

**COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA CONCERNING THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/MNG/2) RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SECOND PERIODIC REPORT OF MONGOLIA (CRC/C/65/Add.32).

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CRC/C/RESP/87

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBSS	Convergent Basic Social Services
CFS	Child Friendly School
CRC	Convention on 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
MOECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
MOSWL	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
NAC	National Agency 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
SCF UK	Save the Children Fund UK
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

Glossary

Aimag	Province
Bagh	Small rural settlement; administrative unit below soum
Dzud	Extremely harsh winter conditions in combination with drought
Ger	Traditional felt dwelling or household, home, house
Khoroo	Districts of Ulaanbaatar
Soum	Administrative unit below aimag
State Great Hural	Parliament
Tugrig (MNT)	Mongolian Currency Unit (exchange rate in May, 2005: 1US\$ equals 1186MNT)

PART I

A. Data and Statistics

I. Disaggregated statistical data on the number of children under 18 and their percentage in the population of Mongolia, covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 (by gender, age groups, ethnic groups and urban and rural areas)

1.1.1 Number and percentage of children and adolescents by age groups covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004

Table1. Number and percentage of children and adolescents by age groups covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004

	2002		2003		2004	
	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population
Total Population	2432229		2476644		2506335	
Total children aged 0-17	971029	39.9	961768	38.8	946023	37.7
Age groups						
0-4	223587	9.1	218185	8.8	214480	8.5
5-9	261064	10	259426	10.4	252634	10
10-14	307877	12.6	300693	12.1	293671	11.7
15-17	178501	7.3	183464	7.4	185238	7.3

Source : National Statistical Office, Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2002, 2003 and 2004

1.1.2 Number and percentage of children and adolescents aged 0-17 by gender covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Table 2. Number and percentage of children and adolescents aged 0-17 by gender covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004

Gender	2002		2003		2004	
	Number	Percentage of Population	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population
Boys	486792	20	484151	19.5	476643	19
Girls	484237	19.9	477617	19.3	469380	18.7

Source : National Statistical Office, Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2002, 2003 and 2004

1.1.3 Number and percentage of children and adolescents aged 0-17 residing in urban or rural areas covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004

Table 3. Number and percentage of children and adolescents aged 0-17 by place of residence as urban or rural areas covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004

Areas	2002		2003		2004	
	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population
Rural	673605	27.6	656728	26.5	635457	25.3

Urban	297424	12.2	305040	12.3	310566	12.3
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Source : National Statistical Office, Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2002, 2003 and 2004

1.1.4 Number and percentage of children and adolescents aged 0-17 by ethnic groups covering the year 2000¹

Table 4. Number and percentage of children and adolescents aged 0-17 by ethnic groups covering the year 2000

Ethnic Groups	2002		
	Number	% of Total Population	% of Child Population
Khalh	820359	33.7	84.4
Kazakh	50882	2.1	5.2
Durved	28879	1.2	2.9
Buryad	15068	0.6	1.5
Bayad	22169	0.9	2.2
Dariganga	13018	0.5	1.3
Uriankhai	10600	0.4	1.09
Zakhchin	13499	0.5	1.3
Darkhad	8367	0.3	0.8
Torguud	5330	0.2	0.5
Uuld	6173	0.2	0.6
Khoton	4646	0.1	0.4
Myangad	2611	0.1	0.2
Barga	1026	0.04	0.1
Uzemchin	985	0.04	0.1
Kharchin	100	0.004	0.01
Tsakhhar	34	0.001	0.003
Khotgoid	3031	0.1	0.3
Eljigen	55	0.002	0.003
Tsaatan	133	0.005	0.01
Khamnigan	250	0.01	0.02
Khoshuud	85	0.003	0.08
Sartuul	663	0.02	0.06
Tuva	2135	0.8	0.2
Khorchin	41	0.001	0.003
Uzbek	180	0.007	0.01
Khalimag	1	0.00004	0.0001
Russian	42	0.001	0.003
Chinese	32	0.001	0.003
Other	133	0.005	0.01

Source : National Statistical Office, Population and Housing Census 2000.

2. In the light of Article 4 of the Convention, please provide disaggregated data on budget allocations and trends (in absolute figures and percentages of the national budget) for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 regarding the implementation of the Convention evaluating also priorities for budgetary expenditures given to the following²:

¹ Last available data on this indicator refers to the 2000 Census.

² Data on the expenditure spent by private sector, especially health and education is not available.

1.2.1 Education (different types of education, i.e. pre-primary, primary and secondary education)³.

Table 5. Budget allocations to education

Indicators/years	2003	2004	2005
State Budget for education sector (MNT million, current prices).	111,006.8	135,830.7	147,341.4.
Education sector as percentage of total State Budget.	20.7	23.4	20.9
Education sector as percentage of GDP.	8.2	9.0	7.6

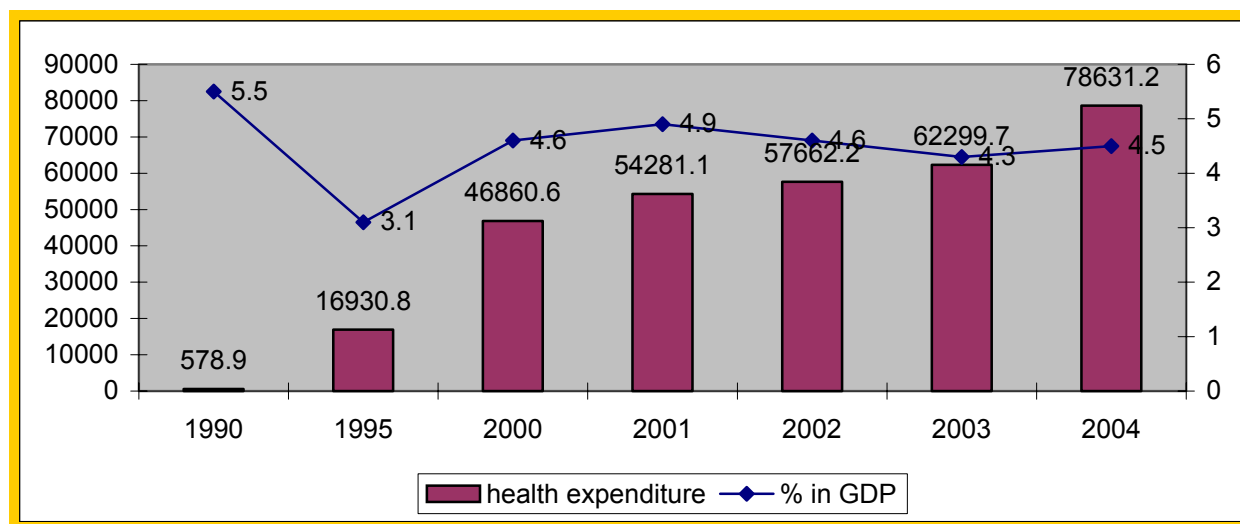
Source. Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Economic and Finance Department, April 2005

1. 2.2 Health care (different types of health services, i.e. primary health care, vaccination programmes, adolescent health care, HIV/AIDS and other health care services for children, including social insurance.)

1. 2.2. Budget allocations to health services⁴

The State pays health insurance premium for all children under 16 years and parents at home caring for children under two years of age.

Figure 1. Budget allocations to health services

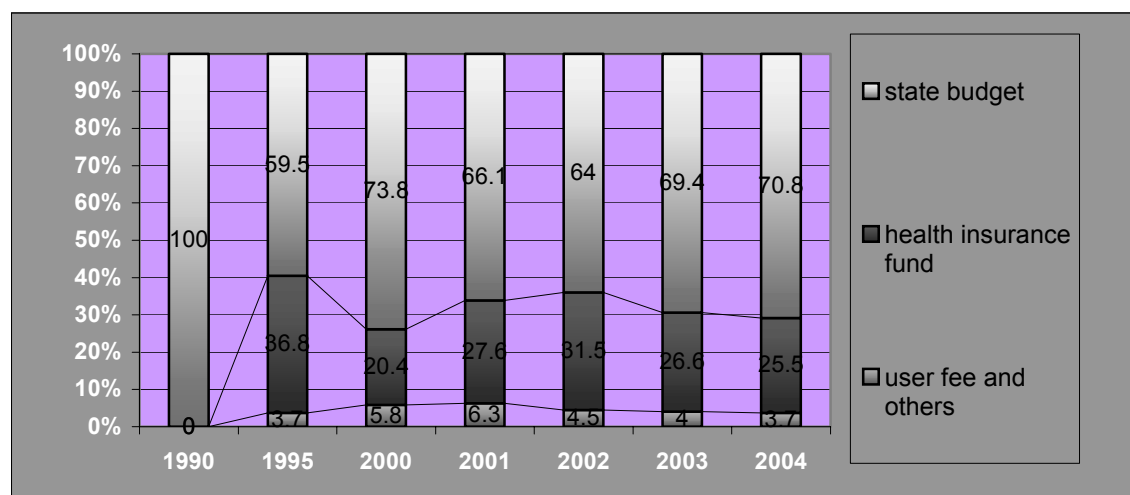


Source : Ministry of Health, 2004

Figure 2. Financing sources of health budget

³ Data on budget allocations to different types of education is not available.

⁴ The data for specific proportion of allocation for health services for children as distinct from adults is not available.



Source : Ministry of Health, 2004

Table 6. Budget for vaccination programmes

Budget source/year	2003	2004	2005
From international organizations	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
From State budget	MNT 411 million	MNT 481 million	MNT 481 million

Source : Ministry of Health, 2004

1.2.3 Expenditure on programmes and services for disabled children

The Rehabilitation and Training Centre for the Disabled under the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MOSWL) conducts rehabilitation and education programmes for the disabled and annually receives more than MNT 30 million from the state budget. This centre provides professional education and vocational training to over 100 children every year.

Disabled Children's Parents Association, an NGO has been active since 2002. So far, it has branches (councils) in 5 provinces of the country. In 2003, the NGO received 81,215 USD from international donors and had spent 25% of this fund on activities to support children with disabilities and their families, and to influence on the development and implementation of policies.

1.2.4 Expenditure on programmes to support families

Since 2000, the Government has provided free school supplies to children from vulnerable families or families with three and more children being enrolled in school at the same time. School supplies worth MNT 861,500 were delivered to 56,700 children in 2002; and school supplies worth MNT 940,100 were delivered to 64000 children in 2003 under this assistance programme.

