

The Government of Mongolia

**“Plus 5” review
of the 2002 Special Session on Children and
World Fit for Children Plan of Action**

Mongolia Report

**Ulaanbaatar
2006**

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBSS	Convergent Basic Social Services
CFS	Child Friendly School
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Child
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
EGSPRS	Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoM	Government of Mongolia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme for Eradication of Child Labour
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOSEC	Ministry of Education and Science, and Culture
MOSWL	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
NAC	National Authority for Children (formerly National Board for Children)
NHRCM	National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia
NFE	Non- Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children
NSO	National Statistical Office
PTRC	Population Teaching and Research Centre
SCF UK	Save the Children Fund
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

Glossary

Aimag	Province
Bagh	Administrative unit below soum
Dzud	Extremely harsh winter conditions in combination with drought
Ger	Traditional felt dwelling
Khoroo	Administrative unit below district of Ulaanbaatar
Soum	Administrative unit below aimag
State Great Hural	Parliament
Tugruk (MNT)	Mongolian Currency Unit (exchange rate in December 15, 2006: 1US\$ equals 1,165 MNT)

1. Introduction

In May 2002, at the 27th special session of the General Assembly on children, the Government of Mongolia was one of the 190 governments that articulated their commitment for strong support to the “A World Fit for Children” Declaration (WFFC) and Plan of Action contained in the final document of this high level international gathering.

According to the Deputy Prime Minister’s Order, a working group for developing a National Report of the World Fit for Children Plan of Action was set up in September 2006. The Working Group was assigned to collect the data on the major actions, initiatives and moves towards incorporating WFFC targets and child related Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and coordinate participatory activities for preparing the Report to UN Secretariat and UNICEF. Representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations working for children as well children were included in this group.

Upon a request of the Working Group, the relevant ministries and agencies contributed their input regarding what the sectoral ministry or agency has done for children during the past five years. The data compiled from their reports were scrutinized and analyzed at the interdisciplinary meetings facilitated by the Working Group. Media campaigns for generating nationwide discussions on the implementation of the WFFC targets and child related MDGs were organized.

The first draft of the Report was reviewed at the national and local level discussions involving representatives of provincial centers for children, governmental and non-governmental organizations, young people and children. The National Council for Children chaired by the Prime Minister discussed a revised report. Then, a final version of the Report was introduced to the Cabinet of the Government and approved for sending to UNICEF.

The Report is written in the format suggested by the UNICEF and has the following six parts: 1) summary of major actions taken at national level, 2) resource trends for children, 3) development and use of monitoring instruments to track WFFC/MDG targets, 4) partnerships, alliances for children and participation, 5) achievement of WFFC Plan of Action and related MDG targets, and 6) summary of lessons learned. The annexes supporting the findings of the Report are attached.

2. Major National Actions taken for Children and towards the WFFC targets since 2002

Over the past five years, the Parliament and Government of Mongolia have supported policies and programmes to implement the World Fit for Children goals and MDGs. Priority measures for children have been incorporated in the National Programme of Action for the Protection and Development of Children (NPA), the Mongolian MDG targets, the National Policy Paper on Human and Family Development, and the Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy (See the Mongolian MDG targets in Annex 1).

The National NPA for 2002- 2010 is a main policy document for the execution of the WFFC goals. It has the following components: 1) legal reforms fit for children, 2) healthy and safe environment for children, 3) quality education for and development of children, 4) family-based child protection, 5) child and adolescent participation as well as the access to information, and 6) capacity building for national organizations for children. Local action plans have been developed and carried out within the framework of the NPA (See the objectives, indicators of the NPA and its performance

results for 2005 in Annex 2. A list of laws and policies relevant to children’s lives which were developed or enacted during 2002-2006 is included in Annex 4).

In 2003, an implementation agency of the GoM, the National Authority for Children (NAC) developed its Strategic Plan for 2003-2010 in line with the NPA. This plan has goals and objectives to ensure that all activities undertaken for children take place in a child friendly environment and all rights of the child including the rights to development, participation and protection are assured. A special emphasis is given to restructuring and capacity building of organizations for children at all levels (See a new structure of governmental organizations for children in Annex 8). The implementation of the Strategic Plan is expected to bring a significant change in the planning and outcomes of policies and programmes for children. As designed in this Plan, the NAC is a secretariat of the National Council for Children (NCC) chaired by the Prime Minister and operates under the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. At the local level, provincial governors are responsible for implementing activities related to children’s rights. A center for children in each aimag works under a provincial governor who is concurrently the chairperson of the Aimag Council for Children. The same structure applies at the Ulaanbaatar municipality, district and soum levels.

Twelve members of the Parliament set up a lobby group for supporting child development and protection in 2005. Since its establishment, the Lobby Group has been successful in expanding its collaborations with civil society organizations and research institutions in drafting new laws or amending older ones on children’s issues. Also, members of this group put their efforts in integrating child friendly provisions into new or amended laws or examining them for their influence on children’s or their family lives.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has a commissioner and child envoys who are responsible for child rights issues. (See the structure of the governmental system on organizations working for children in Annex 3).

A practice to develop a three-year strategic plan of their agencies and to sign up performance and output contracts with their supervising body has been introduced to public organizations serving children. As a result, the organizations working for children are redeveloping their performance indicators for measuring not only the input and output but also the outcome and efficiency of their work.

Another important document directly affecting children’s lives is the Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2003). Within the framework set by the strategy, the Government is giving a priority to acceleration of economic growth, ensuring macroeconomic stabilization, further opening of markets and creation of a favorable environment for business. Private sector development is identified as the main engine for economic growth which increases the quality and accessibility of educational and health services as well as sustainable human development. ¹.

The Government of Mongolia has paid considerable efforts in creation of a favorable environment for attracting foreign and domestic investors. Particularly, a mining sector has more capacities to absorb investments. The economic growth increases the opportunity to augment investments into a public sector. New programmes for child and family welfare, and poverty reduction including the “School Lunch”, “40 thousand Apartments” and “Child Money” have been launched and implemented.

¹ The Government of Mongolia (2003) *Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*, p 37

Child friendly legal environment

In order to protect children from any forms of child rights violations, the Government of Mongolia is placing significant importance to creating a child friendly legal environment through ratifying international conventions and protocols on children’s issues and redeveloping national laws and policies in consistent with the principles of the international instruments on children’s rights. In 2002, the Mongolian Parliament ratified the CRC Optional Protocols on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Pornography and on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts and Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Accession to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children to the UN Convention on Transnational Crime is now under consideration².

Several laws including the Law on Child Protection, Law against Pornography and Criminal Code are amended with new provisions to protect children. Protection of children from sale, trafficking, slavery or exploitation, violence, abuse and neglect is endorsed in the amended Law on Child Protection. The Law against Pornography amended with a new provision which prohibits advertisements on pornography, and preparation, distribution and sell of books, printings, pictures, movies, video recordings for purpose of pornography. The Criminal Code was amended with a new chapter “Crimes against Children, Families and Social Values”. New provisions of the Code identify that the exchange of children, illegal adoption, abandonment, and intentional refusal of parents to care for their children, inducement towards children to engage in worst forms of labour as crimes against children (A list of laws regulating issues related to children have been enacted since 2002 in Annex 3).

The Law against Domestic Violence adopted in 2004, creates the legal environment to protect family members from domestic violence and exploitation. In line with human development policies of the Government, the new laws including Law on Prevention from HIV/AIDS, Law on Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and Universal Salt. Iodization, Law on Social Security of Disabled People, Law on Monetary Provisions for Children and Families have been approved in the recent years.

Healthy and safe environment for children

The NPA has the following objectives related to a health sector: 1) build an appropriate system and structure to protect and support the health of children and adolescents, 2) provide children and adolescents with proper nutrition and increase a supply of safe food, 3) improve adolescent health behaviours, 4) refine health services and assistance for children in conformity with the Millennium Development Goals. These objectives are in conformity with the Health Sector Master Plan which has a mission “regardless of their differences in age, gender, residence and economic status, Mongolian people are entitled equally, with the adequate and affordable health services provided by highly skilled medical personnel”. In the framework of the State Policy on Public Health, the measures to solve serious issues on children’s health are planned in and implemented according to the 19 programmes including the “National Programme on Reproductive Health“, “Second Programme on Immunization”, and “National Programme against Tuberculoses”. The reforms in the health sector are directed to the improvement of basic health services and assistance and prevention programmes (a list of public policy documents developed and enacted since 2002 is in the Annex 5).

² Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs (2006) provided this information.

Models of adolescent friendly health services are being piloted at province and district levels through health clinics for adolescents and centre called “Future Threshold”.

Quality education and child development

The Millennium Development Goals of the NPA include the following objectives:

- Ensure every child with equal opportunities for development and learning. To achieve this objective, it is vital to increase the number of children enrolled preschool education and improve the access to and quality of primary education in rural and urban areas;
- Improve conditions of leisure time facilities for children;
- Redesign curriculum and teaching methods;
- Convert education from theory-based approaches to a more pragmatic focus;
- Improve conditions of the physical and psychological environments of schools and dormitories.

To implement these objectives, several programmes including the National Programme on Training and Retraining of Primary and Secondary School Teachers and, National Programme on Basic Education for All, National Programme on Distance Education, National Programme on Preschool Education-2 and Education Sector Master Plan-2 as well as Fast Track Initiatives are currently implemented.

Targeted programmes, such as textbook voucher, free provision of educational supplies for vulnerable groups of children and children from herding families, and free lunch for students of 1-4 grades have positively influenced the decrease in the number of school drop outs. The education quality and learning interest of children have been improved. . The Government of Mongolia is paying a special attention at providing equal educational opportunities for disabled children and children of Kazak and Tuva ethnic minorities. In an effort to make primary and secondary education programmes and content in conformity with international standards, a new education reform has started.. As part of the reform, the secondary education system switched to 11-year schooling starting from the 2005-2006 academic year and school starting age reduced from 8 to 7.

Child Protection

When the Government of Mongolia revised the NPA developed in 2002, it renamed the programme as “National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children” demonstrating Mongolia’s special commitment to child protection. In Mongolia, the concept on child protection is perceived in two ways: general protection and special protection. General protection is understood as protection of children from risks caused by the environment changes, risks of social relationships and protection during disasters and emergencies. In the new NPA, a family is identified as a main institution for child development and protection. These concepts are incorporated in the national policies and relevant documents, including the “State Policy on Population and Development”, “State Policy on Family Development”, and “Social Security Sector Master Plan”. The new package of the laws on social welfare enacted in 2006 is considered to be a legislative and policy basis for community and family based social protection services.

