

Country WID Profile

(Mongolia)

November 2002

Japan International Cooperation Agency
Planning and Evaluation Department

The information presented here was gathered from on-site sources, and therefore JICA is not responsible for its accuracy.

Abbreviations (Mongolia)

APS	Associazione per la Partecipazione allo Sviluppo (Italian NGO)
<i>Aimag</i>	Rural District (provincial level)
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COC	Combined Oral Contraceptive
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
FERW	Foundation for the Empowerment of Rural Women
FP	Family Planning
GCSD	Gender Center for Sustainable Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GOM	Government of Mongolia
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH/ German Technical Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HMIEC	Health Management, Information and Education Center
ILO	International Labor Organization
IUD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices
IWRAW	International Women's Rights Action Watch
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LEOS	Liberal Women's Brain Pool
MBWA	Mongolian Business Women's Association
MCHRC	Mother and Child Health Research Center
MFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MFE	Ministry of Finance and Economics
MFOA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFOS	Mongolian Foundation for Open Society
MHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

MJHA	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
MLFWA	Motherland and Family Women's Association
MLSW	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
MMU	Mongolian Medical University
MOECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
MOH	Ministry of Health
MWA	Mongolian Women's Association
MWF	Mongol Women's Federation
MWLA	Mongolian Women Lawyers Association
NCAV	National Center Against Violence
NCGE	National Council on Gender Equality
NCWNC	National CEDAW Watch Network Center
NPAP	National Poverty Alleviation Program
NPAW	National Program for the Advancement of Women
NSO	National Statistical Office
NUM	National University of Mongolia
NZODA	New Zealand Official Development Assistance
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAP0	Poverty Alleviation Program Office
PIM	Press Institute of Mongolia
PTRC	Population Teaching and Research Center
RDF	Revolving Drug Fund
RH	Reproductive Health
RTI	Reproductive Track Infection
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPPD	Support Service for Program and Policy Development
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<i>Soum</i>	Rural Sub-district
TACIS	Technical Assistance to Commonwealth of Independent States
TFR	Total Fertility Rate

UB	Ulaanbaatar
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WID	Women in Development
WIRC	Women's Information and Research Center
WSPM	Women for Social Progress Movement

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1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
390 ('99)	0.7% (90-99)	66.6%(90-99)	33.2 ('95)	25.4% ('99)
300 ('94)	5.4% (80-90)	-1.6%(80-90)	NA	27.6% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

Demographic indicators source: 1), *2), **3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
2('99)	49.8% ('99)	63.0% ('99)	1.9% (90-99)	2.5 ('99)	60.5 ('99)	64.5 ('99)
2.4('94)	50.3%('97)	61% ('95)	2.5% (80-95)	3.4 ('95)	63.4 ('95)	66.2 ('95)

Public sector expenditure to sectors source: 1)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1990-8	4.3%(90-98)	5.7%('97)	NA	1.9%('97)	NA
1991-5	2.4%	3.6%	22.2%	11.3%	60.5%

Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	32%	30%	39%
1995	NA	NA	NA

Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage	female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	1 mil	5.7%(96-98)	NA(95-99)	1999	46.9%('99)	6.3%(96-98)	NA
1995	1 mil	NA	NA	1995	46% ('95)	NA(80-82)	NA

Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service	female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	NA	NA	NA	1996-98	NA	NA	NA
1980	43%	21%	36%	1980	36%	21%	43%

Decision-making source: 2)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	9.2%('92)	0.0%	9.0%	NA	NA

Law for women

New Constitutions (1992)	To guarantee equal access of resources for both sexes
Social Security Law (1995)	To guarantee pension to the women over 55 years old
Law on Employment Promotion (2001)	To promote the roles and activities of employment promotion centers in rural and urban areas

Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1981
Treaty of Equal Payment for both sexes	NA

Policy of WID

National Program for the Advancement of Women (1996-2020)	enhancement of status of women and ensuring their active participation in the development process
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Governmental organization of WID

National Council on Gender Equality	Government Organization
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References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001

1-2 Health Profile

Expansion of health service source: 1), *2)

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
2.6 (90-98)	11.5 (90-98)	NA ('98)
NA ('80)	11.2 ('80)	6.0 ('90)

Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)			
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles
1999	61	80	97-99	97%	90%	89%
1995	57	74	92-95	94%	88%	86%

Family planning source: 3), *1), **4)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate	% age 15-49	Women (No.of age15-49)
42% (95-00)	93% (95-00)	150 (90-99)	20.8('97)	2.5 ('99)	<0.01% ('99)	NA ('99)
NA (90-96)	99% (90-96)x	NA (89-95)	NA	3.4 ('95)	NA ('95)	NA ('95)

HIV/AIDS source: 1)

Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
7% (95-99)	80% (95-00)
6% (90-94)	NA (90-96)

Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	77%	30%	46%	2%
90-96	100%	58%	100%	47%

1-3 Education Profile

Commitment to education source: 2) *5)

Education system* (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
8('98)	4('98)	5.7(95-97)	15.1(95-97)
		11.7(85-87)	17.1(85-87)

Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	62.3%	72.6%	52.1%
1995	82.9%	88.6%	77.2%

Enrollment ratio source: 3), *2)

Enrollment Ratio (source: [5], [2])								
	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)		Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)		Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
95-99	93%	94%	95-97	48%	65%	94-97	10%	24%
90-95	NA	NA	90-94	85% _x	97% _x	90-95	NA	NA

Female ratio of higher education

	Education	Humanities	Social Sciences	Natural Sciences, Engineering	Medicine
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) National Statistical Office
- 5) MCS International Co.Ltd., Women in Development (WID) Profile-Mongolia ,1997

X:indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Mongolia

General Situation of Women in Mongolia

- 1) In the transitional process of economy from planned to market, Mongolian economy has been stagnating for the last ten years.
- 2) Female participation rate for decision-making is shrinking compared to before democratization. For example, female share of parliamentary seats is 10.5% in 2000, which used to be 23 % in 1990.
- 3) GNI per capita in 1999 was US\$390 (World Bank, 2001), 35.6 % of population lives under the poverty line.
- 4) Unemployment and poverty are new phenomena in Mongolia that affect women more severely, because they are first to be laid off.
- 5) Domestic Violence is also a new social problem for women.

