support actions and services are set. Subsequently, the program, which started as a pilot project, has become a permanent program funded by the Government of Mongolia and documented by the Social Welfare Law of 2012.</p> <p>Children's Allowance: Mongolia started implementing the Children's Allowance program in 2005. At the beginning of the program, the following families were covered, for instance, those with 3 or more children, whose children received a proper immunization, who lived with their parents, and who were not engaged in intolerable forms of child labor, and who were assessed as a poor through the income substitution method. Additionally, the condition for children aged 8-17 to go to school has been added. Therefore, the fund has been given to all children without any conditions or requirements. Research and analysis conducted by relevant national and international organizations have proven that this program is very effective in reducing poverty, especially rural poverty.</p> <p>/https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-beijing/documents/publication/wcms_541287.pdf/.</p> <p>This program is one of the most advanced and comprehensive systems in Asia and is an important component of social protection</p> <p>Other related regulations and procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Procedures for issuing small loans from the Employment Support Fund, providing guarantees, interest reimbursement, and financial support" approved by Government No. 340 of 2021 - "Procedures for registering private labor exchanges and providing funding (based on tariffs)" approved by Order No. A/123 of 2014 of the Minister of Labor - "On a new determination of unit costs of employment support services and measures" approved by Order No. A/96 of 2021 of the Minister of Labor and Social Security 	
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2.A.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “poverty eradication and employment” since 2013?</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The Law on Employment Support /2011/ was adopted to form the legal basis of activities to support the employment of the population, and to regulate its type, form, scope, financing, and relations with the employment organization system. In this law, activities to support employment are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common employment services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – job and professional orientation, counseling, and information provision; – job appointment; – provide unemployment benefits; – inclusion of unified registration and information service; – other services. 2. Measures to support employment:- preparing for labor; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – organize employment training; – to support herdsmen and self-employed people, and people who establish partnerships and cooperatives; – support the employer; – organization of public works; – supporting employment of citizens who have difficulty finding a job; – other projects and programs specified in the legislation, as well as determined by the decision of the Government and the National Employment Council <p>Employment support activities include job seekers, citizens who may be unemployed, citizens who have difficulty finding a job, livestock farmers, micro-industry, service providers, self-employed persons, and citizens and employers who establish partnerships and cooperatives. The services provided by law are provided free of charge. The law on employment support is being revised.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=563</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The draft for the Labor Law is reflecting the following innovative amendments: ● In accordance with the 122nd ILO Convention on Employment Policy, the government will create a legal environment for the development of employment-centered policy and will coordinate employment policies with unemployment insurance, social welfare, development of private sector and small, medium-sized enterprises, other and social economic policies 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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- The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection will have the responsibility to implement macro-level employment policies, develop local and sectoral policies about employment-oriented investments, budget, fund, and business, as well as to coordinate and manage the implementation;
- It will also develop the form and tools of common employment services and transfer the service to a user-centered employment consultancy structure and case management system;
- Coordination of a systematic implementation of common labor services, and support measures that meet the demand and circumstances of the job seeker, will be implemented in a package of services.
- In support of local initiatives, the types of package services will be expanded introducing new services such as voluntary settlement in the provinces, support the transition from informal to the formal labor, and the promotion of high-tech knowledge and sophisticated skilled citizens returning to home from abroad;
- The amount and scope of support for employers will be increased.
- Coordination to identify manufacturers and service providers and support for their employment will be carried out within the ILO policy on the social and solidarity economy.
- Legal environment will be clarified about an organization responsible for training, developing and capturing human resources in the labor sector, assessing labor norms and employment impacts, perceiving the labor market, and studying demand and supply balance.
- Access to employment services will be provided for citizens not depending on their locations and residential places, creating an open integrated digital information system for the labor market.
- Short, medium, and long-term forecasts and study will be conducted not only in the profession but also in every professional specification.
- National Council for Employment will be developed as a tripartite self-governing body that exercises strategic leadership;
- The human resource management system in government agencies of employment services will be strengthened by optimizing workforce size, normatives, and transferring to a performance-based pay system.

The Labor Law /2021/

The Labor Law passed by the Parliament in 1999 was repealed and revised in 2021 With the new approval of the law. The scope of the law has been expanded, the rights and responsibilities of employers and employees are balanced, the mechanisms for implementing and monitoring labor laws, and the system of social partnership have been optimized. Employers and employees shall mutually agree on the issues of improving the standard regulations stipulated by law and establishing the basic norms of employment relations by law.

In order to balance the rights and responsibilities of the employer and the employee, not only the basic rights of the employee in the labor relationship but also the mandatory obligations to the employer have

	<p>been legislated. Regulations on non-discrimination, prohibition of harassment in labor relations, and prohibition of forced labor are detailed. The case of concluding an employment contract with a fixed term shall be clarified, and an employment contract shall be concluded without a fixed term in permanent workplaces. In the labor market, the newly created triple employment relationship, part-time work, telecommuting, home working, and on-call time have been regulated.</p> <p>A system has been established for the payment of wages in accordance with skills and qualifications, as well as the recognition of qualifications at the national level. A system for settling labor disputes at the earliest possible stage by mutual agreement was legalized.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16230709635751</p> <p>Law on Labor Migration /2021/</p> <p>The State Parliament revised the "Law on Exporting Workforce Abroad, Recruitment of Workforce and Specialists from Abroad" of 2001 and approved it under the new title, "Workforce Migration Law" in 2021. The uniqueness of the law is that it contains provisions that regulate in detail the relations between sending the labor force abroad and recruiting foreign labor specialists. To improve the skills of Mongolian workers and protect the domestic labor market, the employer who employs foreign workers has to enable the condition, where at least 30 percent of the foreign workers will be accompanied by Mongolian workers through contractual training.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16390388880621</p> <p>Law on Small and Medium Enterprise Support: The law aims to diversify and develop small and medium enterprises, facilitate a condition to improve competitiveness, increase jobs, and increase SME participation in the economy. According to the law, to reduce the interest rate of loans taking into account the number of newly created jobs and sales revenue for small and medium industries and service providers; granting concessional loans; Small and medium-sized industries and service providers are given the opportunity to receive tax and interest discounts, and to support the sale of products, works, and services through government procurement.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=14525</p>	
	Achievements and good practices	

3.A.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of poverty eradication and employment in the country since 2013?</p> <p>A new medium-term program has been released in accordance with Parliament No. 106 of 2021, to strengthen the liberation and independence of Mongolia's economy, reduce the negative impact of the pandemic /COVID-19/, and resolve the factors limiting development. The approved program named "New Revival Policy" aimed at creating basic conditions for the effective implementation of Mongolia's long-term development policy, "Vision 2050", to improve the economy, infrastructure, and state productivity.</p> <p>With the implementation of the "New Revival Policy", economic growth will be maintained at an average of 6 percent in the long term, national income per capita will double, and the labor force participation rate will reach 65 percent. This policy aims at accelerating economic growth, increasing citizens' incomes, and reducing poverty by solving six sets of problems that limit Mongolia's development based on active partnerships between the public-private sector and investors. The feasibility study of the program defined that more than 100 projects should be implemented to create 280,000 jobs. 140 new jobs will be created before and after the implementation respectively.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16390082532431&type=3</p> <p>The Government of Mongolia has started implementing the reform policy, "From Welfare to Work", the framework of which is reducing poverty, promoting employment, and improving the effectiveness of social welfare services. In this context, the government's 2020-2024 action plan includes the following issues: "supporting employment by directing social welfare services to the target group and persistently reducing poverty", "digitalizing social welfare services, and improving the methodology for determining the standard of living". This reform policy is significant because it has an appropriate impact on all levels, including legal reforms, changing citizens' attitudes, and cooperation with the private sector and civil society. Protecting from poverty and stimulating interest in employment through the services specified in the Law on Social Welfare and contributing to the implementation of the "From Welfare to Work" policy. For instance, certain social welfare services are contracted out to residents' groups, NGOs, and the private sector. New jobs are created by providing prosthetics, orthopedics, and special equipment to people with disabilities, creating work opportunities, providing work practices, and life skills training and counseling. The group project is to form a crowd and create a source of income. These are the measures for supporting citizens who are participating in social welfare to work together and create jobs for themselves.</p> <p>The "Ejob" platform, an electronic employment system based on artificial intelligence, was launched in 2022. Users using the system have the opportunity to send their CVs to organizations, search for work within a radius of 1-10 km depending on their location, get a job regardless of their location, and participate in employment support services and events. For example, a citizen working, living or studying abroad can connect with enterprises and organizations in Mongolia through the system, perform contract work and duties, and return to their home country to work. As of June 2023, the "Ejob" platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of registered jobs – 25138, - Number of job seekers – 38716, - Number of employers – 7116, - Number of employed citizens – 7667,
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	<p>- Number of mobile application users - 7067.</p> <p>To have a scientific basis, calculation, and research in the management of labor market demand and supply, employment support policy, and regulatory decisions a dynamic model, focusing on creating opportunities has been developed and tested. "Dynamic model of the employment system" is significant because it can be used not only in making policy decisions to support employment but also in national development policy and planning, as well as in cross-sectoral and regional decision-making. In the framework of the policy of transition from welfare to labor, the calculation of the reforms of the Social Insurance and Social Welfare Laws was carried out by the method of system dynamics modeling. For example, work was carried out to determine the positive and negative effects of increasing the minimum wage, the continuation of Child Benefits, future projections, and testing optimal options. In the future, we aim to use this dynamic model to determine the current and future state of Mongolia's economy and labor market for policy and decision-making, as well as create an opportunity to use it openly for university teachers, students, researchers of academic institutions, and citizens.</p> <p>Learning from other countries' best experience, "The Graduate Project"-a long-term and poverty-related comprehensive services for welfare needy families, life-style training, behavior change communication, work preparation, self-reliance, are being implemented successfully within the framework of policy reform "From Welfare to Work". The project includes targeted 1,520 households, that are being supported by food voucher program of 3 districts in the capital. These household members are engaged in five basic activities: social protection, support for livelihoods, financial participation, and social capacity. Training, meetings, and influences are also being regularly organized to assess the business profile of families to determine the potential business or enterprise of elected families, to improve their social participation, and to offer appropriate business support to them. As a result of the business profiling, a total of 1,281 of the 1,520 households involved in the program, made business choices such as hairdressers, seamstresses, vegetable planting and carpenters to increase their income sources, by the support of necessary equipment. Families involved in the project set up 71 intermediate funding groups, with a total of 1392 members, 74% of whom are women and 26% are male members.</p>

4.A.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing poverty eradication and employment programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the framework of digital transformation, the "Dynamic model of the employment system" has been introduced, which enables optimal management of labor market supply and demand, as well as big data-based calculations and solutions for policy decision-making. We are also working to introduce the "E-JOB" platform, a unified labor market registration information system, and a research system to track the employment of graduates. - In 2022, 50,000 working-age and able-bodied citizens who are unemployed or receiving social welfare services have been assessed to define their employment skills and potential. - "Program to restore the activities of entrepreneurs during the epidemic" was implemented. The program includes micro production and service providers; production and service providers in the form of partnerships and cooperatives; self-employed citizens; a citizen who returned from working in a foreign country; a member of a household with no livestock or few livestock; a member of a contract herder household; unemployed people were involved. Interest-free loans were provided to business owners whose business is in a difficult situation due to the pandemic to help them develop their businesses and to herders to raise their livestock. In addition, actions to provide sales support to citizen entrepreneurs /financial support for rent payments/, employers, and community events were implemented. As a result, during the covid pandemic, it has greatly supported the preservation of jobs and businesses and protected them from falling into poverty. - The "Labor Law" approved by the Parliament in 2021 includes many innovative regulations aimed at fostering mother- and family-friendly labor relations and protecting women from discrimination. The law provides for the construction and use of housing, kindergartens, nurseries, social and cultural buildings and facilities for enterprises and organizations, discounts for employees with families with many children, single mothers or single parents, and disabled family members. increased the employer's responsibility to improve family social security. In addition, the issue of providing support to mothers with young children to work from home and remotely, flexible working hours, and paid leave, aimed at ensuring work-life balance, has been legislated - Although the situation of pandemic (COVID-19) continued to be severe in 2021, the degree of preparedness was gradually reduced, and the Government of Mongolia took policy measures to protect the health and income of citizens. Within this framework, a "10.0 (ten) trillion comprehensive plan to protect health and restore the economy" has been approved and implemented. As a result, economic growth increased by 6 percentage points from 2020 to 1.4 percent. Within the framework of this comprehensive plan of supporting the workplace, enterprises, service providers, and citizens have a three-year interest rate and a three-year loan from the banking sources. This includes more than 25.0 thousand citizens and enterprises, protecting 104.6 thousand jobs. - Food support is intended to contribute to the food consumption of households, assessed as very poor, for a certain period of time, to provide adequate nutrition to vulnerable households, and to support other sources of household income. Starting in 2018, "requirements and conditions of employment" were imposed on citizens participating in food support services, and food vouchers
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		were refused if the household member participating in the service was not registered with the employment office and did not receive two job offers.			
		- Renovate the labor market in accordance with modern needs and requirements, introduce a productivity and result-based salary and work evaluation system, and create flexible remote and hourly work arrangements to increase employment.			
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for poverty eradication and employment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5. A.	Lack of human resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	We are pursuing a policy to increase the salaries of government employees, to ensure stable and productive employment The services delivered to the citizens are being digitized and the workload is being reduced. The social welfare service www.e-halamj , employment service www.e-job , and social insurance service www.n-daatgal electronic system are being developed and used in the field of social welfare.
6.A.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Parliament and the Government of Mongolia are making the decision to use the fruits of economic growth in Mongolia to raise the value of labor and hence increase the income of citizens and
7.A.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A training platform is being developed to train and empower employees of the social security sector remotely and at their workplaces
8.A.	Lack of data on poverty eradication and employment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A new database for assessing the livelihood of households has been developed

9.A.	Lack of overall political support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Working on increasing the number of funds aimed at supporting employment and household livelihood in the state and local budge
10.A.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stakeholders of each sector are working to define their policy direction in the area of poverty reduction and to create an inter-sectoral mechanism to coordinate their activities. In this context, the National Council for Poverty Alleviation will be established.
11.A.	Lack of international support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.A.	Lack of development partner coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.A.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To improve the effectiveness of publicity and an influence campaign aimed at changing the behavior and attitudes of the public, and to deliver training and publicity to citizens in an understandable and simplified way
14.A.	A bottom-up approach to poverty eradication and employment not followed (e.g., involvement of persons in the lowest wealth quintiles, the unemployed, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.A.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A program to support employment was implemented during the pandemic. Households were provided with food, goods and cash support. In addition to the government's support for people and herders affected by floods, droughts, and droughts, people are supporting them by organizing donation drives and participating in projects.

16.A.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of poverty eradication and employment programmes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Employment support programs are focused on groups of residents who have difficulties in entering directly the labor market and need long-term training, guidance, and procedures (PWDs, youth, senior citizens, poor citizens, etc.). There is a lack of programs and procedures aimed at job seekers who have experienced structural and temporary unemployment and are ready to participate in the labor market through employment support and additional services. – It is necessary to solve the problem of human resources and structure for the implementation of programs and measures to support employment and to reflect and approve the salary expenses in the budget. – Due to the lack of adequate measures to promote employment, promotion activities, awareness programs, and services are limited among the public, and the access of clients in need is low. There is no regular assessment of the quality and results of employment support services and programs, and when determining the scope and target groups of the program, it is intended to include all groups that need assistance to enter the labor market, but it is not based on detailed research and calculations.
Lessons learned	
17.A.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of poverty eradication and employment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from?</p> <p>Paying particular attention to the high unemployment rate of young people aged 18-34, in cooperation with relevant ministries, the “Participation” project was implemented with the aim of preparing young people for work. 806 young people have been provided with internships in workplaces.</p>
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring	
18.A.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply.</p> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Others (<i>please elaborate</i>): </div>
19.A.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships </div>

B. Health

Overall policy environment		
1.B.	<p>Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

1. “Vision-2050” Long-term development policy of Mongolia (2020)

2.2. *The goal is formulated as to “develop quality, accessibility and effective health care systems by building a citizen with healthy habits and an active lifestyle.” This goal will be achieved through the implementation of nine measures to protect the health of the population during the first phase of the reform of quality and accessible systems for everyone, in 2021-2030. The achievements are measured and monitored by the following indicators:*

- Infant mortality rate for 1,000 living births
- The maternal mortality rate for 100,000 living births
- Immunization coverage of children in routine immunization
- Percentage of people involved in early detection of arterial hypertension
- Viral hepatitis per 10,000 people
- The percentage of citizens covered by health insurance among total population,

(“Vision-2050” Long-term development policy of Mongolia, pp. 71 and 302)
<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211057&showType=1/>

Outcomes of the long-term development policy are as follows:

- Strengthened public health systems based on the participation of citizens, families, and employers.
- Introduced evidence based modern diagnoses and therapy interventions and techniques and technological advances and established a financial and insurance system based on the quality and performance of health care and services.
- Expanded digital services in the health sector and creation of a national health database.
- Improved supply of health personnel resources, skills, and social protection.
- Increased coverage of health insurance treatments and services, early detection of noncommunicable diseases, and decreased risk factors for disease and morbidity.
- Established appropriate balance of health insurance, state budget and individual funding for health care, shaping healthy living habits for the population, fully integrated every citizen into first-aid health care and services, created a national network of distances covering the total Soums (the primary administrative and territorial units in provinces), and extended life expectancy of the population.
- Improved quality and accessibility to medical care and services, and decreased deaths from cardiovascular disease and cancer.
- Increased routine immunization coverage and reduced the incidence of viral hepatitis and tuberculosis.
- Reduced preventive risk factors for infant and maternal mortality, and decreased maternal, infant and under-five mortality rates.

2. Point #151 of the Basic Guidelines for Improving legislations of Mongolia until 2024, indicates the development of a draft for Law on Public Health Assistance and Services to improve funding sources and other required regulations. The potential outcomes can be as follows:

- The clear scope of public health assistance and services, the functional role and structure of service providers, and the involvement of citizens, enterprises, organizations, the public, and other sectors, and the development of public health

assistance and services as a priority area of the health sector, according to the Health Law.

3. National Program on Reproductive Health, 2012-2016

As a result of previous programs implemented by the Mongolian government, maternal mortality and infant mortality, neonatal and under-five mortality decreased four times compared to levels of 1990, reached the Millennium Development Goals (50.0) in 2015, and maternal mortality is transferred from high-level to middle-level countries.

4. “National Program on Maternity, Children and Reproductive Health” (2017-2021)

The following results were achieved when the national program was implemented over a four-year period:

Basic maternal and child health indicators, a benchmark indicator for the implementation of the national program “Maternity, Children and Reproductive Health”- have risen to target levels, according to the end of 2020. In Mongolia, the child mortality rate fell from 20.8 to 14.0 in 2016-2020, and neonatal mortality fell from 9.2 to 7.8, and infant mortality decreased from 16.8 to 11.5 in the same period.

The development, dissemination, and advocacy of the government s, health ministry orders, standards, instructions, guides, and procedures have been implemented sufficiently to improve the accessibility and quality of health care services for mothers and children, and to build a favorable environment for the implementation of the recommendations given by international organizations. The program has succeeded in introducing the following new technologies:

- Introducing early neonatal assistance was to health organizations with more than 50 births a year, and low-cost and efficient care “Kangaroo” had improved the quality of basic care services for newborns and infants.
- The introduction of telemedicine service of diagnosis and counseling at a distance has made availability to obtain professional assistance for mothers and newborns, to provide medical assistance for women and infants living in remote areas without delay and became an important step in improving the expertise of health professionals. There was also introduced neonatal hearing, retinopathy detection, metabolic system, and hip dislocation screening for infants.
- Early detection screening has performed in a specific age group of women to detect breast and cervical cancer.
- Training rooms, which are essential for training medical doctors and health professionals, have been used in central hospitals. With funding from the Health Insurance Fund for high-cost surgical assistance such as pediatric heart surgery and cochlear implant surgery, new technologies and techniques have been introduced, opening opportunities for children to access this service in their home countries.
- Focused on improving the environment of the health organization providing maternal and child health care services, the Second National Center for Maternity and Children, the Songinohairhan District General Hospital, and the Maternity Hospital in Sainshand city in Dornogovi

Province, were opened. The construction of the Burn Hospital of National Trauma and Orthopedic Center is being funded by the Kuwaiti government.

(This program is currently canceled due to the Law on Development Policy, Planning and Management.)

