Country Profile on Disability
Mongolia

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank	
AIFO	Associazione Italiana Amici di Raoul Follereau	Italian Association of Friends of Raoul Follereau
CBR	Community-based Rehabilitation	
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	
DPI	Disabled Peoples' International	
GADPWD	General Authority for the Development of Persons with Disabilities	
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
ILO	International Labour Organization	
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	
MFLSP	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	
NSO	National Statistical Office of Mongolia	
OPD	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities	
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	
VNR	Voluntary National Review	
WASLI	World Association of Sign Language Interpreters	
WGSS	Washington Group Short Set of Questions	
WHO	World Health Organization	

1. Basic Profile

1-1. Basic Indicators[1]

Gross Domestic Product[2] per capita	USD 6,750.6	2024

Government Expenditures by Sector

Healthcare (% of GDP)	6.1 %	2023
Education (% of GDP)	3.7 %	2023
Social protection (% of GDP)[3]	15.4 %	2021

Population

Total population	3,441,598	2024[4]
Male (% of total population)	49.9 %	
Female (% of total population)	50.1 %	
Urban population (% of total population)	71.0 %	
Rural population (% of total population)	29.0 %	
Life expectancy at birth (total)	72.1 years	2023
Male	67.6 years	
Female	76.8 years	

Health

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	2.5 %	2023
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.4	2023

Education

Education System[5]		
Primary Education	5 years	
Compulsory education	9 years	
Literacy rate (% of ages 15 and above)	98.6 %	2023
Adult male	98.3 %	
Adult female	98.9 %	

[1] Based on World Bank (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator (Accessed: 17 January 2026)).
[2] Gross Domestic Product (hereinafter referred to as "GDP")
[3] Based on ILO (2024) World Social Protection Report, https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/WSPR_2024_EN_WEB_1.pdf (Accessed: 17 March 2026)
[4] National Statistics Office Mongolia: https://www.1212.mn/en/statcate/table/Society,%20development/Disability (Accessed: 2 February 2026)
[5] Government of Mongolia (2016) *Report on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education*. UNESCO. https://www.unesco.org/education/edurights/media/resources/file/Mongolia.pdf (Accessed: 9 June 2026)

School enrolment		
Primary (% gross) (total)	92.3 %	2024
Male	91.8 %	
Female	92.9 %	
Secondary (% gross) (total)	96.8 %	2023
Male	94.4 %	
Female	99.4 %	
Tertiary (% gross) (total)	69.0 %	2024
Male	51.5 %	
Female	87.8 %	

Employment

Unemployment (total)	5.4 %	2024
Male (% of male labour force)	6.1 %	
Female (% of female labour force)	4.6 %	

1-2. Definition of Disability and Indicators on Disability

1-2-1. Definition of Disability

According to the combined second and third periodic reports[6] submitted by the Government of Mongolia to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the "Government Report"), two main conceptual approaches to disability coexist in Mongolia.

The first is the definition based on the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities enacted in 2016. Article 4 of this law defines disability in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as the "CRPD") as long-term physical, intellectual, mental or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder the full and effective participation of persons in society on an equal basis with others. This definition reflects the shift from the medical model to the social model, and represents the fundamental framework of Mongolia's disability policy.

The second is a definition based on medical and functional perspectives, which has been used in the provision of social insurance and social welfare services. Under these systems, the degree of disability is assessed based on the loss of working capacity due to illness or impairment, in accordance with Article 15 of the Law on Social Insurance and Article 8 of the Law on Social Welfare, and disability pensions and various allowances are determined accordingly.

[6] Government of Mongolia (2019) *Initial report submitted under article 35 of the CRPD*, CRPD/C/MNG/1.

Accordingly, in its 2023 Concluding Observations[7] (hereinafter referred to as the "Concluding Observations"), the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about the excessive reliance on the medical model in Mongolia's approach to disability and the tendency to adhere to the concept of "permanent disability." In response, the Government of Mongolia has been advancing legal and institutional reforms in line with the CRPD; however, harmonizing definitions and ensuring consistency across systems remain ongoing challenges.

1-2-2. Indicators on Disability

According to the State Party's Report (2019), disability statistics in Mongolia are collected and published primarily by the National Statistical Office of Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as "NSO"), while the ministries responsible for labour and social protection, health, and education each maintain and manage their own statistics for their respective administrative purposes. Disability statistics are organized primarily under three systems.

The first is disability statistics based on population statistics compiled by NSO. The 2020 Population and Housing Census included questions on the presence and type of disability, capturing basic data on the number of persons with disabilities, type of disability, age group, and place of residence (urban/rural). While these statistics provide the most comprehensive data for understanding the overall number and distribution of persons with disabilities nationwide, the questions are relatively simple and do not adequately capture aspects such as the degree of difficulty in daily life or constraints on social participation.

The second is administrative statistics based on the social insurance and social welfare systems. Under the Law on Social Insurance and the Law on Social Welfare, disability recognition based on the "loss of working capacity" criterion is conducted to identify those eligible for disability pensions, allowances, and welfare services. While these statistics play an important role in administrative operations as they are directly linked to benefits and service provision, they are based on medical and functional assessments and do not reflect social barriers or environmental factors as emphasized by the CRPD.

The third is operational statistics held by sector-specific administrative agencies. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science, and the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection (hereinafter referred to as "MFLSP") each maintain statistics on persons with disabilities in accordance with their respective policy objectives.

In its Concluding Observations (2023), the Committee on the Rights of Persons with

[7] CRPD Committee (2023) *Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Mongolia*, CRPD/C/MNG/CO/2-3.

Disabilities expressed concern that Mongolia's disability statistics remain largely dependent on administrative data from disability registration systems and medical assessment systems. Particular concerns were noted regarding the insufficient utilization of internationally comparable methodologies such as the Washington Group Short Set of Questions (hereinafter referred to as "WGSS"), limited disaggregated data by type of disability, sex, age, and region, and the lack of systematic use of statistics for policy formulation and monitoring.

In recent years, discussions have been held on the possibility of introducing the WGSS, and the need to understand persons with disabilities in line with the principles of the CRPD has been recognized as a challenge. However, the WGSS has not yet been fully introduced and operationalized as national statistics, and the coexistence of conventional administrative statistics and new indicator frameworks persists. [8]

As described above, while Mongolia has accumulated a certain body of disability statistics, there is a structural challenge in that the statistical system is fragmented due to differences in definitions, indicators, and institutional purposes. Going forward, it is essential to develop an indicator framework consistent with the CRPD and to promote cross-sectoral data use.

Table 1 Total Number of Persons with Disabilities by Sex (2024)

Total Number of Persons with Disabilities	107,904	3.1%	2024
Male	46,176		
Female	61,728		

Source: Compiled by the study team based on NSO (2024) NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY, by type, and by year 2024.

According to NSO[9], the total population of Mongolia as of 2024 is 3,441,598. The number of persons with disabilities in that year is 107,904, accounting for approximately 3.1% of the total population.

Breaking down the number of persons with disabilities by sex, there are 46,176 males and 61,728 females, with women accounting for approximately 57% of all persons with disabilities, exceeding men. This trend has not changed significantly in recent years, indicating a gender gap in the disability population.

Looking at the trend in the disability population over recent years as published by NSO, the number of persons with disabilities shows certain fluctuations from year to year, as shown below.

[8] Government of Mongolia (2023) CRPD/C/MNG/2-3.
[9] National Statistics Office Mongolia: https://www.1212.mn/en/statcate/table/Society,%20development/Disability (Accessed: 2 February 2026)

Table 2 Annual Trend in the Number of Persons with Disabilities

Year	Number of Persons with Disabilities
2020	108,399
2021	106,169
2022	115,115
2023	111,228
2024	107,904

Source: Compiled by the study team based on NSO (2024).

As shown, the disability population has generally remained in the range of approximately 100,000 to 115,000 over the medium term. While a temporary increase was observed in 2022, the figure declined again in 2024. These fluctuations may be influenced by multiple factors, including not only changes in the actual incidence of disability, but also statistical definitions, methods of data capture, the relationship with administrative registration systems, and the timing of surveys and updates.