[General situation]

Mongolia, which is an inland country with a small population, has 1,565,000 square kilometers (4 times as of Japan) land and 2.4 million population. In 1999, 63.0% of total population live in the urban areas, and the rest live in the mountainous, deserted and grassy land with nomadic style.

Under the former socialist regime, women had opportunities of social participation through the expansion of social service. Although new constitution in 1992 guarantees human rights and basic freedom including sexual equality, with the tight-financing policy, women and the weak of society are hit by the reduction of social service.

Mongolia turned into the transition process in the first half of 1990 and the structural adjustment was started. Out of total privatization plan, 90% of them have been implemented by the year 1994, 90% of livestock are owned by individual. Women receive both of bad and good sides by the effects of structural adjustment in the transition process to the market economy from the planned economy.

The good side is, people enjoy the opportunities to participate in the free competition and society became democratic. The bad side is, compared to the level of before democratization, female participation rate for decision-making is decreasing. Women's share of parliamentary seats (76 seats in the unicameral State Great Hural) fell sharply after the transition, from 23 % in 1990 to 3.9 % in the 1992 election, and rose to 10.5 % in the election of 1996, maintaining the same share after the election in 2000.

Real GDP growth rate average in 1990s was 0.7%, the nation is facing to the poverty problem, which is a new phenomena of the society. GNP per capita in 1999 was US\$390 (World Bank, 1997), 35.6 % of population living under the poverty line. The situation is more severe in the urban area than in the rural area.

Unemployment and poverty are new phenomena in Mongolia that affect women more severely. The privatization of factories and other economic enterprises as well as an overall decline in production, have resulted in an increasing unemployment rate among women,

since they have been the first workers to be laid off.

[Violence against women]

Violence against women, especially domestic violence, is becoming an increasing concern to women. This problem is broadly related to excessive drinking by men, which has increased noticeably during the last few years. Sexual violence against women, like wife beating, sexual harassment or rape, is becoming frequent. A National Center Against Violence (NCAV) was created in 1995 with financial support from the Australian Government. This is the only organization so far in Mongolia to attempt to reduce violence and to protect women and children from domestic violence. The data of the survey conducted by NCAV¹ indicates that about one in three women are victims of violence.

¹ NCAV has conducted two major surveys on domestic violence in 1995 and 1998, which included 4100 and 5000 people respectively.

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) National Program for the Advancement of Women (NPAW), which covers the year from 1996-2020, is the policy documents to upgrade female status. Nevertheless, lack of budget deprived the power to implement the program.
- 2) National Council on Gender Equality (NCGE) in January 2001 was established as an organization to monitor NPAW.

[Background]

National Program for the Advancement of Women (NPAW, 1996-2020) – a policy document which defines national agenda, objectives and actions for enhancing the status of women in Mongolia and ensuring their active participation in the development process, in order to implement the Platform for Action of the 4th World Conference on Women² was adopted in 1996.

The objectives and benchmarks laid out in the National Program cover the following periods corresponding to the stages of Mongolia's National Development Plans:

- 1996-2000. During this period, national surveys and analysis of the status of women and gender equality will be undertaken. The collected information will provide the basis for developing a systematic policy to ensure equal rights of women and men and to improve the status of women within the context of the market economy. Policy will focus on reducing unemployment and relative poverty, eliminating extreme poverty, restoring levels of education and health achieved prior to transition and laying the foundations for further development.
- 2001-2010. The objectives during this period will be to ensure sustainable economic development to create a favorable environment for ensuring women's access to lifelong education, their full participation in political and economic life, including decision-making, the reduction of the burden of domestic work, recognition of the value of unremunerated labor, and the provision of social security.
- 2011-2020. During this period, conditions for economic self-reliance, sustainable growth and human development will be established, and the equal participation of men and women in political, economic, social and family spheres will be achieved with women enabled to play a full and active role in the development process.

In 1996, the National Council on Women's Issues was established as the agency responsible for monitoring the implementation of the NPAW. Five years after the Program was created, the government has come under criticism for a lack of commitment to implementation. The National Symposium on the Implementation of the NPAW, held in June 1999, pointed out that due to the unworkable national machinery and financial constraints the objectives of the first phase of the National Program have not completely materialized. Consequently, in order to empower the national machinery, the government

² GOM, The National Programme of Action for the Advancement of Women, 1996

decided to change the National Council on Women's Issues to the National Council on Gender Equality (NCGE) in January 2001 and the responsibility has shifted to the Vice-Chief of Government Cabinet Secretariat.

[NGOs]

Many of the actions identified in the Program are carried out by NGOs with the support of international donors. NGO movement, specific feature of the 1990s WID in Mongolia, started with the establishment of first women's NGO in 1992 and as of October 2001, 78 women's NGO are registered at the MJHA.

One of the activities organized by women NGOs, particularly by LEOS is the 3rd of the biannual East Asian Women's Forum that took place in UB, on 23-26 August 1998 with the participation of 320 delegates of women's NGOs of China, Hong Kong, Japan, Mongolia, South Korea, Taiwan and other countries and regions of East Asia.

Mongolia is one of the first countries to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1981. Since then Mongolian Government has submitted country reports on implementation of CEDAW in Mongolia four times to the CEDAW Committee of UN. The National CEDAW Watch Network Center (NCWNC), an independent, non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit organization has been taken the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the performance of Mongolian government agencies (legislative, executive and judicial) in terms of fulfilling their obligations under the CEDAW and promoting a more effective implementation of CEDAW in Mongolia³. NCWNC, the coalition of 14 women's NGOs, performs its activities through its local branches in 13 aimags and 2 districts of UB.

³ The NCWNC developed a Shadow Report to the Mongolian Governments 3rd report to the CEDAW Committee and submitted it to United Nations.

2-3 National Machinery

National Council on Gender Equality

- 1) In 1992, Office of Women was created under former Ministry of Health and Social Securities but the influence was limited.
- 2) In 1996, as the national agency for monitoring the implementation of the NPAW, the National Council on Women's Issues was established. In 2001, it was changed to the National Council on Gender Equality in order to be strengthened as national machinery.