The National Programme on Gender Equality received MNT 14 million in 2003 and MNT 18.6 million in 2004 from the state budget. MNT 80 million were also allocated to the national programmes on population, family, children and women in 2005. The Government spent MNT 58 million on activities for supporting families during 2004, which was declared the Year to Promote Family Development.

1.2.5 Support for children who are living below the poverty line

In January 2005, an amendment to the Law of Social Welfare was made to provide an allowance of MNT 3000 per child to families that have three and more children and whose income per person is lower than the national poverty line based on the results of the Living Standards Measurement Surveys. In 2005, MNT 21.6 billion will be given to 560,000 children from 127,000 poor families.

1.2.6 Protections of children who are in need of care and support for child care organisations

Table 6. State and local budget allocation to the child care centres (in million MNT)

Name of the organization/years	2002	2003	2004	2005
State Orphanage <i>It was founded 30 years ago and has a kindergarten for 120 children aged 3-7 and a dormitory for 140 children aged 8-18.</i>	229.2	242.0	253.3	267.6
Infant Clinic Shelter <i>It has been operating since 1991 and has a capacity of providing service to 100 children. It was initially established for taking care of triplets but now it provides services to weak newborn infants (15) and orphans and abandoned children /85/.</i>	207.5	226.4	258.9	300.5
Address Identification Centre, Inspection and Resettlement of Children under the Police Department of Ulaanbaatar City <i>It has been operating since 1997 and has a capacity of accommodating children living in the streets, manholes or basements of apartment buildings up to 14 days. During this period, it identifies children's addresses and finds their families or refers to alternative care.</i>	48.0	52.5	56.3	59.9
Education and Skills Training Centre <i>It has been operating since 1997 and can provide services to 140 unsupervised children at the same time..</i>	159.6	116.1	156.5	152.3
Skills Training Centre <i>It has been operating since 2003 and provides services to homeless adolescents aged between 19 and 24 years</i>	-	127.3	130.4	99.7
Total amount of budget allocation to the child care centres (in million MNT)	644.3	764.3	855.4	880.0

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005

1.2.7 Programmes and actions on prevention and protection from child abuse, sexual exploitation and child labour

No independent budget allocation categories exist with regard to programmes and actions on prevention and protection from child abuse and sexual exploitation. They are included in the budget allocated to juvenile justice system. See Table 8.

1.2.8. Programmes and services for children belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples

Over the last three years, the State has allocated MNT 122,3 million for printing school textbooks in the Kazakh language.

1.2.9 Programmes and services for abandoned children including street children

Table 7. State and local budget allocation to services for abandoned children including street children (in million MNT)

Indicator/year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Budget allocated to services for abandoned children including street children	415.1	522.3	602.1	612.4

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005

1.2.10 Juvenile justice, rehabilitation of juvenile offenders

Table.8 Budget allocated to juvenile justice system from State budget in million MNT ⁵

Indicator/year	2002	2003	2004
Budget allocated to juvenile justice system from State budget	298.5	308.8	482.3

Source: General Police Department, April 2005

1.3 With reference to children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, if possible ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the number of children.

1.3.1 Children separated from their parents

The first case of a child separation from his parents under a court decision was registered in February of 2005 and no more children in the same case have been registered yet (National Centre Against Domestic violence).

1.3.2 Children deprived of a family environment

Table 9. Children deprived of a family environment

Child situation	2002		2003		2004	
	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male
Children deprived of a family environment	1097	627	964	595	931	643
Urban children deprived of a family environment	658	424	572	384	264	136

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005

1.3.3 Children placed in institutions

Table 10. Children placed in institutions

	2002	2003	2004

1. Juvenile justice budget is not divided in a separate expenditure category.

Child situation	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male
Children placed in state institutions	222	104	221	103	185	91
Children placed in institutions run by international or foreign organizations	383	180	470	218	439	184

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, 2005

1.3.4 Children placed with foster families

Table 11. Children placed with foster families

Child situation/year/gender	2002		2003		2004	
	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male
Placed in a foster family	94	70	95	78	82	69

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, 2005

1.3.5.1 Children adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions.

Table 12. Children adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions

	Child situation	2002		2003		2004	
		Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male
1	Adopted domestically	1,295		1,612		1,861	
2	Adopted through inter-country adoptions.	20		26		29	15

Source: Data on Inter-country adoptions are provided by the MOSWL, 2005

The National Statistics Office provided the data on Domestic adoptions, 2005

1.3.5.2 Adopted children by age groups

Table 12. Adopted children by age groups

Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
Total	1,295	1,612	1,861
Age groups			
Up to 3 years	501	665	695
3-6 years	233	385	433
7-9 years	232	256	323
10 years and more	329	301	410

Source : National Statistical Office, Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2002,2003 and 2004

1.3.5.3 Adopted children residing in urban or rural areas

Table 13. Adopted children residing in urban or rural areas

	2002	2003	2004

Indicators/years			
Total number of adopted children	1,295	1,612	1,861
Adopted urban children	301	411	430
Adopted rural children	994	1201	1431

Source : National Statistical Office, Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2002,2003 and 2004

1.4 Please specify the number of children with disabilities, up to the age of 18, disaggregated by gender, age groups and, if possible, ethnic groups, urban and rural areas, covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004:

- a. living with their families^A;
- b. living in institutions^A;
- c. placed with foster care^A;
- d. attending regular schools;
- e. attending special schools; and
- f. not attending schools

1.4.1 Number of children with disabilities living in institutions

16 children, 7 males and 9 females, with severe mental disorders are provided permanent care in the State Hospital of Mental Health. (Source: State Hospital of Mental Health, 2005).

1.4.2 Number of children with disabilities, up to the age 15 disaggregated by gender

Table 14. Number of children with disabilities up to the age 15 disaggregated by gender

	2002			2003			2004		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total number of disabled children	4210	1995	2215	5374	2420	2954	6025	2777	3248
Areas									
Urban	910	469		1247	567		1324	671	
Rural	3300	726		4127	1853		4701	2106	

Source : National Statistical Office, Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2002, 2003 and 2004

1.4.2 School enrolment percentage of disabled children aged 7-17 by their age and gender

Table 15. School enrolment percentage of disabled children aged 7-17 by their age and gender

Age group	Total number of disabled children			Disabled children attending schools			% of children attending school of total per cent of disabled children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
7	148	107	255	16	18	34	10.8	16.8	13.3
8-11	871	735	1606	337	315	652	38.7	42.9	40.6
12-15	1217	1051	2268	508	516	1024	41.7	49.1	45.1
16-17	833	710	1543	214	270	484	25.7	38.0	31.4

Source: National Statistical Office, Survey on the Disabled, 2004

1.5 Please provide disaggregated statistical data (by gender, age groups, if possible ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004:

- a. rates of infant and child mortality;
- b. rates of immunization;

- c. rates of malnutrition;
- d. children infected with and/or affected by HIV/AIDS;
- e. adolescent health, including early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), mental health and suicide, drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse; and
- f. percentage of health professionals working in the health care services for children.

1.5.1. Rates of child and infant mortality and up to 5 years old child mortality (100,000 live birth)

Table 16. Rates of child and infant mortality and up to 5 years old child mortality (100,000 live birth).

	Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
1	Infant mortality	30.4	23.5	22.8
	a. Rural	32.9	22.9	21.7
	b. Urban	26.3	22.9	23.2
2	Up to 5 yrs old child mortality ⁶	39.3	31.3	29.5

Source : Ministry of Health, 2004

1.5.2 Vaccination level

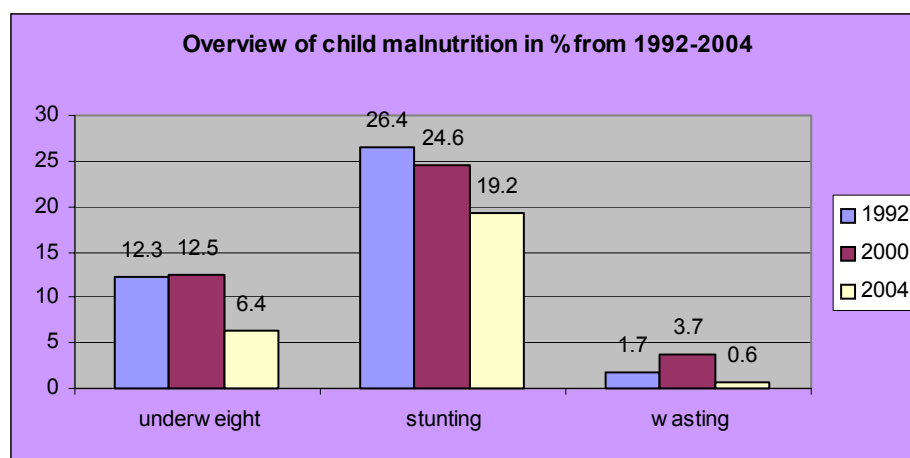
Table 17. Vaccination level

Indicator/years	2002	2003	2004
Nationwide rate on vaccination	96.7%	97.2%	96.7%

Source : Ministry of Health, 2004

1.5.3 Nutrition level⁷

Figure 3.



Source : Ministry of Health, 2004

1.5.4 Number of children HIV/AIDS infected/affected

No children infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS were registered.

1.5.5 Adolescent health including early pregnancy, ST infections, psychological and mental health, suicide,

⁶ Disaggregated data by rural and urban is not available on the indicator Up to 5 yrs old child mortality

⁷ This is the result of the national surveys on nutrition that were conducted every few years.

drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse⁸

Table 18. Pregnancy among girls

Indicators/ years	2002	2003	2004
Adolescent girls' pregnancy as percentage of total pregnancy cases	7.4%	6.2%	6.5 %

Source : Ministry of Health, 2004

1.5.6 Number of health professionals in the health care services for children

Table 19. Number of health professionals in the health care services for children

Location	Number of pediatricians	Per 10,000 people
Total	627	2.5
Urban	280	3.2
Rural	347	2.1

Source : Ministry of Health, 2003

1.6. With reference to child abuse, please provide disaggregated data (by age, gender, if possible ethnic groups and types of violations reported) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the:

- number of child abuse cases reported;
- number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up; and
- number and proportion of victims that have received counselling and assistance in recovery

1.6.1. Number of child abuse cases reported

Table 20. Number of child affected by crime⁹

Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
Number of child deaths caused by crime	190	196	194
Number of injured children	684	707	667

Source: General Police Department, April 2005

1.6.2 Number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up

Table 21. Number of reports, which have resulted in a court decision

Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
Total number of children received court decisions	1162	1097	1153

Source: General Police Department, April 2005

1.6.3 Disaggregated data of the children who were sentenced for imprisonment by gender

⁸ Data on the indicators except *Pregnancy among girls* is not available.

