

MONGOLIA

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN 2002-2010



Ulaanbaatar 2002

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Government of Mongolia
2002

TODAY'S CHILDREN – TOMORROW'S DEVELOPMENT FOREWORD

Today we are facing many critical problems that will determine the very future of humankind. At the heart of these problems lie the issue of children, their development and protection. It was for these reasons that the Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations deliberated on the issue of children, and world community formulated the policy and goals of the New Millennium, adopting the Declaration and Plan of Action entitled "A World Fit for Children".

Welcoming this initiative of the United Nations, Mongolia, which has chosen the path of democracy and reform, aligned itself with the development trend of international community and set a goal of making "Mongolia fit for children".

The adoption of the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children (2002-2010) for the first decade of the new millennium and new century has full of purpose and hope for Mongolia. The Programme is indeed an important document covering a wide range of issues such as child health, nutrition, development, education, social participation and protection of their rights and their living environment. It focuses on the benefits to children of decentralization.

The Programme is a follow-up to the important actions envisaged for the new millennium and is drawn from the lessons and attainments of National Plan of Action for the Development of Children (1993-2000), which was implemented in the past decade by the Government of Mongolia in collaboration with the UN, its specialized agencies and the rest of international, bilateral and domestic partners.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the organisations and people, especially to UNICEF, who have made great effort in the development of this Programme. The programme was devised as a result of joint endeavours and shared wisdom of children, adolescents, people of many different professions who work with children, parents and academics.

In order to address issues concerning child development and protection in Mongolia governmental and non-governmental organizations, private businesses, families, people, especially parents, legal guardians and caregivers, as well as children and adolescents themselves should actively participate in these processes.

There cannot be any patriotism and national interests that are not linked to children. I wish all the best to you in your further endeavours, intellectual and financial efforts for the sake of future generations. May Mongolian statehood prosper and flourish!

Nambar Enkhbayar
Prime Minister of Mongolia
Head of the National Council for Children

Ulaanbaatar
20 December 2002

(Translated from Mongolian)

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

4 December 2002

Resolution No. 245

Ulaanbaatar

Subject: Approval of the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children

The Government of Mongolia, according to Article 10.3 of the Law on the Protection of Children's Rights and to implement the Declaration "A World Fit for Children" adopted at the UN Special Session on Children and the objectives outlined in the Government Plan of Action to promote child development and protection, RESOLVES to:

1. Approve the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children as per Annex One, and the Frame of the first policy stage (2002-2004) to meet the goals of the National Programme of Action as per Annex Two.
2. Instruct Sh. Batbayar, Minister for Social Welfare and Labor, P. Nyamadawaa, Minister for Health, A. Tsanjid, Minister for Education, Culture and Science, Ts. Nyamdorj, Minister for Justice and Interior, and Ch. Ulaan, Minister for Finance and Economy to include annually, starting in 2003, in the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development, and the state budget, the funds necessary for the implementation of the objectives set forth in the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children and to take action in this regard.
3. Assign Sh. Batbayar, Minister for Social Welfare and Labor to ensure the nation-wide implementation of the NPA and likewise assign Members of the Cabinet, and Governors of aimag and the capital city to implement the NPA within their realm of responsibility and at the local level.
4. Instruct Sh. Batbayar, Minister for Social Welfare and Labor to report to the nation the status and outcome of the implementation of the NPA every year on Mothers' and Children's Day.
5. Deem as null and void Resolution 87 passed by the Government on 24 May 1993 on the National Programme of Action, and Government Resolution 30 of 22 January 1997 on "Approval for the National Programme of Health of Schoolchildren and Adolescents, and the Composition of the Council" in connection with the passing of this Resolution 245.

Prime Minister of Mongolia

N. Enkhbayar

Minister for Social Welfare and Labor

Sh. Batbayar

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*Annexe One of the Resolution 245 of the
Government of Mongolia*

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN**

The United Nations passed the Convention on the Rights of Children in 1989, and the first World Summit for Children was held in 1990. It discussed children's issues and adopted the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children. Today, almost all countries of the world have accepted the concepts of these important documents and are implementing them. Mongolia was one of the first countries to accept these documents. The Mongolian government approved and implemented a National Programme of Action for the Development of Children in the 1990's, and with the support of the United Nations and other donors has devoted every effort to address the problems encountered by children and adolescents in the country.

The Mongolian government has completed its end-decade review of its plans for children and is determined to implement the concepts contained in 'A World Fit For Children', which emanated from the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN General Assembly Special Session held in 2002.

ONE. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Mongolia's current situation

The Mongolian census of 2000 revealed that the population was 2,373,500. Annual average population growth was 1.4%, the lowest growth indicator registered since 1950. 46.6% of the population are aged up to 18 years and 12.1% are aged 19-24.

Currently, urbanization is increasing: 58.6% of the total population live in urban areas, 32.5% in Ulaanbaatar. This considerable rise in the urban population has put strains on urban schools, kindergartens, hospitals and other public services.

2. Agreements and principles for the benefit of children

Mongolia has ratified international legal documents concerning the pursuit of the interests of children, has been implementing its international commitments, and step-by-step has been introducing related national legislation. Mongolia has ratified the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. The question of adoption of Mongolian children by foreign citizens was legally formulated in the Law on the Family, adopted in 1999.

In 2000, Mongolia ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of worst forms of child labor, and the Mongolian government signed a memorandum of understanding on the second phase of project with ILO.

The Mongolian Parliament also ratified the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and the ILO Convention 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment. The Mongolian government has also endorsed the final document of the 2nd World Congress against

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children entitled “The Yokohama Global Commitment 2001”.

The Mongolian Government and UNESCO have signed a memorandum of mutual understanding and are making every effort to implement its proposals for action up to 2015 within the framework of a public education action plan and the Dakar Action Plan. Mongolia supports the concepts contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ‘A World Fit for Children’ Declaration and the Millennium Declaration, and is actively implementing the principles of the declarations, along with stipulations and recommendations emanating from a series of East Asia and Pacific region ministerial consultations.

Mongolia is paying careful attention to conventions on the protection of mothers, combating discrimination in education, voluntary marriage, age limits for marriage, proper registration of marriage, and other international legal documents relating to the protection of the rights of children. The Mongolian law on criminal procedure is in accord with UN rules and principles to be followed in legal cases involving children.

3. Advances and achievements concerning children and adolescents

Children’s legal protection. Mongolia has accepted international laws to protect the interests of children and is taking step-by-step measures to introduce and implement legislation to support the concepts. Mongolia passed a Law on the Protection of the Rights of Children in 1996. Currently, over 50 sectoral laws have been amended to include provisions concerning children’s rights. Although favorable legal environment for guaranteeing child rights now exists in Mongolia, there is still a need to set up a system for ensuring and monitoring their implementation, moving concrete issues of preventing child rights violations closer to conformity with international standards, and further streamlining the legal environment.

Child health. The Mongolian Government has been carrying out a wide range of action to reduce child illness and mortality, to improve parental skills and knowledge, to immunize children, to encourage breast-feeding and improving food and nutrition status, and generally to improve the health of children and adolescents.

With an expanded programme of immunization, the incidence of diseases that can be controlled or eliminated by vaccine has decreased, leading to the elimination of poliomyelitis and infant tetanus. However, there is still a need for more attention to the health of adolescents.

Of every 10,000 children, health registration figures show that 48.5 infants are suffering an illness, as are 72.3 of those aged 1-4 years, 126.7 of those aged 5-15, and 66.8 of those aged 16-19. 678.2 of every 1,000 school children are suffering from a chronic disease. 9% of adolescent girls are pregnant, twice as many in rural areas as in the city. The incidence of virus hepatitis is still high; 89.3% of all hepatitis cases involve Hepatitis A.

Child mortality is decreasing overall, but neo-natal and infant mortality has increased in Bayan-Olgii, Zavkhan and Darkhan-Uul aimags. Infant mortality in Dornod, Bayan-Olgii, Omnogobi, Ovorkhangai, Zavkhan and Khovd aimags is higher than the national average; mortality for under 5 is above the national average in Dornod, Bayankhongor and Khovd aimags. Children of lower socio-economic bracket families suffer 2.5 times as much illness as others, and are three times as likely to need hospitalization.

Investment is needed to improve technology and facilities for medical organizations serving children and adolescents. Primary health care for children and adolescents are below standard and training and re-training programmes for pediatricians have halted. Over the last

decade, the number of pediatricians has fallen by 3.5 times, and just 25% of aimags have pediatricians.

Child nutrition generally does not meet the basic standards of the World Health Organization. Of children under the age of 5, 12.5% have underweight, 24.6% have stunted growth, 32.1% have rickets from vitamin D deficiency, and 40.2% have anemia. 16% of children over 5 as well as adolescents have stunted growth, while 21.4% have IDD (Iodine Deficiency Disorder).

Low hygiene standards, lack of training, shortage of equipment and textbooks, and poor facilities for medical organizations for children and adolescents have all had a negative influence on the lives and health of children and adolescents.

There are occasions when children's lives and health are negatively affected by natural disaster, environmental pollution and human action. The incidence of injury and poisoning among adolescents is double that among adults.

Education. The implementation of various educational programmes over the last decade has had substantial positive effects in meeting a child's right to learn and to have access to educational services. Fundamental priorities for primary education, as laid down in the National Programme of Action for Children up to 2000, have been implemented and a new system of non-formal education set up. Private schools and kindergartens have been established, and in 2001 there were 38 private kindergartens and 85 private secondary schools (hereafter PSS).

Pre-school age children make up 17% of the Mongolian population; 62.3% of these children have no access to pre-school education. Two-thirds of children of herder families or low-income families are not involved in pre-school education. 74% of kindergarten buildings and heating systems have been repaired, but 77% of kindergartens are still short of educational facilities and equipment. Furthermore, many parents and communities have still not accepted the need for pre-school education.