[Establishment]

In 1992, Office of Women was established as a part of organization in former Ministry of Health and Social Securities. However it had not given enough influence to decide or implement policies as national machinery due to lack of finance, human resources and international cooperation.

In 1996, the National Council on Women's Issue was created under former Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MHSW), as the national agency to monitor the implementation of the National Program for the Advancement of Women (NPAW). It was consisted of the experts from Human Development Division of MHSW but still did not been influential enough to promote gender mainstreaming into the other ministries.

In January 2001, National Council on Women's Issue was recreated into the National Council on Gender Equality (NCGE), and the responsibility had shifted to the Vice-Chief of Government Cabinet Secretariat. The characteristics of NCGE were that it was consisted of the representatives of concerning ministries, international organization, private company and NGO. This enables government to address the gender issues in multisectoral dimensions.

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- 1) The rate of educational budget to the total, which used to be more than 10% under the socialist regime, was 5.7% in 1997.
- 2) In the primary, secondary and tertiary level, female's school enrollment rate is higher than male's.
- 3) Employment in education has declined to 47,000 in 1999 from 79,000 in 1992, because of the retrenchment of the educational personnel.

[Background]

Under the socialist regime, educational policies were very successful like the literacy rate had achieved to 90% regardless of sex, region or income level. In 1990s, economical disorder in a transition process brought the cut of educational budget, insufficient training of teachers for the new political system. The rate of educational budget to the total, which used to be more than 10% under the socialist regime, is 5.7% in 1997. The cut of educational budget hit the economy of each household because the system was changed and parents have to pay part of fee related to compulsive education (In Mongolia, tuition is free but parents have to pay for the costs related to children's education such as cost of clothing, textbooks, notebooks and other demands for school building repairs and school related social work. Also, for the children accommodated in the dormitory to go to school, fee for dormitory has also increased).

[Primary, secondary and higher education]

Providing men and women with education, without discrimination, with equal opportunities for acquiring a specialization, upgrading professional knowledge and developing their intellect has been perceived by Mongolia as one of the most important parts of State Policy⁴. According to the Law on Education adopted in 1995, the educational structure of Mongolia has four tiers: pre-school, primary, secondary, and tertiary. Basic education covers grades 1-8 (primary and secondary) and is compulsory for everyone. As provided in the Constitution of Mongolia, every citizen of the country is entitled to receive primary and secondary education free of charge.

Crude enrollment rate of primary education is 102.5 % for boys and 103.4% for girls. Compared to the international standard, Mongolia's enrollment rate of primary education is higher than the counties with similar income level. In the secondary level, enrollment rate was 51.8% for boys and 64.2% for girls. Since 1985, the enrollment rate of secondary school is continuously dropping due to the increased school cost. In Mongolia, female's school enrolment rate is always higher than male's in the all levels of education. This is partly because children, especially boys are precious workforce for the households under the weak economy.

With the introduction of market oriented economy in Mongolia education sector policy has

⁴ GOM, Combined 3rd and 4th periodic reports to the CEDAW Committee of UN, 1999.

undertaken major changes by ending state monopoly of education provision and introducing customer oriented, fee paying private sector provision.

Employment in education has declined to 47,000 in 1999 from 79,000 in 1992, because of the retrenchment of the educational personnel. In 1999, women occupy 64% of total number of teachers, and this ratio has not changed significantly before retrenchment.

[Literacy education]

According to the UNDP data, literacy rate in 1999 was 72.6% for male and 52.1% for female, which showed significant gender gap. However, UNICEF data (average of 1995-1999) showed that literacy rate was 97% for both of men and women, which had no difference between sexes. According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, the literacy rate was 98.9% for male and 98.7% for female in the urban area while in the rural area it was 95.9% for male and 95.7% for female. This result showed literacy rate was quite high and there was no gender gap like UNICEF data, but it was lower than in the rural area compared to in the urban area.

[Vocational training, technical schools and higher education]

After finishing compulsive education, students can promote to the 2 years of upper middle school or 1-3 years of vocational school, if they wish. As of the year 2000, there are 36 vocational training institutions and 12.2 thousand students were attending there (2000 Statistical Yearbook). According to the statistics of Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, female occupied 52.2% of the number of total vocational school students in 1999.

With the introduction of tuition fees for professional schooling in 1992, children from poor households and single parent families have been facing difficulties in acquiring professional educations. Activities to assist in updating the professional knowledge of women who have been on extended leave providing childcare or looking after aged parents or ill family members and in providing technical training for young women do not really exist.

[Non-formal education]

Non-formal education is not established in Mongol. The courses or method to study knowledge on health, family, society, law and economy are hardly available. Mongol Women's Federation (MWF) started non-formal education in a part of remote area with foreign assistance but it is not sufficient. It is especially needed the courses to study business and financial area like management, marketing and accounting.

3-2 Health

Health

- 1) Number of doctors per 1,000 population is 2.6, rather high level for the national income level.
- 2) Out of total babies born in 1997, 5.8% of them were below 2,500 grams, which is increased from 4.5% in 1990. Improvement of nutritional status is a key factor for the health.
- 3) About 99.7% of deliveries are now attended by trained health personnel. Nevertheless, maternal mortality rate is rather high, 150 per 100,000 live birth.
- 4) By the promotion of family planning, TFR has sharply decreased to 2.5 (1999) from 3.4 (1995). Expansion of family planning is regarded as an effective solution to reduce risky abortions.
- 5) Rapid expansion of STD, which is brought by the change of sexual behavior, has become a major health concern. Although AIDS cases are very few at present, the country has potential to be vulnerable to the HIV epidemic.

[General situation]

Under the socialist regime, the government established the medical health system which is able to provide free medical service to the 90% of the population. Since 1992, when decentralization was promoted, rehabilitation of regional hospitals and regional health activities are promoted in accordance with the national plan. Income deficit of hospitals, outmoded facilities, low wage of doctors and other health personnel become issues.

In 1993, the national health insurance law was enacted and 93-96% of employees are policyholders of the insurance. The government pays the premium for the children under 16, the nomad, the elders, the retired, the weak and mothers with the infants under 2.