⁹ Deaths and injuries caused by accidents are included in this data.

Table 22. Disaggregated data of the children who were sentenced for imprisonment by gender

Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
Male	142	936	270
Female	10	9	10
Total	153	945	280

Source: General Police Department, April 2005

1.6.3 Disaggregated data by types of violations reported

Table 23. Disaggregated data by types of violations reported

Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
Total number of crimes children involved/committed	1703	1635	1548
Types of crime			
a) Murder	12	9	18
b) Rape	82	44	45
c) Theft	1053	1013	1059
d) Burglary	78	32	59
e) Robbery	97	75	87
f) Hooliganism	147	111	104
g) Crime against rights of others	76	93	110
h) Deception	26	15	21

Source: General Police Department, April 2005

1.6.5 Number and proportion of victims that have received counselling and assistance or recovery¹⁰

Table 24. Number of juvenile offenders who received legal consultation

Indicator/year	2002	2003	2004
Number of juvenile offenders received legal consultation	500	620	439

Source: General Police Department, April 2005

1.7 With reference to the right to education, please provide disaggregated statistical data (by gender, age groups, if possible ethnic groups, urban and rural areas, immigrant children) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 in percentage of the relevant age group on the:

- a. rates of literacy, below and over 18 years;
- b. rate of enrolment in pre-primary schools, primary schools and in secondary schools;
- c. percentage of children completing primary and secondary education;
- d. number and percentage of drop-outs, repetition and retention;
- e. number of children in private schools; and
- f. ratio teacher per children and number of children per class.

1.7.1. Rates of literacy¹¹

¹⁰ Data on the number and proportion of victims that have received counselling and assistance in recovery is not available.

¹¹ The latest data available is presented.

Table 25. Rates of literacy

Indicators/years	1989	2000
Population over 18 years	1,188,273	1,524,372
Literate	1,147,162	1,403,361
Illiterate	41,111	34,011
Literacy rate	96.5 %	97.8%

Source: Education Statistics, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

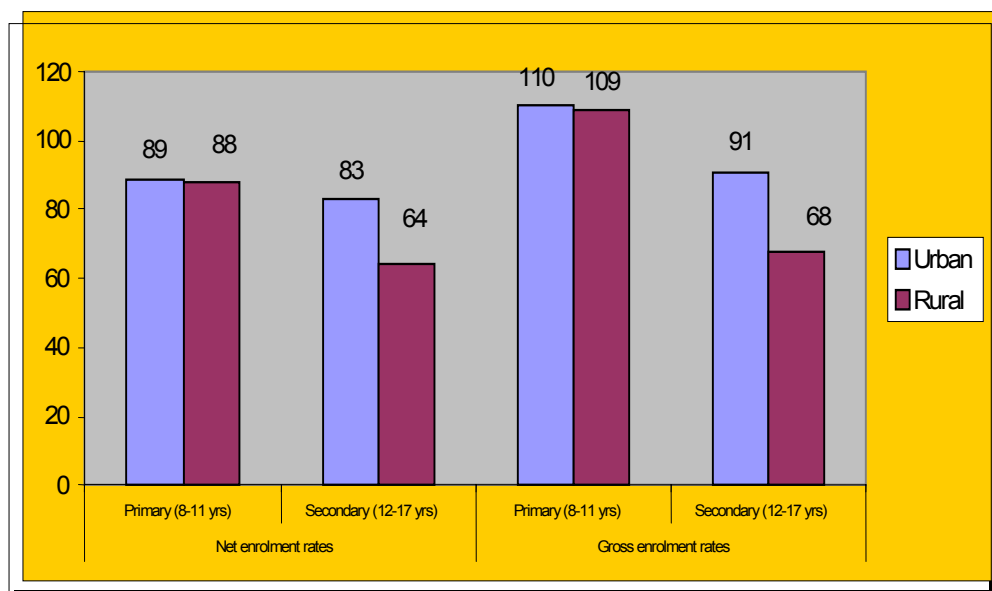
1.7.2 Statistics on rate of enrolment in pre-primary schools, primary schools and in secondary schools; percentage of dropouts, repetition and retention; number of children in private schools; and ratio teacher per children and number of children per class

Table 26. Main education statistics

Indicators	Academic year								
	2002-2003			2003-2004			2004-2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rate of enrolment in kindergarden	34			34			37.2		
Rate of enrolment in pre-primary schools				43.1			44.9		
Rate of gross enrolment in primary schools	100.4	100.2	100.6	101	102	100.1	101	102	101
Rate of enrolment in secondary schools	96	93.9	98.1	97	95.8	98.3	97.5	96	99.2
Percentage of drop-outs	2.24	1.42	0.82	2.26	1.33	0.93	2	1.2	0.81
in urban	0.27	0.19	0.08	0.26	0.17	0.09	0.26	0.2	0.09
in rural	3.64	2.29	1.35	3.27	1.92	1.35	2.88	2.1	0.78
Percentage of repetition and retention	0.4			0.3			0.2		
Number of children in private schools	2.4	1.2	1.2	3	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.7	1.8
Ratio teacher per children and number of children per class	32.8			32.8			32.5		

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, 2005

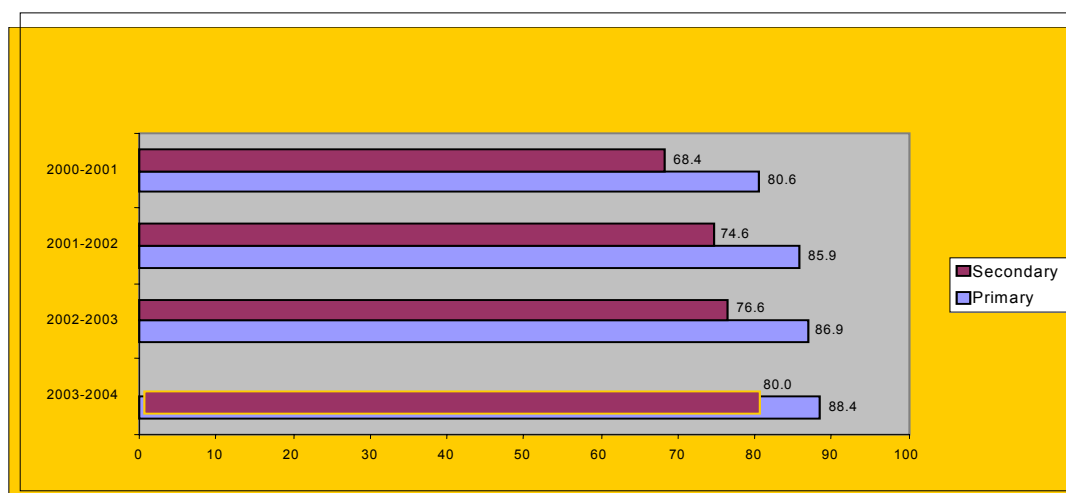
Figure 4: Net and gross enrolment rates in % for primary and secondary education differentiated by urban and rural areas in 2002 – 2003



Source: Education Statistics, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, 2004

1.7.3 Percentage of children completing primary and secondary education

Figure 5. Completion rate of primary and secondary education from 2000 – 2004



Source: Education Statistics, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, 2004

1.8 Please provide disaggregated statistical data (including by gender, age and type of crime) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, in particular on the number of:

- persons below eighteen, who have allegedly committed a crime, reported to the police;
- persons below eighteen who have been charged with a crime and of them those who are sentenced, and the type of punishment or sanctions related to offences including length of deprivation of liberty;
- detention facilities for persons below eighteen in conflict with law and their capacity;
- persons below eighteen detained in these facilities and persons below eighteen detained in adult facilities;
- person below eighteen kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention;
- reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of persons below eighteen occurred during their arrest and detention; and percentage of recidivism cases

1.8.1 Number of persons below 18, reported to the police and suspected for a crime¹²

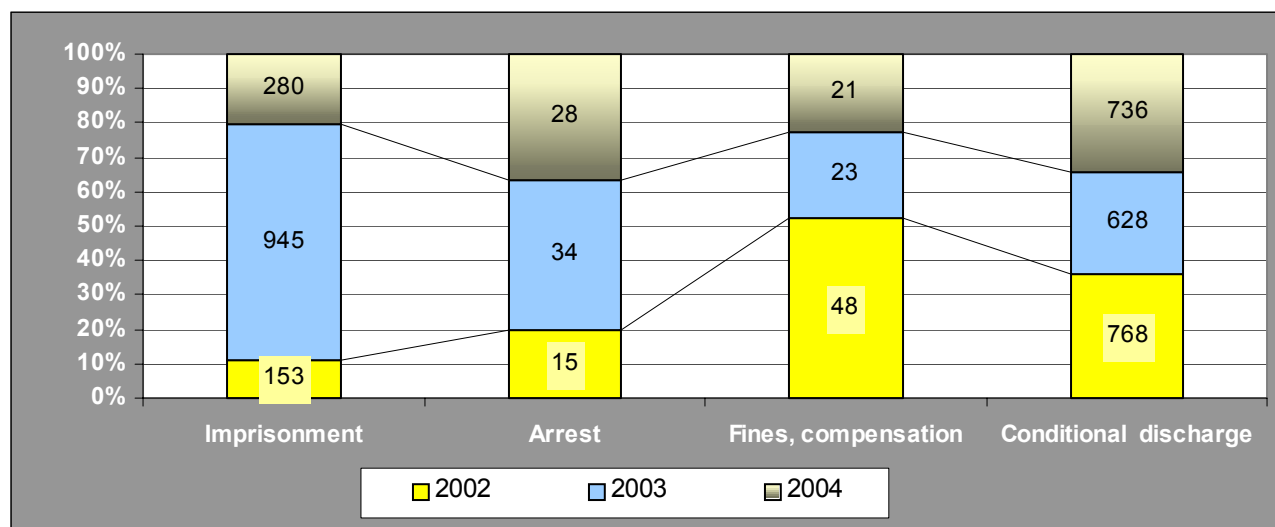
Table 27. Number of persons below 18, reported to the police and suspected for a crime

Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
Children below 18, reported to the police and suspected for a crime	6850	3253	5105

Source : General Police Department, 2005

1.8.2 Number of persons below eighteen who have been charged with a crime and of them those who are sentenced, and the type of punishment or sanctions related to offences including length of deprivation of liberty

Figure 6. Number and percentage of children who have been charged with a crime and of them those who are sentenced, and the type of punishment or sanctions related to offences



Source : General Police Department, 2005

1.8.3 Detention facilities for persons below eighteen in conflict with law and their capacity

General Authority for Enforcement of Court Decisions administrates the Juvenile Detention Centre for boys and the Women's Detention Centre where girl offenders are incarcerated. Persons under eighteen who are sentenced to prison are transferred to these two institutions.