School-age children make up 21% of the population. 78% of these school-age children and 67% of all pupils live in rural areas.

There is a wide disparity in the numbers of school-age children in rural areas with access to basic education and those in urban areas with similar access. Current enrolment figures show that 13.5% (68,155) of children aged 8-15 do not attend school. In the rural areas, and in particular in the rural soums, the learning environment and conditions are extremely poor. 20% of school-age children in a total of 200 soums do not attend school. In 2001, there were around 14,000 school dropouts, 79% of whom were in rural areas.

In recent years, because of financial constraints, children of herders have also faced difficulties in access to dormitory provision. In academic year 2001/2002, about 28,000 children lived in dormitories, 80% of which were unfit for winter accommodation. In the current academic year, the country is short of over 600 teachers.

Secondary schools operate an average of 2.7 shifts, which restricts opportunities for extra-curricular cultural and other activities for children. Research into the needs of adolescents shows that rural children are unable to attend centralized activities because of economic restrictions, which has a deleterious effect on the development of their skills and talents. In recent years, many facilities built for children have been converted into shops, bars, restaurants and banks, while many children's playgrounds have been transformed into garages. No investment has been made in building facilities such as clubs, centers and summer camps for children and adolescents.

Social protection of children. The Law on the Protection of the Rights of Children was passed by the Mongolian Parliament in 1996. It lays out the following aims, benefits and assistance: help for children in difficult circumstances to gain an education and qualifications; rehabilitation of children's health; free provision of items such as artificial limbs to disabled children; and assistance to families who adopt a child in difficult circumstances.

Apart from including children in difficult circumstances and children from vulnerable social groups in welfare, pension and insurance schemes under the social welfare law, many measures are being implemented designed at guaranteeing their rights within foreign- and domestic-funded projects.

The national health and social protection policy is to assure the right of the child to healthy growth from conception. The social welfare law defines pensions, benefits, and welfare and nursery services targeting the care and protection of young children.

Expenditures on pregnancy care, maternity leave, child care allowances, pensions for raising twins and multiple-birth siblings, large families, and for adoption and raising orphans are constantly rising. Under the social welfare law, the period of time when women are entitled to allowances during and after pregnancy has been increased from 101 to 120 days. The allowance for large families have been increased fivefold and the allowance for twins has been increased from 5,000 to 20,000 tugriks.

Non-governmental organizations are carrying out a number of programmes and projects with support and assistance from international and foreign donors, which is a significant contribution to the protection of children from the negative impacts of the transitional period. The 2000 population census reports that about 22% of those under 18 live in difficult circumstances.

The number of children who are homeless and not under the control of their parents has not fallen. Increased migration from the rural to urban area places imposes a growing burden on children's educational, health and social services.

Due to recent and frequent dzuds, drought and steppe and forest fires, there is a significant incidence of children experiencing hunger, cold, injury, sickness, and inability to go to school and even death.

Child Labor. There are no statistics on the numbers involved in child labor, as there has been no survey on child employment. Working children are most likely to have dropped out of school, especially those from poor families, children of which are most likely to be involved in the worst forms of labor. The National Statistics Office carried out the "Child and Development" survey in 2000. It showed that 1.4% of children aged 5-14 were engaged in sweated labor. Children are engaged in illegal labor at the markets, in the streets and at garbage points, and in agriculture and in coal and gold mines. Although it appears that Mongolia has no organized exploitation of child labor, there is increasing evidence of procurement of girls for prostitution and organization of such activity.

The issue of child labor has become more one of public awareness and public attitude rather than one of economics. There is still a tendency to ignore what work children do and there is tolerance of their employment even if the job is unhealthy or unsuitable, just because they are poor. Children are being injured and disabled, and may even lose their lives, while working.

There is thus a need for appropriate measures to protect children who engage in labor, to eliminate their involvement in the worst forms of labor, keep them out of heavy labor,

improve working conditions and wages, involve them in educational and health services and protect them from forced labor.

Child participation. Large national organizations for children such as the Mongolian Scouts Association, One World Adolescents and Red Cross Youth, as well as small voluntary organizations in rural areas, run activities for children. However, there is still no national system to prepare children for adult social life, have their opinions heard, and take part in social activities.

An adolescent needs survey showed that 91.1% of school-age children were not involved in movements for children, 26.7% were not involved in community, cultural or sporting activities. Most children do not have the knowledge or skills to use information technology, to select, use, process and spread.

Non-governmental organizations for children work vigorously to protect the rights of children with the support of international and foreign organizations.

Using the results of implementation of the National Programme of Action for the Development of Children in the 1990's as a base, the government has put forward proposals for the next stage, and has planned a further national programme to improve protection and development of children.

TWO. OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE PROGRAMME

4. **The objective of the programme** is to build a legal environment to protect the rights of children in Mongolia, and to develop children themselves, allowing them to obtain a good quality education and profession, and improve their livelihood.

5. The following objectives will be promoted nationwide in order to satisfy the rights of children to live well and develop independently:

5.1. **Put Children First** - The interests of children shall be the priority focus for any activity.

5.2. **Fight Poverty: Invest in Children** Investment for the good of the children is one of the most effective ways to reduce poverty.

5.3. **Leave No Child Out.** Every child has equal rights, and discrimination against children in any form will be eliminated.

5.4. **Care for Every Child.** Comfortable living conditions will be established for every child, every effort will be made to combat infectious disease and eliminate the causes of malnutrition, and to bring up the child in surroundings in which he or she can grow healthy in body and mind.

5.5. **Educate Every Child.** Every child shall receive a good quality, free initial and primary education, and access to secondary education.

5.6. **Stop Harming and Exploiting Children.** Every child shall be protected from all forms of violence and exploitation.

5.7. **Protect Children from Danger.** Every child shall be protected from natural disaster, drought, dzud, flood and fire and be helped to recover from any bad effects.

5.8. **Fight HIV/AIDS.** Children and their families shall be protected from the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

5.9. Listen to Children and Encourage their Participation. There shall be respect for the right of children to express themselves, and child participation shall be encouraged in the resolution of problems that affect them.

5.10. Protect the Earth for Children. Natural resources shall be properly used and nature shall be conserved.

6. The programme will be implemented under the following **principles**:

6.1. Respect for the child. Listen to the thoughts and opinions of children and adolescents, and consider their interests primarily when resolving any issue.

6.2. Integrate policies for children. Activities for children will be carried out with consideration of economic and social development trends and regional and local development.

6.3. Social agreement and participation of children in issues. Intensify participation in civil society for the good of children and conform to the social agreement.

6.4. Make information available for children. All activities should be open and information is available to children.

6.5. Support children. Distribute all investment and national reserve for the proper and fruitful benefit of children.

6.6. The family is the principal base. Social services for children must be based entirely on the family and community.

THREE. PROGRAMME COVERAGE, GOALS, EXPECTED OUTCOME AND ACTIVITIES

II. Child-Friendly Legal Reforms

7. Objective 1. Amend legislation affecting children to conform to the principle of respect for the child.

7.1 Expected Outcome

7.1.1 National legislation on the rights of children brought into conformity with the international treaty to protect children's rights.

7.1.2 The legal system to satisfy the rights and interests of children improved.

7.2 Actions for the achievement of 7.1.1

7.2.1 Survey how the national legislation conforms to international treaties and conventions on children's rights, and organize step-by-step measures to amend the laws on children's rights.

7.2.1 Increase the participation of citizens and the community in activities for implementation of the law on children's rights.

7.3 Actions for the achievement of 7.1.2

7.3.1 Introduce amendments and changes in the national legislation on children's rights to guarantee child protection and development.

7.3.2 Establish regulations governing the Fund for Children.

8 **Objective 2. Monitor the implementation of the rights of children.**

8.1 **Expected Outcome**

8.1.1 *A system to monitor the implementation of children's rights created.*

8.1.2 *Communication and training on child rights have become regular.*

8.2 Actions for the achievement of 8.1.1

8.2.1 Investigate the establishment of a sectoral council on children's rights under the National Human Rights Commission.

8.2.2 Investigate the establishment of an ombudsperson's office to monitor implementation of the rights of children.

8.2.3 Build a database on the violation of children's rights.

8.2.4 Encourage the community to participate in the implementation of children's rights.

8.2.5 Conduct regular surveys into children's living conditions.

8.2.6 Improve conditions in detention and custody centers and prisons for minors.

8.3 Actions for the achievement of 8.1.2

8.3.1 Train specialized teachers and social workers in children's rights issues.

8.3.2 Expand citizen and community activities to propagate children's rights.

8.3.3 Encourage the creation of books, posters, documentaries and cartoons about children's rights.

8.3.4 Run campaigns to recognize and honor the best respecters of children's rights - families, schools, apartments, colleagues, organizations, bag and khoroo (the smallest administrative units).

II. Healthy and Safe Environment for Children

9 **Objective 3. Build appropriate structures and systems to protect and support the health of children and adolescents.**

9.1 **Expected Outcome**

9.1.1 *Child health sector strengthened, and an appropriate learning environment for doctors and experts created.*

9.1.2 *An effective and efficient structure of children's health institutions set up and the technological and information network of medical assistance and services improved.*

9.2 Actions for the achievement of 9.1.1

- 9.2.1 Expand and strengthen the pediatric department at the Medical University.
- 9.2.2 Supply pediatricians with medical equipment and run a programme of re-training.
- 9.2.3 Conduct surveys in the child health and medical spheres and take measures to improve the supply and skills of specialist pediatricians.
- 9.3 Action for the achievement of 9.1.2
 - 9.3.1 Take measures to improve child health establishments and technology.
 - 9.3.2 Set up an information network of child and adolescent medical equipment and services.
 - 9.3.3 Guarantee permanent employment for pediatricians and take steps to improve working conditions.