The new law “Child Welfare and Monetary Assistance for Families and Children” enacted in 2006 is of particular importance for enabling a positive impact on children and families. This law provides a cash transfer for every child under 18 in an amount of 3,000 MNT (equivalent of 2.6 US dollars) per month since July 1, 2006. Moreover, all new born children are eligible to receive 100,000 MNT (equivalent of 85.8 US dollars) once, and newly married couples are entitled to a cash grant of 500,000 MNT (equivalent of 429.2 US dollars). In addition, a one-time grant of 100,000 MNT

(equivalent of 85.8 US dollars) will be given for every child in 2007 from the Mongolia’s Development Fund.

To provide psychosocial support for children during emergencies, the National Authority for Children and the National Emergency Agency has developed a training curriculum on “Child Protection during Emergencies”.

Child protection for target groups has a priority focus for children with disabilities, victims of abuse and exploitation, poor children, children in conflict with the law, working children and children residing in institutional care centres. The legislative framework and concurrent programmes to protect children from violence, child trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour and conflict with law are in place and social protection services targeted the above mentioned groups have been expanded.

The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism has been developed. Mongolia ratified the Convention on Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. A Working Group, established at the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs in 2002, is implementing a project on a juvenile justice legal reform. Conditions of detention centres and a children’s prison have been improved and training activities were conducted to enhance skills and knowledge of staff members of law enforcement agencies to conduct child friendly investigations, court procedures and direct work with arrested or imprisoned children.

Children and adolescents participation and access to information

Steps have been undertaken to ensure that children’s voices be heard and provide opportunities for them to participate in affairs that affect their lives through involving representation of children in the national and local councils for children. Furthermore, volunteers called “Child envoys” protecting children’s rights are serving at national and local levels (See Annex 3).

The Government of Mongolia sees that the enhanced access to information for children and promoted participation of them at all levels can contribute significantly to the building of a child friendly environment. Thus, the Government has undertaken the actions to create a national information, communication and technology network. The integrated information network is expected to operate widely and its forms and scope are expanding. Within the framework of the national programme on “Computerization for all”, the Government aims to provide citizens with the possibilities to purchase computers for affordable prices, or through loans and rental services. The number of private sector entities and individuals are interested to publish newspapers, journals and books designed for children is increasing.

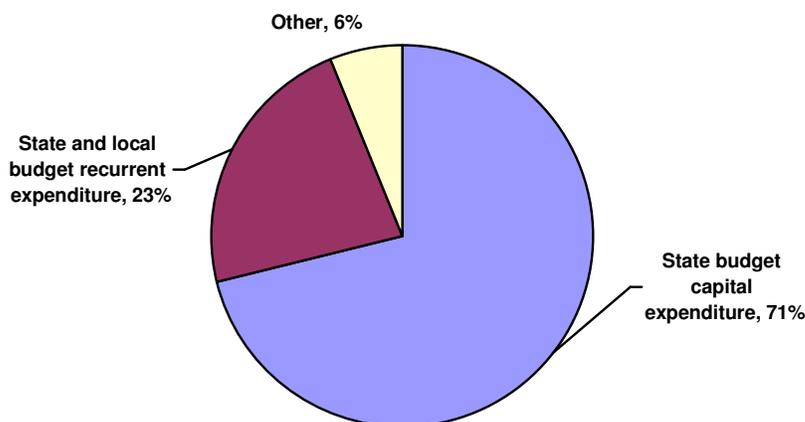
Mongolia is considered as a country with a solid experience in child participation in the region. In order to keep this recognition,, the Parliament of Mongolia developed a state policy and a methodology concept on child participation..

3. Resource trends for children

In the recent years, the Mongolian economy has been showing positive signs of recovery and growth, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Mongolian GDP was 4.0 percent in 2002, grew to 5.6 percent in 2003, but decreased to 6.2 percent in 2005. According to the preliminary data

of 2006, the GDP has grown to 7.5 percent³. Earlier we mentioned that the economic growth increases the opportunity to invest more for children. Since 2002, Mongolia has spent 17-20 percent of its State budget on education, 8.8-11 percent –on health services (NSO 2006). According to the Public Expenditure and Financial Management review report, social security and social welfare expenditures claim the highest share of government expenditures – 18-20 percent of the GDP over the past four years (2002-2006 statistics on share of the public sector expenditure in GDP are illustrated in Annex 6).

Figure 1. Composition of domestic resources for the NPA implementation



Source: A Report on the National Summit for Children (2004)

The most part of the financing of the health sector is spent on improving the accessibility and adequacy of medical assistance and services to the population. About 15 percent of health sector budget are allocated to public health measures for prevention and health education as well as purchasing medicines and medical equipments and renovating medical technology and equipments. The State allocates about 70 percent of the total financing in the health sector; the remaining part is covered by health insurance contributions. The highest share of health expenditures is spent on salaries of health sector employees, heating and electricity costs of clinics and hospitals. Since 2002, the Government has been increasing the investments for building, expanding or repairing health establishments. Particularly, the number of family clinics and maternity waiting homes is increased; the conditions of them are improved. Investments from international and foreign aid organizations are still significant in the health sector.

The financing in the education sector is mostly directed to improvement of accessibility and quality of education at all levels of schooling. Creating a favorable learning environment for younger kids has been invested largely in the recent years. Whereas preschool education utilizes the 18-20 percent of the total expenditures in the education sector, secondary education consumes the 35-40 percent of them. Three percent of the budget covers the school dormitory services. For undertaking a school lunch programme for pupils in 1-4 grades, 10 billions MNT are proposed in the 2007 state budget framework (300 MNT or equivalent of 0.26 US dollars is planned to spend for lunch per pupil) and 570 millions MNT (equivalent of 455 thousand US dollars) for school dormitories.

The Government is changing a trend of social welfare expenditures for children. In the past, the financing was mostly focused on the protection services for targeted groups of children. Nowadays,

³ Government of Mongolia (2006) *Proposal on the 2007 State Budget*, p. 12

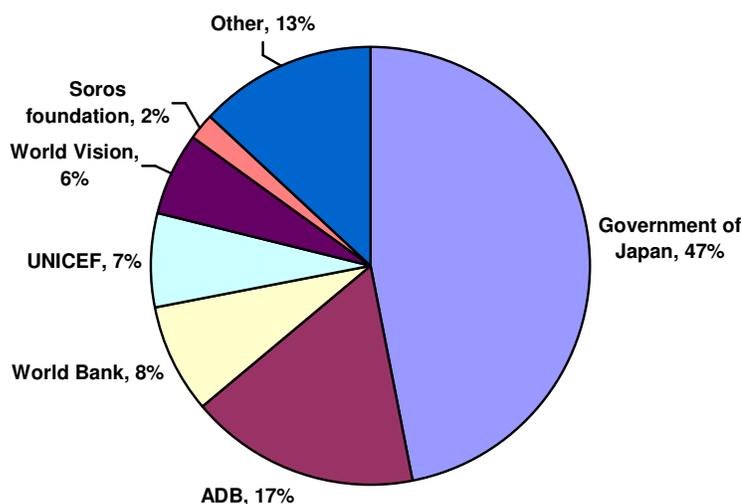
the protection for all children gets more attention and funding. To improve the effectiveness of the direct services for families and children, 93.5 million US dollars is planned in the 2007 state budget proposal. This amount of money will be spent on the allowances for children and families. According to the *Law on Monetary Provisions for Children and Families*, each child under 18 receives 3,000 MNT for a month; every newborn child gets one time allowance of 100,000 MNT; and a newlywed couple is provided with one time allowance of 500,000 MNT (The segregated statistics on social welfare financing is in Annex 6).

Annually, in an average, 1.2 millions US dollars is spent on the activities to monitor child rights implementation, prevent child rights violations and fund child care and recreational services. In the past three years, about 550 thousand US dollars per year were utilized for intersectoral coordination of activities on child development and protection. Not only current budget expenditures in the health, education and social welfare sectors, but also budget investments and foreign aid in these sectors are increasing every year. The Government of Mongolia is investing more and more to the infrastructure sector. Improved transportation, communications and electricity systems as well new constructions extend the opportunities to enhance the living conditions of children and their families.

Whereas the Government funded the 38.7 percent of the total amount of 52 million US dollars allocated during 2002-2006 for implementing the NPA, foreign investments covered the 61.3 percent. The 71 percent of domestic resources was investments, 23.4 percent was allocated from the State and local budget, 5.6 percent was covered by private business entities.

The Japanese Government contributed the 46.5 percent of foreign resources, the Asian Development Bank- 17.1 percent, and the World Bank- 8.4 percent, UNICEF- 6.9 percent, World Vision International- 5.8 percent, Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation)-2.2 percent. A remaining part was donated by other donors.⁴

Figure 2. Composition of the external resources for the NPA implementation



Source: A Report on the National Summit for Children (2004)

In the recent years, civil society organizations and private sector entities have increased their commitment and contributions for children. Although no valid statistics on private sector

⁴ Government of Mongolia(2004) *A Report on the National Summit for Children*

investments for children is available, it is evident that involvement of independent service providers in the education and health sectors is increasing. Civil society organizations’ participation in providing child protection services for target groups is expanding.

4. Development and use of monitoring instruments to track WFFC/MDG targets

To monitor progress towards the WFFC/MDG targets at national and sub-national levels, the various tools including performance reports, research studies, assessment analysis, discussions among policy makers and other stakeholders and evaluations have been planned. Overall, the most common instrument in organizations for children is the internal monitoring and evaluation in public administration organizations. Input and output indicators such as the number of activities organized for children, the amount of expenditures spent on the activities, and the number of children involved in are commonly used. The indicators to measure outcome and efficiency of the activities are expected to be introduced.

Another instrument to measure the implementation of the NPA is forums and summits organized at national and local levels. In 2004, the National Summit for Children was organized by the Government with an active involvement and support of the UNICEF. About 150 representatives from the Parliament, key governmental agencies, UN theme group members, civil society, private sector, religious organizations, and media took part in this event. The most significant aspect of the forum had been the active participation of children from all around the country. The Summit made the following conclusions regarding the implementation of the NPA:

- Significant measures have been made in creating a child friendly legal environment. The Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child, Package Law on Education, Law on Social Welfare, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Law are amended. New laws and policies including the Law against Domestic Violence, Law on Vocational Education, National Policy on Population Development and National Policy on Family Development have been developed and enacted.
- The rates of infant and maternal mortality and morbidity have been decreased. Prenatal and neonatal care services are enhanced. Immunization coverage is increased.
- A net enrollment rate of primary education is promoted. The number of trained teachers, school seats and dormitory beds is increased. The access to education for vulnerable children is improved.
- The number of unsupervised children is decreased; and provision of social welfare services for children and families is expanded and enhanced

The Summit not only concluded the successes but also developed the recommendations to consider for further implementation of strategies outlined in the framework of six parts of the NPA.