Juvenile Detention Centre has about 100-120 children at the same time. It has several classrooms and vocational training rooms. The total number of full-time staff is 31. Juveniles are provided training on secondary education curriculum. At the Women's Prison, girls are kept at a separate part of the building. The girl's section of the building has the capacity to hold 15 girls at the same time.

1.8.3 Persons below eighteen detained in these facilities and persons below eighteen detained in adult facilities

¹² Data disaggregated by gender, age and type of crime is not available.

Table 28. Persons below eighteen detained in these facilities and persons below eighteen detained in adult facilities

Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
Number of male juvenile offenders in the Juvenile Detention Centre	129	121	108
Number of under aged female offenders in the Women's Detention Centre	10	9	10
Number of persons below eighteen detained in adult facilities	0	0	0

Source : General Police Department, 2005

1.8.4 Persons below eighteen kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention

According to the Statistics provided by the General Police Department, the average length of their pre-trial detention is 15-60 days in 2004.

Table 29. Persons below eighteen kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention

Indicators/years	2002	2003	2004
Total number of children kept in pre-trial detention	110	183	341
Transferred to detention center	35	57	55
Number of released suspects or who are in- home detention	16	71	237
Number of suspects sentenced by the end of each year	59	55	49

Source: General Police Department, 2005-05-05

1.8.6 Reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of persons below eighteen occurred during their arrest and detention

No case of abuse and maltreatment of persons below eighteen occurred during their arrest and detention has been registered.

1.8.7 Percentage of recidivism cases

In 2002, 75 children re-offended and the rate of recidivism increased by 13.6% as compared to the previous year.

In 2003, 31 children were re-committed to a criminal act and this rate decreased by 58.6% as compared to the previous year.

In 2004, 41 children re-offended and the rate of recidivism increased by 17.1% as compared to the previous year.

1.9 With reference to special protection measures, please provide statistical data (including by gender, age, if possible ethnic group, urban and rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the number of children:

- a. involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking and the number of children provided with access to recovery and other assistance;
- b. involved in substance abuse and the number of children who received treatment and recovery assistance;
- c. involved in child labour; and
- d. unaccompanied asylum-seeking, refugee and displaced children.

1.9.1 Number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking and the number of children provided with access to recovery and other assistance

Table 30. Police statistics on girls involved in prostitution

Indicator/years	2002	2003	2004
Number of girls involved in prostitution	146	148	205
Areas of residence			
a) Urban	90	75	130
b) Rural	56	73	75

Source: General Police Department, 2005

Number of children provided with access to recovery and other assistance

Since November 2000, the Public Relations Division of the General Police Office has provided rehabilitation and recovery assistance to girls involved in prostitution. As a result, 54 girls have been returned back to secondary school; 98 girls have been provided vocational training; and 60 girls have been enrolled non-formal education courses.

1.9.2. Number of children involved in substance abuse and the number of children who received treatment and recovery assistance

Table 31. Number of children overused a toxic substance and received assistance in the Crisis Intervention Centre

Indicator/years	2002	2003	2004
Number of children overused a toxic substance and received assistance at the Crisis Intervention Centre	122	104	76

Source: General Police Department, 2005

1.9.3 Number of working children

According to the *Main Report of Labour Force Survey* (National Statistical Office of Mongolia, 2004) 68,580 children aged 5-17 years conduct economic activities. There are no valid statistics as to how many of them are engaged in the worst form of child labour.

1.9.4 Number of children who migrated or were displaced unaccompanied by adults

Table 32. Number of abandoned children as registered in the General Police Office

Indicators/years	2002		2003		2004	
	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male
Number of abandoned children	66	55	82	66	124	116

Source: General Police Department, 2005

B. Measures of Implementation

1. *The Committee would appreciate to receive detailed information on activities meant to implement recommendations contained in the Committee's previous concluding observations (CRC/C/15/Add.48 of 13 February 1996) on the initial report of Mongolia (CRC/C/3/Add.32), which have not yet been fully implemented, in particular those related to the school drop-out among boys in rural areas and to prevent their involvement in child labour (para.23), the access to basic services for children (health, education and social care) in rural areas (para.23), the access to basic services for children with disabilities throughout the country (para.23), the promotion and protection of the rights of refugee children (para.26), the judicious distribution of resources at*

central and local levels (para.27) and the rights of children in conflict with law (para.29). Please explain the obstacles to implementation and how the State party envisages overcoming them.

B.1.1. Activities for improving access to basic services for children (health, education and social care) in rural areas

(Here the answer for boys' education and their involvement in labour is addressed since measures taken to improve access to education for rural children have been a positive factor in decreasing school dropout rate among boys and preventing their involvement in child labour).

Considering the emerging needs to provide education to children who have dropped out from school in rural areas, the Government of Mongolia (GOM) has implemented national programmes such as Improving Education for All in Mongolia (2002-2005), Distance Education Programme (2002- 2006) and the National Programme on Non-formal Education (1997-2004). Within the framework of these programmes, the Ministry of Education has been promoting catch-up literacy training courses for children and youth with the support of UN organizations and other international donors. A series of training for capacity building of teachers has been organized and alternative programmes on basic education and multi-grade teaching have been developed. 8,374 children aged 8-15 years and 3,857 persons aged above 16 years have become literate through these programmes.

The Government, since 2000, has fully subsidized expenses in school dormitories. In addition, considerable attention has been paid to improving living conditions in school dormitories during the last three years. MNT 5,971.4 million were invested in repair work in 83 school dormitories in 2003 and MNT 18,140.2 million were invested in 119 dormitories in 2004. As a result of these measures, about 39,000 children were provided with accommodation in 410 school dormitories in the academic year of 2003-2004 whereas 27,400 children were provided lodging in 351 dormitories in the academic year of 2000 -2001. The Government provides children from vulnerable families with free school supplies and textbooks without a user fee.

One of the main reasons for school drop out is because rural children lack the opportunity to acquire preschool education. Therefore, the Ministry of Education recognizes the importance of expanding the scope of mobile preschool programme. 14,261 young children of herder families have benefited from state-funded mobile preschool programmes organized in the summer of 2003.

The State Policy on Public Health, which was approved by the Parliament in 2001, stresses the importance of improving client-oriented services, in particular improving reproductive health care access for vulnerable groups and people of remote regions. It also stresses the importance of strengthening government, NGOs and civil society partnerships in providing health care services in rural settings. A new system of family clinics provides primary health care services in a location close to a client. Measures are taken to enhance quality of medical service, to support family doctors and improve client oriented medical assistance in *soums* and *baghs*.

A programme *Development of Soum Health Clinics (2002-2006)* has been implemented as a primary means to improve accessible health services for rural children. Regional diagnostic and treatment centers have opened in three *aimags* (*Khovd*, *Dornod* and *Uvurkhangai*) with the aim of reducing the gap between medical aid services in rural and urban areas.

Since 2002, under the programme of cooperation between the Government of Mongolia and UNICEF, a programme on Convergent Basic Social Services has been implemented in rural areas to promote child and maternal health and nutrition, child growth and development. So far, the programme has covered a total of 6,917 families in 10 soums (rural districts) of 5 aimags (provinces) and 2 disadvantaged districts of the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. As a result, access to basic social services for children and mothers has improved considerably.

In order to mitigate the negative impact of Dzud (a natural disaster caused by heavy snow coupled with extreme cold) on rural children, the Government has implemented a pilot project "Psycho-social Support Programme for Children Affected by Dzud" with UNICEF technical and financial assistance. The project covers more than 6,000 children aged 8 to 18 years and 10.1 per cent of them have been provided with counselling and aid assistance as

well as rehabilitation services. As a result, a model for strengthening local capacities to ensure preparedness in the protection of children and adolescents during a natural disaster has been developed.

Since the ILO/IPEC project started its activities in Mongolia, in 1999, it has provided support to the Government of Mongolia in carrying out projects for children involved in child labour. Main activities covering rural children are as follows:

- Building the capacity of local government officials to implement and coordinate child labour policies.
- Promoting understanding of local media representatives in relation to child labour issues to increase awareness of herding families on consequences of child labour on children's health and development.
- Improving the commitment and capacity of educational organizations in non-formal educational training employing basic education equivalent curriculum.
- Increasing educational opportunities for rural school dropout children by providing non-formal education.

In order to encourage medical doctors and teachers to work in remote areas, the Government implements special measures such as providing cash allowance to professionals who volunteer to work in rural settings for more than three years as well as enrolling the local youth in teacher training and medical institutions.

Obstacles to improving access to basic services for children (health, education and social care) in rural areas and how the State party envisages overcoming them

The rights of the child to access to health, education and social services are being impeded by remoteness, poor infrastructure, natural disasters and the deteriorating livelihood of rural families due to poverty and unemployment.

Most of the resources are concentrated in the urban centres, particularly in Ulaanbaatar, while rural areas experience a shortage of professionally trained personnel, poor working conditions and the lack of necessary materials and equipment.

Proposed solutions/Priorities to overcome obstacles

- Reduce direct and opportunity costs of schooling borne by parents by providing financial support to poor households and improving living conditions in dormitories.
- Provide free clothing, food and school supplies to children from poor and extremely poor households
- Improve the teaching quality and methodology of teachers who work with boys in secondary schools through a sustainable supply of professional teaching staff to rural schools.
- Increase access to full secondary education by improving the capacity and quality of service in classrooms and dormitories.
- Expand the coverage of herder's children in kindergartens and expand their temporary preparatory training for school.
- Provide children involved in child labor with educational and training opportunities.
- Develop a master plan to strengthen the health sector with strategies to repair soum hospital and maternity rest houses and supply them with necessary medical equipments and medicines and to improve transport and referral systems.
- Strengthen family hospitals and regional diagnostic and treatment centers.
- Implement by stages a programme of convergent basic social services in rural areas.
- Prepare specialized social workers for children and families.
- Ensure work and residence stability for medical doctors and professionals working for children and youth in rural areas.