5. The Comprehensive Action Plan for the Reduction and Prevention of HIV, and AIDS was approved by the Ministerial Order No. A/165, Ministry of Health on February 6, 2020. The following conclusions were made due to the plan implementation:

1. The National Program for the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases and the implementation of its detailed plans have been successfully implemented looking at the existence of basic health indicators. Participants of the group study discussions also expressed that "the activities reflected in the detailed plan, are implemented 'GOOD' through the clear identification of responsible organizations and funding.
2. Amendments to the law on Administration of Government and Local Units, and Management, have removed the responsibility of the Governors of all levels to provide financial support to protect the health of the local population and to prevent any disease, limiting their initiatives to take further actions.
3. Reports show that the provinces are increasingly implementing a single integrated model, and since 2020, the information, education and communication on STD, practices and training on the workplace have been delayed and stagnated due to the outbreak of COVID-19 infections.
4. There is still a lack of human resources. Reports of a number of provinces and districts show that they have shortcomings in STD specialized doctors, nurses and researchers working on the detection, who do not receive short-term online training and vocational training courses held in telemedicine.
5. Compared to other professionals, doctors on infectious diseases and dermatologists are not interested to be double specialized in STD, HIV, and AIDS because of the high burden of working with STD, HIV, and AIDS, and the psychological stress from suffering patients and families. They are paid lower compared to a similar professional physician working in a private health organization. Despite their expertise in that area, they are not working stable with the public health service organization.
6. Doctors and professionals working in STD/HIV/AIDS are considered to have low income earners with no or little incentive, though they are in responsible job places having an individual privacy obligation and contracts.
7. Business trip and transportation costs are insufficient for doctors and specialists to conduct early detection and early detection tests and therefore they are likely to spend their own pocket of money.
8. There is a shortage of measures to prevent HIV/AIDS infections in the new emerging groups population (food shop workers and servants in roadside, horse-riders and servants, seasonal workers in tourist destinations and camps, meat production facilities and etc.), and the involvement of private organizations and business entities in these measures is very weak.

	<p>9. Diagnostics and medical devices were supplied from the health organizations' budget, however, they were subject to expired diagnostic devices to audited organizations such as Family Hospital Centers and Center for Mental Health.</p> <p>10. Pills and family planning tools are being purchased by an individual. While the Global Fund provided contraceptive medicines, injections, and condoms, it was reduced year by year, and by 2020, medicines and injections were not provided.</p> <p>11. Lab equipment is running out of time for most hospitals. There is a lack of funding for renovation and maintenance.</p> <p>12. Health agencies have virtually no research and development budget. Consequently, there is a need to consistently plan and integrate specific funding for the diagnosis, treatment, monitoring, and exploration of STD/HIV/AIDS based on evidence.</p> <p>13. Over the past two years, the STD/HIV/AIDS epidemic detection has rarely been done due to the COVID-19 epidemic prevalence, temporarily suspending cabinet operations and mobilizing health professionals into health care services for the COVID-19 epidemic release.</p> <p>14. Similar projects and programs are no good linkages when conducting monitoring and evaluation for support, making difficulties for one organization, particularly carrying out repeated evaluations of the Soum and Family Health Centers.</p> <p>The program also created the following advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participation of health professionals in continuous on the job training has increased as a widespread participation in digital courses in recent years. - Emergency diagnosis of HIV and syphilis has been fully provided for the Soum and Family Health Centers. - Promotion on prevention screening and information and communication activities have regularly been implemented during World HIV/AIDS Day. - Non-governmental organizations working together with public agencies to prevent STD/HIV/AIDS, reduce early detection and spread have strengthened their capabilities in the field of advocacy, development of legislative documents, writing new project proposals, and finding funding. 	
2.B.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area "health" since 2013?</p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Since 2013, Mongolia has made progress in improving the legal environment associated with health care.</p> <p>The Health Law and other regulations guarantee the state responsibility to provide affordable and quality health care services for mothers and children.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.B. Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of health in the country since 2013?

In the first phase of implementing the Long-Term Development Policy of Mongolia (2021-2030), the goal is formulated as to introduce health-quality and accessible system reforms to create a national system of public health assistance and services based on the participation of citizens, families, and employers, and to strengthen funding and insurance systems based on the quality and performance of health care and services, create a national health database expanding digital services and to improve supply of health personnel resources, skills, and their social protection.

In implementing the Global Sustainable Development Goals-2030, periodic country assessment has been carried out in countries where the basic principle of "no one is excluded" has been recommended to increase in "universal coverage" in health care and services.

In the WHO Results Report 2020, our country has a Universal Health Coverage Index of 63, which is at an average level. Health emergencies protection is 85 percent above the world's (66) and regional averages (77), which represents another sub-indicator of the health coverage.

The Mongolian Long-Term Development Policy Document includes an aim to reduce the maternal mortality rate up to 25 for 100,000 live births, under-five and infant mortality rate up to 15 and 9 for 1,000 live births respectively. Despite a steady decline in maternal mortality since 2000, by 2021, there were 68 cases of maternal mortality, as calculated at 94.9. This rate is higher in 54.8 percent over the past 10 years and higher in 64.7 percent compared to the previous year, associated with coronavirus infection (COVID-19), a global pandemic.

Infant mortality and under-five mortality rates have fallen steadily since 1980.

Despite a steady decline in maternal and child mortality rates, there has been an increase in the incidence of relatively preventable diseases and deaths among the population caused by unhealthy lifestyles.

- Overweight, and lack of mobility is high among the healthy lifestyle immature population.
- Environmental pollution and climate change increase year after year, and therefore, diseases associated with those pollution among the population are increasing.
- Serious public health conditions are rising, and infectious diseases are spreading unbounded.
- The number of citizens coming from rural areas to the capital to access health care services is high due to inadequate quality and availability of health care services in local areas caused by the centralization in the capital.
- The amount of individual's payment for health care assistance and services has not fallen significantly, and the financial risks to citizens have not decreased.
- The use of inappropriate medicines exists among the population, and thus, viral persistence needs to be studied.

The basic principles and strategies of the State policy on Promoting and Protecting Population Health are intended to extend life expectancy of Mongolian citizens by preventing diseases by early diagnosis and treatment before illness as well as promoting healthy aging. Therefore, it is essential to raise awareness of population health, build healthy and active lifestyles, improve the quality and availability of health care and services, and enable a resident to access health care services from where citizens exist without financial risk.

The life expectancy of the population varies depending on the gender of the population, the current age and lifestyle. The average life expectancy of Mongolian men and women was 2.3 in 1965 and increased up to 9.5 in 2021, with an increase by 7.2 years, and however, it is twice higher than the world average (5.1).

Until the 1990s, most measures taken on public health had focused on reducing infectious diseases, improving environmental health and hygiene, and then, since 2000 public health measures have been addressed on prolonged life expectancy preventing from new and emerging infectious diseases and non-infectious diseases caused by personal lifestyles.

Non-infectious disease-related deaths from wrong lifestyle habits and behavior account for 72 percent of morbidity of total population, of which 69.2 percent among men and 54.7 percent among women under 70, ranking the seventh highest in the Western Pacific countries. The World Health Organization reports 10 leading causes of non-communicable diseases depending on the environment, including stroke, heart attacks, accidents and injuries, cancer, and respiratory systems diseases (including pneumonia, chronic bronchitis and asthma etc.), neonatal disease and intentional accidents.

Consequently, there is a growing need among the population to develop a system of early detection and prevention that can be relatively preventable, to diagnose disease early, and to improve health education of citizens and to promote healthy living attitudes.

By practicing disease prevention and early detection screening, it is possible to reduce infectious and non-infectious diseases and related deaths. Among them, cardiovascular disease and symptoms of type 2 diabetes can be reduced by 50 percent, and cancer-related deaths can be reduced by 35-60 percent.

As a result of global climate change and natural disasters, infectious diseases have emerged without borders and it is essential to increase the readiness and response capabilities of all levels of the health sector to protect human health and reduce potential risks during the critical conditions.

Regardless of a decline in the number of cases of infectious diseases nationwide since 2000, STD, and tuberculosis remain high among the population.

New cases of tuberculosis among infectious diseases, including the prevalence of drug-resistant tuberculosis, are 5.3 percent and 16.5 percent high among the previous cases treated, 3.8 times increased in spread levels compared to a 2007 study. The problem is that our country is one of four countries with high rates of tuberculosis in the western Pacific region of the WHO.

Most cases of STD, among the incidences of congenital diseases have increased in recent years, particularly, increase of congenital syphilis. Therefore, it is essential to improve early detection of leading infectious diseases, population awareness of infectious diseases among the population, improve the capacities of local health organizations that provide assistance, and strengthen inter-organizational cooperation.

As of 2020, there are a total of 4,575 health organizations operating in Mongolia, including 12 specialized medical centers, 14 regional diagnostics and treatment centers, 5 provincial hospitals, 4 district hospitals, 4 health centers, 9 rural general hospitals, 6 district health centers, 322 the Soum health centers, 209 family health centers, 241 private hospitals with beds and 1,491 private clinics are working and providing medical assistance and services.

	<p>In addition to establishing specialized centers (Heart Center, Organ Transplantation Center etc.), and locally providing health assistance and services to cancer, accidents, and cardiovascular disorders will be introduced.</p> <p>One of the key issues that countries will focus on increasing universal health coverage is the goal of reducing the number of payments a citizen is paying out of their pocket when receiving health care or services. When advising countries from the WHO, it is advisable for a citizen not to exceed 25 percent of the amount the person pays for an individual when receiving health care.</p> <p>When citizens are diagnosed and treated in their home countries, not only diagnosis, treatment, modern technologies, and equipment, but also the quality, safety, availability of medicines, and the appropriate use of civilian medicines have important implications. According to a 2015 study of the use of antibiotics, 64.41 percent of the population per 1,000 people is the highest percentage in regional countries.</p> <p>The revised Law on Health Insurance has been approved, including several positive changes. These are:</p> <p>Many initiatives have been undertaken in the health sector between 2013 and 2023, with the introduction of innovative techniques and technologies. For example, a project to introduce distant diagnostics to maternal care has been successful. With the project, the National Center for Mother and Child Health won the US Department of State Award-2017 for the first time in Mongolia.</p> <p>Beginning in July 2019, a MonPEN model project to launch the PEN/HEARTS package of essential services for non-communicable diseases and heart disorders in the primary level of health care and services, are supported by WHO technical support, was implemented at Family Health Centers for a total of 16 Khoroos in Darkhan-Uul Province and Songinokhairkhan District, Ulaanbaatar, for 15 months of period. Within the framework of the model project, the following results were achieved by the implementation of risk-based management activities in Soum and Family Health Centers to assess the potential risk of heart disorders in the near 10 years among the population over the age of 18. For example,</p> <p>By integrating the HeartCare software into the Digital Recipe Program, it has influenced the risk assessment of heart disease, making it easier to monitor changes in risk factors such as high blood pressure, glucose and cholesterol, improved control rates for patients with cardiovascular hypertension and diabetes, and reducing the risk of complications of these diseases. During the one year that the project was implemented, stroke-related deaths decreased 1.4 times in the Darkhan-Uul region, 2.5 times in the Capital Songinohairhan district. The project was implemented further in 5 provinces representing regions of Mongolia and remaining 31 family health centers.</p> <p>During the one-year period that the MonPEN initiative was implemented, deaths related to brain stroke in these regions and districts decreased 1.7 times and heart attack-related deaths decreased 1.2 times respectively.</p>
4.B.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing health programmes that other countries may find useful?
Challenges	
	<p>In implementing priority actions for health, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>

Challenges		1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>
5.B.	Lack of human resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Only 1.9 per cent more than 50,000 employees of the health sector are public health professionals, reflecting the abandonment of public health care and services, which are obsessed with Medicare and services.
6.B.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The World Health Organization recommends that the USD1 being spent on public health care assistance and services will save up to USD4 in future spending on Medicare and Services, and that less than 30 per cent of the total cost to the healthcare sector need to be spent on public health care assistance and services. The absence of standards, normatives and sample estimations, type and categorization of public health care assistance and services make it unclear in terms of public health care assistance and service packages and cost estimation.
7.B.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activities aimed at controlling and strengthening the health of the population, shaping healthy behavior, and creating healthy living environments have not been consistent.
8.B.	Lack of data on health, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data in The Health Indicators booklet produced by the Center for Health Development needs to be improved.
9.B.	Lack of overall political support related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is not a favorable legal environment in which healthcare is promoted.

10.B.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Intersectoral cohesion will be improved if the Law on Public Health Services is approved.
11.B.	Lack of international support related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.B.	Lack of development partner coordination related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Article 3.4.1.1.1 of the National Security Concept of Mongolia states that "the development of the public health sector, the promotion of healthy living practices, and the improvement of civil health education will be carried out through all level educational institutions and mass media; however, this has not been implemented successfully.
13.B.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementing Mongolia's long-term development policy, Phase I, 2021-2030 has strengthened a public health system based on the participation of citizens, families and employers within the framework of health quality and accessible system reform.
14.B.	A bottom-up approach to health not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to health care, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.B.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16.B.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of health programmes?				
Lessons learned					
17.B.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of health not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from?				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.B.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Others			

19.B.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Others:
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C. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Overall policy environment

1.C.	<p>Are any priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (d) its impact <p>From 2013 to 2023, the Government of Mongolia has developed and implemented the following strategies, programs and plans to ensure sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.</p> <p>1. Government Action Program of the Government of Mongolia (2020-2024)</p> <p>- 2.1.1.3. Have been included in the issue to develop and implement "Mother and child reproductive health" action plan.</p> <p>By implementing this program, Mongolia will achieve the following results. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births will increase from 13.3 per million in 2019 to 10.8 in 2024; - Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births is 23 per million in 2019 and will be 19 by 2024 (https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=15804). <p>2. Strategic plan for the health sector (2022-2025)</p> <p>- Objective-1. It is planned to cover at least 30% of preventive and early detection examinations of citizens every year by improving the health knowledge and education of the population and strengthening the public health care service system at the national level. It is stated that 14 measures be implemented in the implementation of the strategic plan, the 7th measure is "Healthy man", and the 8th measure is "Reproductive health of mother and child" (https://moh.gov.mn/news/6133).</p> <p>3. The "Healthy Person" action plan (2021-2024) includes the following provisions in the field of sexuality and reproduction for men. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.2. Adolescent male child reproduction, violence, mental health, nutrition, injury prevention, MCA regularly on social networks - 2.4. Expand the training of peer educators in the field of sexual and reproductive health and develop a manual for boys - 2.11. Conduct gender-sensitive MCA to raise awareness about contraceptive methods and male vasectomy as a permanent method of pregnancy prevention, and to increase condom use. - 3.4. Introduction of male infertility care; <p>https://www.moh.gov.mn/uploads/files/e17d74ce17ea1590308a38bfeb20437003bbc701.pdf</p> <p>"Mother and Child Reproductive Health" Action Plan (2021-2024, approved by Order No. A/760 of 2021 of the Minister of Health)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through the implementation of the plan, the quality and accessibility of maternal and child reproductive health care and services will be increased, preventable maternal and child mortality will be prevented, and evidence-based policies and decisions will be made 	<p>Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
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regarding the distribution of risk factors, morbidity and mortality among women of reproductive age, and its causes.

By implementing this measure, Mongolia will achieve the following results. It includes:

- 7. The percentage of women of reproductive age using modern contraceptive methods will increase from 53.9 percent in 2020 to 59.1 percent in 2024.

- 8. The percentage of primary health care facilities that provide at least 5 contraceptives will increase from 90% in 2020 to 94% in 2024.

- 9. The birth rate per 1000 girls aged 15-19 will be reduced from 27.7 in 2020 to 16.1 in 2024.

- 11. The rate of abortion per 1000 live births was planned to be decreased from 191.7 in 2020 to 171 in 2024.

(<https://www.moh.gov.mn/uploads/files/e25ebef7cbe51d7481c025197533dfbdbd231682.pdf>)

4. "National Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health Program" 2017-2021 (repealed on October 13, 2021 in accordance with Article 9.3.6 of the Law on Development Policy, Planning and Its Management).

- The program will create a favorable social and economic environment for the improvement of maternal, child and maternal health, strengthen the financial stability of the implementation of the program, ensure the participation of citizens and civil society, and provide equal access to quality health care services to all, thereby intended to steadily reducing maternal and child mortality.

National Reproductive Health Program 2012-2016

As a result of the National Reproductive Health Program, Mongolia became one of the 9 countries that reduced maternal mortality.

6. By Order No. A/65 of the Minister of Health dated February 6, 2020, the extended action plan to reduce and prevent the spread of STDs, HIV, and AIDS was approved. The following conclusions were drawn from the evaluation of the implementation of the plan. It includes:

- The implementation of the "Infectious Disease Prevention and Control" National Program and expanded plan is considered to be successful in terms of basic health indicators. In addition, the participants in the group interview believed that "the activities included in the expanded plan are being implemented SUFFICIENTLY because the responsible organization and funding are clear."

- When making amendments to the law on administration, local units and their management, the provision of responsibilities in the field of health of the local population was removed from the powers of the Governor at all levels, providing financial support in the field of protecting the health of the population and preventing any disease, opportunities to work with initiatives in this area are limited.

- According to the report, the provinces are implementing the activities of a unified model, and since 2020, due to the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic, the information promotion work of STDs and the training and practice at the workplace have been delayed and stalled.

- There is still a lack of human resources. In all reporting provinces and districts, there is a shortage of STI doctors, nurses, and epidemiologists who do not participate in short-term online training or in-service training at referral centers.

- Compared to other professional doctors, doctors working in the field of STD, HIV and AIDS have a high workload, they are paid less than the same professional doctor working in private healthcare institutions, and due to psychological pressure from clients and their families, infectious and dermatological diseases professional doctors are not interested in specializing in STD, HIV, and AIDS, and even if they are qualified, they do not work stably in public health institutions.
- Doctors and specialists working in the field of STD/HIV/AIDS are considered to contribute less income to the financing of performance, so they do not raise their salaries, and there are almost no specific bonuses. They have personal confidentiality obligations and contracts, but no financial support.
- There is insufficient cost of appointments and transportation fuel for doctors and specialists for contact detection and early detection examinations. It works by getting a unit on your personal phone, browsing and calling contacts.
- STD/HIV/AIDS aimed at the emerging risk group population (cooks and waiters of canteens along the main road, grooms and assistants working at speed horse stables, people working seasonally in resorts and sanatoriums, butchers)- There is a lack of measures to prevent infection, and the participation of private sector organizations and enterprises in this direction is very weak.
- Diagnostics, reagents, and medical equipment are purchased from the budget of the health care organization, but the expired diagnostic equipment is available at the Ministry of Health and Welfare.
- Medicines and family planning tools are purchased by the citizen himself. Initially, the Global Fund provided medicines, vaccines and condoms, but it has been decreasing year by year, and in 2020, no medicines and vaccines were supplied.
- Laboratory equipment in most hospitals is out of use. Funding for renovations and maintenance is lacking.
- There are almost no expenses for research and analysis in health institutions. Therefore, in the future, there is a need to regularly plan and provide specific funding for the development of evidence-based STD/HIV/AIDS diagnosis, treatment, control, and surveillance.
- In the last two years, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, almost no STD/HIV/AIDS contact detection work has been carried out, and the activities of the cabinet in this area have been temporarily suspended, and medical experts have been mobilized more for health care services during the COVID-19 epidemic.
- Due to the fact that similar projects and programs are not coordinated in the evaluation, monitoring and support of the progress, repeated evaluations in the same organization, especially in sum and family health centers, cause considerable difficulties in their activities.