10 *Objective 4. Child- and adolescent-friendly medical assistance and services will be provided.*

10.1 Expected Outcome

- 10.1.1 Improve the quality of health assistance and services and decrease the incidence of morbidity and mortality.

10.2 Actions for the achievement of 10.1.1

- 10.2.1 Fetal and Infant Services Policy will be developed and implemented.
- 10.2.2 Implement an Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) programme nationwide.
- 10.2.3 Organize implementation of a Safety Injection programme.
- 10.2.4 Set standards of service and medical assistance for children, based on established health demands and needs.
- 10.2.5 Conduct a survey of the health, psychological and physical growth and development and illnesses of children and adolescents.
- 10.2.6 Encourage parents and family of disabled children to study their potential for involvement in lay-based treatment and rehabilitation.
- 10.2.7 Support and protect the health of children who have no access to medical services and equipment, particularly concentrating on child vaccination.
- 10.2.8 Significantly decrease the incidence of infectious disease by increasing vaccine coverage.
- 10.2.9 Provide soums and bags with needed materials and cold-chain equipment, aiming at a vaccine coverage of 95% in bags and soums.

11. *Objective 5. Support proper diet for children and adolescents and increase the availability of safe and healthy food.*

11.1. Expected Outcome

11.1.1 *Children and adolescents should have access to a safe and proper diet in quality and quantity, meeting standards recommended by the World Health Organization.*

11.2 Actions for the achievement of 11.1.1

11.2.1 Conduct a survey on the nutrition status of children and adolescents and take positive measures to improve the quality and quantity of food.

11.2.2 Build a network to produce and distribute nutritional and safe food.

11.2.3 Conduct a survey on the results of the provision of additional food given to children, breast-feeding mothers, and pregnant women who are economically deprived or who are the victims of natural disaster.

11.2.4 Ensure the safety of household food and take positive measures to improve the technology to produce enriched food products.

12. **Objective 6.** *Build a comfortable environment for children to live well and develop.*

12.1 Expected Outcome

12.1.1 *Environment and conditions created for the survival and growth of children and adolescents.*

12.2 Actions for the achievement of 12.1.1

12.2.1 Take measures to ensure that organizations serving children and adolescents meet hygiene standards and requirements.

12.2.2 Conduct 'Healthy City' and 'Organizations and Workmates For Health' campaigns.

12.2.3 Provide clean water supply to children's organizations and improve and increase the supply of hot water, WCs and handwashing facilities.

12.2.4 Improve monitoring of the production of clothes, toys, teaching materials and equipment to ensure they conform to children's health needs, and encourage distribution.

12.2.5 Fine those found responsible for endangering children's lives and health by environmental pollution and incidents. Legislate that the culprits must pay for activities to build a safe environment for children's health.

12.2.6 Teach children traditional customs of love for nature and develop activities to teach about ecology.

13. **Objective 7.** *Establish the right for children and adolescents to live in a healthy way.*

13.1 Expected Outcome

13.1.1 *The knowledge and skills of children and adolescents improved in caring for*

themselves, their family and friends in a healthy way.

13.2 Actions for the achievement of 13.1.1

- 13.2.1 Renew the secondary school and teachers' training health syllabus and curriculum in accordance with the state policy on public health.
- 13.2.2 Open a hotline service and web page to promote the health of children and adolescents, to teach healthy lifestyle habits and provide counsel on problems such as depression.
- 13.2.3 Improve the knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health and the prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- 13.2.4 Expand information, communication and training activities to inform adolescents and children about health.
- 13.2.5 Widen the scope of physical culture and sport as a way to spend leisure time and live healthily.
- 13.2.6 Teach very young children to wash their hands and oral cavity and how to avoid fluoride deficiency disorders.

III. Quality Education and Training for Children

14. *Objective 8. Increase the number of children enrolled in pre-school education and develop teaching methodology and content.*

14.1 Expected Outcome

14.1.1 *The number of children attending pre-school education among those joining primary education increased.*

14.2 Actions for the achievement of 14.1.1

- 14.2.1 Take positive steps to expand the enrolment in kindergartens of children of herders and those in difficult circumstances.
- 14.2.2 Increase building restoration and erect new buildings to house pre-school educational establishments.
- 14.2.3 Increase pre-school teacher numbers and upgrade their skills.
- 14.2.4 Establish the methodology and implement a distance learning programme to prepare children who have not attended kindergarten to attend primary school.
- 14.2.5 Expand short-term course to prepare children of herders for schools.
- 14.2.6 Implement a project to improve the teaching environment of kindergartens in rural areas and suburbs.
- 14.2.7 Encourage the development of various kinds of kindergarten.

15. **Objective 9.** *Improve the quality of public educational services, give children equal opportunities for education, and improve their access to professional directions and ways of life.*

15.1 Expected Outcome

15.1.1 *The teaching environment of primary and basic education improved.*

15.1.2 *The percentage of children enrolled in primary and basic education increased.*

15.2 Actions for the achievement of 15.1.1

15.2.1 Extend the buildings of schools currently operating more than one shift, add buildings, and take step-by-step measures to improve financial support for school dormitories.

15.2.2 Expand the assisted supply of clothes, food and stationery to children of large herder families and children in difficult circumstances.

15.2.3 Support rural kindergartens and schools in the development of auxiliary enterprises.

15.2.4 Establish private kindergartens and schools and support initiatives to produce teaching materials, toys and play materials.

15.2.5 Build a favorable environment for good quality education in rural areas, develop student-centered teaching and improve the skills of teachers.

15.3 Action for the achievement of 15.1.2

15.3.1 Renew the standards and content of the public education teaching programme, to include courses that may lead to professional and vocational qualifications.

15.3.2 Improve the provision of courses for children who need vocational training.

15.3.3 Take positive measures to reduce the school dropout rate, encourage repeat years, and increase the retention rate.

15.3.4 Run activities to eliminate educational quality differences between city and rural areas.

15.3.5 Establish and implement ways to put the child in the right school.

15.3.6 Support all forms designed at providing catch-up education and vocational training for school drop-outs.

15.3.7 Conduct distance education through National Radio and Television and set up an independent dedicated channel.

15.3.8 Run a survey on gender discrimination in public education and increase the percentage of boys in senior classes.

16. **Objective 10.** *Improve extra-curricular activities and quality leisure occupations, and build a favorable environment to develop and encourage children's abilities.*

16.1 Expected Outcome

16.1.1 *The number of children covered in extra-curricular activities increased.*

16.1.2 *The environment improved for developing children's talents and skills.*

16.2 Actions for the achievement of 16.1.1

16.2.1 Establish and implement the basic directions of extra-curricular activities.

16.2.2 Expand the activities of the State Puppet Theatre and establish their own venue.

16.2.3 Support the creation of new school playgrounds and sports fields, and expand and develop existing grounds.

16.2.4 Organize summertime educational activities based at schools and kindergartens.

16.2.5 Increase financial support for extra-curricular activities.

16.2.6 Seek assistance from the public, businesses, organizations, state and non-governmental organizations in providing more teaching materials and other material for children.

16.2.7 Support initiatives to set up child development centers and labor, rest and sports camps.

16.3 Actions for the achievement of 16.1.2

16.3.1 Intensify activities to give children ethical education through culture and then arts.

16.3.2 Stage festivals, competitions, tournaments and Olympiads to develop children's abilities and experience.

16.3.3 Implement projects to encourage children's abilities.

16.3.4 Improve and augment the physical culture curriculum in primary and secondary schools.

16.3.5 Hold nationwide forums and competitions for teachers of music, fine arts and other subjects.

16.3.6 Implement projects on life-skills for children.

16.3.7 Expand school libraries into information centers, with an enriched library stock and facilities, and increase access to the Internet.

IV. Family-Based Child Protection

17. *Objective 11. Improve children's lives by expanding the scope of social services and improving family conditions.*

17.1 Expected Outcome

17.1.1 *Community participation grown in ensuring family-based convergent basic social service.*

17.1.2 *The quality of access to services available for children in public welfare centers improved.*

17.2 Actions for the achievement of 17.1.1

- 17.2.1 Implement a staged programme to ensure convergent basic social services to some aimags, soums, bags, districts and units.
- 17.2.2 Formulate and develop the theory and methodology of social services relating to the family.
- 17.2.3 Train specialist social workers for children and the family.
- 17.2.4 Help children in difficult circumstances to re-socialize and implement projects to reintegrate them into family life.
- 17.2.5 Take measures to improve parental responsibility for including their children in civil registration and the control by primary administrative organizations.
- 17.2.6 Take measures to improve the quality and reach of social services and welfare directed towards the family.
- 17.2.7 Streamline social care and welfare laws to care for children whose parents are unable to rear and raise them.
- 17.2.8 Initiate activities to teach young parents more skills and knowledge about rearing children.

17.3 Actions for the achievement of 17.1.2

- 17.3.1 Establish standards for the operations of care and welfare organizations which provide social services to children.
- 17.3.2 Offer support to families and individuals who adopt or who care for children in difficult circumstances.
- 17.3.3 Widen the ambit to provide public and professional education and training to orphans and children with no caregiver, who work, are disabled, ill or in prison, and assure them of a satisfactory life as an adult.

18. **Objective 12.** *Bring to international level the prevention of children from crimes and violence, and protection of the rights of minors who have committed or are accused of criminal acts.*

18.1 Expected Outcome

- 18.1.1 *The number of children who are victims of violence decreased, and psychological and health rehabilitation services for them set up.*
- 18.1.2 *Ways of deterring children from criminal activity improved and the number of children who have committed crime and are victims of crime decreased.*

18.1 Actions for the achievement of 18.1.1

- 18.1.1 Conduct a survey on the types of violence against children and take actions to improve the related information network.
- 18.1.2 Prevent and protect children from violence in the home, at schools and social environment and build protective measures.
- 18.1.3 Extend training and information on curbing violence against children and run activities to increase public awareness and capacity.
- 18.1.4 Enlist domestic and international cooperation to prevent trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- 18.1.5 Provide psychological and health rehabilitation services to children victims of violence.