In 2006, the National Forum of Adolescents and Youth and National Forum of Disabled Children titled “*Lets Develop Ourselves Together*” were taken place. The both forums discussed the underlying policies of the respective issues.

The Government of Mongolia completes biennially a national report on the MDG implementations and submits it to the Parliament for discussions. The relevant ministries and agencies have been assigned to develop the statistic indicators of the MDG targets. The National Statistics Office (NSO) is in charge of creating a national database of MDGs⁵ using DevInfo.

⁵ Parliament of Mongolia (2005) *The Resolution No*

The needs assessment, evaluation reports, pretest and posttest studies of programmes and projects carried out within the framework of the NPA are broadly used to measure the outcome and impact of the planned actions. The examples are the UNICEF reports including the Situation Analysis of Mongolian Children 2004 and Medium Term Review Report 2005.. The NSO with the support of UNICEF conducted the 3rd round of MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) or Child and Development Survey in 2005-2007. Currently, final report of survey results is under development. When it will be released, the new indicators of MDG targets which are currently not available from other sources are expected to be introduced.

The research studies such as “Child Protection System in Mongolia”, “Baseline Survey on Child Domestic Workers in Mongolia”, “Situation Analysis on Kazakh Children’s Education”, “Baseline Survey on Child and Adult Workers in Informal Gold and Fluorspar Mining”, “Condition of Injuries of Children aged 0-18” and “National Reproductive Health Survey” were undertaken to identify the underlying causes and consequences of major problems affecting children’s lives (See research and studies in Annex 10).

5. Partnerships for children and participation

Partnerships and participation of civil society organizations are of critical importance for the implementation of the NPA. Over the last years, the capacity of civil society organizations working in the field of child development and protection has been enhanced, although the total number of the NGOs in this area of work is decreased. International donors’ support has played a critical role in building the capacity of civil society organizations. In 2006, the National Authority for Children worked with non-governmental organizations, including the Association of School Social Workers, the National Center for the Rights of Women with Disabilities and the Youth Red Cross on a contract basis.

Civil society organizations have created their network in the areas of prevention and intervention programmes against child abuse and violence, trafficking in children and sexual exploitation of children (ECPAT). In addition, child and adolescent participation is supported in their projects and activities. The networks have conducted various activities on training, communication, education, research, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy and information and experience sharing, as well as on developing one stop services (See in the Annex 8 the information on the networks and partnerships of governmental and non-governmental organizations working on children’s issues).

Civil society organizations’ participation and partnerships

The Government can delegate some of its tasks to NGOs on a contracting out basis. The Law against Domestic Violence has a provision that prevention and intervention activities against violence can be addressed on a contracting out basis.. A first experience with the contracting out social protection services has been taken place at the National Centre against Violence and the National Movement “Gal golomt”. They are working on contracts with the government to fight against violence and provide prevention and assistance services for victims of violence⁶.

There has been noticeable expansion in child participation within the framework of child development and protection efforts, consequently, significant positive changes have been noticed in the attitude of adults towards child participation over the last years.

⁶ the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (2006) provided this information.

A child participatory discussion “I have a word to say” was held during the National Summit to hear voices of at-risk children and youth. This event was part of preliminary evaluation of the NPA. The discussion identified ten priority areas children wanted to have the support from adults. These priorities include:

- Supply all children with citizenship documents
- Every one should contribute to development of Mongolia
- Eliminate prostitution among girls
- Change the unfriendly attitude of policemen to at-risk children
- Stop discrimination against children, who live in residential institutional care centres
- Adults to listen to children
- Reduce child labor
- Improve the opportunities for children to realize their wishes and dreams,
- Stop corruption among teachers as well as in health, and education sectors.

The National Authority for Children is determined to take concrete actions towards solving these issues in cooperation with relevant organizations.

A campaign called “My passport” was conducted at two stages to promote child and adolescent participation, active citizenship and initiatives. The first stage of action was held in 2001-2002 in Ulaanbaatar, Arkhangai, and Huvsgul aimags, while the second stage was held in 2002–2005 in all aimags, soums and schools.

Partnerships of international organizations

Within the framework of the implementation of the NPA, a variety of projects and programmes including the Systematic Management of Children’s Diseases, Expanded Immunization Programme, Strengthening Primary Health Care through Establishing Revolving Drug Funds, Safe Motherhood, Maternal and Child Food and Nutrition, Reproductive Health and Adolescents’ Health Friendly Services are being implemented by the Government of Mongolia with the support of the UN agencies including the UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO. These organizations are making a significant contribution to improving quality of drinking water and preventing iodine and micronutrient deficiency among mothers and children. Activities of the UNICEF on early childhood development, child friendly schools, multi-group teaching, and research on learning performance have positively influenced in creating the environment that values children’s rights in the education sector and promote inclusive education. Decreasing school drop out rate and enhanced public participation and partnerships for children show the outcomes of the UNICEF supported activities.

Concrete steps have been undertaken in protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law and towards making changes in the attitude of the governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding violence against children and women, child sexual exploitation and trafficking. Programmes and projects on community based convergent services and services for children during emergencies have become the models of services for children. Based on the previous experiences, the Government of Mongolia has made an agreement of cooperation with UNICEF for 2007-2011. The UNESCO provides the services for children victimized by natural disaster and increasing a literacy rate.

The IPEC programme of the ILO has been implementing a programme on the elimination and prevention of child labor since 1999 with funding assistance of the Labor Department of the USA.

As a result of the programme, a national level research on child labor was conducted and possibilities to monitor child labor conditions are created. The awareness on child labour has been increased among civil service providers, employers, trade unions and staff of non-governmental organizations. Further progress has been made in developing public policies on child labour and creating a child friendly legal environment for solving child labour issues.

Save the Children UK works on two areas of education and child protection. The education programme covers areas of preschool and inclusive education and works closely with the government agencies. Under the protection programme, the agency supports activities of local organizations working in the field of street children and working child. SCUK works actively on advocacy for policy change on violence and corporal punishment.

The World Vision International provided the support and assistance to 1,2 million people and 230,000 children over the past years. This organization implements projects such as the Community Development, Scholarship Programme for Supporting Secondary Education, Protection and Prevention from Domestic Violence, Support for Children Reunited to Families and Child Participation (A list of projects implemented during 2002-2006 are in Annex 9).

6. Achievement of WFFC Plan of Action and related MDG targets

Some Mongolian MDG targets, namely, the targets to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from malnutrition; to provide primary education to all children -- girls and boys -by 2015; to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate; and targets on environmental sustainability are expected to be reached (Some statistics related to children are in Annex 11).

1. Malnutrition among children has been reduced.

- Comparing the 2000 MICS (second survey) to the 2005 MICS (third survey)⁷, the levels of underweight, stunting, and wasting have decreased significantly over the past five years. Specifically, the level of underweight has decreased twice, and the level of wasting has decreased from 5.5 percent to 2.2 percent - decreases by half for both nutritional disorders. The level of stunting has decreased from 25 percent to 21 percent - a decrease by almost one-fifth for this nutritional disorder.
- The Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN identified three main micronutrient deficiencies caused by inadequate vitamins and minerals in the diet,. 21.4 percent of Mongolia children of ages from six months to 5 years old are suffering from anemia. Regarding this data, the World Health Organization evaluated the country achievements as “not much satisfactory”. Since 2002, the Government of Mongolia has undertaken the project “Improvement of Food and Nutrition of Poor Mothers and Children” with the support of the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Japan. As a result of this project, by 2005, the 60 percent of flour produced in Mongolia is enriched with iron. 74.4 percent of all households use iodized salt thanks to the efforts of the UNICEF, the ADB and the Government of Mongolia to supply local small scale salt factories with necessary equipment and supplementary materials to iodize salt⁸. In the framework of the programme “Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiency Focusing on Vitamin A and D”, with the support of international donors, the Ministry of Health is coordinating the supply for children with vitamins A and D as well as iron. The standards on intake norms of children

⁷ National Statistical Office (2004) *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey*

⁸ Ministry of Agriculture and Food (2006) provided this information.

attending a preschool and dormitory are redeveloped. Standards on school lunch are also designed. The cost for per day expenses on food in preschools and school dormitories is increased. Community monitoring on food standards is encouraged. A joint resolution of the Ministers of Health and Education released in 2005 regulates the calorie norms and standards of daily meal for a child attending a preschool or residing in a dormitory. In 2006, the regulation on a school lunch provision was approved.

- Some measures to protect children from domestic violence, prevent children from involvement in criminal activities, develop social services directed to families, and create a legal environment to protect children from sexual exploitation are taken place.
- The Government endorsed the regulation to provide a free birth certificate for a new born child of a pro-poor family.

2. Concrete accomplishments were achieved in attaining primary education for all and gender equality.

- In the academic year 2005-2006, in total 95,000 children were enrolled in 740 kindergartens. This figure is higher by 7,000 in comparison with the academic year of 2001 – 2002. The access to kindergartens is increased; new kindergartens were built and alternative forms of preschool education were introduced through initiatives including the “Ger” (a Mongolian traditional dwelling made of fur), groups in shifts, hourly enrollment, and mobile training to reach out to children of nomadic herding families. New training curricula were developed and are in use for all these various types of preschool education.⁹
- The cross enrolment rate in secondary schools was 92.3% in the academic year of 2005–2006. The primary and secondary education enrollment rates were 93.3% and 91.2% respectively.¹⁰
- As a result of various efforts to provide children with disabilities and children living in especially difficult circumstances with equal educational opportunities, the school drop out rate has decreased. A mapping research on living conditions of children with disabilities was carried out by the National Statistical Office, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor. Following up the research, policy recommendations were developed for children with disabilities. The first ever standards on a sign language for people with hearing and speech disabilities were designed.
- In the academic year of 2004 – 2005, school supplies costing 1.1 billion MNT (US\$ 1 million) were delivered for 71,000 children. Every year around 43,000 full and semi orphan children and children without guardians are exempted from textbook costs.
- School and dormitory buildings were expanded to deal with the issues of overcrowded schools and to provide schools with the environment that meets the standards on hygiene and sanitation. During 2000–2004, 54 school and dormitory constructions were newly built and 935 buildings were repaired. One of the reasons of school dropping out for younger children in the rural areas is unavailability of dormitories. With the financial resources of the government and other source, new constructions, expansions and renovation of dormitory buildings were taken place. As a result, the number of children residing in dormitories has been increased from 33.7 thousands in 2002 to 41.1 thousands in 2005.
- The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science developed 21 standards of primary and secondary education, which were approved by the National Centre for Standardization and Measurements. In the framework of these standards, the requirements for alternative education programmes are being developed. National non-formal education and distance

⁹ Government of Mongolia (2004) *National Summit on Children*, Ulaanbaatar, p. 44

¹⁰ Mongolian Statistical Yearbook, 2005, p. 290

education centres coordinated by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science are conducting non-formal education and life skills training at all districts and soums. Consequently, a school dropout rate has been decreasing year by year; the current rate is 1.9 in 2005. The government’s policy is to retain drop outs back to formal school.