[Medical health]

Major causes of death are cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and tumor. Measure morbidities are respiratory disease, digestive disease, genital and urinary disease, nerves disorder. Number of doctors per 1,000 people is 2.6, rather high level compared to the similar income countries.

[Nutrition]

Out of total babies born in 1997, 5.8% of them were below 2,500 grams, which had increased from 4.5% in 1990, classified as low birth weight. Improving the nutritional status of mothers is a key component to improving birth weight and normal growth of children in Mongolia.

Government policies for health and nutrition have been expressed in the *National Programme for the Improvement of the Food Supply of the Population* and in the *National Plan of Action for Nutrition*. As identified in the *Health Service Review* made by WHO there are six main areas of concern related to nutrition and health in Mongolia: malnutrition in children, iodine deficiency disorders, iron deficiency anemia, vitamin D deficiency observed as Rickets, as well as the increase of diet-related communicable and non-communicable diseases.

[Maternal and child health]

Maternal mortality rate is 150 per 100,000 live births. Deaths are mainly due to post-partum hemorrhages, associated diseases aggravated by pregnancy (e.g. rheumatic heart diseases and other cardiovascular conditions, and kidney failure), toxemia and eclampsia, sepsis and obstructed labor. Mothers in herder families are at greater risk, reflecting their limited access to medical attention during pregnancy and birth. Although antenatal services have very high coverage, the quality of services is inadequate. The fact that about half of maternal deaths occur at aimag and city hospitals indicates that correct diagnosis and treatment, training and equipment issues are at least as important as access. Other reasons for high maternal mortality are poor communication and ambulance services, and rise in unsafe abortions. The Government adopted the “Reproductive Health National Program” in 1997 setting the goal to improve the availability and the quality of reproductive health (RH) services at soum, Bag and district levels.

Urinary tract infections and anemia are said to be common antenatal problems, however aimag and soum hospitals lack the minimum laboratory facilities needed to make definitive diagnoses of urinary tract infections or anemia. Due to the lack of drugs, iron and folic acid tablets are not distributed to pregnant women. At the aimag and soum levels, doctors and midwives need updating in antenatal and emergency obstetric care. Essential drugs and equipment are limited; laboratory services are non existent or minimal.

The leading causes of prenatal death are asphyxia, cerebral hemorrhage and prematurity. Many of these deaths should be preventable through the improved management of labor and delivery. Neonatal survival at less than 38 weeks gestation is poor. Services need improvement at all levels, but the most significant deficiencies are at the soum level, where most deliveries occur. Given the significant transportation improvement within aimags, adequate staff training and equipping soum hospitals to deal with common obstetric emergencies and complications should be a high priority.

In the recent years many maternity rest homes have been reopened (the total number being 282 in 1998), and about 60% of eligible pregnant mothers in remote areas are using them. About 99.7% of deliveries are now attended by health professionals, and 2% of births are home deliveries⁵. After normal delivery, mothers return home within one week. Feldshers make post-partum visits to the home during the first month.

[Family planning]

Average annual population growth rate has significantly declined to 2.8 during 1990's from 4.1 during 1970-1990, as a result of successful expansion of family planning. Contraceptive prevalence rate among women in reproductive age increased to 42% in 1997 from 15% in 1992. Among the various methods, IUD is the most popular (dominated 40% of total users) but the preference is diversified compared to 1994.

⁵ WHO, Mongolia: Health Service Review, 2000

Contraceptive Methods (%)

	1994	1997
IUD	64	40
COC (pill)	6	15.5
Condom	14	16
Injection	0.1	5.5
Norplant	0	0.4
Abstinence	11	16.7
Others	4.9	5.9

Until the end of 1980s Mongolia pursued a Population Policy, which favored large families and targeted rapid population growth. Availability of modern family planning methods were very limited. Abortion is legal in Mongolia since 1989, and there were 260 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1997, which is an indicator of unmet needs of family planning. Abortions provided by private health services are underreported, and therefore the real figures are higher. Criminal abortions are also performed because the cost of abortion in public health service is too high, or the traveling distance is too long for many.

[HIV/AIDS, STD]

In recent years the rapidly increasing rate of sexually transmitted disease (STD) has become a major health concern. From 1989 to 1998, the number of cases of syphilis increased by 66% and gonorrhoea by 56 %. The prevalence of syphilis is 5.6 per 10,000 persons, gonorrhoea 16.3 per 10,000 persons and trichomoniasis 11.4 per 10,000 persons. There have been only two reported cases of HIV infection. There is, however, significant concern that risky sexual behavior is prevalent in Mongolia and the population is very vulnerable to the spread of HIV. High STD rates, increases in the number of women engaging in sex work, alcoholism, changing sexual behavior amongst young people, low condom use, and increase of travel are all considered factors making the country vulnerable to the HIV epidemic.

[Traditional medicine]

Mongolian traditional medicine is one of the most valuable ingredient of Mongolia's heritage. Mongolian and Tibetan medicine have the same theory as well as diagnostic and treatment methods. Each aimag hospital has a department of traditional medicine, and 12 aimag hospitals also have beds for in-patients. Most district hospitals in UB provide outpatient services in traditional medicine. One of the three national level hospitals (1st clinical hospital) has outpatient department for traditional medicine. At soum and bag levels the availability of traditional medicine services is weak compared to cities. There are 81 private traditional medicine clinics, 62 of them being located in UB. The MOH is currently trying to standardize the procedures and drugs used in the field of traditional medicine and has issued several directives in this regard.

[Adolescent and child health]

Adolescent reproductive health is a new concept in Mongolia. Adolescent cabinets were established at the MCH Research Center and at the aimags but currently they provide services only for girls. This was followed by the development of a ***National Programme on Health of Adolescents and School Children*** for the period 1997-2005. This programme is targeting by the year 2005 to increase the number of Health Promoting

Schools to at least 50%, and to improve health education, physical condition and oral health status.

[Long term health plan]

The outline of long term health plan, which set target year at 2005, is shown below.