18.2 Actions for the achievement of 18.1.2

- 18.2.1 Carry out a study into the reasons for crimes against or by children, and implement policy measures to decrease juvenile delinquency.
- 18.2.2 Provide training on children's rights to case registrars, investigators and attorneys engaged in investigating juvenile delinquency and also social workers.
- 18.2.3 Instigate and enforce ways to stop children being sold, transported or kidnapped, the sale of children's organs, forced labor and sexual exploitation of children.

19. Objective 13. Intensify activity to eliminate worst forms of child labor.

19.1 Expected Outcome

- 19.1.1 *The illegal use of child labor decreased and the number of children engaged in such labor reduced.*
- 19.1.2 *Conditions created to eliminate worst forms of child labor.*

19.2 Actions for the achievement of 19.1.1

- 19.2.1 Expand training, information and communication on the concepts of international conventions and the notion of child labor.
- 19.2.2 Conduct a national survey on the conditions and status of child labor.
- 19.2.3 Expand action to support households to reduce poverty and restrict the number of children engaged in labor.

19.3 Actions for the achievement of 19.1.2

- 19.3.1 Consistently implement a policy to eliminate worst forms of child labor.
- 19.3.2 Improve state monitoring systems to eliminate the worst forms of child labor by increasing the participation of communities and individuals in informing, identifying and reporting the worst forms of child labor.
- 19.3.3 Take urgent measures to end the worst forms of child labor in work such as gold, metallurgic, coal and fluorspar mining.

20. **Objective 14.** *Strengthen the national capacity to protect children from natural disaster, drought, dzud, flood, fire and epidemic.*

20.1 Expected Outcome

20.1.1 *Capacity built to ensure rapid response in protection children primarily during natural disasters, public accident and epidemics.*

20.2 Actions for the achievement of 20.1.1

20.2.1 Take measures to ensure preparedness to give emergency assistance, to rescue and to protect children from infectious disease, natural disaster and accident.

20.2.2 Set up emergency reserve supplies for children.

20.2.3 Run information, communication and training campaigns on prevention of natural disaster, accident and infectious disease among children and adolescents.

20.2.4 Take steps to provide regions, and in the first place those regions facing higher risks and in remote areas, with emergency information and communication equipment.

20.2.5 Implement projects to support the work of volunteer offices to assist children who are victims of natural disaster, accident and infectious disease.

V. Children and Adolescent Participation and Access to Information

21. **Objective 15.** *Develop community action to increase the role of child participatory and self-management organizations.*

21.1 Expected Outcome

21.1.1 *The support and assistance by state and non-governmental organizations, business entities and individuals designed at creating opportunities for adolescents to participate in society are expanded.*

21.2 Actions for the achievement of 21.1.1

21.2.1 Implement projects involving organizations for adolescents in a survey of children's opinions and evaluate their views on the implementation of children rights.

21.2.2 Inspire and encourage the child-to-child help movement and expand the assistance of children's and allied organizations to children in difficult circumstances.

21.2.3 Cooperate with schoolchildren's and allied organizations, including schools, teachers and parents, in addressing outstanding problems confronting children.

21.2.4 Take measures to provide incentives to sponsors, supporters and individuals supporting non-governmental children's organizations and volunteers.

21.2.5 Expand the skills of staff of children's organizations and volunteers, and train them to be specialists, methodologists and experts.

21.2.6 Expand foreign relations and cooperation on issues related to adolescence.

22. **Objective 16.** *Develop the ability of children and adolescents to enjoy their rights and express their ideas freely.*

22.1 Expected Outcome

22.1.1 *Opportunities are created for children and adolescents to express their opinions to policy makers, decision-makers, and to participate in the protection of their rights.*

22.2 Actions for the achievement of 22.1.1

22.2.1 Help children to understand how to protect themselves from negative social effects and encourage them to study national traditions.

22.2.2 Formulate a public attitude that considers children's opinions and understands how to resolve issues related to children and adolescents.

22.2.3 Give the knowledge and skills to children and adolescents to evaluate the services and activities that relate to themselves.

22.2.4 Develop ways to discover children's opinions (such as through the psychology and sociology department, telephone hotline for children, letters) with consideration of local particularities.

23. **Objective 17.** *Develop support from the state and community to build an environment in which children are given opportunity to seek, choose, develop, use and spread information.*

23.1 Expected Outcome

23.1.1 *Different kinds of information is conducted a single policy coordination according to the evolving capacity, needs and requirements of children.*

23.2 Actions for the achievement of 23.1.1

23.2.1 Improve children's programming on TV, radio and in the press, and take positive steps to prevent the propagation of violence through media.

23.2.2 Study the possibility of opening a special children's channel on the National Radio and Television.

23.2.3 Train media workers and journalists specializing in children's issues.

23.2.4 Introduce new information technology into schools and children's organizations.

V. Building the National Capacity of Children's Organizations

24. **Objective 18.** *Improve the national capacity of children's organizations in keeping with the requirements of the new millennium.*

24.1 Expected Outcome

24.1.1 *The work of state organizations with the duty to protect children's rights is improved.*

24.1.2 *Community-based national capacity to develop and protect children is strengthened.*

24.2 Actions for the achievement of 24.1.1

- 24.2.1 Streamline local branches of state organizations tasked with developing and implementing policy and decisions related children.
- 24.2.2 Implement projects to strengthen the capacity of the National Board for Children and the aimag centers for children.
- 24.2.3 Strengthen the powers of the rural councils for children and the National Council for Children in coordinating action for the protection of children's rights.

24.3 Actions for the achievement of 24.1.2

- 24.3.1 Take measures to build a legal, economic and coordination environment to encourage support from adults for children's participatory and self-managed organizations.**
- 24.3.2 Empower non-governmental organizations for children to carry out state priorities.**
- 24.3.3 Create appropriate ways to encourage cooperation with and between coalitions and network of non-governmental organizations for children.**

FOUR. THE DURATION, MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION AND LINKAGES OF THE PROGRAMME

25. The duration of the programme

- 25.1 The National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children will be carried out over 9 years (2002-2010) in three stages.
- 25.1 The first stage of the programme runs 2002-2004. After evaluation during this period, the programme may have clarifications and amendments.
- 25.3 The second stage will be implemented 2005-2007. Mid-term evaluation will be carried out on implementation, and amendments and changes may be made to the programme, according to time constraints.
- 25.4 The third stage will be implemented 2008-2010 and the final results of the programme will be released. Programme implementation results will be considered, including outcomes at the local and national levels, and accomplishments and lessons learnt will be evaluated.

26. Management and coordination of the programme

- 26.1 Children (hereafter referred to as the National Council). The National Council will work to integrate programme implementation with other projects of social and economic policies and human development issues.

26.2 At the local level, programme implementation will be entrusted to a local council for children, headed by the governor.

26.3 Nationally, the role of coordinating programme implementation will be entrusted to the National Board for Children, children's centers in cities, aimags and districts, and the officer in charge of children, family and population issues in the soum governor's office.

27. Participation of civil society organizations

A. Organizations mentioned below will follow directions to satisfy programme objectives.

27.1 **Ministry of Foreign Affairs.** The Ministry will coordinate the work of international and foreign organizations and individuals for children; bilateral and international cooperation to protect children rights, foreign publicity and information; health, development, education and protection of the rights of Mongolia children who are abroad.

27.2 **Ministry Finance and Economy.** The Ministry is responsible for coordinating the financial resources required for programme activities, distributing internal investment and foreign loans and assistance for child development and protection, and expenditures of centralized activities for children.

27.3 **Ministry of Justice and Interior.** The Ministry will supervise implementation of judicial reforms and laws related to the protection of children rights, combat crimes against children, prevent criminal activity, and coordinate the rights of the accused and issues resulting from the trial of juveniles by the court, registration of births, adoptions and civil registration.

27.4 **Ministry of Nature and Environment.** The Ministry will build a favorable ecological environment for children, give ecological education, and will coordinate activities to prevent pollution of water, soil and air.

27.5 **Ministry of Defense.** The Ministry will carry out patriotic education for children and adolescents, will protect and save children from natural disaster such as snowstorm, flood, fire and accident, and is charged with training civil defense against natural disaster.

27.6 **Ministry of Science, Education and Culture.** The Ministry will be concerned with the comprehensive social development of infants; ensuring equal opportunities for every child to have quality education; guiding adolescent lives, including their civic education and social participation; children's leisure time, talents, cultural services, textbooks and play materials, and building favorable conditions for children to study and develop.

27.7 **Ministry of Infrastructure.** The Ministry will be responsible for providing safe infrastructure for schools, hospitals and organizations for children, including electricity and heating suitable for local conditions; and will coordinate issues involving children's organizations in a unified information network.

27.8 **Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor.** The Ministry will work to improve social welfare and care for children in difficult circumstances; to protect the interests of children by improving household livelihoods; to eliminate the worst forms of child labor; and to protect children from violence and negative social effects.

- 27.9 **Ministry of Industry and Trade.** The Ministry will coordinate production of food, shoes, clothes, teaching materials, books, toys, and imported goods for children.
- 27.10 **Ministry of Food and Agriculture.** The Ministry will be charged with improving the quality, provision and production of nutritional foods for pregnant and lactating women, children and adolescents.
- 27.11 **Ministry of Health.** The Ministry will focus on the care of children, the health of mothers and infants, illness preventative measures and immunization; the growth and development of children and adolescents; hygiene and safe living conditions; health education; and issues concerning physical culture and sport.
- 27.12 **Radio and Television Authority.** This organization will be concerned with the broadcast of educational programs for children, promotion of the proper care, upbringing and protection of children; and assisting the development of a professional methodology for entities and organizations that broadcast programs for children.
- 27.13 **National Council for Children.** The NCC will be involved in management and coordination to achieve programme implementation; monitoring, inspection and coordination of evaluation; reportage of news and information; integration of programme activity; cooperation between state and non-governmental organizations; implementation of local programmes of action and their proper management, monitoring, evaluation, training and surveys.