- Education disparities are evident in Mongolia at all levels. The government is allocating a special attention at providing opportunities of quality education for children of Tuva and Kazak ethnic minorities. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science is developing the Kazak language standards in cooperation with the Education and Culture Department of Bayan-Ulgii aimag. Moreover, Tuva language curriculum has been approved by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science and is being implemented.

Reduced child mortality rate

- Mongolia has set the goal to reduce infant mortality rate to 22 deaths per 1000 births and under-five mortality rate to 29.2 per 1000 children¹¹. The infant and under-five mortality rate has been increasingly declining since 1990. Studies (the National Survey on Reproductive Health, 1998 and 2003; the Child Development 2000 and 2006) also indicate that the infant mortality rate is declining every year. Thus, taking into account the progress made so far, it can be said that the country is on track in achieving the Millennium Development Goal targets.
- For the purpose of guaranteeing permanent employment of pediatricians in rural areas, beginning from 2002, the training and re-training of pediatricians is conducted on a regular basis in the pediatric department of Medical University, grants and scholarships are awarded by international organizations and private businesses as well as local government is financing the training of pediatricians.¹²
- As of 2005, the immunization coverage of 0-1 year old infants reached 97-99 percent which resulted in the reduced incidences of infectious diseases¹³.
- The “Health Education” school curriculum and training materials are developed according to the health education standards for secondary school children in 1-4 grades.

Ensuring environmental sustainability

- Eight projects with financing worth of 26.61 million US dollars in grants and four projects with financing worth of 93.38 million US dollars to improve living standards of citizens in ger districts are being implemented¹⁴. According to a survey conducted by the World Bank, the proportion of people in Mongolia with the access to safe drinking water is 3-4 times lower than the standard established by the World Health Organization. In Mongolia, there is a wide disparity between rural and urban areas. In urban areas 62.1 percent of households have the access to safe drinking water, whereas in rural areas this indicator accounts for only 17.3 percent of households¹⁵. The Government of Mongolia in cooperation with donors, international organizations is taking measures to improve water treatment facilities in aimags and soum centers by installing appropriate water purification equipment and is establishing new systems of used and clean drinking water in Ulaanbaatar and other urban areas.

¹¹ Millennium Development Goals

¹² Government of Mongolia *National Summit on Children*, Ulaanbaatar 2004, p. 39

¹³ Mongolian Statistical Yearbook, Ulaanbaatar, 2005, p. 325

¹⁴ Plan of Governmental Programme “40000 Apartment”, Ulaanbaatar, 2005, p. 111

¹⁵ “UNICEF, *Mid-term review report*”, Ulaanbaatar, 2005, p. 16

- The Asian Development Bank project “Funding of Residential Housing” provided loans worth 14 million US dollars to 1,468 people. Further measures to improve a legal environment for provision of housing loans and mortgages will be implemented. More than 20 percent of households in Mongolia live in apartments with heating, hot and cold water, a waste water disposal system, 2.3 percent live in non-living quarters. The rest of population lives in gers and private houses¹⁶.

Information, partnership, sport, culture, leisure time

- Nationally, 12 newspapers for children with educational and health information are being published. Also, the Mongolian National Television and Radio and Ulaanbaatar Radio have independent children’s programming departments. The National Authority for Children is producing a magazine “Children’s Rights and Development”, a newspaper by children’s self-governing organizations “Friend” and a website www.naiznet.mn. In addition, the hotlines for children (1903, 1979, 463060) are being operated.
- A team of journalists specializing in children’s issues, established at the National Authority for Children is organizing training for journalists on children’s rights.
- The government is taking concrete steps to improve extra-curricular and quality leisure activities and build a favorable environment to develop and encourage children’s abilities. Beginning from 2006, these activities have been included into the secondary school curriculum and teacher’s evaluation schemes, and are financed from the state budget. Nationally, more than 50 percent of school children are enrolled in after school, extracurricular classes; 129 million US dollars are provided on an annual basis for the organization of contests and competitions; and best 70 students are awarded with governmental scholarship to study in universities. Moreover, winners of international competitions and contests are awarded with monetary prizes by the Governmental Decree issued in 2004. The children’s cultural and sport event “Snowdrop” is organized every year and the Government has issued a decision to organize a national children’s sport competition in 2006-2007 academic year. As of 2006, there are 33 summer camps for children in Mongolia. In addition, children’s palaces providing extra-curricular and leisure activities are expanding in aimag.

7. Good Practices, Lessons Learnt in meeting goals outlined in the “World Fit for Children” Declaration, its Plan of Action and Millennium Development Goals

The past few years during 2002-2006 were the years of significant achievements and reforms. During this period, the Government of Mongolia has reaffirmed its commitment to build a country fit for all children. As a result of this initiative, children’s issues have been placed at the center of government’s policy. However, there is an urgent need to make appropriate decisions and take additional measures towards poverty reduction, protection of children in difficult circumstances, combat against worst forms of child labour and violence against children. Promotion of equitable access to social services for the purpose of creating an enabling environment for the healthy growth, development and well-being of every child is vital.

1. Although, major commitments have been made towards poverty reduction, the current rate of a decline is still unsatisfactory with a widening gap between rich and poor. One third of Mongolia’s population is poor. Single headed households with many children and migrant families are at high risk of slipping into poverty. An increasing number of children

¹⁶ Plan of Governmental programme “40000 Apartments”, Ulaanbaatar, 2006, p. 18

- abandoning homes, engaging into criminal activities, involving into worst forms of child labour, and growing prostitution are all the negative consequences of the poverty. Protection of the rights of children from poor and marginalized families still needs to be improved. They are increasingly becoming victims of income and opportunity poverty.
2. Protection of children in difficult circumstances is not fully resolved. Although, major initiatives are taken to improve the legal and policy environment for the protection of children, the child protection activities at the grassroots level still need to be improved. There is a growing need to concentrate on implementation of family-based child protection services. The Government of Mongolia is working to make amendments into relevant laws to ensure that the rights of juveniles are protected.
 3. Activities to combat child labour have been intensified, participation is increased at all levels and experiences are accumulated, however, children are still involved in child labour and in its worst forms. There is a need to integrate issues of child labour and solutions to its causes and consequences into appropriate policies, strengthen capacity to plan, develop, implement and monitor activities to eliminate worst forms of child labour at national, aimag, and city and district levels. Furthermore, the improvement of research and knowledge base on child labour and the mobilization of government, employers and trade unions, non-governmental organizations, community, the public, media, children and their parents in combat against child labour are essential.
 4. There are growing incidences of injuries among children and youth due to lack of preventive measures and knowledge on occupational safety¹⁷. The Government needs to pay more attention to disabled children and youth. The Government recognizes the need to ensure an enabling environment guaranteeing the equal right to the development and protection of disabled children. In 2003-2005, a total of 49899 injured children aged 0-18 years have received medical treatment in the Orthopedic & Trauma Clinic and the Mother and Infant Health Center¹⁸. There is a need to improve enabling environment for healthy growth of children, and ensuring safety and protection of children, who stay at home without parental supervision.
 5. Equitable access to health, education and social protection for children from herders' and marginalized, poor families is insufficient. Infant mortality rate is 2 times higher in rural areas and is still the highest in the western aimags¹⁹. In fact, the current governmental social welfare policy evokes an interest among people, especially among women from vulnerable groups to give birth to children. This situation may increase mortality and morbidity rates. The Government of Mongolia with financial and technical assistance from the UNICEF has piloted convergent basic social services projects in two soums in each of 5 aimags and in 4 khorooos of 2 Ulaanbaatar districts. As a result of implementation of these projects, a new approach in delivering social services has been introduced and the capacity, role, participation and initiatives of families to care for their children have been improved. The application of this new methodology at the national scale will be one of the efficient ways of delivering convergent social services to herders and vulnerable groups. It is important to ensure that the social services are delivered in a timely and efficient manner.
 6. Although, Mongolia has a low prevalence of HIV/AIDS, the country is at high risk of rapid spread of disease²⁰. The facts that around 46 percent of population is children and youth 0-19 years old and prevalence of recorded cases of STIs is increasing, as well as there is a growing number of sex workers leads to an increased a risk on spreading of HIV infections. Mongolia developed a national strategy against HIV/AIDS/STIs and it was endorsed by the

¹⁷ MoSWL, UNFPA, UNICEF, *National Summit on Disabled Childre* , Ulaanbaatar, 2006, p. 32

¹⁸ MoSWL, UNICEF, (2006) *Study on mortality and morbidity of 0-18 years old children, 2003-2005*

¹⁹ NSO, 2006, Ulaanbaatar

²⁰ Government of Mongolia (2004) *Millennium Development Goals Mongolia Report*, Ulaanbaatar, p. 39

National Council on Public Health chaired by the Prime Minister. Eleven people participated in the regional conference of countries with low prevalence of HIV/AIDS organized by the initiative of the Government of Mongolia in 2006. In the future, there is a need to improve conditions of testing on a volunteer basis and improve quality of advocacy and training to prevent spread of infections.

7. Air pollution is a serious problem in Ulaanbaatar and other cities with high concentration of population. Environmental and air pollution is a primary factor that hinders the decrease of spread of infectious diseases. The Government of Mongolia has set specific goals and activities to reduce air pollution in urban centers in the Socio-economic Development Policy for 2007.
8. Partnership and participation for children is not developed to reach a desired level. The Government of Mongolia is planning to implement new services for the development and protection of children in the new contract-based form through building capacity of civil society and non-governmental organizations. In addition, for the purpose of improving participation of children and youth in the decision making process, the “National Policy on Development of Children’s Participation” is being to be discussed at the Parliament. This policy will support activities towards attitude change and capacity building of stakeholders.
9. Coordination, linkages of sectoral programmes and projects on children’s rights is insufficient and impact of investment in children is not fully evaluated.