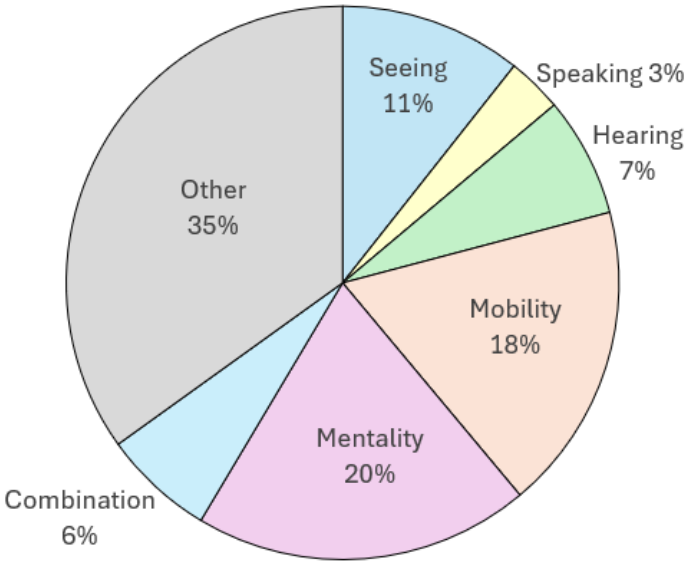


Figure 1 Disability Rate by Type of Disability

The highest proportion is "Other" at 35%, followed by "Mentality" at 20% and "Mobility" at 18%. "Seeing" accounts for 11%, "Hearing" for 7%, "Combination" for 6%, and "Speaking" has the lowest proportion at 3%.
Source: Compiled by the study team based on NSO (2024).

Table 3 Number of Persons with Disabilities by Type

Type of Disability	Number
Visual	11,498
Speech/Language	3,482
Hearing	7,561
Physical	19,444
Mental/Intellectual	21,215
Multiple	7,034
Other	37,670

Source: Compiled by the study team based on NSO (2024).

Regarding sensory disabilities, there are 11,498 persons with visual impairments and 7,561 persons with hearing impairments, both present in considerable numbers. Speech/language disabilities, at 3,482 persons, are relatively fewer compared to other types.

Multiple disabilities account for 7,034 persons, confirming that a certain number of people have more than one disability.

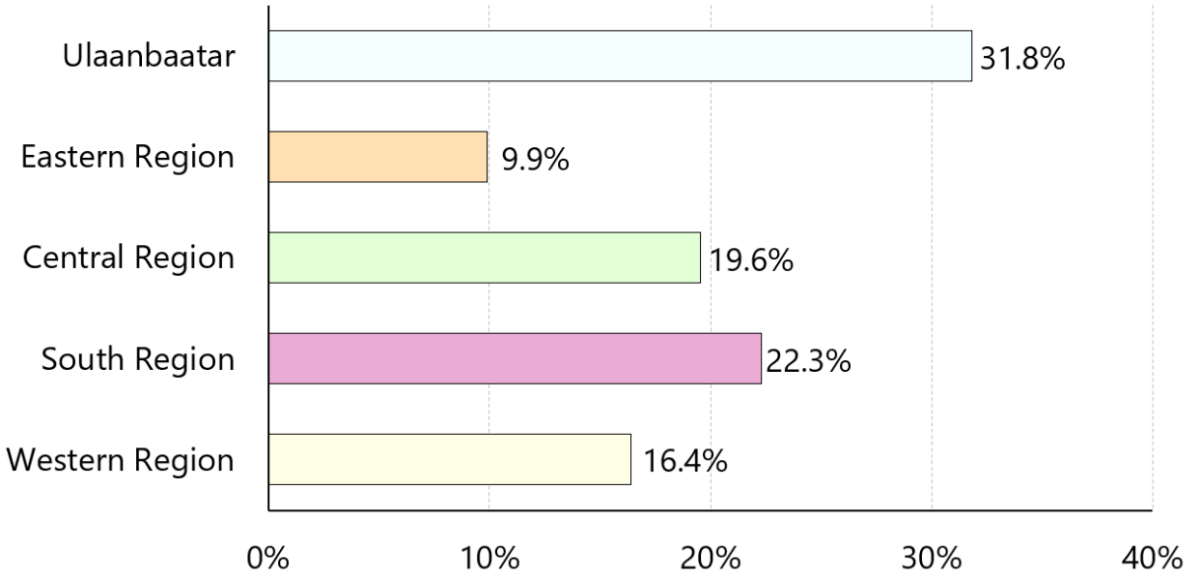


Figure 2 Regional Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (2024)

The highest proportion is Ulaanbaatar at 31.8%, followed by the South region at 22.3%, the Central region at 19.6%, and the Western region at 16.4%. The Eastern region has the lowest proportion at 9.9%.

Source: Compiled by the study team based on NSO (2024).

2. Administration and Policy on Disability

2-1. Administration on Disability

According to the State Party's Report (2019), disability-related policies in Mongolia are developed on the basis of the ratification of the CRPD and the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities enacted in 2016. The Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities positions disability as a human rights issue and comprehensively stipulates the rights of persons with disabilities in areas such as education, employment, health, social security, and accessibility.

The primary ministry responsible for disability-related policies is MFLSP. Within this ministry, a division for the development of persons with disabilities has been established, responsible for policy formulation, legal and institutional development, national programme development, and coordination with relevant agencies. The General Authority for the Development of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "GADPWD"), established under this ministry, serves as the implementing agency for policies, responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing various measures.

Disability measures do not operate within a single ministry; multiple central ministries and local administrative bodies responsible for health, education, construction, transport, and other sectors are involved in a decentralized implementation structure, each according to its area of responsibility. On the other hand, according to the Concluding Observations (2023), these coordination mechanisms and inter-agency linkages are not always functioning sufficiently.

<Central government>

Entities responsible for disability issues

Table 4 Entities Responsible for Disability Issues in Mongolia

No.	Name	Overview
1	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection (MFLSP) [10]	The central ministry primarily responsible for disability-related policies, responsible for policy formulation, legal and institutional development, and coordination among relevant agencies based on the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Oversees policies on employment promotion, social security, and social services for persons with disabilities, and plays a role in setting the overall direction of disability measures.
2	General Authority for the Development of Persons with Disabilities	A specialized institution established under MFLSP, positioned as the implementing and technical coordination body for disability-related measures. Responsible for disability registration, development of

[10] https://mlsp.gov.mn (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

	(GADPWD) [11]	service delivery systems, liaison with relevant agencies, and support for local administration.
3	General Office for Labour and Social Welfare Services[12]	An implementing agency responsible for front-line implementation of employment support and social welfare services, providing various services to persons with disabilities at the local level.
4	General Office for Social Insurance[13]	An implementing agency responsible for operating the social insurance system, including pensions, disability pensions, and work injury benefits. In matters related to disability, it plays an important role in income protection through recognition and payment of disability pensions and benefits.
5	Family, Child and Youth Development Agency[14]	An implementing agency responsible for family policy and child and youth measures, also involved in support measures related to children and youth with disabilities. In particular, it provides support to vulnerable families including those with children with disabilities through child protection, family support, and social service delivery.
6	National Rehabilitation Center[15]	The primary facility for providing medical rehabilitation and specialized services to persons with disabilities. Responsible for disability support in the healthcare sector through rehabilitation medicine, functional recovery support, and specialized assessment.
7	Social Welfare Research Institute[16]	A research institution conducting research and policy analysis in the areas of social security and social welfare. In the disability field, it plays a complementary role in government policy formulation by conducting research, analysis, and recommendations to support institutional design and policy improvement.
8	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development[17]	Responsible for developing standards and implementing systems for ensuring accessibility in buildings and urban spaces. Involved in improving the physical environment through policies on public facilities, housing, and urban infrastructure.
9	Ministry of Road and Transport Development[18]	Responsible for ensuring accessibility in the transport sector including public transport, and involved in developing transport means and related infrastructure.

[11] http://gadpwd.gov.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[12] https://mlsp.gov.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[13] https://www.ndaatgal.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[14] https://fcyda.gov.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[15] https://rehab.gov.mn (Accessed: 18 March 2026)
[16] https://mlsp.gov.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[17] https://mcud.gov.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[18] https://mrt.gov.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

10	Ministry of Health[19]	Responsible for disability-related measures in the healthcare sector, including medical care, rehabilitation, and early detection and intervention.
11	Ministry of Education and Science[20]	Responsible for disability measures in the education sector, including inclusive education and special needs education, and involved in ensuring educational opportunities for children with disabilities.
12	National Statistical Office (NSO) [21]	The institution responsible for compiling and publishing the Population Census and various official statistics, and the primary producer of official statistical data on disability. Statistics on the number of persons with disabilities by sex, age, type of disability, and region are used as basic materials for policy formulation and programme evaluation.
13	Ulaanbaatar City Government[22]	As the local administrative body of the capital, involved in implementing disability measures through the provision of social welfare services, urban policy, and public services.