B. In order to implement and support the programme, the following rules are in force for cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

27.14 **Non-governmental organizations**

- 1) Work to help families in the socially vulnerable group to give their children proper nutrition and help them in life-skills, child-rearing and vocational skills.
- 2) Run services and activities for families and parents on pressing social problems of children.
- 3) Take part in opinion surveys about the community, children and adolescents, and their needs.
- 4) Develop and implement a family-based project on promoting child protection.
- 5) Implement on a contractual basis, some of the government responsibilities designed at increasing social welfare and care services, and promoting child development.

27.15 **Other business entities and organizations**

- 1) Include in their annual budget allocations for addressing issues of children of staff.
- 2) Develop initiatives on setting up an office for child development and protection, kindergartens, summer camps and sanatoriums developing auxiliary enterprises and building apartment houses.
- 3) Contribute to the health care and education of children of large families and those in difficult circumstances.

- 4) Make efforts to implement laws and legislation on the protection of the interests of children.

C. Families, parents and citizens will work in the following areas in programme implementation.

28.1 Participation of citizens and the community

- 1) Tap to the full the resources of citizens and community in creating the conditions for normal growth and development of children, and protection of child rights.
- 2) Encourage all other related initiatives and activities of citizens and community.

28.2 Participation of parents and other family members

- 1) Work to expand legal and economic leverages for augmenting the responsibility of parents and family in protecting children and their rights, and developing their skills and talents.
- 2) Improve monitoring by primary organizations of state offices to supervise proper parental, caregiver and family behaviour to protect children's interests as mandated by law, and improve community-based monitoring.

29. International cooperation and partnership in the programme

- 29.1 Cooperate closely with the UN and its organizations in programme implementation and become involved in action to intensify progress and development in the interests of children.
- 29.2 Cooperate with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and international organizations of donor countries to raise funds to assist and promote the development and protection of children.
- 29.3 Cooperate with international and charitable organizations such as the Save the Children Fund UK, World Vision, Peace Winds Japan, ADRA, Open Society for Mongolia (Soros Foundation), the Norwegian Children's Foundation - Redda Warna and the Norwegian Assistance Organization (NLM) in programme implementation.
- 29.4 Reach mutual understanding with foreign citizens and organizations and partnerships with international organizations in the implementation of the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children and the local programmes of action, and seek all possible avenues for cooperation.
- 29.5 Draw up national reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of worst forms of child labor, and other international treaties and conventions which Mongolia has ratified, and send the reports on time to all the organizations concerned, and work with them to implement their recommendations and suggestion.
- 29.6 Establish a management council of donor organizations for children, and encourage them to integrate their policies and activities.

30. Linkages of the Programme

The programme is a part of the state policy on population and will be implemented stage-by-stage as part of the development of the national social and economic potential.

- 30.1 Every soum, aimag, district and city will draft their own local programmes of action for the development and protection of children, and will implement the programme under the leadership of their respective governor.
- 30.2 The programme shall be integrated with other programmes and projects on child health, nutrition, education, development, social welfare, protection of adolescents, conforming to sectoral policy.
- 30.3 The programme shall integrate a suitable methodology and ideology to reduce centralization, with local management and a regional development policy, while implementing local or the national programmes of action. It involves convergent basic social services; will support development of local areas, organizations and families; and calls for part of state and local budgets to be allocated to such development.
- 30.4 The programme will be integrated with other national social programmes and projects, and focus on coordinating the work of inter-sectoral, urban and rural areas and evaluating the results.
- 30.5 The programme calls for initiatives from non-governmental organizations, business entities, international and foreign organizations and citizens in programme implementation and promotes community participation; it encourages organizations and citizens to work for the development and protection of children.
- 30.6 The programme calls for project activities to be included in annual work plans, including publication of books, compilation of conventions on children's rights, laws and children's situation, and training and publicity materials and methodologies.
- 30.7 The programme proposes a sustainable partnership policy for children, frequent information about ideas and implementation of the programme be given to international and foreign organizations and interested individuals, and pressing children's issues be included in international and bilateral cooperation agreement and talks.

FIVE. INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

31. The objective of the programme information and communication is to widely publicize the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The programme objectives will be to support protection of children's rights, especially those children whose rights have been violated owing to poverty, caused by the social and economic development level of Mongolia, and to publicize the availability of social services for the family. Information and communication will promote the strengthening of partnerships, spreading information about the programme and summoning up community support.

The mass media will be widely used in putting on right track community initiatives for the protection of children's rights. And the programme seeks to increase the participation of the mass media in the distribution of child-relevant and child-friendly information.

The programme will build an information network of local and national programmes of action implementation, and provide international, foreign and domestic organizations and citizens with truthful information. In publicizing the activities of private businesses, non-governmental organizations and individuals working for children, multi-media channels will be widely applied.

32. Surveys will be carried out to evaluate the conditions of children and adolescents and their rights, to assess plans for the reform of the sector and mid-term reforms of the sector, results of the programme and projects for child development and protection, and the protection of children in difficult circumstances.

Activities shall be carried out to implement a methodology of community-based information and communication. To implement programme objectives, a survey shall be conducted to compare with the development of the social sector.

The protection of the interests of children in difficult circumstances shall be part of the duties of all governors at all levels, and it shall be mandatory to publish the results of action every year.

33. The programme will seek to focus social attention to involving the private businesses and non-governmental organizations in policies and activities for children in a democratic and civil society.

Efforts will be made to publish and distribute handbooks and information materials for programme implementation and child protection; to define the needs of rural areas; to conduct training for social groups; and expand the scope of volunteers working with children.

34. In order to improve child development and protection, the following projects will be given priority.

- (1) Child-friendly legal reforms
- (2) Family-based child protection
- (3) Training of child rights specialists
- (4) Convergent basic social services
- (5) Child- and adolescent-friendly health services and assistance
- (6) Integrated management of childhood illnesses
- (7) Safe food for households that suffer from poverty or are victims of natural disaster
- (8) Pre-school education for herder children
- (9) Child-friendly schools
- (10) Books and other publications for children
- (11) Wider alternatives for children's leisure time
- (12) Encouragement of child-to-child help
- (13) Better protection and participation of adolescent rights
- (14) Better information, communication and community knowledge
- (15) Partnerships for the good of children
- (16) Development and protection of the children of minorities
- (17) Creative expression for children
- (18) Protection of the rights of children in conflict with the law
- (19) Improved help for children in difficult circumstances
- (20) Rehabilitation services for disabled children
- (21) Upbringing and caring of neglected children
- (22) Protection of children who are victims of violence
- (23) Campaign against dangerous behavior and habits of children.

SIX. PROGRAMME FUNDING, FUNDING MEANS, REPORTING AND MONITORING

35. Funding for the programme will come from the following sources:

35.1 Allocations from state and local budgets.

- 35.2 Assistance and donations from donor countries and international organizations.
- 35.3 Assistance and donations collected by state, non-governmental organizations, private businesses and citizens.
- 35.4 Foreign and domestic investment for child development and protection.
- 35.5 Money from the Fund for Children.
- 35.6 Other sources.

36. Programme funding methods:

- 36.1 The central work of the basic activities of the programme will be financed from state and local budgets.
- 36.2 Some activities to be carried out under the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children will be financed from the Fund for Children.

37. Reporting and monitoring of programme funding:

- 37.1 The monitoring of programme funding and its distribution, expenditure and use will be carried out according to the existing relevant laws and legislation.
- 37.2 Reports on programme funding will be openly available to the public in all forms of the media and specifically supplied to the principal donors and sponsors.
- 37.3 Reports of programme funding – donations, grant and contributions from state, non-governmental organizations, private businesses, international organizations and donor countries, and money raised by the public and individuals will be announced in soums, districts, cities and nationally, and all sponsors, donors and executors will be assured of honesty.

SEVEN. PROGRAMME MONITORING, EVALUATION AND INDICATORS

- 38. The structure of programme monitoring and evaluation:

The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to synthesize action management to satisfy the objectives of the programme, structure, experience and lessons learnt, to report the benefits of expenditure to financial sources, and collect the necessary resources.

Programme monitoring and evaluation will be carried out under a plan.

- 39. Forms of programme monitoring and evaluation:

Work report. Analysis of annual and given period reports, assessing whether and how the objectives have been achieved, successes, mistakes, reasons and how conditions have changed.

Special survey and research. Expanded information and reports about facts and reasons will be related to programme achievement.

Situation analysis. Through monitoring and evaluation, efforts will be made to define how the programme is being implemented in accordance with the social, economic and political conditions.

Meetings to discuss programme policy and implementation. Meetings will focus on results of programme implementation processes, based on performance indicators.

Programme recommendations. Conduct concise monitoring of the implementation of 3-5 year objectives, including financial information, and distribute to donors.

Monitoring. Monitoring will define whether action to implement programme objectives is being conducted according to relevant laws and legislation.

40. Monitoring schedule:

A consolidated report of the programme will be published every December; a work plan of programme implementation will be drawn up every January-February; statistics and information will be collated every March-April; statistics and information will be processed every April-May; information about the programme process will be released every June; inspections of the implementation of the programme's objectives will be carried out every July-August; urgent measures and necessary amendments for the programme will be performed every July-October; and recommendations on the programme and training will be released every September-November.