Long term health plan until 2005

1. Renovation and reorganization of medical health and social welfare <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To reform centralized management system- To promote participation into the primary health care by the local people- To enlighten the necessity of cost sharing for the medical health service
2. Expansion of basic preventive medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To expand primary health care to the rural area- To enforce the role of traditional medical personnel and rural doctors for the new medical service- To protect women engaged in dangerous job- To improve drinking water and food
3. Reorganization of medical system <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To enlighten for charging medical fee at county hospitals, which is the most close medical institution for the rural people- To improve clinical tests in the provincial hospitals
4. Improvement of education and training system of health personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To upgrade present training system- To establish new medical collage(s) in the rural area- To establish upper training center, to retrain of doctors- To provide special training course for the health personnel

Source: Resolution of the 4th Conference of Medical Health Personnel (1990)

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) The rate of female workforce in the agricultural and pastoral sector has increased to 46.8% in 1997 from 43.8% in 1991. Drainage of male labor to the urban area pushed up female ratio in the agricultural sector.
- 2) Changes brought by the introduction of market economy, like privatization of cattle, stop of several social service like child-care with the end of collective farm, led to a heavier workload on rural women.
- 3) In order to alleviate poverty of the rural women, small micro credit and income generating projects have been implementing since early 1990s.

[General situation]

Under the planning economy, pasturage was run through the unions. The union rent livestock to the members, and paid wages to the members for the work of taking care of livestock. After the privatization, 90% of livestock is owned by individuals. Now people have incentives for work, but the situation around women became difficult in the market competition.

Agriculture and animal husbandry is the biggest sectors in Mongolia covering 47.2% of total workforce in the country (2000 Population and Housing Census). In this sector, percentage of female employees has reached 46.8% in 1997, which has increased from 43.8% in 1991. Drainage of male labor to the urban area pushed up female ratio in the sector.

Women play a key role in animal husbandry, the basis of Mongolia's rural economy. It is generally the woman's role to tend and milk the cattle, as well as to process the food and other animal products. This is normally a tiring manual activity, which is undertaken in addition to the household chores. Changes that have taken place during the last 10 years, including the privatization of cattle, have led to a heavier workload on rural women due to families' attempts to enlarge their herds. In addition, social services ended when collective and state farms were closed, such as children's schooling and mother-and-child-care services.

[Credit]

Starting early 1990s small micro-credits were distributed in support of rural herding women and women starting their small businesses with support from UNIFEM. For the revolving loan fund, \$30,000 were invested. Since then different kinds of income generating projects have been implemented aiming to reduce rural poverty and to assist women in difficult situation.

[Land ownership and land reform]

According to the draft of land bill, lands for agriculture are leased to the people regardless of sex. Land ownership is admitted if the land bill would pass the State Great Hall. No ownership exists on the grasslands. (As of the year 2002, the land bill has been under discussion by the Parliament)

[Female organization]

Women in the countryside having relatively a little chance to participate in social, political and cultural activities, specially those who are poor, unemployed, uneducated and single mothers with many children, are limited to put their contribution into creating social wealth and get its results as others.

Organizations such as Mongolian Women's Association (MWA), Liberal Women's Brain Pool (LEOS), National CEDAW Watch Center (NCWNC), Foundation for the Empowerment of Rural Women (FERW), Women for Special Progress Movement (WSPM), National Center for Sustainable Development (NCAV) and Motherland and Family Women's Association (MLFWA) have established their branches in the rural areas and been organizing different trainings and activities such as regional workshops.

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) The rate of female workforce out of the total was 46.9% (1999, WB).
- 2) Female ratio to total employees is high in the tertiary industry.
- 3) With the shrinking of employment and income in the formal sector, informal sector is expanding. Women make up a majority of the self-employed in the informal sector.
- 4) Unemployment rate in 2000 was 4.1% for male and 5% for female. Female unemployment rate keeps slightly higher than male's.

[General situation]

Total workforce in Mongol was about 1 million and female workforce occupied 46.9% of them (1999, WB). According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, the proportion of employees by sector was as follows: 47.2% in agricultural, hunting and forestry, 9.7% in manufacturing and mining, 8.8% in wholesale & retail trade, repairing, 7.7% in public administration and defense, 6.6% in education, 5.4% in transportation and communication, 3.9% in health, etc.

[Employment]

Reproductive Health Survey conducted by NSO with technical assistance of UNFPA in 1997 shows that 40% of employed women were farmers or herders, 24% were employed as managers, professionals, technicians or clerks, and 18% were employed in sales or services for a given sample. In rural areas, 68% of employed women are farmers or herders. On the contrary, in urban areas, 37% of employed women are managers, professionals, technicians or clerks, and 30% are sales or service workers. Most of the employed women with primary or less education (87%) are farmers or herders, while only 15% of women with vocational, technical or higher education have this occupation.

In the primary industry, male and female ratio is almost 1:1. In the secondary industry, male employment dominates the majority. On the contrary, in the tertiary industry, female employment rate surpass male's in 6 out of 10 sectors, as shown in the table below.

Female employment by sectors (1997) (%)

Industry	Sectors	Male	Female
Primary	Agriculture and hunting	53.2	46.8
Secondary	Mining	69.7	30.3
	Industry processing	58.8	41.2
	Construction	60.4	39.6
Tertiary	Electricity and natural gas	65.1	34.9
	Telecommunications and transport	61.5	38.5
	Hotels and catering	20.2	79.8
	Education	33.7	66.3
	Health and social services	35.1	64.9
	Financial institutions	38.8	61.2
	Trade (wholesale and retail)	45.8	54.2
	Public services	49.7	50.3
	Real estate	55	45
	Civil service and armed forces	57.6	42.4

Source:GCSD

Percentage of women workers in public and private sectors can be taken from the GCSD survey data⁶ in 1996-1997 that shows 57.1% of women work in state organizations, 28.7% in private organizations, 8.1% in government-private mixed property organizations, 3.0% in organizations with foreign investment, 2.4 in public property organizations and 0.8% in other types of organizations.

[Labor policy]

As labor policies, after the establishment of former Ministry of Labor (present Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor) in 1990, new labor law, labor union law, labor safety and hygiene law were enacted. In 1995, measures against unemployment law were enacted also. Employment promotion fund is set up to provide loan with low interest for the small-scale companies and individuals but the beneficiaries are limited. In some cases, ethnic minority women are not joined in the employment promotion program. Although the maternity leave law guarantees 101 days of paid holidays and 2 years of unpaid holidays with the subsidies by the government, there is no institutions to monitor the system in the private sector after the liberalization.