The policy objectives mentioned above will be the main areas of activities to be implemented by the Government of Mongolia towards the development and protection of children. The Government of Mongolia will actively cooperate with civil society, private businesses, international and foreign donors in these areas to reach a goal - build a country fit for all children.

8. Documents Reviewed and References

Documents Reviewed

The following Ministries and governmental agencies provided their reports on the implementation of the WFFC, MDC and NPA to the Working Group that prepared this report:

1. Ministry of Finance 2006
2. Ministry of Health 2006
3. Ministry of Education and Science, and Culture 2006
4. Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour 2006
5. Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
6. Ministry of Environment 2006
7. Ministry of Defence 2006
8. Ministry of Urban Development and Construction 2006
9. Ministry of Transportation and Tourism 2006
10. Ministry of Industry and Trade 2006
11. Ministry of Fuel and Electricity 2006
12. National Authority for Children (formerly National Board for Children) 2006
13. National Statistical Office 2006
14. National Office on Information and Communications 2006

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- Save the Children, UK (2006) *Child Protection System in Mongolia*, Ulaanbaatar

UN Special Summit on Children (2002) *A World Fit for Children*
UNICEF (2004) *Mongolia Annual Report*, Ulaanbaatar

Annex 1. Millennium Development Goals, Mongolia

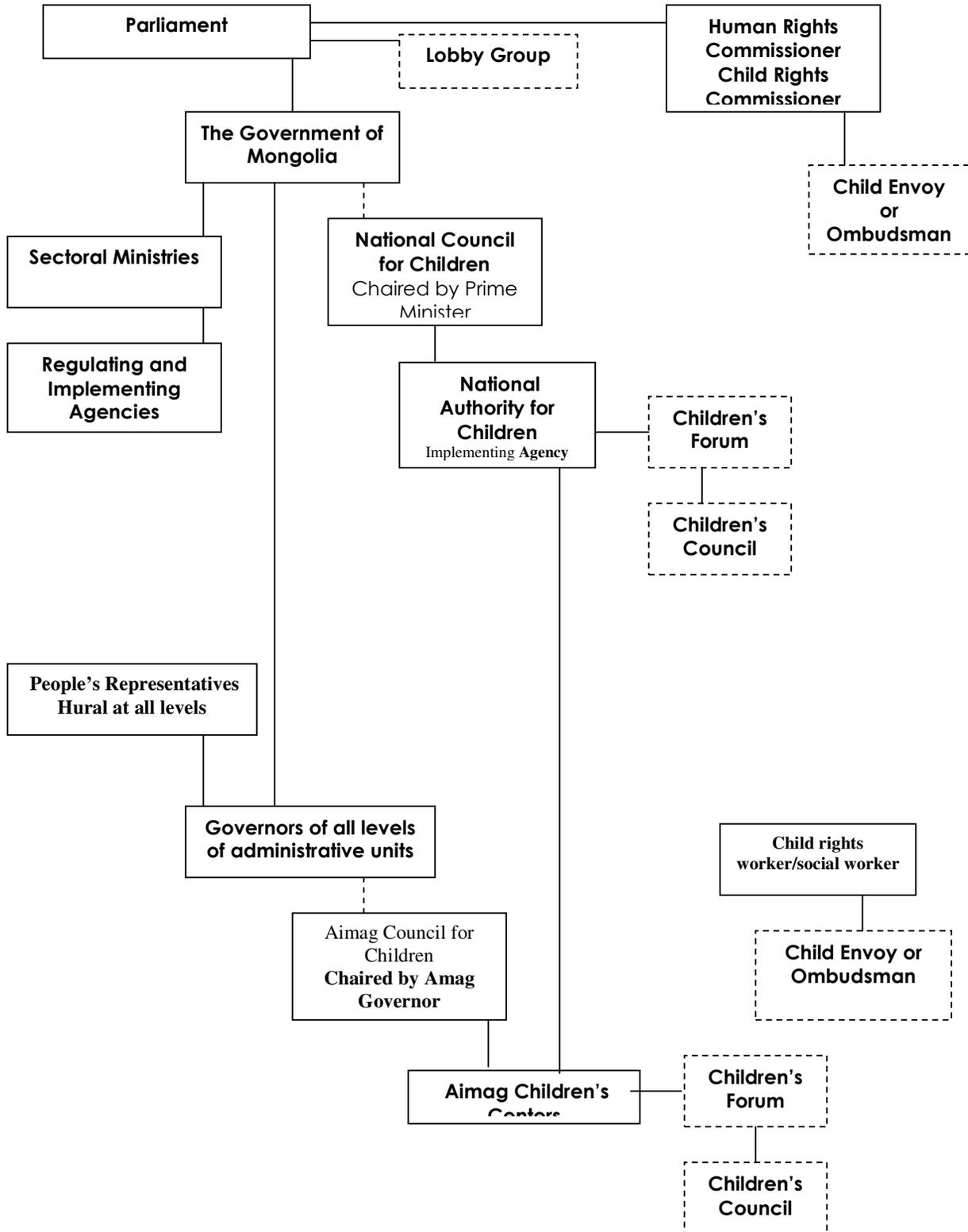
Goals and Targets	Baseline indicator	Interim indicator in 2000	Interim indicator in 2005	Expected final indicator
Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger				
Target 1. To halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is below the national poverty line	36	35	36.1 /2002/	18
Target 2. To halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from malnutrition.	12	12	6.3	0
Target 3. To formulate and implement strategies for decent and productive work (create equal opportunities for unemployed youth in both urban and rural areas).				
Unemployment rate of 15-24 years old young people	...	4.4	3.3	
Target 4. To reduce the negative effects of rural-to-urban migration and the consequent population concentration in urban areas by: (i) creating a legal environment to protect the interests of migrant citizens (who are often denied social entitlements because of the lack of civil registration in their new location), (ii) providing jobs (since lack of livelihood motivates migration for the purpose of finding means of income generation), and (iii) improving access of migrants to medical, education, cultural and other social services.				
Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education				
Target 5. To provide primary education to all children -- girls and boys -- by 2015.				
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education		91	93.9	100
Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5.	91	84	101.2	100
Literacy rate of 15 - 24 year olds	99	97.8		100
Goal 3. Gender Equality and Empower Women				
Target 6. To eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels of education no later than 2015.				
Ratio of girls to boys in primary school	1.01	1.01	1.13	1
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school	1.12	1.20	1.11	1
Ratio of girls to boys in higher education	1.56	1.72	1.53	1
Ratio of literate women to men 15 - 24 years old	...	1		1
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	...	47	53.1	50
Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament	4	12	6.6	30
Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality				
Target 7. To reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate				
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR, death of children under age 12 months, expressed as per 1000 live births),	63.4	32.8 /1998/	20.8	22
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5M, death of children under age 5 years, expressed as per 1000 live births),	87.50	42.4 /1998/	26.1	29.2
Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles	82.59	92.4	97.5	96
Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health				
Target 8. To provide access for all individuals of appropriate age to required reproductive health services, and to reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.				
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR, expressed as per 1000 live births)	200	158 /1999/	93.0	50
Proportion of live births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.8
Goal 6. Combat STI/HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, and Reverse Other Diseases				
Target 9. Halt by 2015 the spread of HIV/AIDS and reverse STIs				
HIV prevalence among 15-25 old pregnant women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Goals and Targets	Baseline indicator	Interim indicator in 2000	Interim indicator in 2005	Expected final indicator
Target 10. Reverse the spread of tuberculosis by 2015				
Prevalence rates associated with tuberculosis (expressed as per 100,000 population)	79	61	177.4	40
Death rates associated with tuberculosis	4.9	3	3.4	0
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under Directly-Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS)		100/80	100/79	100
Target 11. Implement a special programme against dental diseases among population				
Goal 7. Environmental Sustainability				
Target 12. To integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programme and reverse a loss of environmental resources.				
Percentage of land area covered by forest	9	8.2	7.8	9
Land area protected to maintain biological diversity	7	13.3	13.3	30
Per capita carbon dioxide emissions (ton per person)	4.08	4.19	5.61	4
Target 13. To protect river and spring sources, and undertake rehabilitation measures for their protection.				
Target 14. To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	30.8	66.2		70
Target 15. To achieve by 2015 a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers. The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation	22	23		50
Goal 8. Develop Global Partnership for Development				
Target 16. to create favorable condition for achieving other MDGs through developing trading and financial systems				
Target 17. Create favorable conditions to access the sea, improve the efficiency of transit transportation through the territory of foreign countries, and increase transit transportation through the territory of Mongolia.				
Proportion of ODA for Mongolia as a landlocked country in GDP			20.81 /2003/	
Target 18. To develop a debt strategy to ensure sustainability of external and internal debts for the long run and to study methods applied nationally and internationally to manage debt issues without adverse effects on the budget and economy of Mongolia				
Percent of ODA in the public sector			19.0 /2004/	
Target 19. To introduce new information and communication technologies and to build an Information Society	30.8	46.6	63.4	
Number of telephone lines (per 1000 population).		31.2	222.8	
Number of cellular subscribers (per 1000 population)	0.3	12.6	33.6	
Number of personal computers (per 1000 population).				
Goal 9. Strengthen Human Rights and Foster Democratic Governance				
Target 20. Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and to ensure freedom of media and access to information.				
Target 21. To foster democratic values and culture of democracy				
Target 22. To promote zero-tolerance to corruption				