Source: Compiled by the study team based on the State Party's Report submitted to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2019), the Concluding Observations (2023), and web information.

[Status of Coordination Mechanism]

In Mongolia, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities has been established as a coordinating body for disability-related policies. This council promotes cooperation among central ministries and serves a cross-cutting coordination function to promote the implementation of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the CRPD.

Under the National Council, sub-committees and local branch committees have been established, playing a role in implementing central-level policies in local administration. These committees include relevant ministries, local governments, organizations of persons with disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "OPDs"), and other bodies, and are positioned as forums for information sharing and exchange of views on disability measures.

Name of the mechanism	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
Role and status of	The National Council is composed of MFLSP, relevant central ministries, local administrative bodies, OPDs, and others, and serves a policy coordination

[19] https://moh.gov.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[20] https://meds.gov.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[21] https://www.1212.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[22] https://khural.ulaanbaatar.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

operation	function to promote the implementation of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the CRPD. The main roles of the National Council are: • Coordination among relevant agencies on disability-related policies and measures • Understanding the implementation status of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the CRPD • Sharing of basic directions and priority issues on disability measures and it is positioned not so much as an implementing body for individual projects, but as a forum for consultation and coordination at the policy level.

Name of the mechanism	Sub-Committees for Persons with Disabilities
Role and status of operation	Under the National Council, sub-committees are established to handle deliberations on specific sectors or policy themes. The sub-committees are composed primarily of practitioners from relevant ministries and specialized institutions, playing a complementary role to the deliberations of the National Council. The sub-committees: • Conduct practical deliberations on sector-specific measures (employment, education, health, accessibility, etc.) • Organize challenges in policy implementation and share information and are structured so that the results of their deliberations are reported to the National Council.

Name of the mechanism	Local Branch Committees for Persons with Disabilities
Role and status of operation	Under the National Council, sub-committees are established to handle deliberations on specific sectors or policy themes. The sub-committees are composed primarily of practitioners from relevant ministries and specialized institutions, playing a complementary role to the deliberations of the National Council. The sub-committees: • Conduct practical deliberations on sector-specific measures (employment, education, health, accessibility, etc.) • Organize challenges in policy implementation and share information and are structured so that the results of their deliberations are reported to the National Council.

2-2. Laws and Policies on Disability[23]

The legal and institutional framework related to disability in Mongolia has been developed

[23] https://www.pwc.com/mn/en/tax_alerts/tax_alert_03_2023.html (Accessed: 31 March 2026)

with the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2016) at its core, reflecting the ratification of the CRPD. Building on this foundation, sector-specific laws and policy documents on social security, employment, education, healthcare, construction and transport, and other areas have been formulated to promote the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and the promotion of their social participation.

Title	Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016
Year of enactment	2016
Overview	The basic law of the disability-related legal framework in Mongolia, enacted with the aim of reflecting the principles of the CRPD in domestic law. This law positions persons with disabilities as rights holders and has as its basic principles the prohibition of discrimination, reasonable accommodation, and the promotion of social participation.

Title	General Law on Social Insurance[24]
Year of enactment	2024
Overview	Stipulates income protection mainly through disability pensions for persons with disabilities. Disability recognition based primarily on the degree of loss of working capacity is used, functioning as a standard for benefits and service provision. When an insured person loses working capacity due to illness or accident, disability pension is paid based on their contribution record.

Title	Law on Social Welfare (as amended) [25]
Year of enactment	2013
Overview	Defines the framework for providing social assistance and various welfare services to persons with disabilities who are not covered by the insurance system or who cannot receive sufficient benefits. Specifically, this includes cash benefits for persons with severe disabilities, care and home support services, provision of assistive devices, and rehabilitation support. It also stipulates the role of local governments in providing social welfare services and coordination between the central and local governments.

Title	Law on Labor (as amended) [26]
Year of enactment	2021

[24] https://www.pwc.com/mn/en/tax_alerts/tax_alert_03_2023.html (Accessed: 31 March 2026)
[25] https://legalinfo.mn/en/edtl/16959948290871 (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[26] https://legalinfo.mn/en/edtl/15784 (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

Overview	The basic law governing employment relations in general, with particular strengthening of the prohibition of discrimination and ensuring of working conditions. This law stipulates the rights and obligations in employment relations and working conditions, with the aim of ensuring equality between workers and employers.

Title	Employment Promotion Law (as amended) [27]
Year of enactment	2001 (multiple amendments including 2016, 2021, 2023)
Overview	Stipulates the framework for active employment policies, including the types of employment support, implementation systems, and financial resources (Employment Promotion Fund, etc.) to support participation in the labor market. Provides vocational training, job placement, and business start-up support for persons with disabilities and others who face difficulties in finding employment, measures for subsidies and incentives for employers, and the operation of the Employment Promotion Fund.

Title	Law on Education (as amended) [28]
Year of enactment	2023
Overview	The 2012 amendment stipulated that education must be free, accessible to everyone, and adjusted to individual needs and developmental stages. Subsequently, a new Education Law was enacted in 2023. This law does not stipulate the right to study in regular classrooms or reasonable accommodation in learning. Children with disabilities are only guaranteed the right to a "special school."

Title	Law of Medical Care and Service (as amended) [29]
Year of enactment	2020
Overview	Defines the framework of the healthcare delivery system (primary to tertiary medical care) and the roles and operations of medical institutions, as well as the scope of public expenditure (infectious diseases, maternal and child health, etc.). It is premised on the provision of medical services to all citizens, and rehabilitation for persons with disabilities is also included in medical services. In 2024, a revised law on public health insurance was also enacted.

[27] https://legalinfo.mn/en/edtl/16959922622331 (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[28] https://legalinfo.mn/mn/edtl/16960373890901 (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[29] https://legalinfo.mn/en/edtl/16959947100581 (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

Title	Law on Construction[30]
Year of enactment	2016
Overview	A technical and regulatory law defining construction standards, design, construction, and inspection, and the law itself does not directly stipulate the principle of accessibility. Mobility and building accessibility is stipulated by the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and architectural standards are defined in MNS 6055:2009.

[Disability Policy]

Title	Vision 2050[31]
Year implemented	2020
Overview	Inclusive human development and improvement in quality of life for all citizens, including persons with disabilities, are set as goals. These policy documents emphasize cross-sectoral initiatives in areas such as social welfare, social security, employment, education, and improvement of accessibility, and disability measures are also positioned within this framework.

Title	National Programme on the Rights, Participation and Development of Persons with Disabilities[32]
Year implemented	2017
Overview	A medium-term national plan aimed at realizing the rights of persons with disabilities and expanding their social participation. This programme sets forth comprehensive measures in areas such as education, employment, health, social security, and accessibility to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities. Specifically, it includes guaranteeing equal access to education, promoting employment in the open labor market, improving social welfare services, and ensuring accessible environments.

The Government Action Plan 2024–2028, adopted in 2024, includes the promotion of inclusion of persons with disabilities through improvements in social security, employment, and services.

In addition, collaboration with OPDs and non-governmental organizations (hereinafter

[30] https://legalinfo.mn/en/edtl/16230949269721, https://www.mongolialaws.org/productswithkeywords.aspx?keywords=public+buildings&lang=en (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

[31] The descriptions in this section are based on Government of Mongolia (2020) Vision 2050 (https://vision2050.gov.mn/eng/), the State Party's Report, the Concluding Observations, and GADPWD (http://gadpwd.gov.mn/) (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

[32] https://www.mlsp.gov.mn/uploads/files/2127ecb08d24cbce33fb2c4f8bf3511d37c17940.pdf (Accessed: 31 March 2026)

referred to as "NGOs") is also emphasized in the implementation of disability measures, and efforts are being made to promote understanding of policies consistent with the convention, standardize training content, and develop institutional frameworks related to sign language interpretation and information accessibility. Through these initiatives, the Government of Mongolia is seeking to improve the effectiveness of disability policy based on the principles of the CRPD.

2-3. Measures on Disability

The Government of Mongolia is implementing disability-related measures in multiple sectors based on the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the CRPD. A characteristic of these measures is that they are positioned not as standalone disability policies, but within sector-specific policies covering social security, employment, education, healthcare, and accessibility.