Also, the implementation of the program resulted in the following achievements. It includes:

- In recent years, medical professionals have been widely participating in e-learning courses, increasing their participation in continuous workplace training.
- Family and Sumy health centers are fully equipped with accelerated HIV and syphilis diagnostics.
- It is customary to conduct preventive examinations and information campaigns on World HIV/AIDS Day.
- Non-governmental organizations working in the field of STD/HIV/AIDS prevention, early detection, and reduction of the spread have strengthened their capacity to

	disseminate information, develop legal documents, write new projects, and find funding, and are working closely with government organizations	
2.C.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>1. "Regulation on Abortion" was approved on August 15, 2019 by Health Minister Order No. A/387 (https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/14645).</p> <p>2. The Parliament of Mongolia issued a Resolution No. 62 dated June 6, 2019 on the measures to be taken in connection with the discussion of the 18th report "On the State of Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia". This addresses sexual and reproductive health issues for women with disabilities. (https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/14471).</p> <p>Our country has a relatively high share in the indicators of essential health care services, or universal health coverage, which includes indicators of the capacity and availability of medical care, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health indicators. Coverage of essential health care services in 2019 is 63 percent, which is 4 percent lower than the global average (67) and 17 percent lower than the regional average (80).</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
Achievements and good practices		
3.C.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>The concept of sustainable development of Mongolia states that maternal and child mortality will steadily decrease by supporting the quality and accessibility of health care and services, which is the basis for the implementation of a comprehensive program to address the problems of mother, child and reproduction, which is considered the best practice.</p> <p>The birth rate for adolescent girls (ages 15-19) is 24.2 per 1,000 girls in 2022, 8.4 less than the 10-year average and 3.8 less than in 2021. As of 2010, adolescent girls accounted for 8.0 percent of all births, but have declined by 4.7 percent over the past 20 years.</p>	
4.C.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>	
Challenges		
<p>In implementing priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>		
Challenges		<p>1 2 3</p> <p>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? <i>please elaborate:</i></p>
5.C.	Lack of human resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>

6.C.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As Mongolia moved from a low-income country to a middle-income country, the international aid that supported the purchase of contraceptives was stopped, and the Government of Mongolia was responsible for purchasing the drugs and distributing them to the population with funding from the state budget. In recent years, due to the economic crisis, the state budget deficit has increased, and the amount of funds to be spent on contraceptives has decreased. Therefore, in the future, it is necessary to transfer contraceptives and devices to the Health Insurance package.
7.C.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.C.	Lack of data on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.C.	Lack of overall political support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.C.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is important to increase advocacy for policy makers dealing to the issues concerning Inequalities in maternal, child and reproductive health, organ system disorders related to pregnancy, use of new technologies, health education for adolescents, early detection of sexually transmitted diseases and cervical cancer, and provision of medical care in cases of domestic violence.
11.C.	Lack of international support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

12.C.	Lack of development partner coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.C.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information about sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights of the public should be communicated through public media.
14.C.	A bottom-up approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.C.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 2021, 47 mothers died from COVID-19, three times the maternal mortality rate compared to 2020.
16.C.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Despite a 4.7⁶ percent decline in teenage girls' fertility rates over the past 20 years, they remain above the regional average in Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>Due to the economic crisis in Mongolia, the budget deficit increased, and the budget for contraceptives and equipment decreased, which reduced the availability of contraceptives. In other words, the use of contraceptives among women of reproductive age has decreased. According to the Social indicators sample survey 2013, 54.6 percent of married women used contraceptives, while this figure decreased to 48.1 percent in the latest survey conducted in 2018.</p> <p>Civil society leadership plays an important role in prevention programs targeting at-risk groups. However, in the future, it is still necessary to pay attention to the issues of making HIV and STD prevention programs financially stable, creating multiple sources of funding, strengthening and empowering human resources, making them work stably, increasing the coverage of the target population, and ensuring multi-sector participation.</p>				
<i>Lessons learned</i>					
17.C.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>NA</p>				
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>					

⁶ Government of Mongolia-2023. Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Mongolia Voluntary Presentation Project

18.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

D. Education

Overall policy environment		
1.D.	Are any priority actions for education included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (e) its impact	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>One of the main objectives of the long-term development policy of Mongolia, "Vision-2050", is to provide equal opportunities for everyone to get quality education and strengthen the lifelong learning system as a basis for personal development, family life, and the development of the country." In the first phase (2021-2030) of the policy implementation more than 40 projects aimed at building an equal inclusion system, or equal opportunities for everyone, to get quality education at all levels of educational institutions.</p> <p>Results will be monitored by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The net weight of students in preschool education institutions - The net weight of students in basic education institutions - Basic skills of children of 7-14 ages (reading, arithmetic) - Proportion of employed graduates (VET, universities) - Group completion (for all educational levels) <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211057&showType=1/</p> <p>"Five-year development direction of Mongolia in the period of 2021-2025" was approved by Parliament by No. 23 of 2020.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211213&showType=1</p> <p>The main goals of the direction are laid in the 2020-2024 action plan of the Government of Mongolia. The action plan was approved by Parliament No. 24 of 2020. In terms of education, the program set forth the goal of SDG "2.3. Provide equal opportunities for everyone to get quality education and strengthen the system of equal inclusion. In the framework of this goal, every child of age 3-5 should be included in preschool education, the quality assessment of General Education should be brought closer to the world standard, and a common national assessment should be created. Likewise, the plan embraces the development of a curriculum suitable for the characteristics of Mongolian people, and to</p>	
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	<p>harmonize training programs with the labor market.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211219&showType=1</p> <p>The No. 19 of the Parliament of 2016 approved the "Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia-2030" and the following educational goals were proposed in the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal 1. Every child will be enrolled in preschool education services that meet standard requirements and will learn the basics of Mongolian language and thinking. - Goal 2. The general education system to build a good Mongolian citizen will be developed in accordance with international standards and the quality will be assured. - Goal 3. Improve the professional education and training system in line with development priorities, and provide graduates with high professional skills. <p>However, this policy was canceled due to the adoption of the long-term development policy of Mongolia "Vision 2050" in order to be revised.</p>	
2.D.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area "education" since 2013?</p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>The Law on Children's Rights /2016/ maintains order and establishes standards for all activities related to ensuring children's development, education, and other rights, and regulates the implementation of rights and freedoms. For example,</p> <p>6.1.1. free primary, basic, and secondary education for children;</p> <p>6.2. Children can enjoy their right to develop by playing during their vacations and free time, spending time in children's camps and sanatoriums, taking part in competitions, development programs, study circles, groups, and clubs according to their wishes, and studying in learning centers, etc.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=11709</p> <p>The Law on Child Protection /2016/ addresses child protection in the education sector and aims to create child protection services in educational institutions.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=11710</p> <p>Laws on Education /2002/, Preschool Education /2008/, Elementary and Secondary Education /2002/, Vocational Education and Training /2009/, and Higher Education /2002/ are being implemented in the education sector. A new revised version of the laws has been prepared by the government and discussed in parliament. In the draft of the general law on education and other jointly submitted laws state that "Education should be under special consideration and patronage, and developed as a priority sector." By improving the legal environment, children's rights to be educated and protected will be guaranteed. A protection system will be created within educational institutions, every child will be equally included in education, problems associated with getting education will be solved, and learning and socialization will be supported.</p> <p>https://lawforum.parliament.mn/project/75/</p>
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Newly approved rules and regulations: The following rules, regulations, instructions and forms have been approved in the field of education, including

- “A Child Protection Policy inside the General Education School” approved by Order No. A/476 of 2018 of the Ministry of Education and Culture
<https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202018.pdf>, page 79.
- “A procedure for continuous inclusion of children affected by domestic violence in basic education services” approved by Order No. A/612 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology in 2018
<https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202018.pdf>, page 99
- “A sample form of the agreement with parents, guardians, and supporters of students attending general education schools” approved by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology by Order No. A/508 in 2019.
<https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202019.pdf>, page 72
- The Minister of Education, Culture and Science approved the Guideline for the educational activities of the General Education School by order No. A/528 in 2019
<https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202019.pdf>, page 82
- A program for “Lifelong education” was approved by the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science by Order No. A/756 in 2019
<https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202019.pdf>, page 105
- “Guidelines for preschool education training and activities” are approved by the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science by order No. A/164 in 2020 <http://www.meds.gov.mn/post/120588>
- Order № A/269, a Kindergarten Child Protection Policy, released by the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science in 2020 <https://www.meds.gov.mn/post/64566>
- The Minister of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports released order No. A/130 on the Gender Equality Policy in Sports, Science, Culture, and Education industry /2017-2020/
<https://www.scribd.com/document/439349335/>
- Order No. A/487 (2018) by the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports: Program for the Advancement of young children in a family environment
<http://www.meds.gov.mn/post/64562>
- Order No. A/155 (2018) of the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports: Standard requirements, sample model, and application recommendations for individual education programs and plans for children with disabilities
<https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202018.pdf>, page 5
- Joint order by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology, Minister of Labor and Social Protection, and Minister of Health (No. A/116, A/304, A/197): "Action Plan for the

Implementation of the National Program to Support the Development, Equity, and Inclusion of People with Disabilities" released in 2018

<https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202018.pdf>, page 123

- Joint order by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology, Minister of Labor and Social Protection, and Minister of Health (No. A/304, A/699, A/460): "Instructions for Comprehensive Developmental Support for Children with Disabilities, A sample form to record decisions of the Commission for Health, Education and Social Protection of Children with Disabilities, child's personal record keeping form, a registration form of a disabled child" <https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202018.pdf>, page 124
- Order No. A/292 (2019) by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: Procedures for equal inclusion of children with disabilities in general education schools, and a list of essential materials and aids in the "Children's Development Support Room" <https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202019.pdf>, page 28
- Order No. A/296 (2020) by the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science: Instructions for paying additional rewards to teachers and assistant teachers working with children with disabilities in kindergartens and general education schools <https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202020-1.pdf>, page 95
- Order No. A/305 (2020) by the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science: "Language Development" Standard Curriculum [/https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202020-1.pdf](https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202020-1.pdf), page 98
- Order No. A/184 (2020) by the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science about guidelines for the creation of materials and learning environments suitable for students with disabilities at all levels of educational institutions. <https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhetgel%202020-1.pdf> page 181
- "Joint Order No. A/220, A/475, A/812 of 2021 by the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science, the Minister Labor and Social Security, and the Minister of Health <https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16390053953441>
- An Order No. A/304, A/699, and A/460 (2018), "Methods and Forms for a Comprehensive Developmental Support for Children with Disabilities", were revised.

Mongolian Standards:

- Standard of Mongolia MNS6782:2019 " General requirements and safety of school environment at general education institutions" <https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/reader/3294>
- Standard of Mongolia MNS6800:2019 "Mongolian Braille Marking" <https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/reader/3308>

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Standard of Mongolia MNS6781:2019 "General Requirements for Dormitory Environment and Services for Students of General Education Institutions\"
https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/reader/3291#4-hfimkyopljqafzgz.jpg ○ Vocational education, training and general requirements MNS 6541 : 2015
https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/v/4034 ○ A learning environment and general requirements of Preschool institutions MNS 6558 : 2015
https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/v/4078 ○ School zone. General technical requirements, MNS 6444:2014
https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/v/3795 ○ Requirements for buses and services carrying children, MNS 6440:2014
https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/v/3778 | |
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Achievements and good experience

3.D.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of education in the country since 2013?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Program for the development of young children in a family environment" is being approved and implemented by order No. A/487 (2018) by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports. The program aims to support young children to acquire comprehensive cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development skills, support parents and guardians in learning how to work with their children, and to develop alternative teaching methods. In addition, the program comprises easy-to-use assessments for parents and caregivers to assess children's cognitive and language development activities, movement, health, socialization, mood, and progress in child development. This program is important for children from migrant and herder families, and children with disabilities and special needs, who are unable to access social welfare services, to develop basic skills in the family environment. In 2021, to ensure the implementation of the program and to support the education of parents and guardians the Ministry of Education and Culture has developed content to support the development of young children in the family environment and publicly broadcasted through the DREAM TV channel, a broadcaster of children's cognitive channel, and www.medle.mn. 2. The government provides scholarships to students in Technical and Vocational Education Training Institutions /TVETI/ to cover the costs of training, boarding, and food. As a result, the number of students at TVETI increased by 8.9% compared with the average of the previous four years. For instance, in the academic year 2020-2021, a total of 42,073 students studied at 16 branches of 75 vocational schools, majoring in 225. The main factor affecting the growth is the number of scholarships provided by the government to students of vocational education and training. For illustration, according to Government No. 294 (2007), monthly allowances per student were 23,000 MNT in 2007, raised to 45,000 MNT in 2008, according to No. 30, 70,000 MNT in 2013 (No. 329), 100,000 MNT in 2019 (No. 12), and 200,000 MNT in 2020 (No. 44) respectively. Also, the daily cost of food for one student living in the dormitory of MTSB was increased from 2,315.0 MNT according to Government No. 106 of 2012 to 3,000 MNT according to No. 83 of 2020. Consequently, the economic difficulties of students at TVETIs have been reduced, the number of students has increased, and people have become more open to learning. 3. Since 2016, the following innovative regulations have been reflected in the related laws on the rights and protection of children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articles 20.2.14 and 20.2.15 of the Law on Elementary and Secondary Education state that "the school principal is responsible for taking measures to prevent students from being exposed to potential risks such as crimes and violations in the school environment, and to monitor and prevent violations of children's rights in the school environment" were legalized in 2016. - Article 6 of the Child Protection Law of Mongolia reflects the implementation of child protection activities in the educational environment. - In order to enhance the implementation of the Law on Child Protection and to prevent every child of a secondary school from being exposed to psychological and physical punishment, bullying, neglect, crime, violation, and bad habits in schools and boarding schools, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, and Sport released the "Child Protection Policy in the General Education School Environment" by Order No. A/476 in 2018. In accordance with the results of a peripheral evaluation of the application of the implementation of the law and the standards of social services, the policy has been updated as the "Regulations for the Provision of child protection services in general education and boarding schools" by the order (No. A/453) of the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science in 2022.
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. In the revised Law on Combating Domestic Violence (2016), two clauses /14.1.2 and 14.1.5/ are included to ensure and protect children's rights in the educational environment. According to this law, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports released Order No. A/239, "Procedures for the Prevention of child abuse in the educational environment and Dormitories", and Order No. A/612, "Procedures for continuous inclusion of children affected by Domestic violence in basic education services", in 2018. 5. In 2022 the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science approved Order No. A/533, "Guidelines for Inclusive Education". With the approval of the direction, it is possible to ensure equal opportunities for everyone to access quality education, to learn and develop, and to eliminate obstacles to learning that are part of the framework of the commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4. Furthermore, the guidelines comprised rights of the groups that are left out of educational services, for instance, people with special needs or disabled, members of remote and herder families; migrant households; out-of-school and drop-outs; academically retarded; LGBT people; people who are in special care and welfare; located abroad; and children and youth/students abused physically or psychologically.
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4.D.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing education programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p>Good practices in the implementation of the policy of equal inclusion in education for every child, specifically, early identification of children with disabilities and support of their participation in education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – “Education, Health, and Social Protection Branch Commission for Children with Disabilities” has been established in each district of the capital (total of 30) to early detect developmental delays and disabilities in children and connect them to related social services. Each branch of the commission includes an employee responsible for the health, education, child, family, labor, welfare, and issues related to disabled residents and a representative of the non-governmental organizations responsible for the protection of the rights of disabled children. The purpose of the commission is to determine whether a child, up to 16 years old, has a disability and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of activities involving the inclusion of disabled children in health, education, and social security services. In 2020-2023, 16,635 children have been diagnosed with disabilities, 7584 children have been enrolled in education programs, and 12,991 children have been enrolled in health services. – During the pandemic COVID-19, the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science implemented the 5/9 strategy, which has become an effective solution to limit the spread of infection and to retain the education process without interruption, using the combined form. The essence of the strategy was to study in the classroom for a shorter period (5 days) of time and study online for the period (9 days) equal to the time of infection or treatment. This strategy can further be used as a model for coordinating the continuity of teaching and learning during unexpected and force majeure events, taking into account the latent period, spread, and treatment time of any infectious disease. In the era of transition to distance and e-learning, the participation of all sides was important to support the cooperation of teachers, students, parents, and guardians in providing equal and accessible educational services to every child. The experience of the offline-to-online transition of education and the 5/9 strategy to ensure the continuity of general education and training during the pandemic, was presented at the conference, "Evolving Education", organized by UNESCO to the United Nations on September 2022 in New York, USA. A special presentation event was organized during the summit, during which, it was officially announced that Mongolia has become one of the world's "CHAMPION" countries for its good practice in the transition of education, offline to online, and equal opportunities for students. – According to the "Regulations for providing child protection services in general education and boarding schools" approved by the Minister of Education, Culture, and Science, Order No. A/453 of 2022, each general education school should have a child protection team, and the team is coordinated by the school principal. The team includes representatives of school social workers, training managers, doctors, psychologists, and teachers. By implementing this procedure, all stakeholders of the school can have the opportunity to participate in the issue of children's rights and protection, it is possible to receive information about incidents and suspicions of violence against children in a friendly manner to students and victims and to take prompt measures based on the information. Furthermore, the procedure granted an opportunity to conduct training campaigns about violence against children, rights, protection, and positive methods of education among all teachers, employees, and volunteer activists working in general education schools, as well as students, parents, guardians, and the public. – The “Guidelines on continuous inclusion of children affected by domestic violence in basic education services” (Order No. A/612) approved by the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports in 2018, provides the opportunity to minors who are emotionally, physically, and sexually injured due to domestic violence, to be encouraged continuously in basic education services during their stay in temporary shelters. In case the child, a
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	student at the secondary school, has been abused, the "Joint Team/Committee/" will be composed by the "school" and will be responsible for providing full security and continuing education until the risky situation stabilizes. If the student is assessed as being in danger of continuing to study at the school, there is an arrangement to transfer the student to the school nearest to the temporary shelter, regardless of the district.				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for education, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.D.	Lack of human resources dedicated to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.D.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Correct planning can resolve the issue
7.D.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programs on education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.D.	Lack of data on education, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inconsistencies in digital data create challenges. Cross-sectoral coordination should be facilitated
9.D.	Lack of overall political support related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.D.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work efficiently by integrating digital data and other activities
11.D.	Lack of international support related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.D.	Lack of development partner coordination related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.D.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stakeholders and citizens need more effective measures to change the perception and attitudes of the public and parents and guardians
14.D.	A bottom-up approach to education not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to education, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are cases of lack of understanding and neglect from domestic situations
15.D.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, schooling has faced difficulties, however activities to mitigate have been managed.

16.D .	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of education programmes?</p> <p><i>Common problems encountered in the implementation of educational policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>As the population density in Ulaanbaatar increases and urbanization intensifies, the load on education and training institutions increases, the number of children studying in classes /group size/ has increased excessively in some schools, and thus, schools have 3 shifts. However, the number of students in one class in rural areas has decreased.</i> – <i>In recent years, due to population growth, there is a shortage of teachers in some professions, such as science, elementary, and preschool education. Hence, cases where non-professional teachers work, or one teacher teaches several subjects in rural areas exist.</i> – <i>Educational institutions do not have funds to support the implementation of child protection policies and provide services to children at risk.</i> – <i>There is an urgent need to learn innovative changes in the field of teaching and education management to coordinate policies and activities and to specialize teachers and staff.</i> – <i>Differences in the quality of the learning environment, including laboratory, equipment, and practice sites affect the quality of education.</i> – <i>The understanding and attitude of parents and guardians on the policy of equal inclusion of children with disabilities in education is not mature. /The notion that if a child is diagnosed with a disability, he or she cannot be able to get an education, cannot study, or can only attend a special school or kindergarten. There are a number of drawbacks that persist among parents and guardians. For instance, a lack of knowledge and information that early care can support a progressive development, as well as the wrong attitude of trying to hide the fact of having a disabled child, and to try not to include them in social relations as much as possible./</i> – <i>Preparedness for uninterrupted education and training activities in the event of disasters and emergencies, prevention of learning delays at all levels, and lack of legal framework and infrastructure for distance and e-learning are major problems perceived by all levels of agencies so far.</i>
Lessons learned	
17.D .	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of education not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In the field of education, investors and projects were directed, and "Children's Development Support Chambers" were established in the centers of 21 provinces. The center aims to support the development of children with disabilities. The direction of activities to be organized in the center was approved by the order of the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports (No. A/249 of 2020).- "Guidelines for classroom activities to support children's development" will serve as a guide for the management of general education schools to organize individual training for children with disabilities and work to support their development. Moreover, creating a supportive environment for providing consultation and information to parents and guardians, and managing activities.- In addition, school principals, training managers, social workers, teachers, doctors, parents, guardians, supporters, peers, should take into account activities to create opportunities and conditions for children with disabilities to participate in social life, actively communicate with others, as well as bring their skills and abilities to the highest possible level. Residents will implement the above mentioned actions with public participation. The local administrative organization has provided support for providing classrooms with appropriate learning materials.- The operation of the Children's Development Hall in accordance with the approved direction was a game changer in the attitude of the teachers, students, parents, and guardians of the school and other schools in the area. <p>https://cdn.greensoft.mn/uploads/users/2649/files/PDF%20files/durem%20jurmiin%20emhet%202020-1.pdf</p>	
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.D	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other
19.D	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation Public-private partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other

E. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Overall policy environment