2.1.2. Activities to improve access to basic services for children with disabilities throughout the country

The National Programme for Improving Disabled People's Livelihood approved in 1998 and other national laws, regulations, decrees, policies and programmes are creating a favorable legal environment to improve the access to

basic services for children with disabilities throughout the country. The Government of Mongolia proclaimed the year 2001 as Support Year for Disabled People

According to the Law on Social Welfare endorsed in 1995, the Social Welfare Fund grants allows parents, who take care of their permanently disabled children at home, transportation expenses for their disabled children to come from their provinces to the capital city to study at special schools. The Fund awards a disabled child living more than 1000 km far away from the capital city with one way transportation expenses if the child needs more advanced medical services in Ulaanbaatar. Disabled children's food expenses in the kindergartens are paid from the Fund.

In 2003 the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour jointly approved *the Programme on Inclusive Education for Children with Developmental Problems and Special Needs*; and a unit responsible for developing a national policy on inclusive education for disabled children and facilitating the implementation process was established under the Department of Primary and Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education.

Within the scope of the implementation of this programme, special attention is drawn to establishing a favourable condition for allowing disabled children to study in regular schools and kindergartens and to improving or introducing services, which meet their special educational needs. A number of training courses have been conducted among parents and teachers; manuals and materials have been developed; and an advocacy campaign directed to changing the social stereotype towards inclusive education for disabled children have been run. An evaluation system for both teachers who work with disabled children and pupils with mental or psychical impairments has been redeveloped. Provision for barrier-free access to buildings and special environment for disabled people is included in the Strategy Paper of the Ministry of Infrastructure endorsed in 2004.

The government cooperates with national and international non-governmental and donor organizations to provide disabled children with access to education, health and social welfare services. UNICEF, Save the Children UK, World Vision International and other international organizations have contributed to improving disabled children's protection and development.

Obstacles to improving the access to basic services for children with disabilities throughout the country and how the State party envisages overcoming them

According to the Social Welfare Law, social welfare organizations must support and encourage community-based programmes such as in-home social welfare and rehabilitation services for disabled children. However, national experience and professionals to deal with these types of programmes are lacking. Statistical data on disabled children are not reliable and valid due to their inconsistent indicators and differing information.

Special schools are located only in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar and rehabilitation services are also centralized here. In many cases, hindered by their physical and mental capacity, disabled children are not able to stay in school dormitories during the academic year. Barrier-free access to buildings and a special environment for the disabled and vocational rehabilitation are limited. The lack of specialists such as physical and occupational therapists negatively affects daily lives of the disabled. Many families are not even aware that special needs education is available for their disabled child, or if aware cannot afford all the expenses for accommodations in the City. Parents of disabled children know little about protecting their children's rights. Limited human and financial resources in the organizations working on issues related to disabled children hinder the implementation of interventions.

Proposed solutions/Priorities to overcome obstacles

- Teach parents and caregivers of children with developmental difficulties about family and community based rehabilitative treatment skills and provide referral and counselling services to them.

- Train government officials and social workers in designing and implementing community-based programmes such as in- home social welfare and rehabilitation services for disabled children.
- Strengthen capacities to collect and process the statistical data on disabled children and set up a national database.
- Support inclusive education classrooms in rural schools and decentralize rehabilitation services.
- Train physical and occupational therapists.

2.1.3. Activities at the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant children

Internal rural to urban migration of the population has become a newly emerging social problem in the country. This has created the needs to provide accessible basic social services to migrants.

Earlier registration fees were imposed as part of the government strategy to deter migration to Ulaanbaatar to protect the already over-burdened health and education services in the capital city, and to reduce overcrowding in ger districts which could not absorb this influx. On 1st July 2003, the Supreme Court upheld the Mongolian National Human Rights Commission appeal that Ulaanbaatar registration fees for migrant families and children violated the constitutional rights of citizen's freedom of movement in the country and the right to choose their place of residence.

Obstacles in the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant children and how the State party envisages overcoming them

Internal domestic migration has a serious impact on accessibility and availability of basic health services in sub-urban areas of Ulaanbaatar City. The report "Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia" (2003) states that one of the reasons for violating the human right to receive health services is hindered accessibility to and availability of these services for rural-to-urban migrants. Costs related to migrants who are not registered with a local administration unit citizens are not reflected in the district budget, so it creates some difficulties for both health service providers and migrants, because the health organizations are funded through health insurance and the locally allocated state budget.

Proposed solutions/Priorities to overcome obstacles

- Assess the social impact of extensive urbanization including migration.
- Develop a state policy on migration and incorporate it into the National Regional Development policy. Laws and rules that limit access of the migrants to the basic social services should be reviewed and amended in accordance with the national policy.
- Implement regional and rural development programmes.
- Lead the effective intersectoral collaboration and civil society involvement for improving accessibility and quality of education, health and basic social services for the migrants.
- Advocate for a multisectoral response to these new social phenomena and incorporate with the Poverty Reduction Strategy.

2.1.4 The judicious distribution of resources at central and local levels (para.27)

Activities

The state budget allocation system with regard to education and health services for children is based on free and equal delivery of resources to all children. Education and health sector financing is planned on the expenditure norms for per pupil or service person. These norms have been in force since 1998 and depending on the price changes, they have been increased annually.

According to the Law on Education, teaching and operational budgets of kindergartens and schools is divided into fixed and variable costs. Therefore, the budget of a school or kindergarten is calculated on the basis of the total of fixed and variable costs per child and financed from the state budget. The Government approves a new budget for schools and kindergartens each year.

According to the Constitution and the Health Law, health care expenses for children under the age of 16 are fully covered by the State. Local governments are responsible for providing health care, and education services from the primary to secondary level. Norms and standards for service delivery are set by the central government.

For instance, the Government set the variable cost per primary school student at MNT 61,900 in 2003, MNT 62,400 in 2004 and MNT 79,100 in 2005. The variable costs per child are set differently for primary, secondary and high school students and depending on regional location. Also, each year, the Government sets food and other related expenditures per child enrolled in kindergarten and per student living in a school dormitory and allocates the money from the state budget. The introduction of this method of financing in school and kindergarten budgets has created a legal environment for improving the quality of service, decreasing school drop-outs; planning expenses in the budget realistically, and approving, monitoring, and reporting on it.

Since 2000, the Government has been providing free school supplies to children who belong to vulnerable families or families with three and more children enrolled in school at the same time. Within this framework, school supplies worth MNT 861,500 were delivered to 56,700 children in 2002 and school supplies worth MNT 940,100 were delivered to 64,000 children in 2003. This is designed to allow children to have an equal opportunity to study and develop.

Obstacles

There are some cases when the allocated normative expenditure is not sufficient in remote schools with small number of pupils and in soum hospitals where the population is small.

The physical isolation of many rural communities and small urban centres poses a severe challenge to the provision of social services and other public goods. Most of the health resources are concentrated in urban centres, particularly in Ulaanbaatar, while rural areas experience a shortage of medical personnel, poor working conditions and a lack of necessary medical equipment and supplies. Consequently, child mortality rates and the incidence of maternal death are higher in rural areas

The main components of the expenditure in primary and secondary schools consist of heating, electricity, water supply and transportation fees, which account for 28.9%; the expenses, salaries, wages and additional payments of teachers and workers (55.2%), food expenses (4.3%); school and dormitory building maintenance expense (1.6%); class and practical training expenses (0.2%); and other repair work expense (7.4%). Thus, the budget cannot be considered as an incentive to promote the quality of education because most of the education sector budget is spent on indirect expenditure.

Proposed solutions/Priorities to overcome obstacles

- Increase the current budget expenditure norms per child with due consideration of providing children in small soums with an opportunity to receive education and health services of acceptable quality
- Use resources more efficiently without undermining the quality of service delivery and to target spending more towards the poor

2.1.5. Activities aimed at protecting rights of children in conflict with the law

With the establishment of the Juvenile Justice Working Group at the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs in 2001 Mongolia has taken an important step towards improving the situation of children in conflict with the law.

Group has paid considerable attention to improve sector wide juvenile justice coordination in order to protect the rights of juveniles in all stages of criminal procedures.

The transfer of the pre-trial detention facilities from the police system to the management of the Court Decision Enforcement Agency contributed to the prevention of abuse by law enforcement officers to suppress detained suspects and defendants, fabricate false cases or “discover” a new evidence.

Under the Juvenile Justice project, being implemented by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, law enforcement agencies have been introduced to the CRC and other relevant international instruments, including the Beijing Rules, the Riyadh Guidelines and the UN Rules. In order to improve the situation of children deprived of their liberty, capacity building training has been conducted for the personnel at the child detention center and pre-trial detention center where juveniles are located separately from adults.

The Government has received support from UNICEF and other international NGOs to protect the rights of children in conflict with law. Government officials have been exposed to best practices of juvenile justice in the region - a study tour to the Philippines was organized, where they were introduced to alternatives to detention; they visited a police station to witness a diversion programme in action at the police level and were introduced to the legal framework for diversion.

A Manual for Police Officers working with children was published and distributed to all law enforcement organizations. Training on the CRC and UN standards on juvenile justice was provided to officers of law enforcement agencies including the staff of the Pretrial Detention Centre in Gants Khudag, the Juvenile Detention Centre and the Women’s Prison.

A national forum on juvenile justice held in February 2003 was helpful in strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration between the Government and NGOs. Many international and domestic NGOs have been involved in activities designed at upgrading facilities of the Pre-trial Detention Centre, Juvenile Detention Centre and the Women’s Prison where juvenile offenders are confined to imprisonment. A fitness room and an information and resource centre have been established at the Juvenile Detention Centre.

Mongolian Child Rights Centre, a National NGO, has provided basic and law education programmes for detainees with the support of Christina Noble Foundation and the Hans Zeidel Foundation. World Vision International has established an innovative “open zone” project at the boys’ prison. The purpose of the programme is to facilitate the reintegration of juveniles upon their release and to reunite them with their families. World Vision provides a trained social worker who works with the boys during the day, providing counseling, non-formal education and some vocational training.

Obstacles

Special criminal law and court system for juveniles does not exist in Mongolia; juvenile inspectors and local police officers take assignments to prevent children from engaging in criminal activities. Community-based reintegration activities for juvenile offenders are almost non-existent due to the insufficiency of budgetary funds and expertise in providing community-based rehabilitation services.

