

Department of National Government of the State of Mongolia
Implementation of the Outcome of the Fourth
Conference on Women

The Government of Mongolia welcomed the Beijing Declaration and Platform
important milestone in advancing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and
issues of relevance on a global agenda.

The years since the Beijing Conference have been marked by a number of important

The long-term mission of the Programme lies in creating equal opportunities for women to lead a
peaceful life, to protect their health, to receive education, to make their own decisions and to
participate equally in the entire process of political, social and economic life of the s

The Programme, as is envisaged, will be carried out with an eye on four basic princ
sistency with the nation's annual and future development plans, as well as other national
programmes, decentralization, mobilization of resources for empowering local administration and
strengthening their role, active community and public participation.

Governmental body in charge of women's issues is acting as coordinator of the Programme. The
Programme describes the responsibilities of governmental bodies, Capital City and provincial

- Providing financial and monetary assistance to individuals capable but lacking sufficient

and creating job places through the establishment
 for increased 50% of that increase falls on
 and Poverty
 (NPAP) gives a special attention to gender
 age and working capability received 2.4 billion

funds, interested in establishing busi-
 of savings and credit cooperatives;
 Number of people employed in info-
 women.
 Two
 The National Poverty Alleviation Prog-
 equality.
 Since 1996 6.2 thousand poor people o-
 ugrugs out of whom 65.1% are women

million were raised, the share of the Government being 11.4% and that of the UNDP being 4.5%.

Starting from 1997 the Women's Development Fund was in operation with the purpose of
 meeting the objectives of the National Programme for the Advancement of Women. The main
 goal of the project is to ensure that 100% of all beneficiaries are women. At present, 582 projects
 are underway and the majority of beneficiaries are generating income through household
 production and services. In order to strengthen NGO participation starting from 1997 training
 courses are being organized and projects are being implemented through the NGO's. 208 7

people benefited from those projects.

To date 5.3 billion ugrugs were spent for the p

ra Women
 living conditions of rural women, raising
 of developing urban areas with new social and
 and settled way of life is a priority concern of the

Three Condit
 Creation of a favorable environment for human
 their educational and cultural level on
 cultural forms, combining features of
 Government. Much is being done in t

financial assistance project for the handicrafts of minority groups, TV sets and radios
 implemented through a bidding process resulted in 2.3 times increase in the number of

A UNESCO-funded project on "Non-formal Education of Gobi Women" w
 implemented. 15,000 women from 5 Gobi aimags were covered by the pro

Over 200 million ugrugs were spent for the implementation of over 40 pro
 create a wholesale network and revive public services in soums (administrat

within the framework of activities organized in the year of the Gobi. A number of was
 organized in 5 Western aimags with cultural programmes, health and public services which
 was highly appreciated by the rural population.

- The pre-delivery maternity houses of 151 soums were furnished, or renovated, 107 ambulances were provided to the soums within the Poverty Alleviation Programme with the assistance from the World Health Organization.

NGO's are directed towards improving the economic viability of rural women. The Women's Federation of Mongolia established micro-credit funds in 21 aimags which reached 120.6 million tugrugs. 18 projects were implemented on supply, training, micro-credit and employment. A total of 586 new jobs were

taken to provide poor rural families, especially women-headed households, with the Poverty Alleviation Programme is carrying out a project on providing livestock in Arkhangai and Khovsgol aimags. These projects cover over 1,000 families and additional jobs.

Four. Improvement of Education and Qualifications of Women

set to put a stop on the increasing level of school drop-outs, to increase the level of literacy by children of school age to 95% by the year 2000 and the level of literacy at secondary schools to 90%.

of Education is implementing a non-formal education programme amongst dropouts. 883 children were able to get primary education. Within the framework of the programme over 100 education centres were established in provincial areas and 3,000 children were able to read and write.

Measures are being taken to enhance the opportunities for women to raise their qualifications. A Women's Centre was established to meet specific needs of women. As of 1998, there are 95 women with a Ph.D. who are engaged in research and technology.

International scholars are successfully working together at UNDP-sponsored projects on "Scientific and Technological Achievements for the Balanced Development of Southeast Asian Countries".

Conferences and exhibitions, 3 in all, were organized.

Formal Education and "Let's Learn and Live" business training was organized for people, women and households, series of radio lessons were organized. Materials were provided, 2700 people were covered by the project.

Formal education was included into the curriculum of Secondary schools. The goal is to gain knowledge about reproductive health, social, scientific and legal issues involving women.

Government in 1998 makes it possible for students to apply for grants, scholarships or universities. Currently, there are 57,640 students in formal training schools, 19,276 in the private professional institutions.



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60% studying at the public professional school and 10% of the students at the private schools were provided with soft loans or grants. At the professional institutions, female students make up 63.5%.

Five. Women's Reproductive Health

With a view to improving the quality and expanding the coverage of the reproductive health services, a goal was set to reduce the maternal mortality rate by 50% and infant mortality by one third by the year 2000.

The infant mortality rate decreased from 59.8 per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 35.4 in 1998.

8, 93 hospitals (24.6% of the total number of hospitals in the country. As a result of this action, by the end of 1998, 100 hospitals (number of hospitals) received certificates to the Ministry of Health and 30 health facilities, including maternity rest homes in 100 soums were renovated. Maternity houses in aimag centres were provided with the full set of obstetrical and abdominal surgery equipment, medications and contraceptives. Public Health Centres at aimag levels were provided with the ultra sound diagnosis equipment. Local health organizations also received certificates to be used for providing urgent medical assistance.