1.E.	<p>Are any priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans?</p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>In February 2011, the Parliament of Mongolia approved the Gender Equality Law, which aims to define the legal foundation for building a situation to ensure gender equality in political, legal, economic, social, cultural, and family relations and to coordinate relevant implementation. (Article 1. Gender Equality Law). By enacting this law, the government has created a legal environment in which men and women can fulfill their obligations to ensure equal development within the framework of the Constitution and international covenants.</p> <p>- A total of 5 programs have been implemented towards gender equality, starting with the framework of policy-oriented plan of actions. These are:</p> <p>1. National Programme for Advancement of Women (1996);</p> <p>In 1996, Mongolia adopted the "National Program for Advancement of Women"(1996) following the " Platform of Action" for equality, development and peace, approved by the Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing in 1995.</p> <p>2. The medium-term strategy and action plan for implementing the Gender Equality Law (2013-2016);</p> <p>The medium-term strategy and action plan for implementing the Gender Equality Law was approved the Government Resolution No.34 of 2013. This strategy will strengthen the national mechanism for implementing the Gender Equality Law, build cross-sectoral and local capabilities for enforcing the law, gender mainstreaming to all levels of policy and processes, ensure the participation of multi-stakeholders such as, civil society, media, and private entities for law enforcement, preserve financial resources and create financial stability, as well as will coordinate international cooperation for gender equality.</p> <p>3. National Program on Gender Equality (2002-2015);</p> <p>The National Program on Gender Equality was reaffirmed in 2002 and implemented in three phases through 2015. The program aims to address the challenges of ensuring equal participation of men and women in political, economic and social life, to promote development through their active collective participation, and, first and foremost, to promote family</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>development as a pioneering social unit, as well as to ensure gender equality at the decision-making level.</p> <p>4. National Program on Gender Equality (2017-2021);</p> <p>The National Program on Gender Equality was reaffirmed by the Government Resolution No.129 of 2017. The program aims to support the gender-sensitive policies and planning processes required to achieve sustainable development goals and enforce the gender equality law. It also aims to promote gender equality in political, economic, social, cultural, and family relations by promoting comprehensive measures for changing gender stereotypes among the public.</p> <p>5. National Program on Combating Domestic Violence (2007-2015).</p> <p>The program was approved by the Government Resolution No.225 of 2007 in Mongolia and therefore, the National Committee on Gender and Governors at all levels were responsible for executing and controlling the program implementation at a national level. The main objectives of the in three phase program were to eliminate the causes and negative impacts of domestic violence and to provide protective services and prevention from all types of violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The following policies and strategies have also been implemented: Since 2013, the sectoral and local gender-specific policies and planning have been developed, and by 2023, gender strategies and policies have been implemented in 12 sectors in addition to participatory sub-programmes in 21 provinces, Ulaanbaatar city and in 9 districts of the capital. - Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision 2050" document (2020-2050) Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision 2050" document promotes to reduce the life expectancy gap between men and women, reduce discrimination in employment, increase women's participation and leadership in politics, develop a system of gender education for all, strengthen national mechanism and structure for gender equality and to improve wide range collaboration on gender equality. Consequently, it aims to eliminate gender inequality, gender mainstreaming into government policy planning, as well as to sustainably support the development of human, society, and governance. - "The intersectoral strategic plan for Gender Equality" (2022-2031) 	
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<p>Given the importance of intersectoral coordination and cooperation in implementing the approved laws, policies and programs in a gender-sensitive manner and strengthening the practical experience of evaluating their effectiveness in terms of the concept of gender equality, this strategic plan was approved by the No. 2, 2022 of the National Gender Committee which is headed by the Prime Minister of Mongolia.</p> <p>The strategic plan envisages policy planning based on gender research study and data, the introduction of gender-sensitive budgeting in development financing to increase its efficiency and effectiveness, and the implementation of special measures to ensure appropriate gender balance in employment and professional education. Moreover, gender mainstreaming in all policies and actions of all sectors including primary administrative units and private sectors, such as culture, art, and digital development, and integrating the criteria for proposing, nominating, and competing women and men for political and public administrative leadership positions into the civil service laws and regulations take a place in this strategic plan. These policy measures and solutions will help the practical and effective implementation of the development policy plan and Gender Equality Law and ensure the quality, intensive and sustainable development of Mongolia.</p>	
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2.E.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Gender equality and women’s empowerment” since 2013?</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The following laws have been amended since 2013 integrating the principle of non-discrimination:</p> <p>Amendment to the Criminal Law (03 Dec 2015) dated May 11, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 14.1.1 states the provisions of imposed a person’s liability if there is discrimination persons or restriction of human rights and freedoms based on ethnic origin, language, race, age, sex, social origin or status, property, occupation or post, religion, opinion, education, sexual orientation, gender and health condition. (https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/11634). <p>Amendment to the Tort Law (11 May 2017) dated January 10, 2020</p> <p>The responsibility shall be considered and punished,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a person expressed to commit sexual acts by any physical, gestural, verbal conduct or behavior of sexual nature, causing consequences to others' work, position, prestige, reputation, property, or emotions (Article 6.26.1); and - If the employer fails to fulfill the obligation to include the norms of prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace and settlement of complaints in the internal labor regulations (Article 6.26.2). (https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/12695). <p>Article 4 of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence (22 December 2017) states the following measures about combating domestic violence,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.1.1. to treat victims with dignity, not to blame or discriminate in any form; and - 4.1.3. to protect the life and health of the victim and ensure safety promptly. <p>Article 7 prohibits domestic violence concerning on the legal basis for ensuring the safety of victims and witnesses and protecting their rights as follows:</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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- 7.1. It is prohibited to intimidate, threaten, stalk, harass or coerce, accuse, or hinder the actions of a person or witness who reported or provided information on domestic violence, or a person who provided assistance or support to a victim, or an official or employee who is performing the duties specified in this law.
- 7.2. It is prohibited to disseminate or distribute any news, information or advertisements that promote domestic violence or attack the victim's life, health, safety, privacy, or dignity through media or in any other forms.
- 7.3. It is prohibited to set any restrictions on the victim's enjoyment of his rights provided by law in connection with his/her religion, culture and customs (<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/12393>).

The following activities have been accomplished to provide gender statistics within the framework of the principle of access to gender information:

The National Statistics Committee (NSC) approved in 2013 a list of gender statistics and methods and updated it in November 2019. The NSC reaffirmed the scope of gender statistics on account of the role of gender statistics that directly support ensuring equality and equality for men and women and make policy makers and program planners available to use these data and statistics (<https://metadata.1212.mn/methodologydata.aspx?id=8ydqZXOtPNQ2YqWuMcxKSw==>).

The national program for the development of statistics in Mongolia for 2017-2020 was approved by the Mongolian Parliament No. 38 of 2017, and it raised the following issues of gender statistics:

- 1.2.7. all processes of collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistical data need to be gender disaggregated considering gender sensitiveness; and
- 2.6.1.4. ensure gender sensitiveness of administrative statistics and data that are the basis of analysis.

Article 30 of the revised edition of the Mongolian Parliament Election Act (07 May 2020) dated December 20, 2019

- Article 30.2 stipulates that not less than 20 percent of the total candidates who are nominated from parties and unions can be of either men or women.

(In addition to the above laws, "Law on The Child Rights (2016), Law on Child Protection (2016), and the Law on Youth Development (2017) are relevant to this section and for more information, please visit Part 2D and 2F of this report).

Achievements and good practices

3.E.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment in the country since 2013?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the Global Gender Gap Report for 2020-2023, Mongolia was ranked 79 out of 146 countries by 2020; 69 in 2021; and 70 in 2022. This global report shows that while Mongolia has made noticeable progress across all sectors since 2006, rank in 2022 has retreated by one place compared with 2021. - Situational Analysis on Gender in Mongolia (2019)⁷ was conducted and the following recommendations with gender and development approaches, were developed according to these analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A/ Support the implementation of The Gender Equality Law and National Program on Gender Equality in Mongolia; B/ Contribute to achieving sustainable development goals by integrating gender mainstream in planning, implementing, as well as monitoring and evaluating policies implemented in the economic, social, and environmental spheres; C/ In particular, recommendations have been developed focusing on the development of intersectoral coordination and partnerships at achieving gender equality. The recommendations are distributed to stakeholders. - The Gender Equality Law was passed by the Mongolian parliament in 2011. The evaluation of the implementation of this law, was first conducted in 2020 with the objective of strengthening the good practices in the implementation processes by analyzing the realities of the implementation, exploring the difficulties and challenges faced, detecting positive and negative impacts on society, as well as identifying possible alternatives to further appropriate and effective implementation of legislations. - In accordance with Article 10.5 of the Law on Development Policy and Planning approved in 2015, "funding for the national program will be reflected in the state budget and the state investment program," since 2017, the national budget began to fund the implementation of the National Program on Gender Equality. The secretary office for the National Committee on Gender Equality was established independently under the Prime Minister of Mongolia in 2018 receiving the required budget and funds from the state budget and all these progresses have been important for the implementation of laws and regulations on gender equality. - The National Statistical Committee and international organizations have been actively engaged in collecting gender-aggregated data, analyzing in terms of gender equality, and disseminating it to users and the public. Particularly, NSC had been working sufficiently to ensure international level standards as well as implementing best practices. - The National Statistics Committee conducted the first national survey of gender-based violence In 2017, with the support of UNFPA, SIDA and the Australian Government. - Since its inception and from 2011 to the present day, the National Committee on Gender Equality has worked to create legal and economic assurances for gender-sensitive policies, projects and programs. As a result of the provision of technical and methodological leadership from the NCGE, progress has been made in creating economic assurances for the implementation of gender policies and projects in various sectors. - Reports on the State of Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia since 2011, the 13th, the 16th (2017) and the 18th (2019) reports "Actions of the state organizations
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	<p>on the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality", and the 19th (2020) report "The implementation of the Law on Gender Equality were prepared and submitted considering gender equality. Moreover, an explanation to the questions submitted in the report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women considering gender issues. It is believed that the recommendations and comments issued by international organizations, had reflected in our policies, national programs, and sub-programs of sectors and sub-councils and therefore, contributed to the progress of the sector development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation and supervision of policies in public organizations and society aimed at strengthening the national capacities needed to ensure gender equality has been implemented and supervised by a variety of measures, including the preparation of trainers, the development of training modules, the development of curriculum for universities, the organization of regional forums, and the publication of books and manuals. - Government policies and legislative provisions for gender equality have been regularly implemented through advocacy, training, discussion, and other specific informative measures towards gender equality. - Since 2016, the mandate to conduct gender study and situational analysis on gender equality legislations have been continuously implemented. Progress has been made in research and development on gender equality, i.e analysis of the implementation and impacts of the 2013-2016 Medium-Term Strategic Plan, Gender Situational Analysis of Mongolia since 2005, as well as findings and outcomes of local subprograms, and other programs, "Impact Assessment of the Implementation of Law on Gender Equality" and these research studies are considered as best practice. - The government has worked extensively with the international community and foreign countries on the issue of gender equality since 2005. - The National Gender Committee has 31 subcommittees with 31 focal points in 21 provinces, Ulaanbaatar city, and 9 districts in the capital as well as 16 sub councils with 16 gender focal points in central government. <p>Note: <i>Impact Assessment of the Implementation of Law on Gender Equality</i> can be retrieved at www.ncge.gov.mn</p>
4.E.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing gender equality and women's empowerment programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a step towards introducing gender mainstreaming, specific gender policies and planning for particular sectors and local provinces have been developed since 2013. This provides a good example of gender policy planning at an international level in accordance with national unique characteristics. Currently, there are gender strategies and policies in 12 sectors, 21 provinces, and 9 districts in the capital. - Representatives of the National Gender Committee attended the 63rd Conference of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and the 75th Conference of the Asia-Pacific Economic Council to present the implementation of gender and gender-sensitive policies at the sectoral and local levels as a "good example" at the international and regional levels.
Challenges	
<p>In implementing priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>	

⁷ MSWL, NCGE, and ADB, 2019. Mongolia Gender Situational Analysis: Advances, Challenges and Lessons Learnt since 2005

Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge?
5.E.	Lack of human resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State agencies have appointed 47 gender focal points responsible for gender-related sub-programmes and activities. A lack of human resources problem is being partially addressed and a structure is being developed to implement gender-related activities.
6.E.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In accordance with Law on Development Policy and Planning, funding for the National Program on Gender Equality has been reflected in the state budget since 2017.
7.E.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strengthening the national capacities including curriculum development in universities was mentioned earlier part 3.E. For example, by 2023, there are 11 gender courses at the National University of Mongolia within 5 bachelor, master, and doctoral degree curriculums. The gender core course had been studied by more than 1,200 students of all schools of the NUM since 2018. ⁸

⁸ Retrieved at <https://ncge.gov.mn/content/detail/948>

8.E.	Lack of data on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The National Statistics Committee (NSC) approved in 2013 a list of gender statistics and methods considering a lack of gender disaggregated data. The list of 241 indicators has been reaffirmed in 2019 and the 60 indicators of gender are being disseminated on www.1212.mn page of the NSC.</p> <p>Improving and developing gender statistics and data are being taken according to the National Program for the Development of Mongolian Statistics for 2017-2020.</p>
9.E.	Lack of overall political support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Government is working with political parties to improve women's capability and enhance their opportunity to work at a decision-making level.</p>

10.E.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Sub-councils, which are responsible for the development and implementation of gender policies within their sector, play an important role in the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality.</p> <p>Sub-council and sub-committee members attend meetings 1-2 times a year to discuss reports prepared by gender focal points, however, there is difficulty in implementing gender policies and managing gender focal points due to a lack of gender awareness and uncertain responsibilities.</p>
11.E.	Lack of international support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Cooperation with other countries, and international communities, exchange experiences and expansion of cooperation meet the needs of lacking international support related to gender equality.</p>

12.E.	Lack of development partner coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Between 2013 and 2016, local self-governing organizations were a lack to support organizations, enterprises and and civil initiatives and collaborate with them to ensure gender equality. ⁹ Therefore, since 2017, Secretariat Office for NCGE has collected reports from local self-governing organizations, analyzing data on their cooperation with organizations, enterprises, and citizens towards gender equality.
13.E.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.E.	A bottom-up approach to gender equality and women's empowerment not followed (e.g., involvement of women, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.E.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.</i>

⁹ NCGE, UNFPA, 2021. Impact Assessment of the Implementation of Law on Gender Equality

16.E.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programmes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenges and difficulties facing sub-committees and sub-councils: <p>Functions of sub-committees and sub-councils have been legally defined, however, uncertainty of responsibility has created major challenges and difficulties. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Poor system of accountability.</i> Identification of functional tasks is formulated too general. The Schedules of their tasks are not followed accurately. There is no mechanism where members meet and discuss regularly. Heads of sub-committees or sub-councils typically assign their jobs to committees and council secretaries, or gender focal points. 2. <i>Weak communication and collaboration.</i> Sub-committees and Sub-councils are responsible for working closely with the NCGE, exchanging information and sharing their experiences in implementing Medium-term Strategies and improving the implementation of Gender Equality Law. These sub-committees and sub-councils are likely to work separately implementing their own objectives and plans. They are required to be able to exchange experiences and learn from each other through dialogues and meeting discussions. The main reason for this is the lack of regular information exchange mechanisms for sub-councils and sub-committees in the current structure of the NCGE. <p>In 2006, Mongolia had part-time focal points in a few sectors such as health, education, and social welfare sector, who were responsible for gender mainstreaming into their sectoral policies. These gender focal points were trained within the framework of the projects supported by donor organizations. Generally, till 2013 there were no focal points at the provincial and district level.</p>
Lessons learned	
17.E.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from?</p> <p>The issue of gender inequality in the economic participation and business environment of Mongolia women facing is a real existence in society. The most critical issue is a lack of funding or financial source. The trend toward registering their property in the name of the head of household men is common in our country. Women in the enterprises are unable to obtain loans or financing sources that mortgage assets are inadequate.</p> <p>The next problematic issue is that there is a difference in labor value. Men and women in equally valuable workplaces have different wage incomes. The Gender Equality Law defines the special measures being taken to eliminate social and economic inequality for men and women as non-discriminatory or given an alternative gender advantage. The draft for the law on increasing participation in the economy of entrepreneurial women is not intended to favor women. Instead, it has become a global trend to legitimize defining challenges encountered by female entrepreneurs, solve the challenges depending on their natural characteristics or socio-economic conditions by creating a database to help.</p> <p>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</p>

18.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other
19.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Мониторинг хийх боломж хомс <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Others

F. Adolescents and young people

Overall policy environment		
1.F.	Are any priority actions for adolescents and young people included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (e) its impact	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

“Vision-2050” the long-term development policy of Mongolia, has been reflected the following measures:

- Increase the participation of parents in promoting child development, talents, skills, technical skills and logical thinking, and social development within the framework of objectives to ensure sustainable population growth supporting active, creative citizens and families and particularly, create environments and conditions that support young families and improve the quality of community activities;
- Support employment of population that meets the characteristics of each demographic group within the framework of the goal of balancing the labor economy, creating a knowledge economy and creating jobs and incomes for every citizen; and
- Implementation of measures such as supporting entrepreneurship, developing entrepreneurial attitude and skills, and providing young people with all kinds of support and assistance necessary to achieve their entrepreneurial goals within the framework of the goal of improving the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211057&showType=1>

"Programme of Action of Mongolian Government in 2020-2024" that was approved by Mongolian Parliament Resolution No.24 in 2020 also includes measures such as,

2.5.8. A comprehensive human development policy will be implemented that honors the rights of families, children, the elderly and disabled citizens and ensures the participation of all social groups.

4.6.8. "Measures to Build Patriotism for Children and Young People" will be implemented.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211219&showType=1>

Along with the Appendix 3 of No. 01, 2021, of the National Council for Employment, the "Youth Employment Support Program" is being implemented to provide common employment services for young people, to pilot a set of mediation internship services, as well as to promote their creative and innovative proposals and initiatives in the enterprises. The program is aimed at mediating young people in part-time work, volunteering young students to work non-academic hours, developing their professional skills and careers, serving as an intern, as well as getting direct employment after graduation, and supporting their income increase.

<https://mlsp.gov.mn/content?c=11>

National Program on Development of Youth /2019-2022/ is approved by the Governmental Resolution No.171, 2019. The program is intended to encourage young people to become active in socio economic, political and cultural lives and competitive citizens who are who are patriotic, proud of their independence, history, language and cultural heritage, who love their nature and environment, who are conscious of their own, family and social responsibility, and who are conscious of their rights and duties under the law by establishing favorable conditions to support their contributions to the development of the country. However, this program was canceled to be revised along with the Law on Development Policy, Planning and its Management, by the Government Resolution No.314, 2021.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12035>

2.F.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Adolescents and young people” since 2013?</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Law on the Youth Development Support /2017/ aims to identify participation in social development among young people aged 15-34, to provide support to them from the government and to coordinate other relevant relations. Important measures have been reflected in this law, such as,

- Establishing the legal foundation for youth participation in social development, their rights, responsibilities, and governmental support for youth, forms, ways, and activities of government agencies and youth organizations to support youth development;
- Training in military service or vocational training to encourage young people to become self-reliant, enthusiastic and responsible citizens who know history and culture of mother country, and /compulsory for male and on a voluntary basis for female youth/;
- Establishing a national and sectoral councils involving youth representation to ensure youth participation at all levels;
- Enrolling in unsupervised health care assistance and services for students and pupils, and integrate state health insurance;
- Providing youth development environments, establishing youth development centers; and
- Developing a housing program for youth to buy, rent houses and accommodate young families on flexible payment terms affordable with young people's income. <https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12658>

"Law on Employment Promotion" /2011/ covers the following policy directions regarding supporting population employment as it is stated in Article 4.2:

4.2.1. to create employment opportunities and conditions for the population, and to ensure retention of the workforce;

4.2.2. to develop the workforce in line with investment trend and labor market demand;

4.2.3. lifelong learning and developing civic vocational skills in line with labor market demand;

4.2.4. to improve quality and efficiency by developing labor market data and research, increasing access to employment services and promotion measures; and

4.2.5. to master the internal market of the workforce and to improve expertise and competence in external markets.