41. Some key indicators of programme monitoring and evaluation:

Key Indicators	Basic indicator (2001)	Intermediate Indicator (2005)	Final indicator (2010)
I. Child-friendly legal reforms			
1. Number of Mongolian laws concerning children assessed as needing adjustment to meet international legal standards	50	100	150
II. Healthy and safe environment for children			
2. Number of pediatricians/ doctors for adolescents (per 10,000 children)	3.1	3.5	5.0
3. Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	30.2	28	25
4. Under five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	40.8	38.5	35
5. Percentage of exclusive breast-feeding in the first 6 months	-	60	90
6. Percentage of underweight and stunting among children under 5	12.5/24.6	8/18	5/10
7. Number of supporters of Healthy City/Organizations for Health campaigns	0/25	1/100	3/200
8. Number of health clinics for children/schools supporting health	144/26	165/50	200/100
III. Quality education and training for children			
9. Percentage of pre-school age children enrolled in kindergartens	34	62	72
10. Percentage of primary education enrollment	95.3	97	99
11. Percentage of basic education enrollment	89.7	92	95
12. Gender ratio in basic and secondary	52.8/58.7	52/56	51/54

schools			
13. Average number of shifts in schools	2.7	2.2	1.8
14. Percentage of schools with internet access	55	75	95
15. Percentage of attendance at extra-curricular activity	20	40	60
16. Percentage of schools with accommodation for leisure	10	30	50
17. Percentage of pupils involved in art and cultural services	30	50	65
IV. Family-based child protection			
18. Percentage of certificates of birth issued	96	98	100
19. Percentage decrease of children in difficult circumstances	-	20	30
20. Number of aimags, districts and soums covered by convergent basic social services	7/10	10/20	30/50
21. Percentage decrease of children engaged in the worst forms of labor	-	50	95
22. Percentage decrease of juvenile delinquents	-	5	10
23. Percentage decrease of children suffering violence	-	20	30
V. Child and adolescent participation and access to information			
24. Percentage of children and adolescents involved in the work of organizations for children	10	20	35
25. Duration of radio and television programs for children (per week)	3-4	4-6	6-8
26. Newspapers and magazines published for children (for every 100 children)	14	20	25
VI. National organizations for children			
27. Number of state and non-governmental organizations with access to the internet	10	20	30
28. Number of non-governmental organizations for children operating state priorities by agreement	-	3	5

Along with these basic indicators, an indicator of expected outcome of the objectives listed in chapter three of the programme is also to be considered under monitoring and evaluation.

42. The Ulaanbaatar City and aimag Governor's offices, the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the State Administrative Central Office in charge of child issues, and the National Board for Children are charged with the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children. Non-governmental children's organizations and citizens will also participate in programme monitoring and evaluation.

Annexe Two of the resolution 245 of the Government of Mongolia

**Frame of the first policy stage (2002-2004) to meet the goals of the National Programme of Action
for the Development and Protection of Children**

Planned actions	Duration	Information source	Implementing Organization	Financing		Risks/ Other effects
				Internal: mln. Tg	External: (\$1,000)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part 1. Judicial reforms fit for children						
Objective 1. Amend legislation for children's rights to meet the principle of regard for children.						
1. Survey on how national legislation meets international treaties and conventions on children's rights, and take step-by-step measures to amend laws and legislation	2002-2004	Survey report, list of amended legislation	Ministry of Justice and Interior (MoJI), Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor (MoSWL), NGOs, National Board for Children (NBC)	5.0	10.0	Lack of finances for survey
2. Increase participation of the community and individuals in implementation of laws and legislation on children's rights	2002-2004	Amendments made in law and resolutions	MoJI, MoSWL, NGOs, National Council for Children (NCC)	5.0	10.0	Poor participation from the community and individuals
3. Amend children's rights legislation to ensure economic guarantee of child development and protection.	2002-2004	Amendments made to legislation and resolutions	MoJI, MoSWL, Ministry of Science, Education and Culture (MoSEC) and Ministry of Health (MoH)	1.0	2.0	Insufficient economic guarantees
4. Draw up rules and regulations governing the Fund for Children	2003-2004	Law, government resolution	MoJI, MoSWL, Ministry of Finance and Economy	1.0	2.0	Need to centralize financial sources

			(MoFE), NBC and Governors			
Objective 2. Supervise the implementation of children's rights						
5. Study the establishment of a sectoral council on children under the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	2003 2004	Rules for the work of state inspectors	MoJI, MoSWL, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	1.0	2.0	Lack of initiative
6. Study the establishment of an ombudsman's office to monitor children's rights	2003 2004	Resolution of National Human Rights Commission	NHRC, MoJI, NBC	5.0	-	Lack of initiative and support
7. Establish data base on violation of children's rights	2003 2004	Information programme, provision	MoSWL, General Police Department (GPD), NHRC, Governors	10.0	15.0	Lack of money resource
8. Encourage community participation in implementation of children's rights	2003 2004	Rules governing the work of voluntary inspectors and activists	Governors and NGOs	5.0	10.0	Lack of joint methods of supervision
9. Release results of surveys on the lives of children	2003 2004	Survey report	MoSWL, NHRC, NBC, NGOs	-	20.0	Lack of money, distribution of survey report
10. Improve conditions of custody, detention centers and prisons for children	2003 2004	Report of inspectors	MoJI, Enforcement Office of Court Decisions (EOCD), NBC, NGOs	20.0	20.0	Insufficient willingness
11. Train specialist teachers and social workers in children's rights issues	2003 2004	Curriculums	MoJI, MoSEC, Governors, NGOs	5.0	5.0	Unwillingness of people to attend training courses
12. Expand educational activities on children rights to public	2003 2004	Curriculum	MoJI, MoSEC, Governors, NGOs	10.0	10.0	Not release an united report.
13. Encourage the creation of cartoons, documentaries,	2003 2004	Books and other publications etc	MoJI, MoSEC, NGO, Mongolian Radio and	10.0	10.0	Poor public participation

posters and books for children on children's rights			Television Authority (MRTA)			
14. Set up a system to recognize and honour families, schools, apartment blocks, employees, organizations, bags and unit which best work for children's rights	2003 2004	Rules and stipulations	MoJI, MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	5.0	8.0	Unclear definition of requirements
Budget for Part 1				83,0	124,0	
Part II. Healthy and safe environment for children						
Objective 3. Build appropriate system and structure to protect and support the health of children and adolescents						
15. Expand the pediatric department at the Medical University	2002 2004	Resolution of Health Minister	Ministry of Health (MoH)	20.0	15.0	Demands
16. Train professional staff such as pediatricians and organize continued re-training	2002 2004	Curriculum and plan	MoH	20.0	20.0	Lack of assured permanent employment
17. Survey child health and medical services, and upgrade training for specialist medical staff	2002 2004	Survey report, number of qualified doctors	MoH, NSO	30.0	20.0	Shortage of human resources
18. Take steps to improve structure and technology of child health organizations	2003 2004	Government resolution	MoSEC, MoH ECSM, HM	30.0 30.0	25.0	Inappropriate structure and coordination
19. Develop an information network of health services and assistance for children and adolescents	2002 2004	Data base	MoH	50.0	50.0	Shortage of human resources
20. Guarantee employment for pediatricians and child health professionals and improve work conditions	2002 2004	Instructions and rules	MoH, MoFE, MoSWL	60.0	-	Difficulties of distance

Objective 4. To supply health services and assistance which best suit the needs of children and adolescents						
21. Draw up and implement policy for Fetal and Infant Assistance and Services	2003 2004	Resolution of Health Minister	MoH	20.0	40.0	Fall in assistance and support from international organizations
22. Implement a national programme for Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses	2003 2004	Government resolution	MoH, UNICEF	60.0	60.0	Shortage of local human resources
23. Implement a Safety Injection policy	2003 2004	Evaluation report	MoH, WHO	25.0	50.0	Lack of finance
24. Establish standards of health services and assistance for the better health of children and adolescents	2003 2004	Evaluation report	MoH, WHO, UNICEF, SOROS Foundation	10.0	60.0	Unwillingness to meet standards
25. Study the health of children and adolescents, including their psychological and physical growth, development and illness	2003 2004	Health statistics	MoH, WHO, UNICEF, UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	15.0	25.0	Time shortage
26. Encourage parents and caregivers of disabled children to learn a lay-based methodology of treatment and rehabilitation	2003 2004	Action report	MoSWL, MoH, MoJI	20.0	20.0	Lack of human resources
27. Take measures to help and protect children who have no access to health assistance and services, and especially to involve them in immunization.	2003 2004	Action report	MoH, WHO, UNICEF, NGOs	25.0	25.0	Lack of coordination
28. Run a preventative vaccination campaign to reduce dramatically the	2003 2004	Report of action	MoH, WHO	30.0	30.0	Standards need to be set

incidence of infectious diseases						
29. Supply soums and bags with materials and cold-chain equipment aiming at a 95% soum immunization coverage	2003 2004	Survey report	MoH	25.0	60.0	Supervision facilities may be lax
Objective 5. Support proper diet for children and adolescents and increase supply of safe food						
30. Run a survey on the nutrition of children and adolescents and take positive steps to improve the quantity and quality of the diet.	2003 2004	Survey report and dietary norms	MoSEC, MoH, WHO, UNICEF	15.0	30.0	Need to change customary techniques and technology
31. Set up a network of good quality safe food production and supply meeting requirements of children and adolescents	2003 2004	Information network	MoH, Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry (MoFag), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT), General Customs Office	50.0	10.0	Need to change customary techniques and technology
32. Survey additional nutrition needs of pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and their children who are poor or victims of natural disaster	2003 2004	Rules and instructions	MoSWL, MoH, NBC, NGOs, UNICEF	15.0	50.0	Shortage of reserve funding
33. Take steps to ensure domestic food safety, and improve technology for the production of enriched food products	2003 2004	Technological reform	MoFag, MoIT, MoH	25.0	45.0	Lack of finance
Objective 6. Improve the environment for the healthy development of children						
34. Take positive steps to ensure that children's and	2003 2004	Environmental standards	MoH, MoSEC, MoIT	25.0	15.0	Difficulty of changing culture and usage