1) Healthcare

Disability-related healthcare measures in Mongolia are implemented within a public healthcare system based on primary medical care, and medical services including prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and early detection and intervention are provided in principle to all citizens. Specialized institutions including the National Rehabilitation Center provide rehabilitation medicine and specialized assessments.

According to the State Party's Report (2019), ensuring access to healthcare services for persons with disabilities and improving rehabilitation services at the community level are positioned as important measures. Healthcare measures related to disability are primarily overseen by the Ministry of Health, which is responsible for formulating medical policies, operating and supervising medical institutions, and training medical personnel.

Medical expenses are covered to a certain extent through the social insurance system, and persons with disabilities are covered by health insurance. For those recognized as having a disability, measures are in place to reduce their medical expense burden and provide preferential treatment for some services.

The State Party's Report (2019) emphasizes the importance of early detection of disability and preventive medicine, positioning disability prevention through maternal and child health, immunization, and basic healthcare services as a policy priority. On the other hand, it has also been pointed out that there are disparities in service delivery between regions for specialized medical care and rehabilitation services.

On the other hand, the Concluding Observations (2023) indicate that there remains room for improvement regarding access to specialized medical care and advanced rehabilitation,

the scope of insurance coverage and duration of service provision, and disparities in service delivery between regions. In recent years, the financial sustainability of health insurance has also become a policy challenge, and both stable system operation and improvement in service quality are required.

Overall, healthcare measures related to disability in Mongolia are structured by integrating the disability sector into the general medical system, and are progressing, in line with the principles of the CRPD toward institutional development and improvement in service quality.

2) Education

Education measures in the disability sector in Mongolia are implemented based on the Education Law and the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with the aim of ensuring educational opportunities for children with disabilities. The government is advancing support for enrolment in regular schools, operation of special schools and classes, and development of educational materials and support systems under a framework that provides special needs education as necessary, while making education in regular schools the basis.

The State Party's Report (2019) identifies improved access to education and improved quality of education as important challenges, and the development of environments where children with disabilities can receive education in their communities is positioned as a policy priority.

Education measures in the disability sector are overseen by the Ministry of Education and Science, which is responsible for formulating education policies for children with disabilities, school management, and teacher placement. According to the State Party's Report (2019), the promotion of inclusive education is positioned as an important policy direction to enable children with disabilities to receive education in their communities.

On the other hand, special schools and special classes are also operated, providing education according to the type and degree of disability. The State Party's Report (2019) shows that the system is structured with both regular schools and separated special needs education coexisting.

In addition, improvements to educational materials, development of learning environments, and training of specialized personnel are being advanced to improve access to education. The State Party's Report (2019) identifies improving the quality of education and strengthening support systems as important future challenges, and the Concluding Observations (2023) also express concern that the implementation of inclusive education remains limited, noting excessive dependence on special schools and insufficient reasonable accommodation and support systems.

Overall, education measures in the disability sector in Mongolia are at a stage of advancing

institutional development and strengthening implementation systems, while aiming for inclusive education.

3) Gender

Women and girls with disabilities tend to be easily affected by discrimination and social exclusion arising from both sex and disability, and are more likely to face greater barriers in areas such as education, employment, healthcare, and social participation.

The State Party's Report (2019), considering this situation, indicates the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in implementing disability policies.

Maternal and child health services and basic medical services also target women and girls with disabilities. Furthermore, income support and livelihood assistance are provided to persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, through the social welfare system.

On the other hand, the State Party's Report (2019) indicates that independent policies and comprehensive policy frameworks specifically for women with disabilities are limited, and that much support is positioned within general disability measures or gender measures, with strong concerns also expressed in the Concluding Observations (2023). Therefore, strengthening support that adequately reflects the needs of women with disabilities is recognized as a future challenge.

Overall, gender measures in the disability sector in Mongolia are at a stage where policy recognition is demonstrated, but systematization of concrete measures is still developing.

4) Vocational Training and Employment

Employment measures in the disability sector in Mongolia are advancing vocational training and employment support services with the aim of ensuring and expanding employment opportunities and promoting the independence of persons with disabilities, based on the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and employment-related laws.

According to the State Party's Report (2019), promoting employment of persons with disabilities is positioned as an important policy challenge, and vocational rehabilitation, employment preparation support, and support measures for employers are being implemented. In recent years, the promotion of social participation through employment has been emphasized as a policy aimed at independence support that does not rely on welfare benefits.

Employment measures in the disability sector are primarily overseen by MFLSP, which implements vocational training, employment preparation support, and employment promotion measures. The State Party's Report (2019) reports that employment support

services and vocational rehabilitation are provided to enable persons with disabilities to participate in the general labor market. It is considered important to promote understanding of disability employment among employers and to improve the working environment.

In addition, in recent years, the development of a job coach system based on the concept of supported employment emphasizing participation in the general labor market has been advanced through JICA's "Project for Establishing a System of Employment Support for Persons with Disabilities (2021–2024)." In this project, an accompanying support model was introduced that includes assessment of persons with disabilities, job development, workplace assessment, and post-employment retention support, and the development of a support framework through GADPWD and local labour and welfare agencies was advanced. Institutional design and budget securing utilizing the statutory employment quota system and levy system were also examined, and the institutionalization of job coach employment support services progressed. In addition, awareness-raising activities for companies and job coach training programmes were also implemented, promoting greater understanding of disability employment among employers and disseminating reasonable accommodation. [33]

On the other hand, the Concluding Observations (2023) express concerns about the low employment rate of persons with disabilities, constraints on participation in the general labor market, insufficient reasonable accommodation, and challenges in the effectiveness of employment promotion measures.

The JICA Review Survey Report on Disability Employment Projects (2025) points out that while the introduction and institutionalization of the job coach system has progressed in Mongolia, future challenges include the shortage of support personnel in rural areas, securing continuous budgetary resources, and insufficient understanding of disability and employment know-how among employers. It is also summarized that coordination among relevant agencies, continuous monitoring, human resource development, and strengthening of follow-up systems are important for disability employment support to function sustainably.

Overall, employment measures in the disability sector in Mongolia are at a stage of advancing institutional development and expanding support systems, while making participation in general employment the basis.

5) Social Security, Social Service for Persons with Disabilities

Social security and disability welfare services in the disability sector in Mongolia provide income protection and livelihood support for persons with disabilities, including care services, provision of assistive devices, and rehabilitation support, through the social insurance system

[33] Project for Promoting Employment of Persons with Disabilities – Project Final Report (2024)

and social welfare system. These services are implemented by local governments based on central government policies.

According to the State Party's Report (2019), these systems are designed to stabilize the lives of persons with disabilities and ensuring minimum income protection. The social insurance system provides disability pensions and related benefits, with eligibility determined primarily through disability recognition based on the degree and loss of working capacity. These benefits function as income protection for persons with disabilities who have difficulty working.

On the other hand, the Concluding Observations (2023) point out the importance of service-based support in addition to cash benefits from the perspective of promoting the independence and social participation of persons with disabilities. While cash benefits to persons with disabilities form the core of the social security system, the importance of service-based support is emphasized from the perspective of promoting independence and social participation. In particular, the development of support systems in the community and the improvement of employment support and livelihood support services are recognized as important future policy challenges.

Overall, social security and disability welfare services in the disability sector in Mongolia are at a stage of aiming for development from a system centered on cash benefits to a support system that includes service provision.

6) Transportation and Urban Development (including accessible urban planning)

Disability-related measures in the transport and urban development sector in Mongolia are implemented based on the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and related laws in the construction and transport sectors, with the aim of ensuring physical accessibility in buildings, public spaces, and transport.

The State Party's Report (2019) positions improving access to public spaces (facilities, roads, sidewalks, parks, etc.) and transport means as an important element supporting the social participation of persons with disabilities.

In the urban development sector, the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development plays a central role, and standards and provisions regarding accessibility in public facilities, housing, and roads are being developed. Newly constructed and renovated public buildings are institutionally required to consider accessibility, and improvements to urban spaces are progressing.

In the transport sector, the Ministry of Road and Transport Development is responsible, and improving accessibility in transport infrastructure including public transport is positioned as a policy challenge. The State Party's Report (2019) indicates that it is important to develop

an environment where persons with disabilities can easily use public transport.

In Ulaanbaatar City, against the backdrop of concentration of urban population, improvements to pedestrian spaces and public facilities and other accessible urban environment development are being advanced. On the other hand, the State Party's Report (2019) recognizes that ensuring accessibility throughout the country, including rural areas, remains an important challenge, and the Concluding Observations (2023) also note that accessibility in buildings, public spaces, and transport means remains insufficient, with challenges in dealing with existing facilities and effective application and supervision of standards.