Within the framework of this law, specific programs and measures are being implemented to support Youth Labor.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=563>

The Law on Sports and Physical Activities /2017/ particularly, article 10.1.9 includes promoting healthy living behavior, preventing citizens from illness, organizing campaigns on exercising activities and sports, and forming a leading team representing Mongolia from the youth. With the advance of this law, youth participation in public exercise, sports interests, and initiatives as well as cooperation between public, private organizations and youth support for those activities have been improved.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12924>

The "Law on Health Insurance" /2015/ in particular, article 8.2.3 states that children aged 0-18 and long-term military personnel's health insurance fees are paid from the state budget for not less than 1 percent of the minimum wage.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=10922>

<p><i>The Health Act /2011/</i> reflects regulations such as protecting citizens' health, ensuring their access to health care and services, delivering health care to the population, especially the delivery of maternal health and reproductive assistance services, and identifying the location, structure, management, types, and levels of assistance and services of health organizations.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=49</p> <p><i>The Mental Health Act /2013/</i> covers issues such as protecting the rights of people with mental disorders, engaging them in social and economic relations, supporting their independence, providing conditions for psychological assistance, identifying, monitoring, preventing mitigating factors that are affecting mental disorders among citizens and communities. The law also encourages issues of community-based, nursing and rehabilitation services for people with mental disorders, providing vocational training, employment opportunities, and providing mental-social rehabilitation assistance and services close to their family, community, and local area, aimed at improving life skills considering their needs and abilities.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=8907</p>	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>	

3.F.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of adolescents and young people in the country since 2013?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The National Council for Youth Development to provide youth participation at the decision-making level is being appointed the Mongolian Prime Minister and further Provincial and District Sub-Councils are being headed by their governors to make youth-friendly decisions. ● Under the "Standard Rules of the Youth Development Council," 436 Youth Development Councils have been set up and more than 6,000 young people are registered as members. ● A trilateral meeting of state, civil society, and international organizations to promote youth participation and development is being held regularly in conjunction with the United Nations Youth Advisory Committee and the Mongolian Youth Association. ● The National Youth Development Conference is held regularly to promote youth participation in hearing their voices. More than 800 representatives of government, civil society, international organizations, provinces, Ulaanbaatar city, capital districts as well as more than 1,700 youth participated online in the NYDC that was held on the topic of "Youth participation in sustainable development" in 2019. The recent conference was held in 2022 on the topic "Inclusive society: Youth participation and employment". ● Multisectoral cooperation on the implementation of a special program focusing on targeted groups of youth and their development and protection has been improved. For example, the "Preparation Program for the Release of Prisoners" is approved jointly by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs and is being implemented. It is also coordinating implementation of a "Standardized program to support young people emerging from the Care Centre to live independently as adults" with the approval of the order of the Minister for Labor and Social Protection. The implementation of these programs is important to promote the ability of young people in specific target groups to live in harmony with society building family life, employment, ownership of property, and participating actively in socio-economic lives. ● The National Labor Council is reaffirming its Youth Labor Support Programme every 2 years. The program is intended to provide youth with common employment services, to introduce mediation internship services, and to promote creative and innovative entrepreneurial initiatives. The following important activities and services are provided such as, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To evaluate the job seeker's labor skills and help them to develop a personal career plan; to provide common labor services such as supporting their co-operating, mediating jobs and proposing internship or apprenticeship program for young people; – To fund best Start-Ups initiated by youth and – To Mediate students and young people into part-time work and many more. <p>This program is unique by responding to the needs of young people and updating every two years.</p>
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4.F.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing adolescent and young people programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 43 Youth Development Centers operate in all provinces, districts or in the primary administrative levels, and regularly cover 40-50 percent of the total young people a year in the seven types of measures enshrined in the Law on Youth Development, such as livelihood, family education, environmental protection, healthy lifestyles, reproductive health and employment training and advocacy works. It is aiming to establish a Youth Development Center for Soums with a population of more than 10,000. • Based on such a center, the Unitel hub center is being developed in the Darkhan-Uul province, providing code-writing training, other digital technology and services to local youth and adolescents, and it became a good example of public-private partnership practices. By 2023, there will be 10 more provincial centers. Youth and adolescents can access the following services by providing "Unitel hub": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - getting the information you need from the hub, - reading, listening, using the Mplus app, - Look TV and all kinds of digital lessons, - English, information and technology, Mongolian, code-writing courses, "Movie time", "Success" and participation in Morning TV discussion. <p>Unitel Group covers the technical and contingency costs of the "Unitel Hub" point, while the provincial youth development unit covers human resources, the coordination, and maintenance of daily activities. In doing so, the Unitel Group will collaborate with young people who are actively engaged in the training and activities of the hub and who have consistently improved their skills to support information and communication, and training in the workplace.</p>
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Challenges

In implementing priority actions for adolescents and young people, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge?
5.F. Lack of human resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase the workforce supply in the primary phase and increase retention through improved wages and social security
6.F. Lack of financial resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Influence decision makers in budget allocation, increase investment, and reflect the costs required in planning
7.F. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increase foreign, international projects, programs and investment due to lack of budget allocation
8.F. Lack of data on adolescents and young people, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly increase database development and continuously increase human resource capacity
9.F. Lack of overall political support related to adolescents and young people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

10.F.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activate National Committee on Youth Development
11.F.	Lack of international support related to adolescents and young people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.F.	Lack of development partner coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Promoting best practices of partnerships, good examples of social responsibility and distribute to others, and increase the required budget for the promotion
13.F.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase the awareness raising activities, by improving the participation of adolescent and youth civil society organizations, and using innovative technologies and new approaches to information and communications
14.F.	A bottom-up approach to adolescents and young people not followed (e.g., involvement of adolescents and young people, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.F.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.F.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in the implementation of adolescent and young people programmes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget and financial instability /Budget allocation from the state and local budgets to measures to support youth development is unsustainable and is currently limited to the operational costs of the local Youth Development Center/. Dependence and limitation from foreign and international projects, programs, and investments /The "Fighting Gender-based Violence" section of the UNFPA Project provides a majority of measures to support youth participation./ 				

Lessons learned

17.F.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of adolescents and young people not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people are being encouraged to be an active and historic force in social development, improve voluntary coordination and approve the "Regulations on The Registration and Confirmation of Youth Volunteer Work" by Labor and Social Protection Minister Order A/130, 2019 and these are considered to be an advantage in assessing skills by the special examinations of work experience in public services In order to promote the financial independence of students and young people, the "Programme for Student Part-Time Employment" was approved by Government Resolution No.228 of 2020, and through this , private enterprise with 100 or more employees supports student labor in student-hour workplaces equivalent to 5 percent of the total workforce, and provides appropriate wages. In addition, employment centers for student takes a place across universities and colleges.
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Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring

18.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other
19.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other

G. Ageing

Overall policy environment

1.G.	<p>Are any priority actions for ageing included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans?</p> <p>1. The following goals and measures related to the elderly persons and aging were outlined in Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision-2050", that was adopted in appendix 1 of Mongolian Parliament Resolution No.52 in 2020:</p> <p>Action 2.3.3. Based on a comprehensive study of Mongolian human development, policies and programs to protect the rights of population, families, children, young people, the elderly, the disabled, and immigrants, equal delivery of social services, and support employment will be implemented and these cross-sectoral policies will be coordinated.</p> <p>Action 2.6.16. Flexible work management such as, part-time job, home-based job and distant work will be created for some population groups including women, students, youth, disabled and elderly persons.</p> <p>Objective 3.1. Social protection services will be developed to ensure life assurance and the social insurance system will be strengthened to improve quality of life.</p> <p>Action 3.1.3. All elderly persons will be provided with a basic pension.</p> <p>Action 3.1.13. Development centers will be set up to provide long-term care for elderly persons.</p> <p>Action 3.1.18. A comprehensive system of long-term assistance and care services for the elderly and disabled persons will be established.</p> <p>Action 7.3.11. A temporary shelter to protect elderly and disabled persons facing domestic violence and a center for information and counseling for victims of domestic violence will be set up.</p> <p>Action 7.4.5. Emergency calls and information will be received, public services for elderly, disabled persons and other arrivals will be promptly and accessible, ensuring the urgency of cooperation between police, emergency and judicial decision-making and medical ambulances.</p> <p>Action 9.1.7. Access to lifelong education services will be increased, a curriculum for adults and elderly persons will be implemented and thus, social partnerships will be strengthened.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=15406</p> <p>2. "Five-year general development guideline of Mongolia from 2021 to 2025" was approved by Mongolian Parliament Resolution No.23 of 2020.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211213&showType=1</p> <p>The main content of the guideline was approved by Mongolian Parliament Resolution No.24 in 2020 under the "Programme of Action of Mongolian Government in 2020-2024." The program sets out the following specific measures within the 5 objectives on elderly persons' issues:</p> <p>Objective 2.5.8. A comprehensive human development policy will be implemented that honors the rights of families, children, the elderly and disabled citizens and ensures the participation of all social groups.</p> <p>Action 2.5.8.5. "The elderly-friendly and equally accessible to the elderly system of long-term care services will be introduced in order to promote healthy and creative life, active aging."</p> <p>Objective 2.5.1. "Social Insurance reform will move into a multi-tier pension system where every citizen has access to basic pension benefits and private insurance services."</p> <p>Objective 2.5.2. "Conditional portion of remaining social insurance fee of the passed away social insurance account holder will be inherited to the family."</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Objective 2.5.3. “A system that addresses the education, health, pension, housing and social protection services of each citizen, through an universal accumulation fund, will be phased and transferred.”

Objective 2.5.5. “Wages, pensions and benefits will be increased in phases according to inflation and labor productivity.”

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211219&showType=1>

3. Mongolian Parliament reaffirmed the "*Law on Development Policy, Planning, and its Management*" in 2021. The following changes need be reflected in programs and projects on elderly persons:

6.1. Any document of development policy and planning has the following types of interconnected and achievable goal and objectives:

6.1.1. long-term;

6.1.2. mid-term; and

6.1.3. short-term.

6.2. The "Vision 2050" that will be implemented over a period of up to 30 years is a long-term development policy document of Mongolia.

6.5. Development policy documents to implement in mid-term or 10-year period shall be the following development target program with sources of finance and has activities measured by quantitative and qualitative indicators as well as confirmed by goal, objectives of long-term development policy of Mongolia:

6.5.1. target program of human development;

6.5.2. target program of social development;

6.5.3. target program of economic and infrastructure development;

6.5.4. target program of environment;

6.5.5. target program of governance;

6.5.6. target program of regional development; and

6.5.7. target program to increase national competitiveness.

6.7. A mid-term development planning documents or documents to implement in 5-years shall be the 5-year development guideline of Mongolia and 5-year development guideline of Aimag, capital and city.

6.8. Development planning documents to implement in a short-term or 4-years shall be action programs of Government and Governors.

6.9. Development planning documents to implement in a short-term or a year includes an annual development plan of the state, state budget, annual development plan of Aimag, capital and city and local budget. In connection with the passage of this law, the medium- and short-term policies and programs adopted by the parliament and the government have been canceled. In order to systematically alter the policies and programs of the elderly persons and aging, the government has been working to reflect the overall content of the canceled policies and programs, as well as to reflect some additional issues that need to be addressed and amended further. This will make it important for policies and programs on elderly people and aging to be revised, to look at their issues in many respects, and to align them with policies and planning in other sectors.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=15403>

Policies, programs, and plans on elderly people implemented prior the law on Development Policy, Planning, and its Management of Mongolia, were canceled by Government Resolution No.314 in 2021 as follows:

- "National Strategy on Ageing of Population" approved by the Government Resolution No.156 of 2009 /2009-2030/

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "State Policy on Population Development" approved by Government Resolution No. 261 of 2016 /2016-2025/ - "National Program for Development and Protection of Elderly people" approved by Government Resolution No.389 of 2019 /2020-2023/ - “Special Care Reform Program for Elderly People” approved by Government Resolution No.84 of 2020 <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12035</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of the "National Program on Elderly Health and Healthy Ageing" /2013-2020/ approved by Government Resolution No.416 of 2013, had expired. 	
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2.G.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Ageing” since 2013?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="311 280 1380 616"> <p>1. The Social Protection Law on Elderly People was implemented in 2012-2017. The law was reaffirmed in 2017 by Mongolian parliament as the <i>Law on Elderly People</i>. In addition to measures to improve social protection for elderly people, the law also reflects new aspects of their rights, a comprehensive overhaul of the right to health protection, development, social participation and livelihood support. Besides, a prohibition of pensions, allowances, property and real estate transfers and foreclosures as well as a prohibition of separation and discrimination of elderly persons from society, are reflected.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12453</p> <li data-bbox="311 649 1380 1086"> <p>2. <i>The law on governmental relief and support for honored elderly persons /2017/</i> regulates relations regarding grants and reliefs for elderly persons such as, Mongolian hero, labor hero, honorary elders, public and government awardees, national veterans, veterans of the state and of the revolution, the Deputy of the People's Congress, and ex-parliamentarians, who reviewed and ratified the Constitution of Mongolia /1990-1992/. In addition to pensions and allowances, honored elderly persons receive monthly cash assistance from the government, the price of a voucher for a domestic sanatorium once a year, the cost of transportation to and from the resort and sanatorium and housing payment. They also receive the cost for buying fuel if they live in a house without public heating.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12462</p> <li data-bbox="311 1120 1380 1489"> <p>3. <i>The Social Welfare Act /2012/</i> regulates relationships related to determining the type and scope of social welfare pensions, allowances and services, maintaining a social welfare fund, use fund, providing social welfare and social development services, and to identifying the system and functions of social welfare organizations. The law also provides social welfare pensions for men aged 60, women aged 55 and over who are not eligible for a full and proportional pension under the Social Insurance Law. Elderly persons are also eligible to apply for other allowances, reliefs, assistance, and services provided under this law if their qualifications are met.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=393</p> <li data-bbox="311 1523 1380 1993"> <p>4. <i>The Social Insurance Law /1997/</i> states: "Social insurance is a social and economic measures that include establishing a social insurance fund by properly paying insurance fees by "insurer" and government, enterprises and organization as well as providing with the pension, allowance, and compensation to insurer, to those in her or his care when the insurer dies of old age, loss of ability to work, illness and unemployment, by the law." The law also regulates the type, form, and scope of social insurance, and provides creation and use of social insurance fund. The law has been amended 31 times since 1997. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=390 Therefore, a set of Social Insurance Law issues are being currently discussed in parliament to regulate social insurance relations only within the Social Insurance Law in order to ensure the sustainability of social insurance fund; to manage the social insurance funds efficiently without risk; to address critical issues of actual</p> 	

savings of insurance funds; as well as to create conditions for retirement of insurer from multiple sources.

<https://lawforum.parliament.mn/projects?keywords=>

5. The Labor law /2021/ specifically reflects the employment relations of elderly people. Article 145 of the law states that "Elderly persons can be employed. The fact that an employee is receiving an aged pension will not be grounds for reducing his or her salary and restricting other rights enshrined in this law. "At the request of the senior employee, the employer will manage the issue of shortening working hours, working part-time and transferring them to another job that is not risky to their health within the internal work procedures." The law also states that "The joint agreement between employer and employees will support an employee whose health has been affected by an occupational accident, acute poisoning and occupational diseases involving senior employee/s who has/have worked in the enterprise or organization".

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16230709635751>

6. The Law on Health Insurance /2015/ stipulates that the government is responsible for the health insurance fee for a citizen who has no fixed income other than a pension and who is a member of a family who is in need of social welfare support and assistance. This law stipulates that the insurer may receive medical care and services free of charge from inpatient care and services, outpatient examination, monitoring, diagnosis, analysis, treatment, day treatment, services, palliative care from nursing center, sanatorium, rehabilitation center, and nursing center.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=10922>

7. Amendments to the health care package laws were introduced in August 2020 and the funding system of the health sector had been renewed. Within this renewal, this funding system that supports the performance, quality, and efficiency of healthcare organizations, was introduced and integrated state budget assets into the health insurance fund. As a result, it has been able to create conditions that are medically effective, economically efficient, and meet the health needs of the population, delivering quality, safe assistance and services to insurers equally and accessibly, and protecting them from financial risks for a significant change in healthy qualitative ageing of Mongolian people.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/10922>

The following regulations are being implemented within the Law on elderly persons, Law on Social welfare and Social Insurance:

- "Procedure for services and support provision to elderly persons", Appendix 1 of Government Resolution No.197, 2017
<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12413>
- "Procedures for establishing a fund for elderly persons", Appendix 2 of Government Resolution No.197, 2017
<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=207961&showType=1>
- "Elderly and disabled people's free public transport procedures", Appendix 3 of Government Resolution No.197, 2017
<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=207962&showType=1>
- "Senior Employment Records, Management and Use of Databases", Appendix 4 of Government Resolution No.197, 2017
<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=207963&showType=1>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Old age endowment procedures”, Government Resolution No.31, 2017 https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=12413 - “Social welfare pensions, allowance periods and provision procedures”, Government Resolution No.362, 2017 https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16389764312311&showType=1 - “Procedures to ensure insurers determine age to set age for older pensions”, Government Resolution No.71, 2018 https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=208350&showType=1 - “Standard prices for proteins, orthopedics and specialty devices to be endowed to elderly and disabled people from social welfare funds”, Government Resolution No.363, 2021 https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16389764406311&showType=1 	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.G.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of ageing in the country since 2013?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The life expectancy in 2013-2022 was 69,11-71.3 years, an increase of 2.19 years. This was extended by 1.69 years for women and 1.88 years for men. - Reform of pension policies and improvement of the relevant legal environment have been done sufficiently. In total, more than 10 relevant legal documents have been developed and updated. - Under order A/43, 2021 by Director of General Authority of Social Insurance reaffirms the "Regulations on Changing the Pension of the Pensioner who pays social insurance fee during their employment period" to increase the average salary of pension recipients from the average salary set (increased by index) by 1.5 percent annually and 0.125 percent per month. As a result, older pensioners are increasing their income by overlapping their pensions and salaries. - In the first quarter of 2023, Mongolia's budget revenues surpassed, with economic growth of 7.9 percent in the first four months. The increase marked a leading economic situation in Asia. Therefore, based on this practical opportunity, the government had increased the age pension, public servant's salary and some social care allowances by a certain percentage. In particular, the social insurance fund's pension gap was eliminated by the index and increased by 10 percent in line with price increases. In doing so, it was an important decision that boosted the elderly's actual income and supported their livelihoods. - Projects such as "Developing a Elderly Care and Assistance System in Mongolia," "Strengthening the Capacity of Long-Term Care and Assistance Services," and "Improving the Accessibility to Advanced Technology for the Elderly" will be implemented in 2024-2026 with ADB support. Within these projects, it will be directed to increase the quality and accessibility of long-term assistance services for elderly, strengthen the capacities of organizations and human resources that provide health and social protection services to them, improve the legal environment of elderly, introduce best international experiences in services, develop an Active Aging Model, create an integrated system, and provide inter-sectoral connectivity. It will also test government policies, strategies and capabilities for the introduction of elderly-friendly technology, as well as technology solutions for elderly persons to get the support they need at home and at the local level. - The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Health are implementing the "Action Plan for Testing the Model of Long-Term Care and Assistance Services for the Elderly" /2022-2024/. The plan sets out measures aimed at identifying a comprehensive model of long-term community-based care and assistance services, testing it at the capital and local levels, strengthening the capacity of organizations providing welfare and care services for the elderly as well as improving criteria and assessments for long-term access to care and services. - Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision 2050" document sets out the goal of building healthy habits and active lifestyles of citizens and according to this goal "Prevention, Early Detection, Analysis, and Diagnosis" among our population will be organized throughout the country in 2022. As of June 15, 2023, more than 1 million people were involved, representing more than 30 percent of the population. The diagnosis were done in a tailored age-specific way, with about 16.0 percent of participants in screening, testing and diagnosis being over 46 years of age, were able to detect the disease early, protect their health from serious risks and prevent complications from the disease. - Reducing the drag and increasing accessibility associated with the acquisition of pills has enabled 590 types of drugs to be taken from a health insurance fund at a cost of 30 to 100
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	<p>percent relief. The Health Insurance Fund is providing 100 percent relief to 24 drugs manufactured in European countries with high regulations for cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer and respiratory system disorders, which are among the leading causes of death among the population. As a result of this measure, there is a certain contribution to protecting our citizens from the financial risks posed by health.</p>
4.G.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing programmes on ageing that other countries may find useful?</p> <p>One of the employment support programs financed from the Employment Support Fund under the Law of Employment Support /2011/ is Elderly Employment Support Program. The program aims to increase participation in the work and labor of senior professionals, create a database, legacy their knowledge and work experience to the adolescents and younger generations, provide mentoring services and support for self-employment and increased income. Within this program, the following measures have been implemented as,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – senior specialist advisory services to be set up – advisory services through non-governmental organizations of elderly to be delivered – a conditional financial support for enterprises and household business to be implemented. <p>The Child Protector service is also being implemented. Within this service, province and district police/departments and Family, Children and Youth Agency/departments are selecting as Child Protectors from retirees up to 65 years of age who retired from organizations of education, children, military, police. The "child protector" is acting as a monitor on the streets, fields and public spaces, providing advice and information to children and citizens in the direction of preventing crime, violations and domestic violence, and reporting and calling to the police for crimes and violations as well as intercepting any incident. The introduction of the service reduced the number of crimes committed by juniors and victims by more than 20 per cent.</p> <p>Mongolia has a system of providing health care and services to the elderly. Assistance and services are being provided through the National Center for Gerontology, the primary health care and clinical health services. The National Center for Gerontology provides elderly health care and services with advanced diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, services, and professional advice. The Geriatric Cabinet and department at the provincial hospital and district health center, provide health care services and public health services for elderly of the local area. The First Ladder of health organization is working as a physician and specialist in charge of elderly health at Family Health Centers as well as National Center for Mental Health, conducting a elderly health preliminary assessment, monitoring their illnesses, and providing assistance and services to prevent age decline.</p>

Challenges

In implementing priority actions for aging, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.G. Lack of human resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reduce the workload of social workers working in the primary service provision, and increase their wages by supporting initiatives of private entities and civil society, increasing participation, improving social responsibility, especially by strengthening the capacities of non-governmental organizations

6.G.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to aging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Improve the development, participation, and welfare of retirees as well as of senior employees who are approaching retirement age through the establishment of a Senior Fund in an enterprise
7.G.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on aging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work with private entities and international organizations in the expansion specific training and leisure activities for elderly persons
8.G.	Lack of data on aging, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	While official statistics are disaggregated by age and gender, the study on poverty and livelihoods is not being studied by age, so a specific study targeting elderly persons will be conducted
9.G.	Lack of overall political support related to aging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Make investment decisions and clarify systems of legislation, policies and financing that aim to improve social security prior to aging
10.G.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to aging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Renovate the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism on population development and cooperate in incorporating aging issues into the policies and planning of the various sectors
11.G.	Lack of international support related to aging	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.G.	Lack of development partner coordination related to aging	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.G.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of aging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organize training and advocacy among population aimed at developing a positive and correct understanding and attitude towards the elderly from childhood Cooperate with employers to develop understanding and attitudes about aging
14.G.	A bottom-up approach to aging not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Continue measures aimed at eliminating the huge pension gap and implement policies aimed at reducing poverty

15.G .	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on aging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The social changes associated with the Covid-19 clearly showed the importance of implementing measures to prepare for the aging of the population. The Covid 19 pandemic has exposed gaps in care for elderly people and highlighted the need for support for them. Focusing on improving the health and well-being of elderly persons, there is a need to intensify interdisciplinary collaboration to promote healthy aging. Elderly people are the first to be affected by natural disasters such as drought, heavy snowfall and floods. Therefore, inclusion of citizens, especially the elderly people, in disaster insurance aimed at reducing the risk of disasters, is vital.
16.G .	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of programmes on aging?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence against the elderly people has not been decreased; - Pensions and allowances are low and thus, livelihood is insufficient; - Due to the economic crisis, there is inadequate funding from the state and local budgets for any project or program; - There is a lack of specialized care services for the elderly. Legal and policy support is needed to encourage participation of the private sector in this area. - There is a lack of doctors specialized in geriatrics at the national level. - There is a little access to health facilities that provide long-term care and services. 				