Annex 2. Indicators to measure the NPA implementation

Indicators	Baseline data in 2001	Interim data in 2005	Expected data in 2010
I. Child friendly legal environment			
Number of laws reviewed or amended in consistency with the international standards on child rights instruments.	50.0	30.0	150.0
II. Safe and healthy environment for children			
Number of pediatricians and doctors working on adolescents reproductive health / per 10000 children /	3.1	3.5	5.0
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR, death of children under age 12 months, expressed as per 1000 live births),	30.2	20.8	25.0
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5M, death of children under age 5 years, expressed as per 1000 live births),	40.8	26.1	35.0
Percentage of breastfed children under 6 months		...	90.0
Percent of stunting of under 5 children	12.5/ 24.6	6	5/10.0
Number of healthy towns and organizations supporting healthy lifestyles	0/25	3/300	3/200
Number of child friendly hospitals and schools supporting healthy environment	144/26		200/100
III. Quality education and development services			
Percentage of children enrolled preschool education	34.0	42.7	72.0
Cross Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education	95.3	93.8	99.0
Cross Enrolment Ratio (NER) in secondary education	89.7	92.3	95.0
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary schools	52.8/58.7		51.0/54.0
Shifts in general education school	2.7		1.8
The number of schools with Internet connection	55.0		95.0
Percentage of children involved in extracurricular activities	20.0		60.0
Percentage of schools with leisure time facilities	10.0	30.0	50.0
Percentage of children involved in arts and sports activities	30.0		65.0
IV. Family based child protection			
Percentage of birth registration	96.0	98.0	100.0
Decreased percent of children living in difficult circumstances.			30.0
Number of aimags, districts/soums involved in convergent basic social services projects	7.0/10		30/50
Decreased percentage of children employed in difficult or worst forms of child labour			95.0
Decreased percentage of juvenile committed crime / per 10000 children /			10.0
Decreased percentage of children affected by violence / per 10000 children /		...	30.0
V. Participation of children and adolescents and their access to information			
Percentage of children involved in child-led organizations or community activities among children	10.0		35.0
Number of hours of radio or TV programmes for children a week	3-4		6-8
Number of newspapers or journals for children / per 100 children /	14.0		25.0
VI. Capacity building of national organizations for children			
Number of governmental and non-governmental organizations for children with Internet connection	10.0	50.0	30.0
Number of non-governmental organizations for children contract out some public services for children		3.0	5.0

Annex 3. Structure of Governmental Organizations working for children



Annex 4. List of child rights related laws adopted in 2002-2006

No	Name of laws	Content of laws and articles
1.	Amendment in the Criminal law, 2002	A chapter “Crimes against child, family and social values” was added to the law. Forced child labour; neglect a born or adopted child, parents and spouse; illegal adoption; abandonment, making a child to get lost and changing a child are legalized as crimes in this chapter.
2.	The law on prohibition of the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.	The law regulates relations on counter the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, protection and prevention of the population’s health and genetic fund from negative consequences of the drug.
3.	Amendment in the Child Rights Protection, 2003	24 articles were added to 7 chapters of the law on following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National structure on child protection ▪ Improve quality and access of social welfare and assistance services for vulnerable groups (children who are orphan, disabled, unsupervised, in conflict with the law and affected by disaster) of children ▪ Utilize domestic resources for children ▪ Provide methodological guidance for and support to organizations of children
4.	Law on prevention from iodine deficiency by salt iodization, 2003	The law regulates relations on protection of populations’ mental ability, prevention from iodine deficiencies, production and consumption of iodized salt.
5.	Law on domestic violence	The law identified obligations of central and local government agencies and government and actions in prevention from domestic violence. The law regulates relations on protection of victims (including children) of domestic violence, provision of social assistant for victims, elimination of the violence and measures against the perpetrators.
6.	Law on prevention from HIV/AIDS, 2004	The law identified responsibilities of central and local governments in prevention from HIV/AIDS and obligations of medical service agencies, doctors and health workers; rights and duties of citizens, HIV affected people or people with AIDS and regulates relations on implementation of these obligations and duties.
7.	Amendment in the law on pornography, 2005.	The law regulates prohibition of pornography, preparation, distribution and sell of books, printings, pictures, movies, video recordings for purpose of pornography
8.	Law on substantive food for infants, 2005	The law regulates relations on promotion of breast feed, protection of children’s health through providing healthy and safe food, production, importation, sell and consumption of substantive feed.
9.	Law on social protection for disabled citizens, 2005	The law regulates relations on requirements of social protection service for disabled people and determines obligations of citizens and legal bodies.
10.	Package Law on Education and Law on Secondary and Primary Education, 2002 and amendment of 2006	The law identified education principles, structure, content, management, administration, rights, obligations and responsibilities of participating parties in education services and regulates relations on citizens rights to education.
11.	Law on Pardon, 2006	The law regulated to pardon some imprisoned offenders, including children under 18 years old, and dismissed their imprisonment. The juveniles held in children’s prison were released according to this law.. 5 young juveniles whose sentences were more strict were imprisoned by a special pardon of the President.
12.	Law on assistance for children and monetary assistance for families and children 2005	The law regulates relations to assist children, newly married couples and newborn children (furthermore name as welfare or assistance)

Annex 5. Policy documents and programmes on children issued since 2002

No	Name of the policy documents and programmes, approved date, organization	Content of the policy documents and programmes and duration to implement
1.	Millennium Development Goals, the Parliament of Mongolia, 2005	Developed with aim to determine millennium development goals of Mongolia to 2015, coordinate implementation and monitoring of the goals nationwide.
2.	State Policy on Population Development, the Parliament of Mongolia, 2004	The policy contents chapters on population development, poverty, wages, employment, social insurance and welfare and aims to achieve two main objectives: create socially equal and enabling environment to promote human development through improving access to medical assistance and services and quality of all level education services; improve population’s livelihood level by reducing unemployment and poverty.
3.	State Policy on Families, the Parliament of Mongolia,	The policy is designed to improve family education, promote health status, promote equal participation of parents in family development and child care, encourage equal participation of family members in family property relationship, promote family life and support to get own houses, focus social protection and welfare measures for vulnerable groups of population, establish service network for families, create legal environment to reduce domestic violence and rights violation and train professional staff on family matters.
4.	State Policy on Food and Agriculture, the Parliament of Mongolia, 2003	The policy aimed to intensify production, improve efficiency, encourage effective use of natural environmental and economic resources; provide the population and livestock with food.
5.	National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children, 2002-2010, Government of Mongolia, Resolution No:245	The programme aimed to protect child rights in Mongolia and improve children’s welfare by creating environment to promote child development and education and profession for their future life. The programme has 6 chapters: child friendly legal reforms, healthy and safe environment for children, quality education and training for children, family based child protection, child and adolescent participation and access to information, building the national capacity of children’s organizations.
6.	Strategy of National Authority for Children and Programme for Changing the Structure, Government of Mongolia, Resolution No:197	The National Authority for Children designs policies and programmes for children which ensures the protection and realization of their rights; monitors and evaluates the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and promotes and enables children’s participation in partnership with children; and an agency with professional staff possessing the appropriate capacity, skills, knowledge and expertise to carry out its duties in an effective and sustainable manner. Identified strategic objectives are: 1. Provide with authentic and reliable research and information, 2. Strengthen the rationale and basis for sound policies and legislation that are in keeping with the CRC, 3. Build capacity of parties, 4. Develop sectoral coordination and integration on issues related to children, 5. Develop partnership for children, 6. Create child friendly infrastructure, 7. Child participation

No	Name of the policy documents and programmes, approved date, organization	Content of the policy documents and programmes and duration to implement
7.	National Programme on Human Rights, the Government of Mongolia, 2003	The programme planned to take many important actions for strengthening capacity and activities of national mechanism on human rights protection and ensuring basic rights of human being. National Programme Council headed by the Prime Minister takes responsibilities for the implementation of the programme. The government takes obligation to implement measures on improving rights of children to education and protecting best interests of children with special focus, including elimination of worst forms of child labour, which is exploitation of child labour under hidden forms; training children in vocational skills, protection of working children by registration and taking them under care, provision with health and accident insurance.
8.	National Programme on National Plan of Action on Trafficking and Protection of Children and Women from Commercial Sexual Exploitation The Government of Mongolia, 2005	The programme determined the multiple actions to strengthen legal environment to combat, identify, and, prevent from crimes trafficking, particularly children with purpose of sexual exploitation and raise of awareness on pedophilia, international and domestic trafficking and its’ negative consequences and effects on children and women. In the framework of the programme, information network of related agencies and building capacity of parties are planned. Protection from internet sexual abuse is integrated in the programme.
9.	Social Security Master Plan 2003-2010, the Government of Mongolia,	The Master Plan on Social Protection contents following 3 parts: Social welfare, Employment promotion, social insurance
10.	Master Plan on Health, the Government of Mongolia, 2005	The plan determined mission to improve health of population, support social and economic development and alleviate poverty through improving health management and resource efficiency by the Ministry of Health and providing equal, qualitative and costumer friendly services for population, particularly who have special needs and the poor.. 7 strategic objectives were identified to achieve the mission: health assistance and service (child and mother), medicine and support services, behavior change and communication, quality of servi, human resource development, financing health services, organizational development and sectoral management
11.	Master Plan on Education Development 2006-2015, the Government of Mongolia, 2006	The plan aims to improve living standards of people, reduce unemployment and poverty and ensure social equity and sustainable development through creating the enabling social environment to ensure human rights. Required sources of funding was planned to be utilized for economic growth and it guarantees its’ implementation.
12.	“40000 apartments” Programme 2005-2009”, the Government of Mongolia, 2006	The programme aims to implement objectives of MDG and government agenda to improve living standards of people and provide the people with permanent work place and comfortable places for living.
13.	National Programme on Adolescent and Youth Development, the Government of Mongolia, 2006	The programme includes following parties: 10 priority directions of action of World Youth This policy will promote adolescent and youth participation in social life, preventative

No	Name of the policy documents and programmes, approved date, organization	Content of the policy documents and programmes and duration to implement
		behavior from hazardous habits and illness, youth and adolescent participation in creating safe environment. The programme is integrated with MDGs and will be implemented until 2015.
14.	National Programme on Literacy	The programme aims to improve literacy of the population, involve school drop outs and children out of school in educational services through literacy training.
15.	National Programme on Supporting Disabled Citizens, the Government of Mongolia, 2006	The programme aims to expand developmental possibilities,, create a favorable social environment for the disabled and ensure their participation. A sub programme on supporting disabled children’s participation was approved at the same time
16.	Programme on Inclusive Education for Disabled Children, 2004-2008, Joint order of the Minister of Education,Culture and Science and the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour	The programme provides schooling for every disabled child through creating conditions to educate children with mild disabilities in ordinary schools. Children with severe disabilities study at special schools.
17.	Comprehensive policy on supporting early childhood development, Joint order of the Minister of Education,Culture and Science and the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour	The document determines integration of policy and methodological guidance on cooperation of agencies, which deliver health, social protection and education services for 0-3 year old children.
18.	Policy on Child Friendly Schools, Order No.190 of the Minister of Education,Culture and Science	The document identified the actions towards ensuring the child rights at schools. A “Child rights education” curriculum was developed and taught for students in pedagogical universities and colleges. Ethical standards of teachers were developed. Indicators for child friendly schools were developed and training module for teachers was developed. Decisions to have confidentiality in academic learning performance and use of a uniform at schools were the positive actions to reduce family and livelihood differences in learning environment.
19.	Programme on Combating Iodine Deficiencies and Sub programme on Public Health Protection through Iodized Salt, the Government of Mongolia, 2002	Second phase of the programme is completing its’ successful implementation. In the framework of the programme local micro enterprises were supplied with equipments to iodize and package salt.
20.	National programme on Food Supply, Safety and Nutrition, 2001- 2010, the Government of Mongolia, 2001	The programme aims to expand food supply and consumption, safety and hygiene are considered as comprehensive issue.
21.	Sub programme on Combating and Prevention from Tuberculoses, the Government of Mongolia, 2002	As of 2002, the programme has objectives to reach diagnoses measurement 67.7%, total cure 83.4%, coverage of the BCG vaccine 98%.
22.	Programme on Computerization for All 2006-2008, Agency for Information, Communication and Technology	The programme is taking actions to provide for costumers with low priced computers with wide range of choice, reduce price of internet connection