Overall, disability-related measures in the transport and urban development sector in Mongolia are at a stage of basing themselves on institutional development while expanding implementation.

7) Information Accessibility

Measures related to information accessibility in Mongolia are being advanced based on the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the principles of the CRPD, with the aim of developing an environment where persons with disabilities can equally access administrative information, public services, education, and media.

According to the State Party's Report (2019), ensuring information access through sign language interpretation, captioning, and easy-to-understand information provision is positioned as an important measure.

On the other hand, the Concluding Observations (2023) express concern that accessibility to information and communication remains insufficient, and that systematic provision of sign language, captioning, Braille, and easy format information in public information and services is not being ensured. It has also been pointed out that standards and implementation systems for information accessibility are not sufficiently developed, and there are variations in responses depending on the medium and sector.

As described above, while information accessibility in Mongolia has been established to a certain extent in terms of institutional positioning, challenges remain in the level of concrete implementation and service provision, and going forward, development of unified standards and strengthening of implementation systems are required.

8) Disaster risk management

In Mongolia, natural disasters such as dzud (severe winter), floods, earthquakes, and sandstorms occur, and the government considers vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities within its disaster prevention and mitigation policies.

According to the State Party's Report (2019), the need for support targeting socially vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, the elderly, and children is recognized in the disaster prevention sector.

Disaster prevention measures are implemented primarily by the National Emergency Management Agency, and ensuring the safety of vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities at all stages of evacuation, rescue, and recovery in national and local disaster prevention plans is positioned as an important challenge.

On the other hand, the Concluding Observations (2023) express concern that the needs of persons with disabilities are not sufficiently mainstreamed in disaster risk reduction and emergency response. In particular, it is pointed out that challenges remain in both institutional and implementation aspects regarding evacuation support according to disability characteristics, provision of accessible information, and ensuring accessibility of evacuation shelters.

As described above, disability measures in the disaster prevention sector in Mongolia have been established to a certain extent in terms of policy positioning, but the actual response systems and service development are still developing. Going forward, strengthening of concrete implementation systems from the perspective of disability-inclusive disaster prevention is required.

3. International Treaties and International Cooperation

3-1. Status of Implementation Following the Ratification of the CRPD[34]

Mongolia ratified the CRPD in 2009 and has since been progressively advancing institutional development and policy responses toward implementing the convention. According to the State Party's Report (2019), Mongolia enacted the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2016 to reflect the principles of the CRPD in domestic institutions, establishing a legal framework that positions persons with disabilities as rights holders. In 2019, the combined second and third periodic reports were submitted, and subsequently the government submitted additional information in 2023. Following this, in the same year (2023), the Concluding Observations were adopted by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

As the CRPD implementation framework, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, sub-committees for persons with disabilities within each ministry, and branch committees for persons with disabilities in local governments have been established, building a cross-cutting coordination framework at the central and local levels. GADPWD has been established as a specialized institution, responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing disability-related measures. These institutional developments are evaluated as the construction of a domestic implementation framework based on Article 33 of the CRPD.

The State Party's Report (2019) and the Concluding Observations (2023) cite as positive developments since the ratification of the CRPD: the enactment of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, amendment of employment-related laws, formulation of national programmes, commencement of deliberations on the development of legal systems related to sign language, and other initiatives. Progress has also been made in responses consistent with international conventions, such as the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty.

Regarding reasonable accommodation, the State Party's Report (2023) positions it as part of the prohibition of discrimination and the principle of equality, and institutional provisions have been developed primarily in the areas of employment and education. Employment laws include provisions for providing reasonable accommodation in the workplace, and moves to incorporate the concept of the CRPD into domestic systems can be observed.

The Concluding Observations (2023) call for further institutional clarification and strengthening of the operation regarding the CRPD principle that denial of reasonable accommodation constitutes discrimination; however, it is clear that the Government of Mongolia understands the concept of the convention and is attempting to reflect it in domestic laws and policies.

[34] United Nations, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, "Mongolia", Treaty Body Database, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

Overall, since the ratification of the CRPD, Mongolia has been steadily advancing efforts to implement the convention across legal systems, administrative frameworks, and policy documents, and is positioned to have entered an implementation stage based on institutional development.

3-2. Status of Implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty[35]

The Government of Mongolia acceded to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled on 30 September 2016, and as a state party has an institutional foundation for advancing initiatives including information accessibility (accessible formats such as Braille, audio, and electronic data).

According to the State Party's Report (2019), based on the accession to the Marrakesh Treaty, the Government of Mongolia positions developing an environment where persons with visual impairments and those who have difficulty reading print materials can access information and knowledge as part of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities. In particular, the importance of providing information in accessible formats such as Braille, audio materials, and electronic data in education and access to public information is recognized.

Additionally, ensuring information accessibility is closely related to providing reasonable accommodation based on the CRPD and the prohibition of discrimination, and is considered a prerequisite for persons with disabilities to participate equally with others in education, culture, and public services. The implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty is positioned as one of the initiatives to give concrete form to these CRPD principles.

Relevant institutions such as libraries and educational institutions are shown to play a role in providing accessible works, and improvements to the reading environment for persons with visual impairments are being advanced[36]. On the other hand, expanding the quantity and scope of accessible materials and strengthening stable supply systems including rural areas are recognized as future challenges.

3-3. Initiatives on Disability Issues within SDG-related Policies[37]

The Government of Mongolia is aiming to realize an inclusive society through its long-term development policy "Vision 2050"[38] and medium-term development plans under the spirit

[35] WIPO, *Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled,* https://www.wipo.int/en/web/treaties/ip/marrakesh/index (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[36] EIFL, *The Right to Read in Mongolia,* https://www.eifl.net/eifl-in-action/right-read-mongolia (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[37] Mongolia, *Voluntary National Review (VNR),* https://hlpf.un.org/countries/mongolia (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[38] Government of Mongolia, *Vision 2050,* https://vision2050.gov.mn/eng/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

of "Leave No One Behind" toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as "SDGs"). Within these policy frameworks, the inclusion of persons with disabilities in areas such as poverty reduction, education, employment, social protection, and urban development is being promoted.

In the Voluntary National Reviews (hereinafter referred to as "VNRs") submitted by the Government of Mongolia, the importance of addressing vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities is emphasized, while at the same time, the shortage of statistical data on disability and the weakness of policy implementation and monitoring systems are pointed out as challenges. In SDGs progress management as well, strengthening of indicator setting and data collection systems that adequately reflect the disability perspective is required.

As described above, in Mongolia, the importance of disability inclusion is clearly recognized within the SDG framework, and institutional development and policy goal setting are progressing. On the other hand, disparities in access to education, employment, social protection, and public services persist, and realizing substantive inclusion by strengthening statistical development and policy implementation capacity is an important future challenge.

3-4. Ratification of and Initiatives regarding Other International Treaties related to Disabilities and Development

The Government of Mongolia has ratified major international human rights treaties related to the rights of persons with disabilities, and challenges related to persons with disabilities have been repeatedly pointed out in the review processes of these treaties.

The Government of Mongolia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as "CEDAW") in 1981[39]. The CEDAW Committee expressed concern in its 2022 Concluding Observations about women with disabilities facing risks of multiple discrimination and violence. It also called for improved access for women with disabilities to education, employment, and healthcare services.

The Government of Mongolia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter referred to as "CRC") in 1990[40]. The CRC Committee in its 2017 Concluding Observations[41] pointed out that children with disabilities still face difficulties in accessing education, healthcare, and social services. In particular, the delay in implementing inclusive education, the shortage of support services in communities, and the insufficient development

[39] https://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetails.aspx?src=treaty&mtdsg_no=iv-8&chapter=4&clang=_en#EndDec (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

[40] https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?Treaty=CRC&Lang=en (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

[41] https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en&CountryID=115 (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

of statistical data on children with disabilities were noted.

The Government of Mongolia also ratified the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention (International Labour Organization (hereinafter referred to as "ILO") Convention No. 159) in 1988. This convention aims to promote vocational rehabilitation and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, and the ILO continues to call for strengthening policies on vocational training, expanding employment opportunities, and promoting inclusive participation in the labor market for persons with disabilities. In Mongolia, while the development of legal systems is progressing, challenges remain in the actual expansion of employment opportunities and the provision of reasonable accommodation.