Priorities

- Initiate community-based alternatives to detention for juveniles introducing a variety of diversion programmes on a pilot basis and monitor, assess and disseminate the results of pilot diversion programmes.
- Introduce new alternatives on a pilot basis to pre-trial detention, including mentoring programmes.
- Develop a criteria outlining the special principles to be applied when sentencing children.
- Ensure that children’s right to basic education is fully respected.
- Mobilize NGOs to provide more effective vocational training and life skills programme to juveniles.

- Appoint a social worker to develop an individual treatment and recovery plan to facilitate juveniles' reintegration into the community.
- Provide community-based rehabilitation services to juveniles released from detention centres.

2.1.6. Please provide more information on the efforts undertaken by the State party to further harmonize domestic laws with the provisions and principles of the Convention.

The Mongolian Government has put its commitments and efforts to further harmonize domestic laws and legislation with the provisions and principles of the CRC. In light of these efforts to promote legal environment to protect the rights of children, a number of laws have been enacted or amended (see page 24). Following recommendations made in the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 1996, the Government has paid considerable attention to make juvenile justice legalization and practices consistent with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice («The Beijing Rules») and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines).

Compliance with international standards in the area of juvenile justice has improved since the new Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Law were enacted in 2002. These laws include some special procedures and protections that apply to all children under the age of 18 who are suspected or accused of criminal offences such as following:

- Set a minimum age for criminal responsibility at 16 (14 in certain cases).
- Require the notification and involvement of parents at all stages of proceedings involving juveniles.
- Mandate the involvement of a defence lawyer at all stages of criminal proceedings involving juveniles.
- Provide additional restriction on the use of pre-trial detention for children, and set a lower maximum length of detention (18 months).
- Limit the duration of interrogations of children.
- Prohibit the use of the death penalty for minors.
- Provide for compulsory measures of an educational nature as an alternative to imprisonment for juveniles.
- Establish 15 years as the maximum period of imprisonment for juveniles.
- Require the separation of juveniles from adults in all prison and detention facilities.

These provisions are significant. However, the Juvenile Justice Working Group, which was established under the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs in 2003 and reviewed Mongolia's juvenile justice system, revealed that some aspects of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Law do not fully reflect the principles of the CRC because they provide some protections to juvenile offenders within a system designed for adults. The Working Group has drafted amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Law to make them consistent with the CRC and other international instruments on juveniles. The draft of these amendments are planned to be submitted to the Spring Session (2005) of the State Great Khural for consideration and approval. The proposed amendments are as follows:

- Transfer prosecutor's power to decide on pre-trial detention or custody to a judge.
- Require compulsory presence of a defense lawyer at all stages of the juvenile case investigation.
- Introduce extensive alternatives to incarceration or imprisonment and making available free-of-charge legal aid for children.
- Determine the minimum age of Criminal responsibility to 16 for all cases.
- Require that the punishment meted out to children shall be different from adults.
- Sentence children in 1/2 of the punishment imposed to adults.

2.3. Please provide information on cases, if any, where the Convention has been directly invoked in domestic courts, and if so, please provide examples of such cases.

No cases are reported.

2.4. Please describe measures undertaken to strengthen data and statistics collection mechanisms and procedures with regard to the implementation of all provisions of the Convention.

Since 2003, the National Statistics Office (NSO) has been involved in developing the *DevInfo* database system to support the organization and dissemination of data for monitoring of MDGs by the Government. UNICEF Mongolia has supported the Government in utilizing this system as a monitoring tool for implementing the second National Programme of Action for Children (NPA) so most of the indicators of the MDGs are closely related to child protection and development. The NSO Staff and representatives of sectoral ministries responsible for child development and protection have been trained as trainers on running the *ChildInfo/DevInfo* system.

The introduction of *DevInfo* in government ministries, UN agencies, and statistical offices at the aimag level laid the foundation for a national database for the monitoring of the MDG. The NSO now has the capacity to conduct trainings on *DevInfo* for the national MDG implementation. Manuals on *DevInfo* were translated into Mongolian and distributed to training participants. Expansion of *DevInfo* to other organizations especially the Ministry of Finance, international financial institutions and all sub-national government institutions for the monitoring of the MDG and other sectoral indicators is envisioned.

Since 2003, a model of a participatory monitoring and information system on children's issues has been developed and piloted in 4 districts in Ulaanbaatar and 10 soums in 5 aimags where UNICEF carries out the Convergent Basic Social Services Programme. Utilizing 48 indicators, the programme sites report the data on social and economic conditions of communities as well as the data on health and education outcomes of the programme. After the training of all officers in charge of data collection, processing and disseminating information on child protection, health, education and social welfare and evaluating the pilot projects, the Government is willing to employ *DevInfo4.00* software at national, aimag and soum levels and establish an integrated national database on monitoring the NPA.

2.5 Please provide information on the measures taken to implement the Second National Plan of Action for Children 2002-2010, adopted in 2002, and to monitor and evaluate its implementation.

Since 2002, the Government of Mongolia has been implementing the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children (NPA). The necessary resources for the implementation of the programme are incorporated into the State budget. The local sub-programmes or the Local Programmes of Action have been approved and implemented in all aimags and the capital city.

Cabinet Member in charge of children and youth issues reports the progress and results of the programme implementation to the public on the Children's Day that is celebrated on June 1 each year. The Monitoring Unit of the Government monitors and evaluates the programme implementation on a semi-annual and annual basis.

In May of 2004, a National Forum "Society Fit Children" and a National Summit on Children were held shortly one after another. Children and adults working for children participated in six different sessions. The main report on "The Present Status of Child Development and Protection in Mongolia" and 9 major reports were presented and discussed. The discussions were held in a participatory form. At the end of these discussions, the delegates proposed 45 actions points to be implemented at the next stage until 2006 and made specific recommendations thereon.

2.6. Please provide updated information on the activities of the National Human Rights Commission particularly related to the implementation of the Convention and in case this falls within its mandate the number of individual complaints investigated and their outcomes, and provide specific information on cases involving children (e.g. number and nature of complaints filed by, or on behalf of children). Furthermore, please indicate how the independence of the Commission is ensured, in the light of the Paris Principles (General Assembly resolution 48/134, annex).

The State Great Khural, the parliament of Mongolia, adopted the Law on the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia on 7 December 2000. The Commission became fully operational in February 2001 after the appointment of its Commissioners. It has three Commissioners appointed for a six-year period by the

Parliament of Mongolia and nine officers who are civil servants. The Human Rights Commission operates and carries out its activities independent of the Government and its budget is approved by the Parliament. The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRCM) is an independent body that meets the requirements of the international standards for national human rights institutions (The Paris Principles).

In order to implement the above-mentioned mandate, the NHRCM carries out the following activities:

- Receives and considers complaints regarding violations of human rights and freedoms.
- Conducts research on human rights issues and provide necessary information to the public.
- Puts forward recommendations and proposals on whether laws or administrative decisions are in conformity with the international human rights principles or not.
- Collaborates with international, regional and other national human rights institutions.
- Produces human rights status reports in Mongolia and submits to the Parliament of Mongolia.
- Increases public awareness of international treaties on human rights.
- Promotes human rights education.

For the last 3 years, the Commission issued its annual reports on the “Status of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Mongolia” and submitted them to the Parliament for its consideration. These reports are published in the “State News” Journal, an official media source of the Parliament. The second report of the Human Rights Commission included a special section on the rights of the child in Mongolia. This section summarized the results of surveys and insights conducted on very important issues such as children’s rights to life and education, child labour, juvenile crime, street children and the family environment. This report also made a comparison between international treaties and conventions of Mongolia with its domestic laws and relevant policies.

The NHRCM recommends that the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Law should be amended to include a broader range of less severe sentencing options and shorten the duration of incarceration imposed to children. This report was presented to the Standing Committee on Legal Policy of the State Great Khural. The Committee assigned the Government to follow up the recommendations.

The Commission has conducted research on following child rights issues and introduced the findings to the public in the last three years:

- Status of the Rights of the Child (2002)
- Status of the Rights of the National Minorities (2003)
- Child Abuse (2004)
- Assessment on Child Care Centres (ongoing)
- Human Rights Education in schools(ongoing)
- Conditions of children in pre-trial detention centres are assessed on a permanent basis.

Following the conducting of a Study on the Tsaatan (a national minority group with a population of 200 living in the northern taiga forests and breeding reindeers for a living), the Commission concluded that the Tsaatan children’s rights to education has been hindered due to poverty, quality of education, lack of opportunity to learn their own language - the Tuva.

In 2004, the Human Rights Commission received 11 complaints from some organizations and citizens on violations of child rights and freedoms, and followed up on the complaints by launching an investigation into the reported violations. For instance, after receiving a complaint that some child care organisations violate the right of the child to religious freedom, the NHRCM assessed all child care centers run by international NGOs and individuals. The report on the assessment is under preparation. An investigation was carried out on a police inspector who had reportedly violated the right of the child not to testify against his or her own parents. A case of a boy who was forced to work for a wealthy herder family for four years was followed up through the intermediation of the Commission.

Since 2003, the NHRCM has organized a number of awareness-raising activities such as a “Human Rights Day” activity, debates on human rights issues, a “Human Rights Action Theatre” and competitions among law school students. The Commission has been broadcasting a radio drama serial called "High Threshold" throughout Khovd, Uvurkhangai, Khentii, and Tuv aimags. The objective of the drama is to improve the knowledge of children and adolescents with regard to human rights, laws and legislation. While broadcasting the drama through local radio stations, the Commission has been organizing various events to induce children and adolescents to listen to the drama. For instance, prizes were given to permanent listeners who actively participated in discussions and debates about the drama. Children’s perceptions and impressions of the drama were expressed through their essays and drawings, which were published exclusively in the newspapers and distributed nationwide.

2. 7. Please provide information on the measures taken to implement the new Law against Domestic Violence, adopted in 2004, with the aim to prevent and combat domestic violence and to protect of human rights of victims, including child victims.

The implementation of the Law against Domestic Violence has begun. A working group for developing a national programme to combat domestic violence was established under the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs. This working group involving the public organised an open discussion on ways and means of implementing the Law against Domestic Violence. The development of a National Programme to create a law enforcement structure and mechanism is under process, which became possible thanks to the open discussion.

A brief introduction and methodological guidance on national enforcement of the Law have been developed. 10,000 copies of them have been distributed to local organizations. Rooms specially equipped for legal counselling and interview have been established with the support of World Vision International and the Open Society Forum in the police departments of four aimags. The law has been broadcast on the national radio and television channels.