adolescents' organizations meet standards of hygiene						
35. Encourage 'Healthy City' and 'Organizations and Workmates for Health' campaigns	2003 2004	Conditions and rules	MoH, Ministry of Infrastructure (MoI), Local Citizens' representatives Khural	30.0	25.0	Possibility of false reactions
36. Improve hygiene (supply hot water, toilets and handwashers) and provide children's organizations with clean water	2003 2004	Programme, project	MoH, MoI, MoSES, local governors	25.0	30.0	Possibly lax supervision
37. Improve monitoring of production and supply of equipment, stationery, toys and clothes meeting the needs of children and adolescents.	2003 2004	Information network	MoSEC, MoIT, MoH	20.0	10.0	Need for quality standards
38. Fine those who endanger children's health and lives by environmental pollution or who cause accidents by irresponsibility, and establish legal liability to pay for health and safety measures for children.	2002 2004	Instruction and rules	Ministry of Nature and Environment (MoNE), MoJI, MoFE, MoH	10.0	5.0	Difficulties in achieving agreement
39. Improve childhood education on the environment, traditions, customs and ecology.	2002 2004	Reports	MoNE, MoH, MoSEC, NBC, NGOs	10.0	10.0	Weakness of coordination
Objective 7. Induce healthy habits in children and adolescents to live healthy						
40. Upgrade the school health education curriculum and	2003 2004	Curriculum	MoH, UNFPA, UNICEF, SOROS,	10.0	10.0	Lack of human resources

syllabus and retrain teachers according to the state health policy			TACIS			
41. Set up a web page and telephone hotline to encourage health habits for children and adolescents and help with problems such as stress	2003 2004	Evaluation report	MoSEC, NBC, NGOs	10.0	25.0	Lack of expertise in giving such advice
42. Improve adolescent knowledge about the prevention of STIs, HIV/AIDS, and about reproductive health.	2003 2004	Survey report	MoSEC, MoH, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	30.0	30.0 30.0	Current low level of health education
43. Increase information and training in strengthening minds and bodies of children and adolescents.	2003 2004	Training reports	MoH, MoSEC, MoSWL, MRTA, NBC, NGOs	15.0	15.0	Possibly overhopeful
44. Expand physical culture and sports as fruitful leisure-time activities.	2003 2004	Evaluation report	MoH, MoSEC, MoSWL, National Committee of Physical Culture and Sport, NBC, NGOs	10.0	10.0	Need for initiatives
45. Teach children at an early age to wash their hands and oral cavity and take steps to prevent fluoride deficiency disorders	2003 2004	Report of survey	MoH, MoSEC, NBC, NGOs	10.0	10.0	Persistence of traditional customs
Budget for Part II			830.0	750.0	830.0	
Part III. Quality education and training for children						
Objective 8. Increase number of children enrolled in pre-school education and develop pre-school syllabus and methodology						
46. Make it more possible for the children of herders and	2003 2004	Statistics	MoSEC, MoSWL, Governors	90.0	50.0	Weak development of informal education

those in difficult circumstances to attend kindergarten						
47. Open more pre-school buildings, and restore those in need of repair.	2003 2004	Kindergarten report	MoSEC, Governors	170.0	60.0	Poor resource distribution
48. Increase the number of pre-school teachers and upgrade their skills	2003 2004	Kindergarten report	MoSEC, Governors	10.0	-	Lack of human resources
49. Draw up a programme and methodology for home-based distance education to prepare those children who have not attended kindergarten to attend school.	2003 2004	Distance education programme	MoSEC	20.0	5.0	Generally low level of parent education
50. Expand short-term preparation of herders' children to attend school	2003 2004	Curriculum	MoSEC, Governors	15.0	5.0	Lack of coordination
51. Implement project to improve the learning environment of kindergartens in suburbs and rural areas.	2003 2004	Project report	MoSEC, Governors	10.0	40.0	Poor resource distribution
52. Support development of different kinds of kindergarten	2003 2004	Evaluation report	MoSEC, Governors	10.0	10.0	Lack of methodology
Objective 9. Improve secondary school education and services to provide children with equality of opportunity to learn, and expand vocational education and training						
53. Take step-by-step measures to expand the premises of schools with three shifts, erect new buildings and improve dormitory provision	2002 2004	Evaluation report	MoSEC, MoFE, Governors	5100.0	800.0	Poor resource distribution
54. Expand assisted provision of clothes, stationery and food	2002 2004	Action report	MoSEC, Governors	800.0	-	Possibly unjustified demands

for families with many children who attend public education and children in difficult circumstances						
55. Help rural kindergartens and schools to develop auxiliary enterprises	2002 2004	Report of kindergartens and schools	MoSEC, Governors	-	30	Weather problems
56. Support initiatives to establish private kindergartens and schools and to produce teaching materials and play materials	2002 2004	Evaluation report	MoSEC, Governors	10.0	-	Possible need to raise tariffs
57. Build better facilities for quality education in rural areas, develop student-centred learning, and improve teacher skills	2003 2004	Action report	MoSEC, MoSWL, Governors	20.0	20.0	Weaknes of joint efforts
58. Revise standards and content of public education to guide students and give vocational direction	2002 2004	Standards	MoSEC, Governors	10.0	-	Sometimes difficult family situations and surroundings
59. Increase the opportunities for children who need vocational training	2002 2004	Action plan	MoSEC, Governors	20.0	30.0	Remoteness of rural areas
60. Take measures to reduce the dropout rate and encourage repeat years	2002 2004	Evaluation report	MoSEC, Governors	5.0	10.0	Difficulties in establishing stability
61. Prepare a campaign to eliminate quality differences between schools in rural and urban areas	2002 2004	Annual state inspection report	MoSEC, Governors	5.0	-	Differences in teachings skills
62. Establish and put in place a	2002	Conditions and rules	MoSEC, Governors	5.0	-	Wide selection criteria

system to ensure the right school for every child	2004					
63. Support re-training of school dropouts and offer vocational training	2002 2004	Evaluation report	MoSEC, Governors	20.0	20.0	Difficulties of coordination
64. establish an independent television channel for distance education at National Radio and Television	2002 2004	Time frame of the program	MoSEC, Governors	10.0	-	Resource distribution
65. Survey the student gender ratio in public education and increase the number of boys staying on at high school	2002 2004	Evaluation report	MoSEC, Governors	-	20.0	Persistence of male dropout rate
Objective 10. Increase availability of leisure pursuits and extra-curricular activities, and encourage development of talents						
66. establish basic directions of extra-curricular for students and implement	2003 2004	Resolution of ECS Minister	MoSEC	10.0	-	Unequal distribution of resources
67. Expand the State Puppet Theatre, and supply them with their own premises	2003 2004	Government resolution	MoSEC, MoFE	50.0	-	Resource mobilization needed
68. Support new and expanded school playgrounds and physical culture venues	2002 2004	Action report	Governors	20.0	15.0	Coordination difficulties
69. Set up summer training based on school and kindergarten	2002 2004	Programme, project	MoSEC, MoSWL NGOs	10.0	10.0	Distribution of resources
70. Raise finance for extra-curricular activities	2002 2004	Budget	MoSEC	50.0	15.0	Mobilization of resources
71. Persuade state, non-governmental organizations, businesses and individuals to help buy learning materials,	2002 2004	Statistics	MoSEC, NGOs	10.0	10.0	National resource distribution

books and other materials for children						
72. Support the establishment of development centres, rest camps and sports camps for children		Conditions and rules	MoSEC, MoSWL	0	0	Unequal community participation
73. Intensify ethical education through culture and the arts.	2002 2004	Action report	MoSEC	5.0	5.0	Decrease in aesthetic appreciation
74. Stage more festivals, competitions, tournaments and olympiads to develop children's abilities.	2002 2004	Action report	MoSEC	15.0	10.0	Evaluation of culture
75. Implement projects to encourage children's abilities.	2002 2004	Policy document	MoSEC, NBC, MoSWL	10.0	20.0	Need for community support
76. Expand physical culture in primary and secondary schools and as extra-curricular activity.	2002 2004	Action report	MoSEC, National Centre of Physical Culture and Sport	20.0	20.0	Unequal distribution of resources
77. Hold forums and competitions for teachers of song, dance and fine arts.	2002 2004	Professional evaluation	MoSEC, National Board for Children, NGOs	10.0	10.0	Difficulties of coordination
78. Implement projects to teach children more about life	2002 2004	Programme, project	MoSEC, MoSWL, NBC	10.0	5.0	Need to loosen traditional ties and ways
79. Extend the school library into an information centre, with wider and better resources, and increase access to the internet.	2002 2004	Government resolution	MoSEC	20.0	50.0	Resource distribution
Budget for Part III				6575.0	5.1285.0	
Part IV. Family-based child protection						
Objective 11. Improve the lives of children in difficult circumstances by improving family surroundings and expand social services.						
80. Step-by-step implement convergent basic social	2002 2004	Programme evaluation	MoSWL, NBC, Governors	40.0	150.0	Possibly weak organisational abilities