Annex 6. Expenditure share of main social sectors in annual GDP, million US dollars and percentage

Main social sectors with high share of expenditures	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (preliminary estimates)	2007 (proposal)
Local currency rate (1 US dollar equals)	1.106	1.140	1.177	1.193	1.170	1.170
State allocation for sectors of education, culture and science	87.3	102.5	124.0	124.3	166.8	205.5
Share of GDP	7.8	8.0	7.6	6.5	6.8	7.3
Share percentage in total state expenditure	17.5	20	19.4	19.4	18.7	17.2
Pre-school education services*				21.0	25.5	30.4
Secondary schools*				56.5	80.1	103.5
Dormitory services of secondary schools				3.5	4.8	8.5
Investment from state fund or private source				5.4	7.8	9.8
School lunch programme						8.5
State allocation for health sector	48.8	54.4	65.9	70.1	88.1	104.8
Share of GDP	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.7	3.6	3.7
Share percentage in total state expenditure	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.9	9.9	8.8
Public health and prevention services *				5.1	5.5	5.5
Clinical services and assistance				42.1	45.7	45.8
Investment from state budget and building maintenance				2.8	3.5	5.0
State allocation for social insurance, social security, social, welfare, employment promotion	94.4	106.4	131.5	158.7	219.4	241.2
Share of GDP	8	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.5
Share of total state expenditure	18.1	19.7	20.5	24.8	24.6	20.2
Total expenditure on social welfare fund				34.9	63.6	93.5
Child development, protection, rights and leisure time activities *				1.07	1.22	1.21
Intersectional coordination activities on child development and protection issues *				0.05	0.06	0.06
Child rights monitoring and protection activities *				0.21	0.22	0.21
Assistance for children and leisure time services*				0.81	0.94	0.94

Source: Preliminary budget of Mongolia for 2007 and 2006

* Budget information of 2006

Annex 7. Social welfare fund expenditure (million US dollars)

Expenditure type	2005		2006 (preliminary estimates)		2007 (proposal)	
	Number of people	Total expenses	Number of people	Total expenses	Number of people	Total expenses
Total expenditure	963,111	34.9	1,330,872	63.6	1,379,652	93.5
Out of this: Direct services and assistant for children	709,207	20.2	1,100,900	31.9	1,058,500	93.3
Assistance for child care	53,917	4.7	50,000	6.3	12,500	39.7
Assistance for infant care	6,736	0.13	5,800	0.12		
Assistance for twin’s care	355	0.1	360	0.12		
Assistance for adoption of orphaned child	695	0.09	240	0.04		
Cash assistance for children	647,504	15.1	1,044,500	25.2	1,046,000	53.5

Source: Preliminary Budget of Mongolia for 2007

Annex 8: Network of governmental and non-governmental agencies working on children’s issues

No	Name of the network	Brief introduction (partner agencies and activities)
1	National network of ECPAT	<p>Main Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create and expand nationwide cooperation on protection and prevention children from trafficking, sexual exploitation, pedophilia and criminal actions; building capacity and raising public awareness - Contribute to enforcement of national programmes and international treaties, UN conventions ratified by Mongolia. <p>Agencies in Mongolia :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The network units more than 30 organisations, such as National Centre Against Violence, Center for Gender Equil Rights, Aruin Sanaa-NGO, Centre for Child Protection from Violence, Human Rights and Development Centre, Equal Steps-NGO, School Social Workers’ Association, “Tsoh” newspaper, Natioanl Authority for Children, Police Division for Children. (Coordinating agency is Adolescents’ Development Centre – NGO) <p>Major activities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocated to develop and approve national programme through conducting research on current condition of sexual exploitation of children. (in 2004) - Conducted training and advocacy activities on improving child protection among governmental and non governmental organisations work on issues of child protection (in 2004) - Conduct series of activities on rehabilitation and protection of sexually exploited children, and improving knowledge and attitude of adolesents (since 2004) <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Mongolia approved the National Programme on Protection from Trafficking of Children and Women with Purpose of Sexual Exploitation. (2005) - Improving cooperation and capacity of governmental, non-governmental organisations and international agencies. - Established a model of cooperation.
2	Child Protection Network	<p>Main objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide with prompt social protection services for victims of violence <p>Network organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ulaanbaatar City’s Agency for Youth Children’s Development, Science and Research Centre for Mother ad Children, Police Division for Children, Management Unit of Rapid Responce of General Department of Police, (Coordination agency is: Centre for Child Protection from Violence – NGO) <p>Major activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 hour hotline services for child victoms of violence, provide with legal, psychological counselling, consulttaions on health and ethics, treatment and placement in residential care centres. (since 2006)

No	Name of the network	Brief introduction (partner agencies and activities)
		<p>Result :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperative solution to assist victims of violence
3	Coopertaive network to protect children from sexual tourism	<p>Main results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce an ethical code of agencies in tourism on protection of children from sexual exploitation and expand advocacy activities for other professional associations. <p>Network agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Road, Transportation and Tourism, MoSWL, Mongolian Association of Tourism, (Coordinating agency is National Network of ECPAT) <p>Major activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organised launching to accept the Ethical Code in Tourism on protection of children from sexual exploitation and united around 30 enterprises in tourism. (2004) - Conducted a training for businessman and managers of hotels and tourist service establishments and facilitated by Mrs.Stella Shumahar, the officer of UNICEF in New York office (2004) - A training was conducted for tour operators and interpreters, hotels, enterprises with foreign investment on protection the child from sexual exploitation and awareness raising.. (2005-2006) <p>Results :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raised obligations of enterprises in tourism to keep their promises to respect the Ethical Code and standards and improved attitude and knowledge about protection of children from sexual exploitation in tourism. - Influenced other enterprises, when respected enterprises accepted the ethical code. - Improved advocacy and propaganda for domestic and international tourists with participation of professional associations of cooks, hotels, tourist camps, hairdressers and beauty makers, tourist operators and interpreters.
4	Network of child and adolescents' participation	<p>Main objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate, integrate and implement national policies on participation rights of children and adolescents <p>Network agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mongolian Scouts' Association, Mongolian Children's Organization, Child Vision of WVI, Youth Red Cross, One World Children's Organization, Movement of Child Laborers, Youth and Child Development Centre, it includes 12 organization <p>Major activities (2002-2006):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Forum of Children (2004, 2005) - “Mini UN” meeting (2003) - “My passport ” movement (2002-2005) - 80th Anniversary of Children's Movement in Mongolia (2005) - Thematic discussion on child protection, development, participation (2002-2005)

No	Name of the network	Brief introduction (partner agencies and activities)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations of disabled children, - National Forum of Child Jockeys (2006 in) <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliver opinions of children and youth to decision makers - Regular change and share of information and learning - Cooperative annual campaign among children - Cooperative development of policy and methodology of activities.
5	<p>Consultancy Mechanisms of International Agencies</p>	<p>Main objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate policies of the Government and international agencies on child rights issues (Coordinating agency is National Authority for Children) <p>Network agencies :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNICEF - WVI - SC-UK - NLM - Cristina Noble Foundation - AIFO –Italian NGO - Peace Corps -USA <p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed programme on strategic structure of NAC and local administrative organizations for children (2003-2004) - Developed MOU on promotion of children’s and adolescents’ participation (NAC, UNICEF, WVI 2005) - UNICEF and NAC implemented strategy on convergent basic social services and empowerment of families during 2002-2006, WVI expressed their interest to cooperate - NAC implemented activities to improve organizational capacity with cooperation of UNICEF, NLM, Peace Corps during 2002-2005 - Representatives of UNICEF, WVI, SC-UK, NLM work as consulting members in national Board for Children headed by the Prime minister of Mongolia - WVI, Cristina Nobel Foundation, SC-UK provides direct services for unsupervised children and organized open discussion “I have a word ...” with financial support of World Bank. (2006) - Conducted first forum “Let’s Develop together” jointly by UNICEF, AIFO- an Italian NGO, WVI, SC-UK, NAC and national NGOs (2006) <p>Results:</p>

<i>No</i>	<i>Name of the network</i>	<i>Brief introduction (partner agencies and activities)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Mongolia approved programme on strategy and changing the structure of NAC and implementing since 2004 - The Government of Mongolia endorsed State Policy on Child and Adolescents’ Participation and submitted to the Parliament for approval, 2006 - Planning to implement Programme on Convergent Social Services and Empowerment Families with integration of Regional Development Conception between 2007-2011 - The Government of Mongolia approved National Programme on Ensuring Rights of Disabled Children (2006 in)

Annex 9. Projects related to children (implemented in 2002 -2006)