Lessons learned

17.G .	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of aging not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The "Retirement Preparation Program" is being implemented in accordance with the Law on the Elderly People. This program is aimed to support the social participation of senior employees who are close to the old age pension, provide economic security, create sources of income, maintain psychological stability, and provide them with the support of their organizations and communities to enable them to successfully transition from the active period of work to the next period of life. "Methodology and plan of actions to prepare employees for retirement" is approved by order of the Minister for Labor and Social Protection A/121 of 2020. As of 2022, 12,212 organizations had successfully implemented this program nationwide. - Article 14.6 of the Law on the Elderly states that "Enterprises and organizations shall provide additional pensions, allowances, firewood and coal to elderly persons, pay tribute, organize social, cultural, art, travel, physical and sports events, and to provide support to work, run business, services as well as to support for housing". Article 14.7 stipulates that enterprises and organizations will establish a "Senior Fund" from their own budget and operational revenues with funds equal to three percent of the total wage fund for the above measures. According to this law, the "Regulations for the establishment and operation of the Senior Fund" was approved by Annex 2 of Government Resolution No.197 of 2017 and are being implemented nationwide. As of 2022, a total of 4,527 enterprises and organizations have established "Senior Funds" nationwide. - According to the Government Resolution No.124 of 2016 on the delegation of some government functions by non-governmental organizations, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and the Mongolian Elderly People's Association have been collaborating on an annual contract. Within the framework of the contracted agreement, the Mongolian Elderly People's Association NGO promote the policies and decisions of the Government regarding the equal participation of the elderly in social life, creation opportunities for employment, improvement of their social security, building positive attitudes and behaviors on aging in the society, and development of general database of the elderly by reaching out elderly persons and hearing their opinions and comments. On the other hand, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection grants funds for the implementation of the above measures, and provides methodological and organizational support for the implementation of contractual obligations. Due to the contract, a total of 962.4 million MNT had been provided for 2016-2023.
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>	
18.G .	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for aging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Creating new types of services for the elderly, improving the legal framework, and clarifying the financing system

19.G .	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for aging. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
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H. International migration

Overall policy environment

1.H.	<p>Are any priority actions for international migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>In Mongolia, over the last 30 years, internal and external migrations have increased and the population size and structure have significantly changed in provinces, capital city, and regions. It results in a great impact on socio-economic development¹⁰. According to the 2020 regular housing and population census, 3.7 percent of the total population of Mongolia or 122 thousand people are residing abroad for six months and longer. The 2022 annual report of the Immigration Agency says that 20.1¹¹ thousand foreigners are residing in Mongolia for official and private purposes. Mongolia aims to reduce the number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people to 0.15 in 2025 and 0.1 by 2030.</p> <p>Priority actions for international migration are included in the following policy documents:</p> <p>1. “Vision-2050” Long-term development policy of Mongolia (2020.05.13) has an objective to “support sustainable population growth and foster active and creative citizens and families”. From 2021 until 2030 or under the 1st stage of the implementation of this objective, the following activities are being implemented for Mongolian citizens residing abroad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.3.11. Establish a database on Mongolian citizens studying and working abroad, based on technical and technological achievements, create opportunities and conditions for them to enjoy their civil rights, create a supportive legal environment for them to run a business, implement volunteer activities, conduct research and analysis targeting at their homeland, to return to and work in their homeland. and operate an electronic labor exchange and information system. - 4.5.10. Plan, develop, and implement the “Value of the Mongolian Nation” program to promote the history, culture, heritage, and values of Mongols internationally and the “Mongols of the World II” program to enable citizens abroad to preserve the Mongolian language, culture, heritage, and values. <p>(https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=15406)</p> <p>2. “Foreign policy concept of Mongolia” (The Parliament No.10 of the year 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the “Policy to protect interests of Mongolian citizens abroad”, it shall strive to create favorable legal conditions for citizens to travel abroad, and support the implementation of the policy encouraging them to return to their home country and contribute to the development of the country. (https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/6340). <p>3. Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia (2020-2024):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.2.11 Create a favorable environment for citizens working and living abroad to return to their home country to work as well as to make 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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¹⁰ NSO 2020, Migration and settlement, Thematic survey, page 9

¹¹ <https://opendata.gov.mn/dataset/gadaadiin-irgediin-burtgel-hyanaltiin-2022-onii-toon-medee>

contributions to the economic and social development of the country from overseas.

(<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211219&showType=1>).

4. "2021-2024 Strategic action plan" of the Immigration Agency:

- intensify immigration legal reform based on social development needs;
- establish operational infrastructure based on advanced technology;
- implement step-by-step cyber reform based on innovation;
- develop international relations and cooperation, and introduce best practices of the immigration agencies of other countries;

Implementing these activities, it shall improve foreign citizens' registration, information, and control system by digitalizing the services for foreigners and ensuring the integrity of the systems for registration, control, data transfer and utilization, and coherence among relevant organizations.

(<https://immigration.gov.mn/mn/stratyegi/>)

5. National anti-trafficking programme (2017-2021)

- Aimed at implementing the Law on Combating Human Trafficking, creating comprehensive protection services for victims, and expanding cooperation among governmental, non-governmental and international organizations in preventing, combating and ending trafficking, the national programme was approved with Government No.148 on May 24, 2017. The programme was implemented between 2017 and 2021. (<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=207908&showType=1>).

6. NSO approved the methodology to assess progress towards SDG indicators on January 18, 2021. It includes (methods to calculate 3 out of 4 indicators in section H):

- 8.8.1: Frequency of serious and minor accidents in the workplace (page 81)
- 16.2.2: Number of human trafficking victims per 100,000 people, by sex, age, and form of exploitation;
- 17.3.2: Amount of remittances (US dollar) as a share of GDP

7. "Mongols of the World (2016-2020)" programme was approved and implemented with the Government No.1 dated January 4, 2016.

- It aimed at developing a comprehensive policy for Mongolians abroad, ensuring their constitutional rights, supporting cultural exchanges and cooperation among the nations that speak Mongolian, and have Mongolian culture, arts, and tradition, and creating the conditions for Mongolians abroad to contribute to the development of their home country.

(<https://mfa.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/МОНГОЛЧУУД-ХӨТӨЛБӨР.pdf>)

8. "Mongols of the world - II (2021-2024)" comprehensive measures have been approved and implemented by Order No. A/51 of the Minister of Foreign Affairs dated September 6, 2021.

- It aims at protecting the interests of Mongolian citizens abroad, providing Mongolian children with opportunities to learn their native language by

	implementing e-learning programs, supporting activities of Mongolian language and culture centers and the Associations of Mongolians, and expanding relations and cooperation among the Mongols to help them preserve their native language, cultural heritage, customs and traditions.	
2.H.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “International migration” since 2013? please elaborate</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Since 2013, in the priority area on international migration, the amendments had been made in the following laws:

1. General Law on State Registration of Mongolia (2018.06.21)

- According to the Article 6 and Clause 1 of the General Law on State Registration, civil state registration shall have the following types, particularly registrations of birth, marriage, dissolution of marriage, marriage, restoration, paternity determination, adoption, changes of family name, surname, and given name, death, citizen identity card, national passport and its identical document, biometric trait (fingerprint), residence address, **migration, acquisition, cessation and restoration of citizenship of Mongolia**, and sex change.

2. Law of Mongolia on Citizenship (1995.6.5)

- The law has been amended 5 times since 2013. Amendments in 2013 and 2016 are related to foreign citizens and migration:

Amendments made on December 26, 2013:

- “Foreign citizen and nationals” were changed to “**citizenship and migration**” in: the Law on Citizenship article 1; Article 9 Provision 1 Clause 3; Article 10 Provisions 3, 4, Article 14 Provisions 2, 3, Article 20 Provisions 1, 2, Article 22 Provisions 1, 3, 4, 6, Article 23 Provisions 1, 2, Article 26 Provision 3, Article 27 Provision 1, Article 23 Provision 3.
(<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?Lawid=101917&showtype=1>).

Amendments made on July 21, 2016:

- “Citizenship and migration” were changed to “**foreign citizens and nationals**” in the Law on Citizenship Article 1 Article 9 Provision 1 Clause 3, Article 10 Provisions 3, 4, Article 14 Provisions 2, 3, Article 20 Provisions 1, 2, Article 22 Provisions 1, 3, 4, 6, Article 23 Provisions 1, 2, Article 26 Provision 3, Article 27 Provision 1, Article 23 Provision 3.
(<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?Lawid=102697&showtype=1>).

3. Law on Mongolian citizens traveling abroad for personal reasons and immigration (1993.12.24) has the following general provisions:

- A Mongolian citizen has the right to travel and emigrate abroad for personal reasons (4.1).
- Mongolian citizens who emigrated abroad have the right to return to their home country at any time. (4.2).

The law has been amended 5 times since 2013. Amendments in 2013 and 2016 are related to migration terminology.

Amendments made on December 26, 2013:

- “Foreign citizen and nationals” were changed to “**citizenship and migration**” in the Law on Mongolian citizens traveling abroad for personal reasons and immigration: Article 1; Article 6 Provisions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10
(<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?Lawid=101918&showtype=1>).

Amendments made on July 2, 2016:

- “Citizenship and migration” were changed to “**foreign citizens and nationals**” in the Law on Mongolian citizens traveling abroad for personal reasons and immigration:

Article 1

Article 6 Provisions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10.

(<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?Lawid=102701&showtype=1>).

4. Law on prevention and response to the COVID-19 pandemic and reducing adverse effects on society and the economy was approved on April 29, 2020. This law aims at preventing and combating the spread of the coronavirus infection /COVID-19/, protecting public health, imposing specific restrictions on human rights, making relevant decisions quickly, reducing the negative impact on society and the economy, and ensuring coordination through special procedures. Under this law, migration of Mongolian citizens legally residing in foreign countries and foreign citizens residing in Mongolia shall be regulated as follows:

- 8.1.1. Rapidly organize the repatriation of Mongolian citizens who requested to return to their home country. In case of the cancellation of charter flights, arrange provision of monetary assistance for accommodation, food, and other essential needs.
- 8.1.2. When a stateless person and a foreign citizen request to return or exit Mongolia, make a relevant decision allowing them to cross the border.
- 9.14. When a foreign citizen or stateless person could not register, obtain a residence permit, or extend a visa within a time specified in the law, due to quarantine and restrictions of travel, he/she shall be exempted from the registration overdue fees and fines until the date when restrictions are lifted.
- 9.20. The state central administrative organization in charge of foreign relations shall draft plans and schedule for withdrawal of Mongolian citizens from foreign countries, and organize negotiations with foreign countries through diplomatic lines.

(<https://old.legalinfo.mn/law/details/15312>)

5. Labor migration law (2021.12.24)

- The law aims at regulating relations related to the employment of Mongolian citizens abroad, foreign citizens and stateless persons in Mongolia and the protection of their rights and legal interests. The law requires employers to hire Mongolian employees in the first place, to have apprenticeships for Mongolian workers in the case of hiring a foreign labor force, to end information mediation, to change the quota system for employing foreign workers, improve legislation based on the principles of international agreements and conventions, and ensure coherent regulation of the migration management and coordination based on the national labor market information.

(<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16390388880621>)

6. Law on the legal status of foreign citizens /revision, 2023.01.06/

- The law stipulates that the labor migration database shall be compatible to exchange information with other state databases, and a shared database shall be created and operated among government database authorities.
(<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16532656680401&showType=1>)

7. Law on Combating Human Trafficking (2012.01.19)

On December 17, 2021, Mongolia made the following amendment to Article 1 of the law in order to implement national policies and programmes.

- “Approve national programme” was changed to “implement national policy and programme” in the Clause 5.1.1 of the Law on Combating Human Trafficking.

8. The Criminal Code (2015.12.03) was revised to have the following provisions on human trafficking:

- Provision 13.1. The acts with purposes of engaging in prostitution, sexual exploitation of other forms, raping, taking in slavery and similar condition, removal of possessions and organs, enrollment in forced labor by use of physical force or threatening to use force, manipulating, deceiving, abusing of power, exploiting or controlling the vulnerability of a person, or taking under control by paying to a person or corrupting a person; transporting, giving an asylum, transiting; or receiving shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term from two to eight years.

9. Relations concerning the entry, exit, transit, residence and registration of foreign citizens in Mongolia are regulated by the Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on Legal Status of Foreign Citizens, “Procedure for issuance of Mongolian visa” /Government No. 192 in the year of 2021

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16230721365191&showType/>, and the Procedure for registration and residence of foreigners in Mongolia.
/Government No.194 in the year of 2021

<https://www.legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16230721400211&showType/>

According to the “Procedures for Registration and Residence of Foreigners in Mongolia”, previously 29 types of residence permits have been diversified into 56 types of residence permits.

The Law on Legal Status of Foreign Citizens had been amended to issue visas in printed and electronic forms.

From October 1, 2021, some types of Mongolian visas have been issued electronically at <https://www.evisa.mn/main>. According to the joint order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia and the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs, e-visas are currently being issued to citizens of 99 countries around the world.

It is stated that the following visas can be issued electronically:

- **K2** visa for foreigners coming for tourism,
- **K4** visa for foreign nationals who come to participate in cultural and sports competitions and events, and to create films and content

	<p>- K6 visa for foreigners in transit.</p> <p>10. Mongolia ratified the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Palermo Protocol in 2008, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention No.182 of ILO in 2001, and the Forced Labor Convention No.29 and 105 of ILO in 2005.</p> <p>11. The methodology to calculate the following SDG indicators had been approved by the NSO Chairperson's order No. A/04 dated January 18, 2021:</p> <p>Indicator: 17.3.2. Amount of remittances (US dollar) as a share of GDP Indicator: 8.8.1: Frequency of serious and minor accidents in the workplace Indicator: 16.2.2: Number of human trafficking victims per 100,000 people, by sex, age, and form of exploitation.</p>	
<i>Achievements and lessons learned</i>		

3.H.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of international migration in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>The Government made a great effort to improve the legal and policy environment to regulate the inbound and outbound labor migration and the Law on Labor Migration was adopted in 2021 (December 24, 2021).</p> <p>The services for Mongolians applying to work abroad and foreigners who came to work in Mongolia have been systematically digitized by using the latest technology. It enables citizen-centered service, simplifies procedures, saves time and financial costs, and provides information regardless of distance and time.</p> <p>The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared to the previous reporting period, considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its anti-trafficking capacity; therefore Mongolia remained in Tier 2. (U.S. Department of State, 2022).</p> <p>Aimed at improving information exchange and coordination of the activities of the ministries and international partners to combat human trafficking, a Multidisciplinary sub-council was established for the first time in Mongolia and created a new position of prosecutor specialized in human trafficking.</p> <p>We have been implementing projects with IOM. For instance, since 2011, with IOM support over 9000 Mongolian citizens returned to Mongolia from more than 40 countries. Also, IOM provided assistance to 175 victims of human trafficking and helped more than 4000 Mongolian citizens who returned to their home country to settle down in Mongolia.</p> <p>34410 Mongolian citizens stranded in foreign countries during the “COVID-19” pandemic had been successfully brought back to Mongolia with charter flights and road transportation. Under this assistance, IOM spent MNT 3.3 billion on flight tickets, accommodation, and food support for 913 citizens who were in financial difficulties.</p> <p>In 2023, in cooperation with IOM, NSO is conducting a sample survey aimed at assessing the impact on Mongolian socio-economic situation by Mongolian citizens residing abroad, the impact of skilled and highly educated citizens on the labor market, the impact of remittance income on household livelihoods, as well as the factors that influence the decisions to move abroad and return to Mongolia. It will also provide baseline data for evidence-based policy development. The key findings of the survey will be presented in the 2nd half of 2023.</p>
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4.H.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing international migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti-trafficking Sub-Council was established at the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs. Working in this Sub-Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided technical support and implemented projects. • Aimed at improving Mongolians' conditions to travel abroad and creating visa-free travel opportunities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had organized a "Travel Responsibly" campaign in cooperation with the embassies of the U.S.A and the Republic of Korea between 2017 and 2019. • It contributed to enhancing the personal responsibility of citizens traveling abroad, avoiding visa overstays and other violations.
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Challenges

In implementing priority actions for international migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.H. Lack of human resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordination of international migration
6.H. Lack of financial resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Funding of the projects and activities approved in development policies and plans should be efficiently allocated and approved in the annual budget of the agencies that will take actions;
7.H. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aimed at developing the capacity in the area of international migration, it needs to implement the international projects and programmes, and attract foreign and national support;

8.H.	Lack of data on international migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quantitative data particularly the number of citizens residing abroad is obtained only through the population and housing census. Therefore, it has discrepancies in data provided by sectors. It needs to ensure inter-sectoral coherence, and fill in the information gaps by conducting sample surveys;
9.H.	Lack of overall political support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Law on the Rights of Mongolian citizens to travel abroad, Law on Family
10.H.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.H.	Lack of international support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aimed at improving foreign relations and strengthening cooperation, it needs to organize relevant activities and enhance the network among the organizations with common goals, duties, and functions.
12.H.	Lack of development partner coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Promote best practices of public-private partnerships, corporate social responsibilities and the NGOs that protect interests of Mongolian citizens abroad, and increase the budget required for promotions and dissemination of the best practices.
13.H.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase advocacy, civil service organizations' involvement in prevention from human trafficking, and use information technology and innovative technologies;
14.H.	A bottom-up approach to international migration not followed (e.g., involvement of international migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

15.H.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.H.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of international migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To implement policies and programs related to migration, it is necessary to register Mongolians studying and working abroad and to have a unified digital database. However, citizens are not interested in voluntary registration for some reason. In times of force majeure, such as epidemics, disasters, and armed conflicts, there is little opportunity to identify and assist Mongolians living abroad. 				
Lessons learned					
17.H.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of international migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>The Government of Mongolia signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Korea to send Mongolians for employment. Within the scope of the memorandum, skilled workers and interns are being sent to Japan, while Mongolian citizens are employed in South Korea under labor contracts or the E-9 visa category. These agreements protect the employment of thousands of Mongolians who want to work abroad and provide employment opportunities.</p> <p>However, Mongolia's employment policy does not focus on sending its workforce abroad, and it focuses on training its citizens to work in other countries, acquiring high technology, training, and supporting them to work by using the skills they have received when they return. It is a good practice that can be shared with others.</p>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):			

19.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):
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I. Urbanization and internal migration

Overall policy environment		
1.I.	Are any priority actions for urbanization and internal migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (d) its impact	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

1. The objectives 8 and 9 of Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision-2050" (2020-2050) include analyzing the current situation of the country, eliminating the gap in rural development, and building new residential areas, suburbs, and satellite cities in rural areas.

In conjunction with the above-mentioned long-term development policy documents, the "New Restoration Policy" and "Development Target Program" were approved in 2021 and 2022, in order to implement the first phase of policy (2021-2030).

These policies include the following directions related to the internal migration coordination of the country, such as, decentralization of Ulaanbaatar city, policy support for the movement from city to rural areas and maintaining adequate population settlements.