As described above, while Mongolia has ratified major international human rights treaties at an early stage, challenges relating to education, employment, and social participation of persons with disabilities have been repeatedly pointed out in the review processes of each treaty body. These indications point to the necessity of mainstreaming the disability perspective in each policy sector and strengthening responses at the implementation stage, not just in institutional development.

3-5. International Cooperation on Disability[42]

• The Government of Japan[43]

<Technical Cooperation Projects: Disability-Specific Initiatives>

- Project for Promoting Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Ulaanbaatar City (2016–2020)
- Project for Establishing a System of Employment Support for Persons with Disabilities in Mongolia (2021–2024)
- Project for Improvement gof Education for Children with Disabilities (2015–2019)
- Project for Improvement of Education for Children with Disabilities Phase 2 (2020–2023)

<JICA Partnership Projects>

- Project for Care and Rehabilitation Support for Children with Disabilities in Mongolia (2016–2019)
- Project for Development of Care Personnel in Mongolia (2017–2019)

[42] Project names are listed exactly as they appear in the original text. However, this does not apply in cases where there is no English name or the English name is unknown.

[43] Based on the Cabinet Office of Japan Annual Report on Government Measures for Persons with Disabilities (2023) and the JICA Disability and Development pamphlet.

- Project for Support of System for Protection of Children in Need Following the Enactment of the Child Rights and Protection Law in Mongolia (2018–2022)

< Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects >

- Renovation Project for Special Support School for Children with Hearing Disabilities in Sukhbaatar District, Ulaanbaatar City (2013)
- Renovation Project for Disability Development Center in Dornod Province (2014)
- Project for Provision of Braille Equipment to the Mongolian Blind Association (2020)

<Volunteer Programme>

- Multiple dispatch records in fields such as physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech-language pathology, special education, support for children/persons with disabilities, and social welfare.

● Other Donors

Asian Development Bank (hereinafter referred to as "ADB")

- Ensuring Inclusiveness and Service Delivery for Persons with Disabilities (2018–2022) [44]

- Counterpart: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (at the time)
- Target areas: Ulaanbaatar City and 6 provinces

  This project comprehensively advanced early detection of disability, service delivery, improvement of accessibility, and promotion of employment. It supported the transition from medical-model-centered disability recognition to the social model, while also establishing disability development centers in rural areas, improving accessibility in infrastructure, transport, and information, and strengthening the institutional capacity of GADPWD. At the same time, human resource development in rehabilitation and social welfare, improvement of access to assistive devices, promotion of disability employment, and improvement of disability statistics were also implemented.

World Bank

- Education Quality Reform Project[45]

- Loan implementation period: 2014–2022
- Objective: Improvement of learning outcomes through improvement of primary education quality, strengthening of school-level planning capacity
- Main content: Support for the acquisition of reading comprehension and basic

[44] https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/mon-48076-002-rrp (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

[45] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099145012062235079/pdf/P14811003c30f90f60a4c6049368b9fdec6.pdf (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

arithmetic skills by children, strengthening of assessment, improvement of teacher expertise (teacher training, introduction of learning assessment), implementation of school assistance programmes

This is an education quality improvement project targeting all children. The development of comprehensive educational support and learning assessment systems is structured to contribute to equal educational opportunities including children with disabilities.

United Nations Children's Fund (hereinafter referred to as "UNICEF")[46]

- Working on supporting improved access to education and improvement of educational environments for children including those with disabilities. For example, promoting partnerships for advancing inclusive education and improving school resources.

<Bilateral Aid>

The Government of China[47]

- The Government of China is implementing facility development in the disability sector in Mongolia through grant aid.
- In April 2019, a Rehabilitation Development Center for Children with Disabilities was constructed. This center aims to provide rehabilitation services to children with disabilities, and also included provision of ancillary facilities and rehabilitation and emergency equipment. The facility development also included improvements to the usage environment such as entrances and surrounding areas.

[International NGOs]

Save the Children Mongolia[48]

- Supporting improved educational access and learning outcomes for children with disabilities through strengthening reception systems in regular schools, teacher training, introduction of individual support, awareness-raising among parents and communities, and other measures. Also contributing to the promotion of inclusive education at the institutional level through advocacy on education policy and implementation of pilot projects.

World Vision Mongolia[49]

[46] https://open.unicef.org/sites/transparency/files/2020-06/Mongolia-TP5-2018.pdf (Accessed: 18 March 2026)
[47] Based on the State Party's Report (2019).
[48] https://www.savethechildren.net/country/mongolia (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[49] https://worldvision.mn/mn (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

- Implementing community-based child support and disability support, and working to improve the living environment of children with disabilities and their families through the Community-Based Rehabilitation (hereinafter referred to as "CBR") approach. Specifically, comprehensively implementing early detection and early intervention, rehabilitation support, promotion of education and social participation, family support, and community awareness-raising.

AIFO (Associazione Italiana Amici di Raoul Follereau) [50]

- Working on rehabilitation support in communities, strengthening the capacity of OPDs, promoting inclusive education, and promoting social participation of persons with disabilities based on the CBR approach. Also implementing awareness-raising activities on the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening service delivery systems in rural areas.

[50] https://www.aifo.it/paese/mongolia/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)

4. Disability-related Organizations and Activities[51]

4-1. Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

Name of Organization	Overview
Mongolian National Federation of Disabled Persons Organization	A coalition organization established in 1997, with approximately 12 OPDs as members. Activities are centered on advocacy including policy recommendations and lobbying the government, and policy analysis. In 2010, a survey on the current status of persons with disabilities was conducted, providing basic materials contributing to policy formulation. Some member organizations also support persons with intellectual disabilities. [52]
Mongolia Federation of Disabled Persons (DPI Mongolia)	An OPD established in 1990, operating as a Disabled Peoples' International (hereinafter referred to as "DPI") national member organization. Responsible for participation in policy formulation through recommendations and consultations with the government on the enactment and revision of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Emphasizing reflecting the voices of persons with disabilities in policy, and conducting rights advocacy activities while also collaborating with other domestic organizations. [53]
Universal Progress Independent Living Center	Mongolia's first independent living center established in 2010. Introduced the philosophy of the international independent living movement, and activities aim to promote community living and social participation of persons with disabilities. Implements peer counselling, advocacy, promotion of personal assistance services, and awareness-raising of accessibility. Operates in Ulaanbaatar and some rural areas, and also undertakes government-commissioned projects. [54]
Mongolian Association of the Deaf (MAD)	A nationwide OPD established in 1997 aimed at promoting the rights of deaf and hard-of-hearing persons and promoting social participation. Member of international networks such as the World Federation of the Deaf. Implements sign language dissemination, improvement of access to education and health services, and social awareness activities, conducting policy advocacy and rights protection activities while collaborating with domestic and international organizations.

[51] The organization information in this section is organized based on the State Party's Report, parallel reports, materials from international organizations, and publicly available information from each organization.

[52] Mongolian National Federation of Disabled Persons Organization, https://www.developmentaid.org/organizations/view/319796/mongolian-national-federation-of-disabled-peoples-organizations (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

[53] DPI Mongolia, https://dpimongolia.mn (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

[54] Universal Progress Independent Living Center, https://at2030.org/universal-progress-ilc/ (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

Mongolian National Federation of the Blind	A nationwide organization established in 1993 with branches throughout the country. Aimed at promoting the independence and social participation of persons with visual impairments, implements vocational training (massage, IT, traditional music, etc.) and white cane walking training. Has both rehabilitation functions and revenue-generating projects, and has a track record of collaboration with international cooperation organizations. [55]
Mongolian National Association of Wheelchair Users	An OPD established in 2005 with branches throughout the country. Works on accessibility improvement, employment support, and promotion of social participation of women with disabilities. In particular, continuously conducts surveys on architectural access in urban areas and makes policy recommendations to the administration. Utilizes commissions from international organizations and government, and conducts relatively organized activities. [56]

4-2. Disability Support Organizations

Name of Organization	Overview
Mongolian Association of Sign Language Interpreters (MASLI)	Established in 2011. An organization aimed at improving the expertise and institutionalization of sign language interpretation, dispatching interpreters to public events and in education, medical, and administrative sectors. Has developed an interpreter registration system (senior, junior, deaf interpreters) and works on human resource development and quality improvement. Collaborates with domestic and international organizations, and is also active in disseminating sign language and advocating for system improvement. [57]
Down Syndrome Association	Established in 2008. A nationwide organization for children with Down syndrome and their families, with approximately 230 participants. Implements early support in infancy, health checkup support, and promotion of social participation. Also works on creating employment opportunities through café operation and other means, and vocational training support. Contributes to social understanding through self-advocacy by persons with disabilities and participation in international conferences.

