Mr/Mme Chair,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, it is my pleasure to highlight that my Government has spared no efforts in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and supporting the national population development overall.

In 2015, the world leaders gathered in New York at the UN Summit unanimously adopted “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, a long-term global development framework, based upon the social, economic and environmental pillars. Following the Agenda 2030, the State Ih Hural of Mongolia adopted “Mongolia’s Sustainable Development Vision 2030” in 2016. Under this Vision, from the 17 SDGs, we are implementing the 7 most relevant and 9 relevant to our national circumstances goals.


More specifically, in the result of adopting a broad range of policies and programmes including the Economic and sustainable development policy, Environmental and green development policy (2014), State policies on population development (2016) and health (2017), and Laws of Mongolia on the Child Rights (2016), on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2016), Youth Development (2017), and Elderly (2017), the National Programme on Gender Equality (2017) and others, the legal and policy environment for population development and economic conditions has been improved substantially and more than 500 tangible activities implemented.

Mr/Mme Chair,

In Mongolia, in spite of the fact that the population growth rate decreased from 2.2 percent in 2013 to 1.9 percent in 2017, the total number of population has increased by 8.5 percent in 2013-2017. The fertility rate tends to grow from 2.7 children per women in 2013 to 2.8 in 2017.

On the contrary, poverty rate in Mongolia which totaled in 21.6 percent in 2014 mounted to 29.6 percent in 2016. Otherwise, poverty level raised by 8.0 points and nearly a million people were affected by poverty. The main factors for poverty reduction are
employment support, economic upsurge and diversification. Accordingly, the Labor Code has been amended and submitted to the parliament. The draft law aims at improving labor regulations for women, persons with disabilities and child labor and introducing international best practices. Moreover, development of the national poverty reduction strategy is underway.

In order to meet a SDV2030 target on “ascertaining inclusive and sustainable economic growth and supporting employment”, the Government of Mongolia aspires to cut the unemployment level to 6.0 percent by 2020, to 4.0 percent by 2025, and to 3.0 percent in 2030.

Mr/Mme. Chair,

My country has made significant progresses in refining the legal environment for citizens’ health protection. The state obligations to deliver accessible, equitable and quality health services to mothers and infants have been guaranteed by the Health Law and related provisions. For instance, maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births has declined from 42.6 to 26.9.

Likewise, there is a remarkable advancement in the information and statistics field. Upon successful completion of the Mid-term Population and House Census in 2015, Mongolia has duly become one of the countries that met the international criteria for births and deaths registration. The National Statistical Office has played a crucial role in building data and statistics necessary for effecting outcome documents of the ICPD, Asia-Pacific Population Conference and the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration and it conducted the first ever National Study on Gender-based Violence in 2017.

In spite of abovementioned progresses and achievements, the Government is facing numerous challenges that need to be resolved in the future. The challenges include issues, such as guaranteeing gender equality in the human development, ensuring rights based principles, providing equitable participation of men and women in the design and implementation of development policies, improving men’s health and education level, and curbing violence and discrimination.

Mr/Mme Chair,

There is no doubt that we will further succeed in the implementation of our population development policies in line with the Agenda 2030, ICPD Programme of Action and the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration as the Government is attaching a great importance to human development and reproductive health and is rendering all necessary policy and budgetary support. Using this opportunity, we also wish to highlight that our efforts in the field of population development have always been strongly supported by the UN system organizations including UNFPA and other international organizations, donors and partners.

I thank you for your attention.