In 2001, the Law on Employment Promotion was adopted and the role and activities of employment promotion centers in rural and urban areas had been expanded according to the law. Also, Employment Promotion Fund was established in order to finance employment promotion activities at national and as well as at local level. In the same year, the Law on Import and Export of Labor Force was adopted as well.

[Mining and manufacturing]

Mining comprises 8.5% of GDP and manufacturing shares 5.6% of it (2000 data). The female employment in the mining sector was 30.3% in 1997 while it was 41.2% in the manufacturing sector. Women's share in manufacturing, which was slightly lower than men's at the end of socialist period, has fallen during the transition period.

[Informal sector]

With the shrinking of employment and income in the formal sector, the number of women and men who set up businesses and seek for employment in the informal sector had been increasing. Share of employment by sector, which shown in the table below, indicated that 62% of employees were working in the retail trade, 32.6% in the transport like taxi or truck drivers, 14.6% in various services. Women make up a majority of the self-employed in the informal sector (54%)⁷.

Situation of urban informal sector

Sector	Sub-sectors	Share of employment (%)
Retail trade	Kiosks, counters, containers	50.0
Financial services	Pawnshops, money changers	1.2
Transport	Taxis, trucks, minibuses, garages	32.6

⁶ The GCSD's (former WIRC) survey covered 5 regions in Mongolia and 3100 people from UB.

⁷ GOM/USAID, The Mongolian Informal Sector: Survey Results and Analysis, 2000

Services	Cobblers, canteens, barbers, games, chemists, home-cooked meals	14.6
Manufacture	Baked goods, soft drinks	1.5
Total		100.0

Shares of Employment in the Urban Informal Sector by Sex (%)

	Female	Male
Retail trade	69	31
Financial services	77	23
Transport	2	98
Services	70	30
Manufacture	62	38
Total average	54	46

[Unemployment]

Unemployment rate in 2000 was 4.1% for male and 5% for female. For both sexes, it is gradually decreasing since 1997. Female unemployment rate is always slightly higher than male. Phenomenon like unemployment and poverty becomes new social issue and it gives serious influence especially on women. The privatization of factories and other economic enterprises as well as an overall decline in production and the shift of economic activity to trading, have resulted in an increasing unemployment rate among women. Women have been the first workers to be laid off. After losing their jobs, opportunities have been limited due to their low levels of education and the burden of also running households and caring for large families.

4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Education					
510/MON/11: Non Formal Basic Distance Education (former - Gobi Women Project, present - Learning for Life project)	MOECS	UNESCO	1997-2000		Developing national capacities in the field of non-formal basic distance education and providing learners with their needs for basic educational and informative material, particularly focusing on school drop-outs and out-of-school youth.
Women and Education Component of Women's Program	Initiators of Projects and Activities by, for and about Women	MFOS	2001		Encouraging academic institutions and voluntary groups to work with MFOS on a new gender/women's studies programs and in the process of its legitimization.
Health					
STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention	MOH	UNICEF			Reduce the threat of STD/HIV/AIDS in Mongolia by raising the capacity of government, NGOs
Promotion of Safe Motherhood	MOH	UNICEF			Reducing the maternal mortality ratio to 105 deaths per 100,000 live births; reaching 100% of deliveries supervised by doctors and midwives;
Community and Health (Bamako Initiative)	MOH	UNICEF			Meet the needs in essential drugs of children and women of Mongolia through the establishment of Revolving Drug Funds (RDF) at the soum level.
RAS/97/402: Support to Development Effective Prevention Strategy for HIV in the Countries of North-East Asia		UNDP			
MON/00/203: Support to the National Response to STI/HIS/AIDS in Mongolia		UNDP			
MON/97/PO1: Strengthening RH Quality Services and Integrating Population and Development Planning in Mongolia Program Activities – Pre-Program Activities	MOH	UNFPA	1997-2001	184	Ensuring continuity of activities between two UNFPA Country Programs of assistance to Mongolia
MON/97/PO2: Provision of Contraceptives and Obstetric Essential Drugs	MOH	UNFPA	1997-2001	791	Providing MOHSW with contraceptives based on requirement calculated by the RH-SP Mission
MON/97/PO3: Strengthening Reproductive Health Management	MOH	UNFPA	1997-2001	704	Contributing to making quality RH services available to all clients – both women and men – in Mongolia.
MON/97/PO4: Strengthening the Population and Reproductive Health Database for Mongolia	NSO	UNFPA	1997-2001	715	Enabling the national and aimag governments and research institutes to obtain a timely and integrated set of reliable data through conducting RH/FP surveys on their own.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
MON/97/PO5: Fee for Reproductive Health Clinic	MOH	UNFPA	1997-2001	516	Improving the quality and accessibility to a broader range of integrated RH/FR services and information
MON/98/PO6: Strengthening Adolescent RH and Personal Decision-Making	MOH and MOECS	UNFPA	1998-2001	780	Contributing to reduction of adolescent risk taking behavior associated with sexual activities, including premature pregnancy, the spread of STIs, physical abuse and abortions.
MON/98/PO7: Strengthening of RH Services Project (preparatory phase)	MOH, MMU and MCHRC	UNFPA	1998-2001	270	Improving the existing RH service provision through the development of a package of RH services, clinical protocols, and provision of training for health service providers
MON/99/PO7: Strengthening of RH Services Project	MOH	UNFPA	1999-2001	2.323	Contributing to the improved quality of life and better RH status of women and men in Mongolia.
MON/98/PO8: Reproductive Health Advocacy	MOH, HMIEC, PIM and NGOs	UNFPA	1998-2001	490	Increasing the knowledge, understanding and support of policy makers, local government authorities, NGOs and medical personnel on RH issues.
Reproductive Health Project	MOHWS (now MOH)	GTZ		200	Involving of 270,000 participants in different levels of RH training
Nutrition Program	World Vision	World Vision	2000		Providing micro nutrient supplements to young children, pregnant and lactating women in areas currently served by World Vision.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries					
The Rural Sector in Mongolia: Issues & Options from a Gender-Responsive & Poverty-Focused Perspective	NCGE, MLSW, NSO, Gender Core Group members, women NGOs, Researchers, Working Group	UNIFEM - UNDP (SPPD)	2001-2002	50	Compiling and consolidating existing secondary data and information on the rural sector.
Arkhangai Rural Poverty Alleviation Project	MOFA	IFAD	1996-2001		Restocking, vegetable production
Economic Activities					
Female headed Household Support Project within NPAP	PAPO	British Partnership Program SC-UK		42	Micro loans to single mother of large families for income generation
MON/95/202: Microloans to women within NPAP	PAPO	UNDP		595	Micro loans to women for income generation
MON/95/201: Microloans to women within NPAP	PAPO	SIDA		690	Micro loans to women for income generation
Female heads of Household project within NPAP	PAPO	NZODA		40	Micro loans to single mother of large families for income generation
Income Generation for Women Project	Peace Wind, District Governor's Office	Peace Wind, Japan	1999-2000	100	Training of 92 women from Songinokhairhan district, UB in sewing and bakery for 6 months.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Others					
Strengthening Capacity to Implement the National Program for Advancement of Mongolian Women	National Council on Gender Equality	UNIFEM	2000-2002	300	
Violence against Women in Mongolia	NCWNC, HRD, NCAV and MWLA	UNIFEM-Trust Fund	2001-2003	50	Creating a legislative and social environment that supports victims of gender-based violence
Women's Program	Initiators of Projects and Activities by, for and about Women	MFOS	2001		Promoting the advancement of women's human rights, equality and empowerment.
Research Program on Women's Political Participation in the 2000 Election and Monitoring of Legislative Policy for Gender Equality	Women's NGO Coalition	Asia Foundation	2000		Supporting the Women's NGO coalition mobilized to increase number of women in decision-making positions for the 2000 national and local government elections
Support to the NCWNC for Operations and Activities, including a Gender Newsletter for Local Level Networks	NCWNC	Asia Foundation	2000		Supporting the first NGO-led effort to monitor government performance through work with the NCWNC
Support to the NCAV for Service Programs, including Shelter House, Hotline, Men's Program, and Rural Branches	NCWNC	Asia Foundation	2000		Supporting programs to address domestic violence, focusing on the proposed domestic violence law.
Support to the MWLA for Developing a Judicial Advocacy Program to Advance Women's Rights	MWLA	Asia Foundation	2000		Supporting women's organizations in exploring legal strategies to advance women's interests within Mongolia's legal framework
DP-94/1576: Decisional decentralization of a woman's NGO in Mongolia and to contribute towards the making of a law on non-profit organizations in Mongolia	MWF (now MWA)	TACIS, APS-Italy	1995-1996	(EUR) 184	
DP-96/5051: Strengthening of Participatory Democracy in Mongolia	WSPM	TACIS, Konrad Adenauer-Germany	1997-1999	(EUR)200	
97/7019: Strengthening of the NGO, Making the Public Opinion Aware of a Necessity of a New Legislation Protecting Women and Children Against Violence	NCAV	TACIS, APS-Italy	1998-2000	(EUR)179	