The Government has provided a written response to the UN Study on Violence against Children questionnaire, which facilitated the development of strategies, aimed at effectively preventing and combating all forms of violence against children including domestic violence. Measures to provide effective prevention, protection, intervention, treatment recovery and reintegration have been outlined. The findings of the study identified recommendations for appropriate action, including effective remedies and preventive and rehabilitative actions.

World Vision provides services to maintain a shelter house for victimized children, the ADRA works on rehabilitation/redirecting of victimised children, Save the Children (UK) and the Norwegian Lutheran Mission conduct activities on changing the perception and attitude of the population towards violence against children. The activities of these organizations comply with the needs of the population, are prompt and community-based at the local level. A national NGO - National Centre Against Violence, is actively engaged in activities to implement the new Law. However, more effort is needed to mainstream the law within the society.

Capacity and resources to undertake rehabilitation services for both victims and perpetrators are limited due to lack of experts trained in counselling and psychotherapy, and the absence of required facilities. A systematic database on child abuse and neglect has not yet been created.

2. 8. Please provide information on the results of the survey “State and Tendency of Prostituting Girls” jointly conducted by the Mongolian Centre for Child and Youth Development and the Training and Research Centre on Population of the State University of Mongolia, with assistance of the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC).

The Survey has brought a variety of influences on preventing children from sexual exploitation and prostitution. There is better public awareness on the situation and consequences of children involved in prostitution. The capacity and involvement of the governmental organisations in addressing child prostitution have been increased. In 2003, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour invited ECPAT International to the country. Mongolia became a member of the international network organization with the aim to eliminate child prostitution, sexual

exploitation, pornography and trafficking. During the visit of the ECPAT representatives, technical assistance was provided in launching, together with UNICEF, the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism in 2004. During the launch 24 local tourist companies and tour operators signed an agreement to implement the Code of Conduct for the protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism. Capacity building of tour operators and the service industry such as hotels and communication campaigns for the prevention of child sex tourism are in progress

Upon the recommendations of the Survey “State and Tendency of Prostituting Girls”, the Mongolian Centre for Development of Children and Youth has started to implement a two-stage Programme *Removal, Rehabilitation and Prevention of the Young Girls from Sexual Exploitation (2003-2005)* with ILO assistance. The project is designed to remove girls under the age of eighteen from a life of prostitution on the streets of Ulaanbaatar, and to help them reintegrate with their families. Non-formal education opportunities and training are provided to help girls seek alternatives to prostitution and become self-confident members of the society. The project target group are 120 girls aged 12-18, and it is estimated that 30-40 of them are already involved in prostitution. The project staff also asked for referrals from the policy department. The ‘at risk’ category of girls also includes small numbers of street and unsupervised girls living in manholes.

The first phase of the project identified a broad range of girls at risk of prostitution. Areas identified with high concentration of child prostitution were Bayanzurkh and Songino Khairkhan districts in Ulaanbaatar, where mostly migrant families settle. The second phase of this project commenced in April 2003, and since the project has undertaken activities to reintegrate younger girls into mainstream school, to provide older girls with life skills and vocational training, health and individual counseling, income generation projects for families, public awareness and training for social workers.

2.9. Please provide updated information on the dissemination of the Convention and the State party report and on efforts made to provide training, awareness on the Convention and on human rights in general, to children, parents, teachers, social workers and other professionals working with and for children.

The National Human Rights Commission and other international organizations conduct training on the CRC applying different methodologies and techniques. Such trainings have been conducted for parliament members, public administration employees, schoolteachers of social sciences and law enforcement officers.

The National Authority for Children (NAC) staff including child workers of some aimag Children’s Centers as well as child representatives from 21 provinces attended a three-week Training of Trainers (TOT) on CRC in 2003 as part of the National Children’s Organizations ‘Strategy Development Project’. After the TOT, a national training was carried out in all provinces and 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar.

The Second Report was introduced to governmental and non-governmental organizations.

2.10. Please provide updated information on the cooperation between the State party and the international community including non-governmental organisations, in the efforts to implement the Convention.

The Mongolian Government fruitfully cooperates with the international community including non-governmental organisations making substantial contribution to the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Below is a list of key partners and donor organizations and their major programmes and projects:

UNICEF

- Joint programme with UNESCO “Rehabilitation of Boarding Schools and Provision of Refresher Training for Headmasters and Teachers in the Dzud Affected Gobi Regions in Mongolia.”
- Joint programme with UNESCO, UNFRA and WHO funded by United Nations Foundation “Improving the Outlook of Mongolian Adolescent Girls and Boys.”

- Child Friendly Schools
- Integrated Early Childhood Development
- Non-formal Education
- Health and Nutrition Project
- Juvenile Justice Project
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- Convergent Basic Social Services
- Information and Communication/Advocacy & Social Mobilization
- Natural Disaster Emergency Programme/Psychosocial Support Project

UNFPA

- Population and Development
- Adolescent Reproductive Health
- Advocacy and Behaviour Change Communication

IPEC

- Programme to eradicate the worst forms of child labour (See page 3 of this paper)

ADB

- Education Sector Development Programme
- Social Security Safety Net Programme

World Vision International

- Local Development Programme
- Open Zone project for juvenile detainees
- Child abuse Prevention Project
- Domestic Violence Prevention
- Child Trafficking Project
- Disabled Children Project
- Children's Participation
- UB CEDC Project
- Non-Formal Education Project
- Gift a Ger Project
- Scholarship Project
- Child participation for neglected and at risk children

Save the Children UK

- Pre-school education
- Inclusive education
- Street children
- Working children
- Child protection and Violence

DANIDA

- Rural school Development

JICA

- Rehabilitation of school and dormitory buildings
- Teacher training
- Training of school administrators
- Support to Immunization Programmes

The Open Society (Soros) Foundation

- Teacher training
- Educational publishing
- ICT development

WHO

- Child and Adolescent Health
- National Immunization Programme

2.11. Please provide information on the content and (the results of) the implementation of the National Action Programme for the Improvement of Livelihood of Disabled Citizens, adopted in 1999

In 1998, the Government of Mongolia adopted the National Action Programme for the Improvement of Livelihood of Disabled Citizens and the programme was completed in 2004. The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour was responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the programme at the national level. The Programme facilitated the strengthening of the nationwide system on providing basic social rehabilitative services to disabled people.

2.11.2. The National Reproductive Programme on Student and Adolescent Health, adopted in 1997

The "National Reproductive Programme on Student and Adolescent Health" programme (1997-2002) was adopted in January 1997. The strategic direction of this programme was to create a prevention-oriented system. As a result of its activities, a package of reproductive health care services was created at sub national level. During the programme implementation period, a wealth of research on adolescent health behaviours and sexuality was conducted.

In 1998, sexual and reproductive health education was introduced as a formal school curriculum. The training for health teachers became the preliminary conditions to promote reproductive health education of adolescents and initiate adolescent-friendly health services. Utilization of health services by adolescents is increased. Child-friendly reproductive health centres have been set up in a number of rural provinces under the WHO and UNFPA funded *Adolescence Health Programme*, improving access to reproductive health information, counselling and services for adolescents.

Non-formal and distance education programmes on sexual and reproductive health education and life skills designed for out-of-school children and their parents have been implemented. The number of NGOs working on providing education, counselling and hotline services for adolescents is increased.

The Minister of Health approved an Adolescent-Friendly-Health-Service (AFHS) Model in 2002. The approval of the model was followed by a series of Workshops on Developing Local Strategy for AFHS Model Implementation pilot sites. Adolescent clinics "Adolescent Future Threshold Centres" have been established at different locations under the joint order of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Education, Culture and Science. Health Future Threshold Centers are models where adolescent clients are respected, their needs and interests are addressed, youth-friendly health (including sexual and reproductive health) service is available and tertiary services are introduced. The main principle of the centers is maintaining confidentiality of the clients. Future Threshold Centers are working under a timetable suitable for adolescents and youth, and providing them with the following main services, free of charge, and irrespective of their residence:

- Diagnosis, treatment and prophylactic consultation of common diseases;
- Reproductive health services;
- Psychological counseling and care;
- Guiding the clients for referral when necessary,
- Provision of health related IEC materials.

2.11.3 Please provide information on the content and (the results of) the implementation of the National Information and Promotion Strategy for Prevention from HIV/AIDS and STIs; and

The decision to develop an HIV/AIDS strategy in Mongolia is the result of a growing understanding of the significant vulnerabilities and risks which could potentially expose Mongolian children and adolescents to HIV/AIDS. The National Strategy to Respond to HIV/AIDS in Mongolia 2002-2010 was adopted in 2002. This Strategy gives significant attention to the prevention needs of the general youth population, as well as those of high risk groups

2.11.4. National Programme on Prevention of Child Crime and Crimes against Children adopted in 1999.

A five-year National Programme on Prevention of Child Crime and Crimes against Children adopted by the Government in 1999 has been implemented in 3 stages. The stated objectives of the programme are to study and analyse the causes of juvenile crime, to organize general, specific individual measures for the prevention of juvenile crime at all levels, to identify those who lure and involve children into crime, and mobilize the resources and attention of government, NGOs, businesses, citizens, families and parents to protect the interest of children and prevent crime.

A National Council has been established to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the National Programme on the Prevention of Juvenile Crime and Crimes Against Children. It is headed by the Chief Cabinet Secretary and includes representatives from the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, General Police Department, Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Supreme Court, National Authority for Children, Mongolian Youth Federation and other children's organizations. The Council meets twice a year to review and approve annual plans of action. The Information, Monitoring and Assessment Department of the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs is responsible for monitoring and assessing programme implementation at the national and sub-national level.

Its sub-councils, which are obliged to develop their own local sub-programmes on the prevention of juvenile crime, have been set up at the aimag, soum and district levels. Aimag, soum and district governors have been assigned the responsibility to plan and implement integrated measures to eliminate juvenile crime and to organise citizens patrol unit on a volunteer basis.

The police departments at all levels have studied the causes of juvenile crime; established an integrated network on crime prevention; conducted research on unsupervised children to improve measures to identify street children and distribute them to appropriate places. Most of the aimags have conducted local juvenile crime surveys to identify the underlying causes of juvenile crime and have developed their own juvenile crime prevention strategies. Juvenile police inspectors have been appointed in each aimag and in every district of Ulaanbaatar. They have carried out crime prevention activities in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations, the local communities, schools and children themselves. Moreover, they are responsible for preventing common juvenile crimes such as theft and hooliganism, and to identify unsupervised children and child prostitutes.