No	Name of the project	Implementing agency	Activities
1.	“Improvement of Food and Nutrition of Poor Mothers and Children” 2001-2004	ADB by granted fund of Japan, MoH	Improve physical and mental abilities of vulnerable mothers through consumption of subsidized provision of iodized salt and flour as well as support for production of micronutrient supplements
2.	Sustainable Livelihood Programme	Government of Mongolia, WB	The programme has components: Risk management pasture animal husbandry, Expansion of micro finance, Local Initiative Fund, Project Management and Policy Support
3.	Health and Development of Children and Adolescents, 2004-2005, (grant)	MoH, WHO	Strengthen capacity of health agencies to reduce the under-five mortality, support maternity waiting homes and promote family and community involvement in child development
4.	Community Based Health Programme, 1996-2005 (grant)	MoH, Peace Corps	Strengthen national capacity and develop training curriculum on community based health education
5.	Third phase Technical Assistance 2002-2006, grant	MoH, UNICEF	Improve reproductive health
6.	Reproductive Health Programme, 2004-2005	MoH, WB	Improve reproductive health service
7.	National Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (Grant)	MSWL, ILO/IPEC	<p>The Programme aimed to strengthen collaboration of central and local agencies in prevention and removal of children from child labour, change attitude of parents, community, children, teachers toward child labour, provide education and social services for target group and support household income generation.</p> <p>Following achievements of the programme were defined by final evaluation of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of child labour • Conducted national survey on child labour and created possibilities to monitor child labour • Increased awareness, participation and capacity of governmental and non-governmental agencies in combat child labour • Improved legal environment and defined policy on child labour • Strengthened methodology of dealing child labour issues and rehabilitating working children • Increased capacity of NGOs to work with working children, accumulated experiences in combat of child labour, sensitized demand to deal child labour issues. Improved understanding on needs of working children and access to non formal education • Increased access of children out of school to education and positive improvements in children’s self confidence, learning abilities and behavior. • Expansion range of participating stakeholders and improved collaboration of agencies • Improved institutional capacity of non formal education delivery and expansion of cooperation

No	Name of the project	Implementing agency	Activities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased focus on child labour in target areas
8.	Social Security Sector Development Programme (loan) 2002-2007	MWSL, ADB	Has goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviate poverty among vulnerable population through strengthening social protection system and • Increase organizational capacity and human resources of social welfare, social insurance and employment promotion services.
9.	Support to the Programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour: Time-Bound Measures	MSWL, ILO/IPEC	The programme supports government policy and efforts to the Programme on Elimination the Worst Forms of Child Labour

Annex 10. List of research studies conducted since 2002

No	Name of Study, year	Host organization	Brief result of researches
1.	Millennium Development Goals: National Report on the Status of Implementation in Mongolia, 2004	The Government of Mongolia	Mongolia presented its first national report on the status of implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2002, GDP growth accelerated to 4 percent. Further acceleration of growth is expected. Mongolia is a party to over 30 international human rights treaties. The situation in the social sector continues to face significant challenges. There has been an increase in poverty and the country faces with multitude social problems. The report discussed that many social outcome indicators have declined, or improved only marginally, over the decade.
2.	National Nutrition Survey, 2004	The Government of Mongolia, UNICEF	Reported that 74.4 percent of families consume iodized salt for their meal. In 2004, iodine deficit declined to 13,8 percent from 29,2, which was in 1992.
3.	The Study on Living Conditions of Peri-urban Children in Ulaanbaatar , 2006	UNICEF	The study involved 83 children from 52 families from Songinokhairkhan, Bayanzurkh, Khan-Uul districts and reported that 93 % of school age children are in schools and 7 percent of them dropped out from schooling, preschool education coverage reaches 27 percent, 10 percent of children were engaged into child labour and 51 percent were assisted through cash assistance. The remaining percent of children are out of the service due to the problems related to their civil registration.
4.	A study “Let’s discuss” conducted among children stayed in summer camps , 2006	Mongolian Association of Summer Camps	Children receive information and knowledge about the violence, pedophilia and pornography through movies and programmes on television. In addition, children rent this kind of video recordings ad movies from video rental services.
5.	Conditions of Injuries of Children, aged 0-18, 2006	MoSWL, UNICEF, Centre for Children and Youth	During 2003-2005, 42567 were injured in traffic accidents or domestic injuries, 5793 were burned, frozen or bitten by a dog, 1539 were poisoned. . Annually, the number of the injuries, death and poisoning, among 5-18 years old children and youth increase due to lack of preventive measures.
6.	Preliminary report of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey “Child and Development “ Survey 2005 - 2007	UNICEF, NSO	The preliminary report of the survey is divided into 3 chapters: introduction and objectives of the survey, methodology and site selection of the survey and results of survey. The preliminary report consisted from sub chapters on child mortality, nutrition status, breast feeding, immunization coverage, consumption of hard fuel, supply of drinking water and sanitation system, use of contraception tools, birth registration, and knowledge on HIV/AIDS
7.	Child Rights Situation, 2003	NHRC, NAC, Centre for Human Rights	The study analyzed child rights provision in four main areas: survival of the child, education and development rights of the child, right to protection and right to participation and information.
8.	Situation analysis of children living in sub urban areas of the capital city and other cities, 2003	NAC, SC-UK, UNICEF	The study covered 801 children, 1126 adults
9.	Gender Analysis in State Budget Allocation for Public Sectors 2005	The Government of Mongolia	The study recommended having sustainable analysis to ensure gender equity for processing national data on socio-economic development of the country. Also capacity of

No	Name of Study, year	Host organization	Brief result of researches
			organizations is encouraged to be increased.
10.	National Survey on Child Labour 2002-2003	NSO, ILO/IPEC	The country has 65,8 thousand economically active children aged 5-17 years, which is 10.1 percent of the child population in this age group. Out of them 53.4 percent are 5-14 years old and three out of each five are boys. According to the international standard to estimate child labour on the basis of the weekly hours of work 60 percent of economically active children determined as children engaged in child labour. Almost half of the children working outside the household, aged 7-14, are not in school.
11.	Baseline Survey “Child and Adult Workers in Informal Gold and Flousspar Mining”, 2005	PTRC, ILO/IPEC	Participated people in the survey are 232 informal adult miners work in gold and flousspar mining, 154 parents, 44 employers and 348 children, aged 5-17, in 21 soums in 9 aimags.
12.	Assessment on girls and women engaged in prostitution outside of the service sector and the possible risks of engaging children and young people working in the service sector into sexual exploitation in selected urban centres and border towns of Mongolia, 2005	PTRC, Centre for Gender Equity	The study aimed to estimate the number of children and young people working in the service sector of selected urban centres and border towns and the risks of sexual exploitation, examine the profile of children and young women involved in prostitution outside of the service sector and discover the possible risks of becoming victims of trafficking.
13.	Current Situation of Family Relationships, Baseline survey, 2004	MoWSL, UNFPA, National Movement “Gal golomt”	Out of participated families two of each four families had 4-5 members; one fourth has more than 5 and the rest had 2-3 members in their families. 70 percent of participants were married. Some people lived in cohabitation. There was no residential disparities of urban and rural families affected by economic factors, such as unemployment, tax burden and price increase
14.	A Study “Corporal Punishment of Children: Views of Children”, 2005	SC-UK, Gender Centre for Sustainable Development	The study aimed to listen to views of children on punishment. 595 children from 6 schools, 6 kindergartens and 4 residential care centres were participated in the study. In Mongolia, corporal punishment is becoming a popular form of violence against children. Frequency of corporal punishment for children is high.
15.	“Rehabilitation of Unsupervised Children” Study, 2006	National Centre for Rights of Children of Mongolia, Expert Alliance	In Mongolia 1817 unsupervised children stay in 55 residential care centres (child care centre, juvenile prison, children’s address identification centre) of 38 agencies or in the streets of the capital city. The condition is changing its’ face rapidly, having difficulties to gather information about these children and lacking by possibilities to get relevant information about the children. Thus, an emerging need is drawn to strengthen standards on residential care services, improve legal environment for child adoption.
16.	Child Domestic Workers in Mongolia, Baseline Survey, 2005	PTRC, ILO/IPEC	The study identified the number of child domestic laborers and their characteristics and labour conditions; and child herders work for other families. Also attitude and views of parents and employers on child labour were determined.
17.	Juvenile Justice in Mongolia	UNICEF, MoJHA	Over the last three years 2532 juveniles were imprisoned. 506 lawyers participated in the survey and 300 causes were

No	Name of Study, year	Host organization	Brief result of researches
			studied.
18.	Educational Status of Kazak Children, 2005	SC-UK	Kazakh children do not meet their rights to education. It caused by poor quality of teaching staff, poor facilities of schooling, poor supply of training materials, training curriculum is not suited to their needs and language barriers.

Annex 11. Selected statistical data related to children

Indicators	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total population (thousand)	2,475.4	2,504	2,533.1	2,562.4
Female (thousand)	1,247.3	1,261.7	1,276.4	1,291.2
Percent of poor population		36.1		
Number of newborn children	46.9	45.7	45.5	45.3
Population by age group (thousand)	1,097.6	1,110.3	1,123.2	1,136.2
Under 1 year old	41.8	42.2	42.7	43.2
1-4	187.1	189.3	191.5	193.7
5-9	265.7	268.8	271.9	275
10-14	313.3	316.9	320.6	324.4
15-19	289.7	293.1	296.5	299.9
Proportion of rural and urban population (per cent of urban population)	57.4	58.5	59.1	60.2
Number of households	568.6	585.6	596.4	611
Average income of per household (by tugrugs)	156,159	178,865	185,989	172,017
People in per household	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Number of orphan children (thousand)	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.4
Number of semi-orphan children (thousand)	43.5	44.9	46.2	47
Number of adopted children (thousand)	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.4
Number of working children (thousand)		68.0		
Number of child offenders under 18	983	1,097	1,121	1,195
Number of people for per doctor	360	375	382	375
Number of doctor for 10000 population	28	27	26	27
Infant mortality (per cent for per 1000 alive born children)	29.6	23	22.3	20.7
Number of maternal mortality	57	49	44	42
Percent of mothers provided with medical care within first 3 months period of their pregnancy				80
Mothers served by medical monitoring assistance 6 times and more (per cent)				83.7
Immunization coverage of 0-1 years old children				
BCG				98.6
Meningococcal				99.1
DPT				98.8
Measles				97.9
À hepatitis				99.2
Number of kindergarten s	668	701	707	740
Number of children in kindergarten (thousand)	88.7	94	86.1	95.3
Number of secondary schools	688	686	710	724
Number of children in secondary schools (thousand)	534.7	548.4	569.4	567.5
Number of children for per teacher	25.4	25.4	25.8	26
Cross enrollment rate in secondary education %	96.6	98	97.6	92.3
Cross enrollment rate in primary education %	103.2	103.5	102.4	93.3
School drop out percent	2.2	2.3	2	1.6
Number of children in dormitories of secondary schools (thousand)	33.7	37.1	39.7	41.1
Number of students in centers of vocational training and production (thousand)	19.3	21.3	21.4	22.3
Number of public libraries	307	283	278	283

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2005