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Development and Education for Reducing Violence against Women and Children in Mongolia	NCAV	TACIS, ROKS-Sweden	2000-2002	(EUR)161	
MON/97/P10: Strengthening the Capacity of the National Statistical Office in Data Processing, Analysis and Dissemination	NSO	UNFPA	1997-2001	670	Strengthening the NSO technical capacity to collect, process and analyze demographic and related social and economic data.
MON/97/P11: Strengthening National Capacity and Efforts to Incorporate Population Factors and Concerns into Development Policies, Plans and Programs	MOH and MMU	UNFPA	1997-2001	649	Making population parameters an integral part of development planning, policies and programs.
MON/97/P12: Strengthening Advocacy Efforts within and outside the Government in Support of Population and Development Policies and Causes	MOH	UNFPA	1997-2001	204	Strengthening the understanding of, and capacity to deal with population and development issues among parliamentarians, government officials and selected agencies within civil society, such as NGOs.
Human Rights, Local Democracy and Development	GOM	UNESCO	1996-1998		Supporting the decentralization process in Mongolia by reinforcing human rights and democratic practice and knowledge.

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
International Organization	UNIFEM	Strengthening Capacity to Implement the National Program of Action for the Advancement of Women in Mongolia	The Situation Analysis of Women in Mongolia, 2000	7 Erkhuu Street P.O.Box 49/207 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia Tel: +976-11-352512 Fax: +976-11-326211 E-mail: unifem.mn@undp.org
Research Institute	Gender Center for Sustainable Development (WIRC)			Tel & Fax: (976-1)325627 Barilgachdyn Talbai-13, State Property Building 5, Rm 211
Government Organization	Cabinet Secretariat	Shatar, Chairperson, National Council on Gender Equality (NCGE)		Tel: 312074
	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MLSW)	Regzen, Secretary, NCGE		Tel: 321953; Mobile: 99150117
	Ministry of Health (MOH)	Udval, Deputy Health Minister		Tel: 325751
	Ministry of Finance and Economics (MFE)	Tsedenbal, Senior officer, Gender Expert		Tel: 329156; Fax: 320247
	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MOECS)	Batjargal, Deputy Head of Department, Gender Expert		Tel: 326752; Mobile: 99166055; e-mail: batjargal@med.pmis.gov.mn
	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MFA)	Puntsagsuren, Head of Department, Member of NCGE		Tel/Fax: 453379 e-mail: puntsгаа@yahoo.com
	National Statistical Office (NSO)	Ouynshimeg, Head of Department, Social Statistics, Gender Expert		Tel: 324554
NGO	National CEDAW Watch Network Center (NCWNC)	Zanaa Jurmed, director		Tel: 328798 e-mail: mmsa@magicnet.mn
	Mongolian Women's Association (MWA)	Erdenechimeg, president		Tel: 320790 e-mail: monwofed@magicnet.mn
	Women for Social Progress Movement (WSPM)	Burmaa, director		Tel: 312171; Fax: 322340 e-mail: wsp@magicnet.mn
	Foundation for the Empowerment of Rural Women (FERW)	Otgonbayar, president		Tel/Fax: 329821 e-mail: fundruralwomen@yahoo.com
	Gender Center for Sustainable Development (GCSD)	Amgalan, director		Tel/Fax: 325627 e-mail: wirc@magicnet.mn
	Gal Golomt	Munhuu, director		Tel: 313722
	National Center Against Violence (NCAV)	Altanshimeg, director		Tel: 318086, 318087 e-mail: mongolcav@magicnet.mn
	Liberal Women's Brain Pool (LEOS)	Uranchimeg, director		Tel: 328558 e-mail: leos@magicnet.mn
	Mongolian Business Women's Association (MBWA)	Zaya, director		Tel: 313093 e-mail: fmbpw@hotmail.com
	Center for Human Rights and Development (CHRD)			e-mail: chrd@mongolnet.mn
	Motherland and Family Women's Association (MLFWA)	Sergelen, director		Tel: 341739
	Mongolian Women's Association (MWLA)	Ouyntsetseg, director		Tel: 322212