[55] Mongolian National Federation of the Blind, https://grassrootsjusticenetwork.org/connect/organization/mongolian-national-federation-of-the-blind/ (Accessed: 18 March 2026)
[56] Mongolian National Association of Wheelchair Users, https://www.ecoi.net/en/document/1269404.html (Accessed: 18 March 2026)
[57] https://masli.mn/ (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

National Center to Protect the Rights of Women with Disabilities	An organization aimed at protecting the rights of women with disabilities, implementing research, awareness-raising, and policy recommendations on multiple discrimination and violence based on gender. Research findings on employment, education, and gender-based violence for women with disabilities are also cited in government reports and have influence on policy formulation. Also active in cross-sectoral collaboration between disability and gender. [58]
Del Oyu Dul Co., Ltd (Prosthesis Factory)	A private company established in 2007, manufacturing and providing prosthetics and orthotics. Also handles hearing aids and ocular prostheses, providing rehabilitation-related services. One of the private prosthetics manufacturing bases within Mongolia.
Association of Parents with Children with Disabilities	A nationwide parent network established in 2000 with branches in multiple provinces. Implements developmental support for children with disabilities, parent training, promotion of educational access, social awareness-raising, and policy recommendations. Collaborates with educational administration and international NGOs, and also involved in promoting inclusive education. Also active in family support through community bases. [59]
Autism Association of Mongolia	An organization established in 2014 primarily by families, aimed at supporting children with autism spectrum disorder and their families. Implements early detection and parent support, information provision, and awareness activities, contributing to the formation of family networks. Also collaborates with those involved in education and welfare, and engages in online communication and events. [60]

[58] Government Report (2019).
[59] https://apdc.mn/ (Accessed: 2 April 2026)
[60] https://autism.mn/(Accessed: 2 April 2026)

5. Barriers and Needs Faced by Persons with Disabilities

5-1. Barriers to and Needs regarding Healthcare Services

The Government of Mongolia positions healthcare in the disability sector, including early detection of disability, development of diagnostic and assessment systems, and provision of rehabilitation services, as an important policy area for improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities.

The State Party's Report (2019) states that ensuring access to basic healthcare services including maternal and child health, strengthening coordination between medical and social services, and improving healthcare delivery systems including in rural areas are being advanced.

On the other hand, parallel reports by OPDs[61] and others point out that while institutional development is progressing, many barriers remain in actual use of medical services. In particular, the dominant view that disability is primarily a subject of medical treatment rather than a rights issue remains prevalent, and insufficient establishment of self-determination and rights-based medical provision is cited as a challenge.

The lack of physical accessibility of medical facilities, and the inability of persons with disabilities to fully understand medical information and receive appropriate medical care due to the lack of communication support such as sign language interpretation, Braille, and easy language, are reported. These problems are more pronounced in rural areas, and the regional disparity caused by the concentration of specialized medical care, rehabilitation, and assistive device services in urban areas is also a major challenge.

Operational problems with the health insurance system are also an important barrier. While a national health insurance system exists, limitations on insurance coverage, exclusions due to system changes, and the occurrence of out-of-pocket costs for specialized treatment and long-term rehabilitation are pointed out. In addition, situations have been reported where medically guaranteed healthcare services cannot be stably accessed due to payment delays to medical institutions and restrictions on service provision caused by the financial instability of the health insurance fund.

The Concluding Observations (2023) also point out that persons with disabilities, especially women and those living in rural areas, are in a disadvantaged position in accessing healthcare services, and that cost burdens and availability of services are barriers. The insufficient access to sexual and reproductive health services and the guarantee of medical consent based on free will are also cited as challenges.

[61] The descriptions of 'parallel reports' in this section are based on the following materials. See INT_CRPD_CSS_MNG_31922_E (Association of Parents of Children with Disabilities), INT_CRPD_CSS_MNG_53314_E (Federation of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities), and INT_CRPD_CSS_MNG_53346_E."

From the above, it can be summarized that in the healthcare sector in Mongolia, while institutional development is progressing, various barriers exist at the actual utilization stage due to the medical model-centered approach, insufficient accessibility, regional disparities, and challenges in the operation of the insurance system.

Going forward, it is important to shift to rights-based medical provision, ensure accessibility of medical care and information, correct regional disparities, and strengthen the stable operation of the health insurance system.

5-2. Barriers to and Needs regarding Education

The Government of Mongolia positions inclusive education as a policy goal under the principle that all children, including those with disabilities, have the right to receive education. Institutionally, expansion of enrolment in regular schools, implementation of teacher training, and development of special needs schools are advancing, and the transition to inclusive education is indicated as an official policy.

However, parallel reports[62] and the Concluding Observations (2023) point out that a large gap exists between institutional design and field implementation. This gap is a structural challenge stemming not from individual school problems, but from weaknesses in the implementation capacity and governance structure of the educational administration as a whole.

First, human resources for substantializing inclusive education in regular schools are insufficient. The placement of specialized professionals such as special needs education teachers, psychologists, and speech-language therapists cannot be said to be sufficient, and teacher training has not been established as a systematic and continuous process. As a result, the operation of reasonable accommodation and individual support plans is limited, and cases are seen where enrolment is merely formal.

In addition, the fact that the budget and resource allocation mechanism for education has not sufficiently transitioned to a structure premised on inclusive education is also a challenge. While dependence on special schools remains, fiscal measures for additional support costs and placement of specialized professionals in regular schools are limited, and disparities between schools and regions are widening. In particular, support systems are insufficient in rural areas, resulting in substantive differences in educational opportunities.

Monitoring and accountability mechanisms are also insufficient. The data foundation for systematically grasping not only enrolment rates, but also learning outcomes, the status of reasonable accommodation provision, and dropout rates is weak, and the accumulation of

[62] INT_CRPD_CSS_MNG_31922_E (Association of Parents of Children with Disabilities), INT_CRPD_CSS_MNG_53314_E (Federation of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities), and INT_CRPD_CSS_MNG_53346_E.

evidence contributing to policy improvement is limited.

The Concluding Observations (2023) express concern about the continuation of dependence on segregated education and the delay in substantive inclusion in the regular education system, and recommend strengthening of human and financial resources, reform of teacher training systems, and institutionalization of reasonable accommodation.

From the above, it can be summarized that in the education sector in Mongolia, while institutional development is progressing, the implementation of inclusive education has not sufficiently progressed due to insufficient human resources, constraints on financial allocation, regional disparities, and weaknesses in the data foundation.

Going forward, it is important to strengthen the institutional implementation capacity to make inclusive education feasible through systematic development of specialized personnel, strengthening of financial support for regular schools, and development of monitoring systems.

5-3. Barriers to and Needs regarding Employment

The Government of Mongolia positions promoting employment of persons with disabilities as an important policy challenge, and implements vocational training, employment support services, and incentive measures for companies based on the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and employment promotion laws. Since the enactment of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2016, expanding labor market participation of persons with disabilities has been set as a national policy priority, and institutionally, a framework for employment support has been developed.

However, according to parallel reports, the unemployment rate of persons with disabilities of working age in 2017 was approximately 77%, which is very high, and it has been pointed out that there is a large gap between the existence of systems and actual employment opportunities. The baseline survey of the JICA Technical Cooperation "Project for Establishing a System of Employment Support for Persons with Disabilities in Mongolia" (February 2021–January 2025) also found that conventional employment promotion programmes were loan-centered, and that practical matching support and follow-up support connecting persons with disabilities and companies were insufficient. It was also revealed that insufficient understanding of disability among employers and a lack of knowledge regarding reasonable accommodation had been factors impeding the expansion of disability employment.

In this project, with the aim of institutionalizing and nationwide rollout of job coach-based accompanying employment support services, institutional design, training programmes, pilot projects, corporate awareness activities, and other measures were advanced, and a certain number of employment and continued employment results were confirmed. The fact that this

initiative clearly showed the direction of transitioning disability employment support from "loan-centered" to "accompanying support-centered" is an important development.