There is a wider access to family planning methodology and the relevant information due to the special training of the medical personnel for family planning and introducing family planning practices through establishing family planning units at maternity homes and public health centres in the capital city and provincial health centres.

Advocacy campaigns and consultancy services are being conducted in the following results.

All soum midwives, medical assistants at "bag" level and primary medical assistants to mothers and their babies. Moreover, doctors of the family planning centres are being trained on a special course. The results of the training are being monitored.

Advocacy programmes on public health are being conducted through TV and radio programmes, and families and women's non-governmental organizations are taking an active part in these programmes.

Training and consultancy activities are being conducted at family training cabinets at city and aimag health centres and maternity homes. Moreover, the participation of women's NGOs is observed to be strong and active.

UNDP project against HIV/AIDS in cooperation with the Ministry of Health is carrying out training and the segment of the population most vulnerable to STD's as well as conducting training of trainers for the said project.

equality, further development of legislation studies on family life. Family Law was newly

h Family Planning Agency and Mongolian Family Planning Information and Studies nation between governmental and non- vant specialists involved in family planning.

The Government pays a special attention to and social security, expansion of informat introduced and adopted in June 1999.

The Ministry of Health and Social Protect Association of Social workers have estab Network in order to provide better links a governmental organizations, academia and

... reproduction as well as to raise the housework value done by women. This can be seen from the following: according to the additions made to the Law on Pensions and Benefits paid by the Social Insurance Fund, maternity benefits for prior and post delivery period shall be paid by the State for 120 days before the maternity leave, mothers who after carrying for not less than 190 days had a live child birth are legally paid maternity benefits. In addition, those who had abortions by their own will and not less than 190 days before the maternity leave are also legally paid maternity benefits.

In order to provide a better combination opportunities for maintaining both housework and a formal job, 162 sub-projects accounted for 20,230 million tuugrugs were carried out to strengthen the capacity of kindergartens by organizing a special training apart from the day, part-time training of teachers and the managerial staff as well as establishing a supplementary economic units.

In order to increase the role and responsibilities of a male partner in family life, including bringing of children and other family duties, it is introduced in the new Family Law that the responsibilities and the responsibilities and family assistance also indicates that the father of a family is

Eight. Women and Environment

The Mongolian Biodiversity Project and other environmental protection projects are being implemented in parallel with a purpose of improving the living standard of poor rural women

to a certain extent. In the same year a hot bath house of Hot Bath project in Bugat soum, Govi-Altai province is serving the local community. Within Energet-2 project in Hovd soum, Uvs aimag a mobile hospital has been operating during summer time. In 1998 "Pressed Fuel" project in Uvs aimag. The project has resulted in preservation of forest opportunities for some poor women. In the same year the communication services available between bagshis are being taken to improve drinking water supply through manual wells. In 1997 hand-pumped wells were built in 8 soums and in 12 soums in Dornogovi and Dundugovi aimags expected to be built in 15 soums in Dornogovi, Dundugovi and Umnugovi aimags in 1999.

Eight. Women and Environment

Health, Social Insurance, Social Protection and

Family have been enriched with new content and ideas to reflect changes in the socio-economic life of the country. The aim is to improve legal regulations in the field of protective human rights

mechanism on women's issues

the national and local institutional structures dealing with

statistical bulletins on
of gender sensitive
ministries and agencies

Agencies through the conclusion of contracts:

activities of NGO Capacity Building Project, which is being implemented by PARC with UNDP funding.

demand for ger woods has been satisfied. A hot bath house was put into operation within the Energet-2 project in Uvs aimag. The bath house has been serving the local community. The project which started its operation in 1998 is delivering medical services to local communities. It was implemented in Altai soum, Govi-Altai province. The project is planting saksaul trees in the region and providing the same year Tsetseg Lake project has been implemented in the centre and soum centre. Subsequent projects are being implemented for rural population and mechanization in 8 soums in Hentii and Sukhbaatar aimags and Ulaanbaatar area. Similar work is being implemented in Dundugovi, Umnugovi, Govi-Altai

Nine. Violence

Numerous legal acts, such as Law

on the Protection of Women and Children from Violence

by women and combating violence

Ten. M

A goal is set forth towards in

women's issues and strengthening their capabilities. The NSO published statistical bulletins on Mongolian women in 1995 and 1999 in order to contribute to the collection of gender sensitive information and its research. The MoHSW in cooperation with the MoNSO organized a seminar on the subject in 1999.

Women's NGO's are supported by the Government.

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Eleven. Women and mass media

Women's participation in media activities is regulated by the Law on Press Freedom, which stipulates the principle of gender equality in Mongolia. By 1997 over 100 newspapers, 20 magazines were regularly published in the country. Of this, 28 women hold positions of an editor, 30% of editors and their assistants, 30% of authors and staff. At the end of 1997, 42% of the Mongolian TV professional staff are women. | II

by the Government with the assistance and support of UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, ILO and other international organizations. The results are not as satisfactory as is expected.

on poverty alleviation and unemployment

Despite consistent efforts and specific action support of International organizations, such as TACIS the outcome of activities in some

This concerns, first and foremost, the prog

family violence, alcoholism and prostitution.

is challenges that we are faced with are manifold and immensely complex. Visionary and coherent policies that the country will be able to stand up to the