5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Education and Training			
Mongolia Education Sector Strategy 2000-2005		1999	MOECS
Health and Medicine			
Report on Requirements and Management of Contraceptives and Essential Reproductive Health Drugs in Mongolia		1999	UNFPA, MOH
Package of Reproductive Health Services in Mongolia		2000	UNFPA, MON
Reproductive Health, Gender and Rights in Mongolia	Arthi Patel, D.Amarsanaa	2000	UNFPA, MON
Report on a Situation Analysis Study of Mongolia's Reproductive Health Services		2000	UNFPA, MOH, EngenderHealth
Mongolia Reproductive Health Survey: National Report 1998		1999	UNFPA, NSO
Mongolia Health Services Review		1999	WHO
Second Demographic Survey Mongolia: Main Report, 1996	R.Pandey, Gankhuyag, Bolormaa, Solongo	1996	PTRC, NUM
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries			
Arhangai Rural Poverty Alleviation Project: Appraisal Report		1996	IFAD, MOFA
Rural Women		1999	GCSD
Economic Activities			
Women's Access to Microcredit in Mongolia	Y.Corcoran-Nantes, Ariunchimeg, Urantsooj	1999	WIRC
Implementation of Mongolian Women's Employment Rights: Baseline Report to the IRAW Asia Pacific			NCWNC
The Mongolian Informal Sector: Survey Results and Analysis		2000	USAID
Economic Status of Mongolian Women of Transition Period		1998	GCSD
Independent Evaluation of the National Poverty Alleviation Programme and Options Post-2000	A.Batkin, Ts.Bumhorol, R.Mearns, J.Swift	1999	UNDP, WB, GOM
Women's Paid and Unpaid Labor		2000	GCSD
Survey on Women Employees of Ready Made Garments Manufacturing Companies in UB		1999	GCSD
Social/Gender Analysis			
Gender Briefing Kit: Facts and Figures in Mongolia		2000	UNDP
Women and Men in Mongolia		1999	NSO
Others			
Survey on the Baseline Data to Visualize the Environment Surrounding Women's Organizations in Terms of Accessing and Utilizing ICT in Mongolia		2000	GCSD
Development on Mongolian Women NGOs		2001	GCSD
Mongolian Action Programme for the 21 st Century	Edited by B. Khuldorj	1999	UNDP
1997 National Human Development Report, Mongolia		1997	UNDP
1999 National Human Development Report, Mongolia		2000	UNDP
World Development Report: Attacking Poverty, 2000/2001		2001	WB
Mid-Term Review UNFPA Second Country Programme 1997-2001		2000	GOM, UNFPA
Mongolian Statistical Yearbook, 2000		2001	NSO
A Pilot Time Use Survey		2000	NSO, UNDP
1998 Living Standards Measurement Survey		1999	NSO, UNDP
2000 Participatory Living Standards Assessment		2001	NSO, WB
Household Nutrition Pattern Survey		1999	GCSD
The 3 rd East Asian Women's Forum: Women's Empowerment and Development, Report Brochure		1998	LEOS

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
The National Programme of Action for the Advancement of Women		1996	MLSW
Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace. National Report		1995	MLSW
Women in Mongolia: Mapping Progress under Transition	Malini Burn, O.Oyuntsetseg	2001	UNIFEM
Alternative report on the implementation of the National Programme of Action for the Advancement of Women in Mongolia			NCWNC
Implementation of the CEDAW in Mongolia: Report to the CEDAW Committee of UN			NCWNC
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Consideration of Reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the CEDAW. Combined 3rd and 4th periodic reports of States parties: Mongolia		1999	MLSW
Shadow Report to the Mongolian Government's 3rd Report to the CEDAW Committee in the United Nations	J.Zanaa	2001	NCWNC
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 24th Session. Consideration of Reports of States parties: Mongolia. Combined 3rd and 4th periodic report, Advance Unedited Version		2001	NCWNC
The Situation Analysis of Women in Mongolia, 2000: Final Report		2000	UNIFEM
An Analysis of the Situation of Children and Women in Mongolia		1995	UNICEF
Women and Children of Mongolia		1995	NSO
1995 Survey on Domestic Violence (mongolian)		1995	NCAV

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JICA, 1998, Mongolia: Country WID Profile, JICA

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, Oxford University Press

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World Children 2001, UNICEF

UNIFEM, 2000, The Situation Analysis of Women in Mongolia, 2000, UNIFEM

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators 2001, World Bank

◆ Contracted consultants & interviewed people

Contracted consultants

Name	Position/Address
A. Nyamaamaa	Senior Partner, Consulting Unit ZBN
Ch. Tungalag	Senior Consultant, Consulting Unit ZBN

Interviewed people

Government

Name	Position/Address
Regzen	Officer, MLSW

NGO

Name	Position/address
Amgalan	Executive Director, GCSD
Odgerel	Officer, GCSD
Munkhbat	Project Coordinator, Peace Wind
Ganbayasgah	Coordinator, Child Protection Unit, NCAV

International Organization

Name	Position/Address
Oyuntsetseg	Project Coordinator, UNIFEM
Naran	Project Coordinator, The Asia Foundation

7. Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini index

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.