A. Section 4 "Restoration of rural and urban areas" of the "New Restoration Policy" adopted by the Parliament No.106 of 2021 focuses on the following key issues:

- 4.1. Improving the quality and standard of public transportation in Ulaanbaatar, traffic congestion will be reduced introducing a new type of capacious public transports, upgrading major and basic roads and road infrastructure networks, and increasing access to multi-crossroads.
- 4.2. Decentralization will be managed by accelerating the construction of new settlement zones, suburbs, satellite cities, and free economic zones and supporting a comprehensive policy focusing on citizens, communities and enterprises migrating from Ulaanbaatar and settling in other local areas.
- 4.3. The development of provincial centers into independent cities will create financial and economic opportunities for the provinces to independently generate their own budget revenue.
- 4.4. Based on economic zoned development policies, it will support sustainable growth in livestock and agricultural production, meet internal food needs and increase the portions of exports.

(<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16390082551211&showType=1>)

2. On October 4, 2022, under the Prime Minister Decree No. 157 of Mongolia, an intersectoral working group was established on the following task:

- The Working Group is responsible for developing comprehensive measures to achieve urban and rural restoration goals, increasing the working and living conditions of immigrants from Ulaanbaatar to rural areas, and supporting local enterprises. Accordingly, the working group developed a work plan for 2022-2024.

3. Local administrative units have developed specific policies on their local populations along with the Article 4 of the Government No. 419, dated 22 November 2022.

- In an effort to reduce urban concentration of Ulaanbaatar city and provide appropriate urban and rural development, Governors of the Provinces of Darhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dornod, Orkhon, Umnugovi, and Selenge as well as the Baganuur, Bagakhangai, and Nalaikh districts, have been responsible for adopting and implementing policies that increase their population up to 20 percent. This kind of

	policy will be implemented among the remaining provinces aiming at local population can be increased up to 10 percent.	
2.I.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Urbanization and internal migration” since 2013?</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>1. Law on Development Policy, Planning and its Management (07 May 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6.4. The General Plan for Population Settlement and Resettlement and Urban Development is based on a long-term development policy document of Mongolia. - 6.8.3.B. It would be linked with the goals of national, regional, and local development, aiming at well-being of local people and communities, socio-economic development, ensured environmental balance as well as improved governance.” <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/15403</p> <p>2. Law on Civil Registration (2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18.1. "A citizen shall be a permanent resident to register for residence for more than 180 days, and a temporary resident to register for 180 days or less, by moving to an address other than the registered address in the State Registration Database." <p>3. Procedure for Registration and Reporting of Civil Migration in territory of Mongolia (Government No. 332, 2018)</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=208761&showType=1</p> <p>4. The measures ensuring citizens’ right to live in a healthy and safe environment (2017-2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. The large-scale movement by citizens from rural areas and provinces to permanent residence in the capital, except persons who purchased houses and who needed health service and assistance in Ulaanbaatar, was terminated temporarily until January 1, 2018, intending to slow the number of migrants to Ulaanbaatar. <p>https://tamga.ulaanbaatar.mn/Home/newsdetail?dataID=20665</p>	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.I.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of urbanization and internal migration in the country since 2013?</p> <p>The Law on the Civil Registration was renewed in 2018 and the Civil Transition Movement Register is registered only where citizens arrived. As a result, citizens were no longer required to be removed from their place of citizenship, and public services were improved in terms of time saving of citizens.</p>	

4.I.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing urbanization and internal migration programmes that other countries may find useful?				
It is important to balance physical migration flows supporting the citizen movement from cities to rural areas, reducing urbanization, where independent legislation integrated state coordination of internal migration is not available in Mongolia and is partly regulated by different legal provisions.					
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for urbanization and internal migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge?
5.I.	Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of human resources when it comes to promoting information on urbanization and internal migration. Recruit a skilled human resource and learn from the best practices and experiences of other countries
6.I.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of financial resources
7.I.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of sufficient financial resources
8.I.	Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is a discrepancy between statistics and record-keeping. Establish a digital record database and create quality data and statistics for internal migration
9.I.	Lack of overall political support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.I.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop and implement evidence-based comprehensive policies and plans that provide cooperation and coordination of all stakeholders involved in the migration and urbanization processes

11.I.	Lack of international support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Working with international organizations, local government agencies to incorporate data of migrants and unregistered populations into the national statistical system
12.I.	Lack of development partner coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.I.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish centers that provide information to migrant citizens and the public
14.I.	A bottom-up approach to urbanization and internal migration not followed (e.g., involvement of urban migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Measures to make services accessible by identifying essential social services for migrants
15.I.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Improve the financial support for citizens actively engaged in the migration after COVID-19 to overcome the adverse impact of COVID-19 economies.
16.I.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of urbanization and internal migration programmes?				
	Despite the implementation of programs, policies, and procedures to alleviate decentralization, the flow to the cities of Mongolia's internal migration continues to be maintained. Over 48 percent of the population live in Ulaanbaatar, and thus, the capital is overcrowded while the development of provinces is back warded, resulting in overwhelming social, economic, and environmental problems.				
Lessons learned					
17.I.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of urbanization and internal migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from?				
	No				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other			

19.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other
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J. Population and sustainable development

Overall policy environment

1.J.	<p>Are any priority actions for population and sustainable development included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate</p> <p>The successive Parliaments and Governments of Mongolia have made decisions aimed at the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and have taken initiatives to approve policy programs. It includes:</p> <p>According to No. 19 of 2016 of the Lb of Mongolia, the policy document "Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia-2030" was approved. By implementing the concept of sustainable development, Mongolia in 2030:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The total national income per capita will reach 17,500 US dollars, and it will reach the leading ranks of middle-income countries in terms of per capita income. 2. The average annual economic growth in 2016-2030 is not less than 6.6 percent. 3. End all types of poverty. 4. Income inequality is reduced, and 80 percent of the total population is included in the category of middle and wealthy middle class. 5. Increase the enrollment rate in basic and professional education to 100 percent and create a lifelong education system. 6. Provide conditions for a healthy and long life for Mongolians and increase the average life expectancy to 78 years. 7. To be one of the first 70 countries with high human development indicators. 8. Maintain ecological balance and become one of the top 30 countries in the world in terms of green economy. 9. To be one of the top 40 countries in the world in terms of entrepreneurship, and one of the top 70 countries in terms of competitiveness. 10. Planned to achieve the result of the development of a qualified and stable governance that is capable of implementing the development policy at all levels, is free from corruption, and provides citizens' participation. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=11725 <p>"Vision-2050" Mongolia's long-term development policy contains the indicators that represent the results of "Mongolia's sustainable development concept-2030" and Mongolia's sustainable development goals are reflected in its contents, therefore, "About the approval of Mongolia's sustainable development concept-2030" No. 19 of the Parliament of Mongolia dated February 5, 2016 was repealed. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=15406</p> <p>11. Parliament approved the long-term policy document "Vision 2050" by No. 52 of 2020. This policy document consists of the following main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Share national values <input type="checkbox"/> Human development <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of life and the middle class <input type="checkbox"/> Economy <input type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Green development <input type="checkbox"/> Peaceful and safe society <input type="checkbox"/> Regional and local development <input type="checkbox"/> Ulaanbaatar and satellite cities 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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The action plan for the implementation of this policy, as well as the policy monitoring and evaluation criteria, 77 indicators have been approved.

Within the content of the policy, Green Development

Goal 6. Preserving environmentally friendly green development, maintaining the balance of the ecosystem, maintaining environmental sustainability, creating the conditions for the benefit of present and future generations, and improving the quality of human life.

Objective 6.1. Appreciate and protect the value and benefits of nature and maintain the balance of primary ecosystems.

Goal 6.2. Restore natural resources, reduce deficits, create usable resources, and pass on natural benefits to the future generations.

Objective 6.3. To prevent shortage of water resources, to accumulate surface water and to create conditions for meeting the demand for water.

Goal 6.4. Develop a low-carbon, productive and accessible green economy and contribute to international efforts to mitigate climate change. Measures aimed at the implementation of these goals and objectives are included in the framework of 3 stages. Green development criteria are defined in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals as follows:

- Environmental performance indicator EPI
- Proportion of specially protected areas of the state
- The share of the headwaters area of rivers and streams under state special protection
- Proportion of area covered by forests
- Rate of land degradation
- Proportion of medium-scale hydrogeological mapping in the total area
- Proportion of the population provided with adequate drinking water sources
- Proportion of the population provided with adequate sanitary facilities
- Reduction rate of greenhouse gas emissions
- Proportion of recycled waste
- Percentage of waste that is regularly collected and disposed of in a qualified manner in cities and towns
- Share of government green procurement
- Consumption of domestic materials per unit of gross domestic product

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=211059&showType=1>

1. 1. Global Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030), Concept of Sustainable Development of Mongolia until 2030, Government Action Program for 2016-2020, Economic Recovery Program, Three-Pillar Development Policy /2018-2020 /- Approved and implemented by Government Resolution No. 42. 2018. The three-pillar development policy is the basic document of the investment program of Mongolia for 2018-2020. In this policy, the pillars of Mongolia's development are:

- Multi-component economic development policy
- A sustainable management policy that respects fairness, discipline and responsibility
- It defines human-centered social policies and includes related goals and measures.

The policy ended in 2020.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=13240>

2. In order to ensure sustainable population growth, to create a favorable environment for citizens to live and develop for a long time, healthily, creatively, and to improve the quality of life of individuals and families, the Government of Mongolia is implementing the population development policy /2016-2025/. By implementing the State policy on population development
- to ensure sustainable population growth by increasing the average life expectancy of the population to 74 and maintaining the birth rate at or above the replacement level;
 - by creating a favorable environment and conditions for people to work and live stably in the local area, by encouraging migration to the countryside, by increasing the share of the rural population in the total population, the ratio of the location of the population in the city and the countryside will be balanced;
 - provide family education to citizens from childhood, support stable family relationships, support families by taking measures to ensure a stable source of livelihood, and raise the middle class of society to 60 percent of the total population;
 - people develop their talents to work productively, to acquire quality education, knowledge and skills necessary for a happy life, to develop properly, to learn throughout their lives, to be ambitious, responsible, creative, hardworking, to have humane ethics that respect others, and to have good habits and routines in life, develop Mongolian people who respect their progressive national traditions and heritage;
 - by appropriately distributing the benefits of economic growth, increasing employment through public-private partnerships, providing the population with work and income through effective planning and use of labor resources, reducing the unemployment rate to 4 percent and the poverty rate to single digits;
 - improve the social security system, increase the percentage of economically active population to 95 percent of social insurance coverage, provide social security for the elderly, create opportunities and conditions to be an active member of society. Objectives and measures aimed at achieving this have been defined and implemented:

The policy was repealed by Government No. 314 of 2021 in order to comply with the Law on Development Policy, Planning and Management of Mongolia.

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/12011>

3. The medium-term strategy for the implementation of the basic document "Sendai Action Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030" in Mongolia is being implemented by No. 355 of 2017 of the Government of Mongolia.

The strategy aims to reduce disaster risk and prevent the emergence of new risks by reducing disaster risk, vulnerability, and vulnerability, preventing disaster risk, ensuring preparedness, eliminating disaster damage, improving reconstruction activities, and strengthening disaster response capabilities.

The strategy has the following priorities:

- deepening public understanding and awareness of disaster risk reduction;
- strengthening governance of disaster risk reduction activities;
- increase investment in disaster risk reduction activities;
- planning and implementing disaster preparedness, post-disaster reconstruction, rehabilitation, and new construction activities in the long term.

	<p>The strategy is being implemented in 3 phases from 2017-2020, 2020-2025, and 2025-2030.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=208210&showType=1</p>	
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.2.J.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Population and sustainable development” since 2013? please elaborate</p> <p>Legal reforms are being intensively carried out in the areas of environmental protection, reducing the risk of disasters, reducing air pollution, and reducing the negative effects of climate change, which is one of the main issues of sustainable development.</p> <p>As of today, Mongolia has approved and implemented more than ten new legal documents in the field of environment and green development. Within the framework of this legal framework, the relationship between the protection of biological diversity, forests, reservoirs, rivers and streams, major freshwater deposits, historical and cultural heritage, which are important for ensuring the balance of the ecosystem of the entire region and increasing economic benefits. managing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It includes: - Law on Environmental Protection/1995/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/8935 - Law on Environmental Impact Assessment /2012/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/8665 - The Law on Water /2012/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/8683 - Law on Forests /2012/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/12171 - Law on Prohibition of Searching for and Using Minerals in Areas with Rivers and Watersheds, Protection Zones and Forest Areas /2009/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/223 - Law on Special Protection Areas /1994/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/479 - Law on plant protection /2007/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/517 - The Law on Air /2012/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=8669 - Law on air pollution payment /2012/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=30 - Law on Quarantine Control and Inspection of Animals, Plants, Raw Materials and Products Derived from them /2002/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/38 - The Law on Waste /2017/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/12652 - Disaster Protection Law /2017/ https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/12458 - <p>The following reforms were made in the legal environment:</p> <p>1. The Parliament of Mongolia approved the Law on Genetic Resources in 2021. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16390399395691 The following procedures have been approved and publicized within the framework of the implementation of the law. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order of the Minister of Environment and Tourism No. A/324 of 2022 <p>"Procedures for determining the owner of traditional knowledge related to genetic resources and obtaining preliminary permission for the use of traditional knowledge related to genetic resources"; https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16531360917971</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>- Order No. A/325 of the Minister of Environment and Tourism dated August 26, 2022 "Procedures for creating, maintaining, using, storing, and protecting genetic resources and traditional knowledge related to genetic resources" https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16531360749611</p> <p>- The joint order of the Minister of Environment and Tourism and the Minister of Education and Science No. A/574 and A/537 of 2022 approved the "Procedures for Gene Bank Creation, Enrichment, Registration, Preservation, and Distribution of Gene Banks". https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16532260952221</p> <p>2. "The revision of the Law on Tourism was discussed by the Parliament and approved on May 4, 2023. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16759637037101 After 23 years, the Law on Tourism was newly approved, creating a favorable legal environment for the tourism business and the conditions for solving many problems.</p> <p>- According to No. 178 of 2022 of the Government of Mongolia, citizens of the Republic of Korea can travel to our country without a visa for up to 90 days from June 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16468624994391</p> <p>- According to No. 371 of 2022 of the Government of Mongolia, the National Committee for Tourism Development was established, and the Prime Minister will act as its head. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16531619935041</p> <p>- 2023, 2024, and 2025 were declared as "Visit Mongolia Years" by No. 264 of the Government of Mongolia dated July 5, 2022. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16530844038921</p> <p>- According to Government No. 341 of 2022, it was decided to provide 55 billion MNT loans for the tourism industry, and the government decided to reduce 7% of commercial bank interest by 3.9 billion MNT for 2 years. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16531358898991</p> <p>3. In Article 16 of the Air Law, "Prohibition of the retail purchase and sale of gasoline and diesel fuel of a class lower than the highest ecological class set by the Mongolian State Standard", and in the Law on Violations, "Auto gasoline of a class lower than the highest ecological class set by the Mongolian State Standard in the air quality improvement zone, "If diesel fuel is purchased and sold retail, a person will be fined 300 units, and a legal entity will be fined 3,000 units."</p> <p>By making amendments to the law, the issue of banning the retail purchase and sale of gasoline and diesel fuel below the Euro-5 standard in the air quality improvement zone of the capital, depending on the amount of fuel imported, will be resolved in stages in the near future. there is a possibility of reduction.</p> <p>Also, amendments to the Air Law have been made to establish the form and rate of gas price incentives for households in the air quality improvement zone and to finance the incentives from the state budget.</p> <p>https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16532722314191&showType=1</p> <p>4. According to Government No. 148 dated May 19, 2021, "Technical Regulation of Air, Water, and Soil Quality", https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16207241555111 May 25, 2022 205 of the day "Technical regulation of the work of combating harmful forest insects and</p>	
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	<p>diseases" was approved https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16530540776541 respectively.</p> <p>5. According to Government No. 02 of 2022, the "Procedures for Forming, Spending, and Reporting the Income Part of Payments for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation Measures" were updated, and the governors of provinces, the capital, and Sumy districts, and the chairman of the People's Representatives Meeting, updated the procedures. organized presentation, training, discussion, and influence work. In 2022, the implementation of the law on natural resource royalties reached 43 percent, which is 17 percent higher than the performance of 2021, and the total spent budget increased by 12.4 billion MNT. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16390164559181</p> <p>6. According to Government No. 58 of 2023, the "Strategic and Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures and Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures" have been updated, and digitalization of detailed environmental impact assessment reports is underway. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16758850092381</p>	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.J.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of population and sustainable development in the country since 2013? please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</p> <p>- Developed a low-carbon, productive and accessible green economy which is contributed to international efforts to reduce climate change, and managed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 6.2 percent between 2019 and 2020.</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>	
4.J.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing population and sustainable development programmes that other countries may find useful? "Vision-2050" are fully coherent, 24 goals are coherent in content, 12 goals are not reflected at all, 13 goals are not related, and 4 goals are fully implemented, or, in general, national development policy documents (Vision It was concluded that 80 percent of the SDGs are included in the 2050 development policy, the five-year main directions, and the government's 2021-2024 action program. Therefore, the government is working to include the above-mentioned unrepresented goals and indicators as well as indicators that can be set at the national level when developing medium-term development target programs.</p> <p>- The President of Mongolia, U. Khurelsukh, is promoting the Mongolian traditions and customs of living in harmony with the earth and the environment, and is initiating the "Billion Trees" national movement in order to reduce the impact of climate change, protect and increase forest and water resources, and ensure the ecological balance. As of 2022, enterprises supporting the "Billion Trees" national movement have signed a Memorandum of Cooperation, 21 provinces and capitals totaling 680 million, 21 large mining enterprises 608.5 million, banking and financial institutions and other enterprises have joined. 17 representatives pledged to plant a total of 88.6 million trees</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>	
<i>Challenges</i>		

In implementing priority actions for population and sustainable development, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.J.	Lack of human resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Providing awareness of sustainable development to all levels of policy makers and decision makers and providing necessary guides and materials for use in their work
6.J.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooperate with international organizations and cooperate with decision-makers in the field of aligning national and local policies and budgets with sustainable development goals
7.J.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop and use training programs in the field of population and sustainable development according to their needs and requirements
8.J.	Lack of data on population and sustainable development, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NSO is developing indicators for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs and disseminating them to the public, but some indicators cannot be released. Therefore, to prepare data according to the indicators, relevant organizations should cooperate in the field of administrative data production
9.J.	Lack of overall political support related to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

10.J.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide advice and support on how to coordinate population and sustainable development issues in the activities of committees and councils that work in ministries and have interdisciplinary coordination functions.
11.J.	Lack of international support related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Population and Development Program of the United Nations Population Fund is not implementing in Mongolia. Therefore, increase initiatives in the direction of further implementation of this program
12.J.	Lack of development partner coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Making the criteria and evaluations that evaluate the contribution of development partner organizations to the implementation of the SDGs more realistic
13.J.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Expand public awareness raising activities
14.J.	A bottom-up approach to population and sustainable development not followed (e.g., involvement of those most affected, or most marginalized populations, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Population and sustainable development policy formulation and action planning should be based on public participation, and problems should be analyzed and evaluated for improvement on a regular basis.
15.J.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development <i>If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Due to the covid pandemic, the world economy faced crises and funding for any project was reduced.