services programmes in aimags, soums, districts, bags and units						
81. Establish and implement a theory and methodology for family-directed social work	2002 2004	Curriculum and information network	MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	10.0	50.0	Lack of theory and methodology
82. Take measures to raise the professional skills of child and family social workers	2002 2004	Curriculum	MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	5.0	50.0	Lack of new methodolgy
83. Implement a project to re-socialise children in difficult circumstances and give them opportunities to re-enter family life	2002 2004	Approved project and programme	MoSWL, NGO, Governors, National Council for Children	50.0	200.0	Slow fundraising
84. Improve oversight of state administrative organizations to improve parental responsibility for the civil registration of children	2003 2004	Report of survey	MoJI, Governors	5.0	10.0	Loose supervision by state and community
85. Improve the quality and allotment of family social welfare and services	2002 2004	Results of polling	Governors, NGOs	2.0	5.0	Looser family ties
86. Develop the system to take into care children whose parents cannot properly care for them	2003 2004	Rules	MoJI, MoSWL	5.0	5.0	Information not widely known
87. Teach young parents more about effective and appropriate child-rearing	2003 2004	Curriculum, report of survey	MoSWL, MoH, MoSEC, NGOs	5.0	10.0	Difficult to involve young parents
88. Define standards for welfare and care organizations dealing with child social	2003 2004	Approved standard	MoSWL, NBC, MoH, NGOs	5.0	10.0	Standards not followed

services						
89. Encourage families and individuals to care for children in difficult circumstances	2003 2004	Conditions of encouragement and rules	MoSWL, MoJI, NGOs, Governor	10.0	30.0	No intermediary service
90. Expand the opportunities for orphan children, those who have no caregiver, those working, the disabled and those in prison, to take part in public and vocational education, to ensure a better adult life	2002 2004	Report of survey, Programme, project	MoSWL, MoSEC, MoJI, governors, NGOs.	50.0	50.0	Lack of local Initiatives and coordinations
Objective 12. Take action to deter juvenile crime and protect the rights of those who commit criminal action						
91. Survey the situation of violence against children and improve the related information network	2002 2004	Survey report and information	MoJI, NCC, MoSWL, GPD, NGOs	5.0	40.0	Considerable disparities in results of survey and information
92. Create environment to prevent and protect children from violence at home, school and other social environments	2003 2004	Recommendations, instructions, warning	MoSEC, MoJI, MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	5.0	20.0	Selfishness
93. Expand training to decrease violence against children, and run campaigns to increase public awareness	2002 2004	Handbook, curriculum, project	MoJI, MoSWL, NCC, MRTA, NGOs	10.0	10.0	Lack of scope and propagation of information
94. Cooperate with other countries and international organizations to prevent the sale of children for sexual exploitation	2002 2004	Treaty	MoSWL, MoJI, NCC	2.0	10.0	Slackening of controls
95. Study the reasons for, and take action to reduce, juvenile	2002 2004	Strategic document	GPD, MoJI, NCC, Governors	2.0	10.0	Inappropriate strategy

delinquency						
96. Train specialist children's social workers, case registrars, investigators and attorneys in children's rights	2003 2004	Curriculum, plan	MoJI, NCC	10.0	20.0	No permanence of position
97. Take action to prevent crimes such as selling of children, kidnapping, forced child labor, commercial sexual exploitation	2002 2004	Judicial environment	MoJI, MoSWL, NCC, NGOs, Governors	20.0	30.0	Vigilance slackening
98. Expand training and public awareness about international conventions and understandings on child labor.	2002 2004	Means of training and propaganda	MoSWL, NCC, NGOs, Governors	10.0	25.0	Distance from experience
99. Conduct national survey on the situation of child labor	2003 2004	Report of survey	MoSWL, NCC, NGOs, Governors	5.0	20.0	Insufficient knowledge about the survey
100. Expand action in support of family livelihoods to reduce poverty and restrict number of working children	2003 2004	Report of survey	MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	30.0	100.0	No apparent positive result
101. Draw up and implement a policy to eliminate the worst forms of child labor	2003 2004	Staregy document	MoSWL, MoJI, NCC, NGOs, Governors	5.0	20.0	Inappropriate strategy
102. Eliminate the worst forms of child labor by increasing community and individual participation in monitoring and reporting the worst forms of child labor to state bodies	2002 2004	Result of inspection and information	MoSWL, MoH, MoSEC, NGOs, Governors	10.0	100.0	Weakening of state supervision
103. Immediately take urgent measures to eliminate child labor in gold, metallurgic, coal	2002 2004	Mongolian law	MoSWL, NCC	15.0	150.0	Need for a bureaucracy

and fluorspar mining						
Objective 14. Strengthen national capacity to protect children from natural disaster, drought, dzud, flood, fire, and infectious disease						
104. Improve national preparedness to protect children from natural disaster, public accident and infectious disease	2002 2004	Approved plan	MosSWL, MoNE, MoFAG, NGOs, governor	10.0	20.0	Unequal public participation
105. Improve the ability and preparedness to deliver emergency assistance to children	2002 2004	Approved plan	MoFAG, Ministry of Defence (MoD)	20.0	30.0	Slow fundraising
106. Teach children and adolescents how to protect themselves from natural disaster, public accident and infectious disease	2003 2004	Curriculum and methodology	MoD, MoSEC, MoFAG, MoNE, NCC, NGOs	20.0	20.0	Difficulty in reaching every child
107. Provide regions (remote or at-risk areas as the priority) with emergency information, equipment and technology	2003 2004	Approved programme, project	MoD, MoFAG, MoI, National Security council, NGOs, Governors	20.0	50.0	Insufficient resources
108. Implement project to support voluntary activity to assist children who suffered from natural disaster, accident and infectious disease	2003 2004	Approved programme, project	MoD, MoH, MoSWL, NCC, NGOs, Governors	20.0	60.0	Tendency to ignore the dangers
Budget for Part IV				406.0	1305.0	
Part V. Child- and adolescent-participation and access to information						
Objective 15. Develop joint community action to improve the roles of leading children's organizations and encourage children's participation						
109. Involve adolescents' organizations in a survey of youth opinions about	2002 2004	Approved programme, project	MoSWL, NBC, NGOs, Governors	5.0	25.0	Underestimated potential

implementation of children's rights						
110. Develop a child-to-child help movement and increase action by organizations and staff in helping children in difficult circumstances	2002 2004	United instruction and recommendations	NCC, NBC, NGOs, Governors	5.0	15.0	Lack of efficiency
111. Expand forms of cooperation with children's and adolescents' organizations about problems facing children	2002 2004	Meetings and treaty	MoSEC, MoSWL, NGOs	10.0	20.0	Obstacles tend to be discouraging
112. Encourage individuals and groups to support non-governmental organizations and voluntary work groups in their work for children	2003 2004	Conditions, rules	Governors NCC	10.0	-	Possible involvement of political interests
113. Improve education of staff and volunteers of children's organizations and train specialist methodologists	2003 2004	Curriculum, Plan	MoSWL, NBC, NGOs, Governors	10.0	30.0	Impermanence of employment
114. Expand scope of foreign relations and cooperation in adolescent issues	2003 2004	Treaty document	Governors, MoSEC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), MoI	5.0	5.0	No supervision of implementation
Objective 16. Encourage children and adolescents to enjoy their rights and express their opinions freely						
115. Teach children how to protect themselves from negative social effects and encourage the study of national traditions	2002 2004	Instructions and recommendations	MoSEC, MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	2.0	4.0	Lack of coordination
116. Use socio-psychology to understand children's thinking about children's and	2002 2004	Joint meeting, interview and consultation	MoSWL, MoSEC, Governors	2.0	6.0	Lack of public willingness

adolescents' issues						
117. Help children to gain the skills and knowledge to evaluate social services dedicated to them	2002 2004	Results of poll	MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	3.0	10.0	Poll results ignored
118. Increased surveys of children's opinions (psychology, sociology, children's telephone calls and letters)	2002 2004	News and information	Governors, NGOs	5.0	20.0	Underestimated demand
Objective 17. Expand community and state action to help children to use information technology						
119. Improve delivery of children's radio and television programmes and take steps to prevent children experiencing media violence	2002 2004	Community evaluation	MoSWL, MoJI, NBC, NGOs, Governors	12.0	40.0	Weaker social influences
120. Study potential for a dedicated children's information channel through National Television and Radio	2003 2004	Curriculum, programme	MoSEC, MRTA, NGOs	5.0	15.0	Mass media may take no note of national minority preferences
121. Train media workers and journalists to specialise in children's issues	2003 2004	Curriculum, programme	MoSEC, NGOs, Governors	6.0	15.0	Impermanent jobs
122. Introduce information technology into children's organizations and schools	2003 2004	Information evaluation	MoSEC, MoI, NCC	5.0	25.0	Technical limitations
Budget for Part V				90.0	240.0	
Part VI. Capacity of national children's organizations for children						
Objective 18. Improve the capacity of national children's organizations to meet the demands of the new century						
123. Establish policy and rules for local branches of state organizations for children.	2002 2004	Action programme	MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	20.0	25.0	Backward thinking

124. Strengthen the capability of the National Board for Children and children's centres in the aimags	2002 2004	Particular project	MoSWL, NGOs, Governors	10.0	50.0	Inappropriate structures
125. Improve the capacity of the National Council for Children and rural children's councils to coordinate activities for children's rights	From 2003	Action evaluation	MoSWL, Governors, NGOs	20.0	30.0	Over-dominant economic interests
126. Encourage children's NGOs to get children to be involved in the realisation of national priorities	2003 2004	Agreement and talks	MoSEC, NBC, NGOs, Governors	30.0	35.0	Weaknes of ability to represent
127. Work towards a legal, economic and coordination environment in which adults support children's participation in the work of children's organizations	From 2003	Legal environment	MoSEC, NBC, NGOs, Governors	25.0	40.0	Weakness of independent abilities
128. Design appropriate forms of correspondence and cooperation between network and coalition of NGOs that work for children's interests	2002 2004	National network, communication	MoSWL, MoJI, Governors	-	15.0	Difficulty of reaching agreement
Amount of the part				105.0	195.0	
Total amount				8009.0	3979.0	