With the support of local social workers and children's organizations, the police regularly carry out inspections at bars and other similar establishments, patrol the markets, and check manholes, train stations and apartment blocks for vagabond children. Measures are also taken to control drinking and hooliganism around school graduation time. According to the 2003 report of the General Police Department, the number of thefts committed by children dropped by 14.7% and hooliganism by 39.5% as a result of prevention measures.

2.12. Please indicate the issues affecting children that the State party considers to be priorities requiring the most urgent attention with regard to the implementation of the Convention.

Issues on children's rights

- Child abuse, neglect and domestic violence
- Family poverty
- Information is limited in rural areas
- Crime and juvenile delinquency
- Rural urban gap
- Migration

Issues on education

- School dropout
- No trained teachers working in rural soum schools
- Violence in schools, peer pressure or bullying
- Boy's education
- Conditions of and service quality in school dormitors

Issues on leisure time

- Children and adolesecents do not have the right place to spend leisure time

Issues on Environment

- Air pollution
- Natural disasters
- Electricity, sewer system, heating are problems in many rural soums

Issues on children's health

- Food and nutrition
- School lunch programme is non-existent
- Sanitation in child care and educational institutions inadequate
- Mental health of children and adolescents.
- Number of children using vodka and tobacco are increasing
- Adolsecent reproductive health

Issues on child labour

- Working child: behind of education, isolated, no social security allowance, health consequences
- Child labour is not paid
- Herding in severe weather conditions is a hard task
- Worst forms of child labour is increasing
- Child employment and occupational safety
- Sexual exploutation of children

Issues on child protection and welfare

- Neglected and unsupervised children
- Limited services for vulnerable children

Issues on participation

- Children-led and run organizations express difficulties in capacity building
- Participation rights of disabled and mentally retarded children are violated
- There are a few places providing counselling and advices to children.

PART II

Please provide the Committee with copies of the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all official languages of the State party as well as in other languages or dialects, when available. If possible, please submit these texts in electronic form.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was translated into the Kazakh – a language of the Kazakh national minority living predominantly in the extreme west of Mongolia in Bayan Ulgii aimag. Also a simplified brochure on the Convention was produced and published for children. Please find hereto attached a translated Kazakh version of the Convention.

PART III

Under this section, the State party is to briefly (3 pages maximum) up-date the information provided in its report with regard to:

New bills or enacted legislation

Today, in Mongolia, over 60 laws have about 350 provisions that regulate the relations aimed at ensuring the rights of the child. The following laws, endorsed or amended in the last five years, include provisions regulating children's issues:

- Amendments to the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child
- Amendments to the Law on HIV and AIDS
- Amendments to the Criminal Code
- Amendments to the package Law on Education
- Law against Domestic Violence
- Law on Food Safety
- National Programme of Food Safety and Nutrition
- Drugs Law of Mongolia
- Citizen's Health Insurance Law of Mongolia
- Sanitation Law of Mongolia
- Mental Health Law of Mongolia
- Immunization Law of Mongolia
- Donor law of Mongolia
- Tobacco Law of Mongolia

The amendments to the Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child (CRPL) defines the purpose of the Law as follows: "to organize the protection of the child and to co-ordinate the mechanism on policy, implementation and practical measures by the state, individuals, business, children organizations, NGOs and local authorities." Local authorities are required to develop programmes and annual plans for the protection of children in their own territories and to make public their results.

The new education law recognizes the role of non-formal education in a wider scope as it defines that "non-formal education" is a set of organized activities that deliver educational services to the population outside of formal education system and states that the education system of Mongolia is the combination of formal and non-formal education.

New institutions

The new Government, formed after the 2004 General Elections, assigned the Deputy Prime Minister to oversee the National Authority for Children or NAC - the implementing agency responsible for regulating, implementing and monitoring policies on child rights. The National Council for Children (NCC), according to the new

government structure, is responsible for overall implementation, monitoring and coordination of the NPA with support from NAC, which is under the office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The National Council for Children has 25 members, representing government ministries and agencies, NGOs and children themselves. Also on the Council there is a representative of the National Human Rights Commission who is responsible for child rights issues.

The Government approved and has started to implement a new strategy of action and structural reform programme of the National Authority for Children. Under the new strategy, the National Authority for Children (the name has changed under the strategy from the previously National Board for Children) fulfils functions to implement state policy and legislation on children, monitor the implementation of the National Programme on Child Development and Protection, ensure cross-sector coordination, provide methodological advice, upgrade the knowledge and skills of workers in charge of child issues, cooperate with non-governmental organisations, conduct surveys on the rights of the child and create relevant databases. The National Authority for Children is responsible for mobilizing and organizing domestic resources for children's well being, and coordinating the participation and cooperation of governmental, non-governmental organizations, economic entities and citizens.

At the local level, provincial governors are responsible for implementing child rights-related activities and actions within their work outlined in the Performance Contract signed with the Deputy Prime Minister, who is concurrently the chairperson of NCC. A strategic plan of the organization and request on Budget Framework serves as a basis of Performance Contract. Since 2002, in accordance with the public administration reform, child protection and development activities are designed and carried out within the scope of the Performance Contract between the Government and the NAC. This new approach enhances inter-sectoral and sub-national coordination, as well as spending allocated funds for specified purposes.

The Mongolian Children's Organisation, an NGO run by children, has joined the World Parliament of Children and was elected as its Vice-President. The Mongolian Association of Working Children has become a member of the World Organisation of Working Children and has started its activities. The Coalition of NGOs for Children, and the Child Protection Network have been established, and many state and non-governmental organizations have joined them.

The Government is preparing to make a switch to 11-year secondary schooling system from 2005 and to a 12-year schooling system starting with the academic year of 2009-2010. It also plans to implement new standards of pre-school, primary, basic and full-secondary education.

A Consortium to Support Child-friendly Legal Environment was established in February of 2005. The mission of this organization is to promote juvenile justice system of Mongolia in compliance with international standards and involve all stakeholders and the public in this process. A number of governmental and non-governmental organizations have joined the Consortium.

Since 2003, the Government has supported the SOS-Kinderdorf International Children's Village where some 100 orphan children have been provided homes akin to family environment to grow up healthy and educated citizens. Social work education and training with due consideration of the fact that social work is an effective and essential tool for mitigating adverse affects of social problems on families and children and protecting them from possible abuse, neglect, exploitation and discrimination has been promoted. Currently, twelve higher education institutions provide social work baccalaureate programmes. The Association of School Social Workers has undertaken a variety of activities among school social workers assigned to every school of the country.

New programmes

For the second reporting period, the Mongolian Government has achieved some good results in the areas of policy development and programme implementation towards improving the welfare of children in especially difficult circumstances. With basis on the strategic documents adopted by the Government of Mongolia on supporting

economic growth, reducing poverty and meeting the Millennium Development Goals, a number of national programmes are being implemented such as the *National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children, 2002-2010 (The Government, 2002)*, *Policy on Population Development /2004/* *Policy on Family Development /2003/* and *National Programme on Gender Equality*.

The Population Policy for the period 2010-2015 contains provisions on maternal-child health services and reproductive health education. The policy outlines the responsibility of the Government for health insurance of children under eighteen years of age. In addition, this Policy aims to protect children from potential dangers including violence against children, cruelty to children, and the use of children for criminal and sexual purposes.

MOSEC and MOH have adopted a National Programme on Equal Education for Children with Developmental Difficulties with the aim to improving access of children with developmental difficulties to regular schools.

The national policy on non-formal education (1997-2004) was adopted by the Government of Mongolia with a mission to establish and develop non-formal education system that enables each Mongolian citizen to receive continued education in non-formal way at the appropriate time and in an appropriate manner. As a result of the implementation of the 1st stage of the non-formal education national policy, the non-formal education system was established and has been strengthened over the years.

Since 2004, MOECS has approved and has been implementing a programme entitled “Policy Document to Develop Child-Friendly Schools” in order to pursue the Government’s policy “to deliver efficient, positive and quality education services to every child.” The main concept of the abovementioned document is that every school should create a child-friendly environment for children to study with full satisfaction.

National Health Programmes

Eighteen programmes in the health sector are being implemented as part of a comprehensive state public health policy. As a result of these programmes and projects, under-five child mortality and maternal mortality in rural areas has decreased and capacities for providing basic medical care has improved in rural hospitals. The following programmes are pertained to children and adolescent health :

- National Programme “Improving Children’s Health and Well-Being” 2002-2010
- National Programme on Population Health Education, 1998-2005
- Oral Health Programme, 2000-2005
- National Programme on Outsourcing Some of The Health Services, 2000
- National Reproductive Health Programme, 2001-2006
- National Mental Health Programme, 2002-2007
- National Programme Against Iodine Deficiency Disorder, 2002-2006
- Soum Hospital Development Programme, 2002-2008
- National Programme to Combat Infectious Diseases, 2002-2010
- National Programme on Injury Prevention, 2002-2008
- Blindness Prevention Programme, 2000-2010
- National Programme on Food Supply, Safety and Nutrition, 2001-2004
- Strategic Plan to Reduce Maternal Mortality, 2001-2004

Reference

GOM: Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2004-2008

GOM: Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EGSPRS), 2003
GOM: National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children 2002-2010, 2002
GOM: National Report on the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Mongolia, 2004
GOM: National Summit on Children in Ulaanbaatar, 25-28 May 2004
GOM, UNFPA and NSO: Mongolia Reproductive Health Survey 2003 National Report
GOM and UNDP: Human Development Report Mongolia 2003
UN: A World Fit for Children , adopted by the UN General Assembly at the twenty-seventh special session, 10 May 2002
UN: Convention on the Rights of the Child, which entered into force 2 September 1990, and has been ratified by 191 countries
UN: Millennium Development Goals (MDG), which all 189 United Nations Member States have agreed to reach by 2015
UNDP: Human Development Report 2004
UNFPA: The International Conference on Population and Development at Ten Mongolia, 2004
UNICEF: An Assessment of the Family Empowerment Strategy of the Convergent Basic Social Services Programme of UNICEF Mongolia by Bal Gopal Baidya, July 2004
UNICEF: HIV/AIDS Risk and Vulnerability: Young People and Children in Mongolia – A Strategic Framework, 2004
UNICEF: UNICEF Mongolia Annual Report 2004

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