16.J.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of population and sustainable development programmes? please elaborate and provide specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over the past 30 years, focusing on the creation of a new environmental policy and legal system, 36 national laws on environmental protection, land, water, natural vegetation, forests, hunting, air, waste, chemicals, and tourism, 22 international convention and covenants, 25 government policies, national programs, management plans, policies, strategies, laws and regulations adopted by the Parliament and the Government to protect nature and the environment. The implementation of these policies, laws and regulations has not improved much. - There is still a need to support and encourage the participation and efforts of the private sector and civil society in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals, and to create cooperation, mutual understanding and trust. - Due to its geographic location, fragile ecosystem, people's lifestyle, and economic system, Mongolia is one of the countries that is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, vulnerable and high-risk in terms of social-ecological system. Therefore, it is more important to strengthen the adaptation capacity of vulnerable groups of Mongolia's society and key economic sectors to climate change. - Unregulated overuse and overgrazing of pastures leads to the depletion and extinction of natural plants without giving them time and opportunity to regenerate. - The actual risks caused by climate change are the damages and losses caused by major changes such as droughts, forest fires, and floods, global warming, heavy rainfall, and rising sea levels. As a result, businesses and producers will be interrupted and people's property will be damaged. All of these adverse effects at the macro and micro levels of the economy will worsen the financial sector's conditions, including credit risk, insurance risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk, and increase the overall risk level. Climate-related financial risks are likely to affect the economy and financial system in the medium to long term. - - Mongolia's primary ecosystem is deteriorating due to several factors. Mongolia is one of the few countries in the world that has relatively preserved its original nature, but due to human activities such as urbanization and industrialization, as well as the evolution of nature and weather, environmental degradation and pollution, depletion of natural resources, and loss of ecosystem balance have been observed in some areas. Human activities (mining, urban development, roads and railways, cattle agriculture and farming) are heavily affected. - - There are many sources of air, water, and soil pollution, the amount of emissions released from them is high, and the solid and liquid waste management is not sufficient, so environmental pollution is increasing. - - Natural hazards such as droughts, droughts, floods, snow and dust storms, infectious diseases of humans and animals, earthquakes, landslides, and lightning, which are prevalent in Mongolia, are not decreasing. <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>
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Lessons learned

17.J.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of population and sustainable development not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples:	
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> "South-South" cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):
19.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):

K. Data and statistics

Overall policy environment		
1.K.	Are any priority actions for data and statistics included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? If "yes", please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (d) its impact	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>"Vision-2050" will be reviewed and evaluated every five years during the implementation of Mongolia's long-term development policy, along with Article 3.4 of the "Vision 2050" long-term development policy approved by Mongolian Parliament Resolution No.52 of May 13, 2020.</p> <p>The Strategic Plan for the Mongolian Statistical System 2021-2025 focuses on improving the functioning of the Mongolian Statistical System (NSS), providing users with high-quality statistical data, continuously keeping evidence-based policies and decision-making succession, and improving statistical capacities.</p> <p>1. Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>1.1. The Law on Development Policy, Planning and Its Management of Mongolia was passed in May 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This law has been developed and approved to plan, implement, monitor, and identify the evaluation phases, principles of approach and rights and responsibilities as well as to build an integrated development policy planning system. (https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/15403) <p>1.2. The role of monitoring the SDGs, including developing, compiling, and integrating the SDG data streams at national and local levels, was reflected in the Long-Term Development Policy of Mongolia and Order No. A/04, January 18, 2021, by the Head of National Statistics Office. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/15406</p> <p>2. Statistics on Population</p> <p>On December 15, 2013, the Head of the NSO issued a Decree No.01/49 stating the main statistics of the population and its methodology of estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This methodology is aimed at bringing the population statistics of Mongolia into line with international familiar methodologies and methods, creating population indicators and integrated databases, collecting, developing, and using statistics and data, providing common understanding and definitions, as well as introducing those methodologies to all levels of organizations and practitioners and users. https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/5600329 	
2.K.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area "Data and statistics" since 2013?</p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	The Mongolian Parliament passed the Statistical Law in June 1996 and has amended it 10 times since 2013.	
Achievements and good practices		

3.K.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of data and statistics in the country since 2013?</p>
	<p>As mentioned, 1.2. of this section, the methodology for calculating the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals of Mongolia, was approved by the Decree No. A/04 of NSO on January 18, 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The objective of the methodology is to provide data producers and users with a common understanding and technical methodological information that reflects the country's unique characteristics in accordance with the internationally familiar methodology of estimating the indicators for sustainable development. - This methodology includes 129 indicators, objectives, definitions, insights, calculations, sources of information, frequency, disintegration, accountable body, explanation, and reference. The description covers indicators that are inconsistent with international methodology and what indicator has been replaced in case of replacement. The reference contains the name of the metadata, survey link, indicators, and other used materials and methods of the U.N. Statistics Department SDG webpage. https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/9066815 <p>Five evaluations on the availability of indicators assessing the SDG implementation were conducted in 2015-2019 by NSO independently and in partnership with the UNDP. http://sdg.gov.mn/Home/Availability</p> <p>Since 2013, the following progress has been made in improving population statistics:</p> <p><i>Within the expansion of population statistics:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2020 Census of Population and Housing was conducted using a registration-based approach for the first-time using GIS devices. - The Social Indicator Sample Survey was carried out in 2013 and 2018. - A study of Mongolian Citizens living abroad was conducted for the first time in 2023. - A survey of citizens migrating from Ulaanbaatar to rural areas was conducted in 2022. - Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Mongolia was carried out in 2022. <p><i>Within the improvement of population statistics:</i></p> <p>Methodology for estimating the integrated indicators of family statistics (Order of Head, NSO, No.A/136, December 25, 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The methodology for 146 indicators of family statistics is aimed at providing basic data on legislation, policy, and programming to ensure family stability as a pioneering environment for human development, guarantee the rights of family members, and strengthen a system of reducing domestic violence at a national level. https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/9069060 <p>Methodology for estimating educational statistics (Order of Head, NSO, No. 01/145, December 16, 2013) serves to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bring educational statistics into line with internationally familiar methodologies and reflect the characteristics of our country, calculating 41 educational statistics in Mongolia - collect, process, integrate, and disseminate educational statistical data; - provide organizations, practitioners, and users at all levels with a common understanding, definitions, and methodology. https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/5600303

Methodology for estimating integrated youth statistics (Order of Head, NSO, No. A/153, December 25, 2018) is used to

- bring youth statistics into line with internationally familiar methodologies and reflecting the characteristics of our country; the methodology calculating 114 indicators is aimed at collecting, integrating, analyzing, assessing, and disseminating statistical data that ensures information data and links to organizations operating on youth, as well as providing common understanding, definitions, and methodologies for all levels organizations, policymakers, and users.

<https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/9066811>

Methodology for estimating statistical indicators on the rights and protection of children (Order of Head, NSO, No. A/172, October 20, 2022)

- The methodology focuses on calculating 169 statistical indicators on children's rights and protection, in accordance with internationally familiar methodologies, and providing data producers and users with a common understanding and technical information that reflects the characteristics of our country.

<https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/49057851>

Methodology for estimating the health and safety index of the capital (Order of Head, NSO, No. A/160, December 30, 2015)

- The Health and Safety Index of the Capital is an integrated demonstration of how districts, khoroos /the primary territorial and administrative unit of the capital city/, citizens, and the public are provided with all aspects of a healthy, safe and citizen-friendly environment for the residents of the capital city of Mongolia.

<https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/9069057>

Methodology for estimating employment statistical data (Order of Head, NSO, No. A-09/A-08, January 17, 2019)

- The methodology aims to identify the size and structure of the labor market, define existing changes, create a set of digital data that can be used to analyze, calculate statistical data that fully demonstrate the underperformance of labor, and provide policymakers with appropriate information and data.

<https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/9069061>

Methodology for estimating human development index (Order of Head, NSO, July 02, 2014)
This methodological approach has been developed and approved to be used to calculate the following indicators:

- National estimates include the Human Development Index, the Index for Human Development Inequality, and the Gender Inequality Index.
- These national estimates including the Human Development Index, the Index for Human Development Inequality, and the Gender Inequality Index, are the official basic data for the national human development report, which is issued every three years and is used to measure and evaluate the overall levels of development.

<https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/5600349>

Methodology for estimating health statistical data (Order of Head, NSO, No. A/220, December 14, 2021)

- The methodology for calculating 105 health indicators is aimed at improving health statistics in accordance with internationally familiar methodologies and providing common understanding, definitions, methodologies, and methods for all level organizations and practitioners and consumers who use data findings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The methodology for calculating health indicators was co-developed by the Inter-Regional Expert Group, established by the United Nations Statistical Commission, and the 2018 Global reference list of 100 core health indicators (plus health-related SDGs)" released by the WHO. https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/48537512 <p>Methodology for estimating poverty indicators (Order of Head, NSO, No. 1/135, December 06, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The methodology aims to identify the living standards of the population, especially the basic indicators of poverty, in accordance with international standards and in an integrated approach that reflects national characteristics and provides policymakers, researchers, and experts with relevant information. https://www.1212.mn/mn/methodology/list/5600351				
4.K.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing data and statistics programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p>The 2020 Census of Population and Housing was organized based on a database of government agencies. In doing so, 90 percent of the census data used 51 databases of 22 organizations, and 10 percent of the census data collected data sampling. The census, based on a government database, had been able to reduce project costs by 60 percent, and it is considered a good experience to present in other countries that had been able being avoid from data duplication, as well as processing and disseminating data for a short time.</p>				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for data and statistics, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?					
[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge?
5.K.	Lack of human resources dedicated to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>There was a lack of skilled statisticians and other relevant human resources and a low retention rate.</p> <p>There is a need to contract consultants and temporary staff with the support of international organizations and to recruit and prepare professional staff and manage human resources by collaborating with universities.</p>
6.K.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is a lack of financial resources for the development of technology infrastructure and the introduction of advanced technologies.

7.K.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Integrated management of data management, understanding, and capacity of human resources are weak.</p> <p>There is also a limited legal environment for exchanging information and data between government agencies.</p> <p>There is a lack of legal environment to ensure the security, usage, and provisioning of databases.</p> <p>There is a need to organize training activities to strengthen capacity in information science and engineering and to improve technical skills for public servants and other stakeholders.</p>
8.K.	Lack of information for tracking of progress on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The failure to collect, integrate, process, disseminate, and transfer statistical data by public organizations has resulted in discrepancies and duplications of data and statistics, caused by different professional degrees, and consequently, resulting in the inconsistency and integration of the data collection.</p>
9.K.	Lack of overall political support related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>There needs to be more support from politicians who support the functioning of statistical organisations and understand the use, importance and effectiveness of statistical data. In particular, there is a lack of support in terms of the exchange of big data between government agencies and statistical institutions.</p>

10.K.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>There is not a comprehensive system for transferring data that is integrated between organizations. Integrated management, understanding, and capacity of human resources are weak.</p> <p>There is a need to improve the government's big data governance, scope, and quality by monitoring and evaluating statistical data of ministries, agencies, and other government organizations.</p>
11.K.	Lack of international support related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.K.	Lack of development partner coordination related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.K.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Depending on the user's interests or a lack of awareness and understanding of consumers on statistics, inappropriate actions such as denying statistical data and providing misinformation or disinformation to others occur.</p>
14.K.	A bottom-up approach to data and statistics not followed (e.g., involvement of those collecting, disseminating and analyzing data and statistics.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.K.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The collection of population housing census, particularly data from the household-based study, had been challenged.</p> <p>However, these challenges have been dealt with by organizing digital and telephone surveys.</p>

16.K.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in the implementation of data and statistics programmes?
	The infrastructure of NSO Mongolia's information technology is designed traditionally to collect, process, compile, and disseminate data and statistics. The systems combine data from various organizations, make it impossible to analyze big data, and need to be updated the infrastructure of information technology. Therefore, without renovating the information technology infrastructure to meet data security and protection requirements, there are challenges in the development and management of integrated databases.
Lessons learned	
17.K.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of data and statistics not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from?
	A continuing effort is being phased into the development of SDG's reporting platform to collect SDG data online from various sources and complete SDG reports.
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring	
18.K.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other
19.K.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for data and statistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other

IV. Summary questions

Extraneous influences

Has the COVID-19 pandemic, or other national emergencies, disasters, or crises, resulted in:

2.1	Building in more resilience when developing population programmes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Law on Policy, Planning and its Management reflects the adherence to the principle of sustainability in policy and programming, accordingly, consideration of it has been increased.
2.2	Increased prioritization (or mainstreaming) of population issues in policy making?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	Prioritization of population issues in policymaking has increased. It is evidenced by the development of a medium-term target program specifically addressing population issues as well as the people-oriented goal in Vision-2050.
2.3	Diversion of funds or resources from population programmes to support other programmes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Priority areas for further action

2.4	<p>Please rank the priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development from highest to lowest priority in the country at the current point in time. Please use '1' as the highest priority and '11' the lowest priority.</p>	<p>(1) Poverty eradication and employment (2) Health (6) Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (5) Education (7) Gender equality and women's empowerment (9) Adolescents and young people (11) Ageing (10) International migration (3) Urbanization and internal migration (4) Population and sustainable development (8) Data and statistics</p>
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Additional comments

2.5	<p>Are there any topics that are not covered in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have become critically significant in the country since 2013? For example: food security, climate change or digital transformation?</p> <p>- In Mongolia, electricity supplies have improved and access to electricity has increased. Electricity was supplied to 96.7 percent of the total population in 2015 and 98.1 percent of the population in 2018, while 99.5 percent of the total households were supplied with electricity by 2020. This rate is above the average for countries in the Asia Pacific region.</p>
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	<p>By 2020, 81.6 percent of the total 897,427 households in the country, is supplied a centralized electricity system, 16.9 percent from renewable energy sources, 0.9 percent from small generators, and 0.1 percent from diesel stations and electricity supplies, while 0.5 percent or 4,817 households live without electricity. Nearly all households in Ulaanbaatar receive electricity from a centralized system, while households in the supply area, the eastern region, and the central region tend to use renewable energy sources in addition to a centralized system. Compared to the western and central regions, the percentage of households not connected to electricity sources is relatively high in the eastern and western regions. The combination has been increased by a variety of energy sources to provide reliable and sustainable energy to the population. The power of the Ulaanbaatar Thermal Power Plant-4 has increased by 46MB of electricity, 75Gcal/Hr in heat, whereas Erdenet Thermal Power Plant has increased 35 MW of electricity, and 74 ghcal/Hr in heat. In 2021, the 110/35/6 KW substation was expanded and renovated to provide technical access in Myangad solar power plants. A 6.9 km heating line in Ulaanbaatar has been expanded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With 335 Soums and residential areas in Mongolia, 67.2 percent of the total households use the Internet. And the number of mobile users increased every year, with 97.6 percent of the population using mobile phones by 2021. This allows citizens to access public services electronically quickly, openly and accessible. - Mongolia has successfully organized a digital transition and the transfer of public services to electronic forms, with 98% of the services previously accessed through the E-Mongolia system, saving an average of 94 billion dollars a year. Operator service centers have been set up in 21 provinces and 330 Soums and 6 centers in the capital for disabled and persons unable to use electronic systems. It is now possible to provide services according to general standards, recruiting and training human resources for the above mentioned center and introducing the operator system. A citizen in the capital used to take 2.5 hours to get one service in the traditional way, however, today it takes just 5 minutes to get it electronically. - With the regular work of creating a database of government agencies and linking it to the social media system, it is innovative that it has become a major reform to update and integrate systems of public organizations. - By the initiative of Hurelsuh, U., President of Mongolia has launched a nationwide campaign for a "Social Revolution" in order to become a food exporter country, meeting fully the needs of 19 types of food products internally over the next five years. - In order to meet the needs of the main food products internally, new agricultural tractors, combines, machinery, water, and greenhouses were exempted from border tax payments and value-added taxes. The overnight tariff relief for electricity bills is also extended by four hours for green-house enterprises, and subsequently it contributes to create a foundation for their further development. - The government has announced 2023-2024 as the "Year of Fighting Corruption" to promote human rights, public interests, support private entities and improve economic efficiency by implementing a variety of social, economic, regulatory, and management actions to eliminate the causes of corruption and to promote public support and participation in corruption at all stages. A number of interventions, such as adequate legal coordination to prevent corruption and conflicts of interest, building views and attitudes that respect justice and promote public participation and support in the fight against corruption, have taken into action.
2.6	<p>Are there any other lessons learned, achievements, challenges or needs that can be shared in regard to priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have not already been addressed in this survey?</p> <p>1/ Mongolia is a vast and densely populated country, and thus, it has adopted a policy of growing its population. Consequently, type, scope, and allowance of social protection services delivered to mothers and children have been increased. For instance, Law on Granting</p>

	<p>Allowances to Mothers, Fathers, and Single Mothers and Fathers with Multiple Children provides the following allowances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A monthly allowance for mother from five months of pregnancy to childbirth - A monthly allowance for mother or father caring for a child between the ages of 0-3 - An allowance for a mother or father with twins up to the age of four - A quarterly allowance for single mothers and fathers with three or more children between the ages of 0-18, are provided from the Social Welfare Funds and - A monthly allowance of MNT100.0 thousand for each child. <p>Child protection services have been successfully implemented through active partnerships and collaborations of government with private entities, and civil society organizations. The government provides variable costs for childcare centers and private kindergartens.</p> <p>2/ Within the framework of the Population and Development Programme implemented jointly by UNFPA and the Government of Mongolia, capacity building and strengthening integration of population issues into policy and planning and training the central and local level staff who were responsible for population issues, were implemented successfully. This program was implemented effectively, however, there is no longer implementing this kind of program addressing the capacity-building measures.</p>
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V. Overall achievements/challenges in population and development

The Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference will be held from 16 to 18 November 2023. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 60-year commemoration of the first Asian Population Conference, which was held from 10 to 20 December 1963 in New Delhi, India, the 30-year regional review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. It will also mark the half-way point in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

With the above in mind, please share the country's biggest achievement and challenge in the area of population and development:

3.1	<p>Over the last 60 years (since the first Population Conference)</p> <p>a. Achievement</p> <p>b. Challenge</p> <p>From 1963 to the early 1990's, Mongolia had a centrally-planned economic system. A key feature of this period was the implementation of policies that fully incorporated agriculture into cooperatives, developed industries with a systemic planning, and equally benefited citizens from sustainable economic growth, resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A fully organized economy has provided steady growth and doubled the population. - The state enterprises fully met the workforce needs by systematically trained professionals and skilled workers, and consequently, full employment was achieved. - Unemployment and poverty were eliminated. - With a keen emphasis on rural development, the migration was low and the urbanization process was not accelerated. - Access to health, education, and cultural services were improved and the population of Mongolia became universally literate. Infant mortality was decreased, and
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	<p>infections diseases (such as, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, measles, chickenpox) were eliminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life expectancy has increased. - During this time, all services were provided by the government free of charge, however, there was no opportunity for citizens to choose alternative services.
3.2	<p>Over the last 30 years (since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action)</p> <p>a. Achievement</p> <p>b. Challenge</p> <p>Since the 1990s, Mongolia's economic relations have changed and the country has transferred to the market economy. During this time, policies have been implemented to liberalize the economy, change structure, increase private property involvement, create a diverse property based economic system, accelerate development and ensure citizens' rights and freedoms. As a result, GDP per capita increased by 30.3 times. The population has increased by approximately 50 percent.</p> <p>However, there are difficulties in not benefiting everyone equally from economic growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private entities prevail in the economy - Employment participation and employment rate have fallen steadily, and informal employment has been high. - Income inequality and poverty levels have not decreased significantly, and the proportion of the employed population that their consumption is below the poverty line, is high among the total population. The poverty rate was 36.3 percent in 1995, it became 27.8 percent in 2020. - Migration from rural areas to cities is not decreasing because of urbanization intensification. - Abortion and domestic violence have become a social issue. - Education is selective for citizens, but school drop-outs have increased. - Infectious diseases increased due to environmental pollution and food insecurity - With no or little jobs available in the provinces, low incomes have resulted in a large migration of citizens to cities and Aimag centers, overcrowding in Ulaanbaatar and other cities, and major changes in the population and settlements. - Problems arise in this regard, such as housing availability, clean water supply, and access to sanitation facilities. - Increased international migration of population seeking opportunities of employment, living, and studying, as well as an increase in human trafficking and illegal crime. <p>By approving the ICPD Program of Action from the United Nations, many positive outcomes have been achieved, including increased support for the government from UN agencies as well as government attention to population issues.</p>
3.3	<p>Over the last 7 years since adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <p>a. Achievement</p> <p>b. Challenge</p>

	<p>Here are some of the achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved long-term development document ‘Vision-2050’ of Mongolia identifying the level of development in all sectors over a period of 30 years. - Improved The legal environment in all sectors - Increased population births and growth - Improved social protection systems - Improvements in maternal mortality and neonatal mortality. <p>There are few problems and difficulties encountered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The impact of the epidemic COVID-19 has had a profound impact on the lives of all countries around the world. Measures such as stopping interstate movement, closing borders and establishing quarantine and lockdowns have resulted in a halt to foreign trade flows, directly affecting citizens' labor and reducing their incomes. Gender-based violence, rising unemployment and a decline in access to health and care services for the poorest and most vulnerable groups. During this epidemic period, COVID associated illness and death were increased. School breaks, drop-outs and education gaps widened. - Gender gap has widened in life expectancy - Poverty has not decreased much - The balance of the labor market remains unsatisfactory. Vulnerable groups with weak competitiveness, such as young people with no or little working skills and disabled citizens, had no job prospects and informal labor had expanded in all sectors. - Cancer cases are on the rise year by year. - Sexually transmitted infections are a major public health problem because of the prevalence of sexually dangerous practices. - Increased risky practices such as alcohol consumption, smoking, unhealthy food, lack of mobility, and overweight of youth - Education is not achieving equality and accessibility, depending on the diverse young people with special needs, and location and income. - Increasing demand for services that follow population age differences - The location and distribution structure of the population were dramatically changed as the flow to Ulaanbaatar was dominated by an internal movement. - The high migration to study and work in a foreign country, there has been an increase in the number of residential movements from abroad to our country, which has led to some negative conditions - Family conflicts, violence, and divorce have become the most critical family problems.

THANK YOU!