On the other hand, according to parallel reports , it is pointed out that prejudice against persons with disabilities in the general labor market and insufficient reasonable accommodation remain major barriers. Even when persons with disabilities are employed, they tend to be stuck at low wages and unstable employment forms, making it difficult to progress to long-term career development. Specialized employment support for persons with mental and intellectual disabilities is particularly insufficient, and a tendency for support to be biased toward those with physical disabilities is also noted. In addition, disparities in support systems between urban and rural areas exist, with available services being limited in rural areas, and a remaining tendency to rely on sheltered or segregated employment is also identified as a challenge.

The JICA Review Survey Report on Disability Employment Projects (2025) identifies as challenges for institutional consolidation: the placement of job coaches at the local level, securing continuous financial resources, clarifying the division of roles among administrative agencies, and strengthening coordination frameworks with companies.

The Concluding Observations (2023) also express concern that sufficient opportunities for persons with disabilities to work on an equal basis with others in the open labor market are not ensured, and recommend effective provision of reasonable accommodation, strengthening of non-discrimination, and improvement of employment support services.

Future challenges include: institutionalization of the job coach system and securing stable financial resources, strengthening support systems at the local level, dissemination of reasonable accommodation guidelines and practical examples for companies, and expansion of specialized support for diverse disability characteristics including mental and intellectual disabilities. It is also essential to simultaneously pursue not only quantitative expansion of employment "volume" but also improvement of "quality" such as wage levels and continued employment.

As described above, the disability employment sector in Mongolia is in the process of transitioning from the institutional construction stage to the implementation and establishment stage, but continuous reform in three aspects of institutional design, financial foundation, and corporate awareness is required to achieve sustainable institutional operation and structural inclusion in the labor market.

5-4. Barriers to and Needs regarding Transportation

The Government of Mongolia positions improving accessibility of public transport, buildings, and road spaces as an important policy challenge based on the Law on the Rights

of Persons with Disabilities and related laws in the construction, urban development and transport sectors. The State Party's Report (2019) states that introduction of low-floor buses in urban areas, renovation of public facilities, and reflection of accessible provisions in construction standards are being advanced, and that frameworks for ensuring accessibility are being developed institutionally.

However, parallel reports [63] strongly emphasize that a large gap exists between institutional standards and actual urban environments and transport services. In public transport, many buses and stops remain difficult for wheelchair users to use, and operational problems are pointed out such as slopes not functioning properly even when low-floor buses are introduced, and drivers not sufficiently understanding how to operate them. Voice guidance and clear displays for persons with visual disabilities are also insufficient.

In road and pedestrian environments, problems are also repeatedly pointed out such as steps and undeveloped sidewalks, uninstalled or improperly installed tactile paving, and obstruction of passage by parked vehicles and stalls. Severe natural conditions, such as snowfall and icing in winter significantly restrict the independent mobility of persons with disabilities. In particular, in Ulaanbaatar City, rapid urbanization is advancing while many cases are seen where buildings and road development do not sufficiently conform to accessibility standards, indicating a gap between institutional design and reality.

In rural areas, public transport itself is limited, and situations exist where persons with disabilities are forced to travel long distances to access basic services such as education, employment, and medical care. The underdevelopment of transport infrastructure structurally limits opportunities for social participation of persons with disabilities, and the gap in mobility environments between urban and rural areas is widening.

The Concluding Observations (2023) express concern that despite the existence of laws and regulations on accessibility, implementation and monitoring mechanisms are not functioning sufficiently. Challenges are pointed out such as weakness in systems for supervising compliance with construction standards, insufficient effective corrective measures for violations, and insufficient participatory monitoring by persons with disabilities themselves.

As described above, in the transportation sector, while laws and standards are developed to a certain extent, there is a situation where the implementation and operation of urban environments and transport services have not sufficiently caught up. Insufficient physical and informational accessibility of public transport, undeveloped systems for disability understanding and support by staff, deficiencies in pedestrian environments and severe

[63] INT_CRPD_CSS_MNG_53314_E (Federation of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities).

natural conditions, disparities in transport infrastructure between urban and rural areas, and weakness in implementation and monitoring systems are acting in complex ways to restrict the freedom of movement of persons with disabilities. Going forward, it is necessary to advance from the standard-setting stage to effective implementation and supervision.

5-5. Barriers to and Needs regarding Information Access

The Government of Mongolia positions improving information accessibility as a policy challenge on the premise that persons with disabilities have the right to access information equally with others. The State Party's Report (2019) states that ensuring information access through means such as sign language interpretation, captioning, and easy-to-understand information provision, utilization of Braille and audio materials, and promotion of information and communication technology utilization are listed, and that developing an environment where persons with disabilities can obtain information necessary for social life is being advanced. With the advance of digitalization, it is stated that the accessibility of administrative procedures and public services is also being improved.

On the other hand, parallel reports[64] point out that while institutional frameworks are being developed, actual information provision remains limited. Much administrative information and public service-related information is not sufficiently provided in accessible formats such as sign language, captioning, Braille, audio, and easy language (Easy Read), and situations where obtaining information is difficult for persons with hearing disabilities, visual disabilities, and intellectual disabilities are reported. In particular, placement of sign language interpreters and provision of captioning are limited.

With the expansion of digital services, the accessibility of websites and online application systems is becoming a new challenge. When web content does not sufficiently conform to international accessibility standards or when responses to screen readers are insufficient, situations arise where persons with visual impairments and elderly persons with disabilities cannot use administrative services. In rural areas, access to communication environments and ICT equipment itself is limited, creating situations where the information gap restricts the social participation of persons with disabilities.

In addition, there are also indications that information provision in disasters and emergencies is not sufficient in an accessible form. When emergency broadcasts and administrative notifications are biased toward audio or text information, if sign language interpretation or easy-to-understand explanations are not provided, quick evacuation and appropriate judgment become difficult. The Concluding Observations (2023) also express

[64] INT_CRPD_CSS_MNG_53314_E (Federation of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities).

concern that implementation of accessibility to information and communication is insufficient, and recommend ensuring information accessibility in all areas including public information, broadcasting, and digital services.

As described above, while an institutional framework for improving information accessibility exists in Mongolia, challenges remain at the implementation stage, including delays in institutionalization of sign language and alternative communication means, shortage of accessible information formats, non-inclusiveness of emergency information, and the digital divide. Strengthening information access is a prerequisite for all areas of education, employment, healthcare, and social participation, and is required as a cross-cutting challenge.

5-6. Barriers and Needs regarding Gender

The Government of Mongolia positions the promotion of gender equality and protection of women's rights as important national policy challenges, and also refers to women and girls with disabilities. The State Party's Report (2019) shows that in the framework of gender equality policies and women and family-related measures, consideration for women with disabilities is indicated, and institutionally, the principle of prohibition of discrimination and protection are confirmed.

However, parallel reports[65] strongly emphasize that multiple discrimination arising from the intersection of disability and gender remains serious. Women and girls with disabilities are not only subject to discrimination based on disability, but are also easily affected by discrimination based on sex and social stereotypes, facing multi-layered disadvantages in all areas of education, employment, healthcare, and social participation. In particular, overprotection within families and exclusion from decision-making, restrictions on self-determination rights regarding marriage and childbirth, and other socio-cultural factors significantly restrict opportunities for women with disabilities.

In the area of sexual and reproductive health, situations are reported where women with disabilities cannot sufficiently access information and services. Cases where appropriate medical care and support cannot be received exist due to the lack of physical and informational accessibility at medical institutions and consultation services, and the lack of explanation through sign language interpretation and easy language. Concerns about forced or insufficiently explained medical interventions are also pointed out, and ensuring self-determination and informed consent is a challenge.

In the area of gender-based violence, it is reported that while women and girls with disabilities are easily exposed to risks of violence and abuse, reporting victimization and

[65] *Ibid.*

utilizing support is difficult. When shelters and consultation agencies are not accessible, or when sign language interpretation and alternative communication means are not secured, situations arise where support systems are effectively unusable. Insufficient provision of reasonable accommodation in judicial procedures is also pointed out.

In addition, the limited participation of women with disabilities in policy formulation and decision-making processes is also cited as a challenge. There are cases where the perspectives of women with disabilities are not sufficiently reflected in both OPDs and women's organizations, and cross-sectoral challenges tend to be made invisible when disability policy and gender policy are operated in silos. The shortage of statistical data combining disability and sex also makes it difficult to grasp the actual situation and formulate policies.

The Concluding Observations (2023) express concern that responses to the multiple discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities are insufficient, and call for mainstreaming the rights of women with disabilities in both gender equality policies and disability policies. In particular, concrete measures are recommended regarding violence prevention, sexual and reproductive health and rights, education, employment, and participation in decision-making.

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