



**RESOLUTION
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA**

September 20, 2017

Resolution No.270

Ulaanbaatar

Subject: Approval of the National Programme of Action

Pursuant to Provisions 12.1.3 and 12.1.6 of the Law on the Rights of the Child, the Government of Mongolia hereby RESOLVES to:

1. Approve the National Programme of Action for Child Development and Protection as per the Annex;
2. Assign N.Nomtoibayar, Acting Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, G.Chuluunbaatar, Acting Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports and A.Tsogtsetseg, Acting Minister of Health to jointly approve the action plan for implementation of the National Programme of Action for Child Development and Protection, and to provide professional and methodological oversight and coordination on the implementation through a collaboration of governmental and non-governmental organizations.
3. Instruct the Cabinet Members as well as Ulaanbaatar Municipality and *Aimag* Governors to take steps in allocating the financial resources required for the implementation of actions set forth in the National Programme of Action for Child Development and Protection (NPA) into the annual economic and social development funds and the national and local budgets for their respective sectors and local areas while securing additional resources from projects and programmes of international organizations.
4. Assign N.Nomtoibayar, Acting Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to present the progress and outcome of the National Programme of Action for Child Development and Protection to the Government of Mongolia within the first quarter of each year.

J.ERDENEBAT

Acting Prime Minister of Mongolia

N.NOMTOIBAYAR

Acting Minister of Labour and Social Welfare

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION

One. General Provisions

As of 2016, the population of Mongolia has grown to 3,119,935, of which 37.6 percent or 1,173,918 are children aged 0-18. The Government of Mongolia has been implementing policies designed to ensure the rights and freedom of the children, who comprise one third of the overall population, to have access to healthy and safe environment, protection, education, development and participation as promulgated in relevant laws. In this regard, the Government has been focusing on ensuring compliance of national legislations with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol, and principles and concepts of 'A World Fit for Children' while underlining the implementation of the Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

The impact of policies and measures carried out by the Government of Mongolia in the areas of safeguarding child rights has been significant as demonstrated in the Fifth National Progress Report of Millennium Development Goals. For instance, the under-five child mortality has been reduced by 4 times if compared to 1990 while stunting among the under-five children have been reduced from 33 percent in 2000 to 10.8 percent in 2013. Enrolment rate in pre-school has reached 79.2 percent while a net enrolment ratio in primary education is 97 percent.

In the recent years, several legislations aimed to enhance a legal framework for protection of child rights has been enacted. Those include the Law on Childcare Services (2015), and the Law on Child Rights (2016) and the Law on Child Protection (2016). Furthermore, the Revised Criminal Code (2015), has a separate chapter that regulates crimes against children while the Revised Law against Domestic Violence, which was ratified by the Parliament of Mongolia in 2016, provides a legislative ground for protection of children from domestic violence and this Law has a provision on special protection to children. As a result of those efforts to create a legislative framework to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect at all circumstances and to safeguard their right to protection, Mongolia has become the 49th state to prohibit all corporal punishment against children.

Mongolia presented its Fifth Periodic Report on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child at the seventy-fifth session of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and received the Concluding Observations, which emphasized the adherence to relevant legislations.

Although significant progresses are made in the areas of strengthening a legislative environment and increasing accessibility of educational and health services, certain challenges remains there.

Reduction in child morbidity and mortality has been inconsistent as some regions and provinces still have a high level of maternal and child mortality. During the past five years, under-five mortality has been 18.6% at national level with 20.5% in rural areas and 16.8% in Ulaanbaatar. The prevalent causes of under-five mortality in the past five years are perinatal diseases (44.7%), respiratory illnesses (15.8), and accidents (13.3%) while 9.6% of infant mortality is caused by congenital disorders.

Due to a recent urbanization in Ulaanbaatar and some provincial centres, with majority of inflows residing in *ger* districts, children have become increasingly susceptible to respiratory illnesses caused by air pollution. Children in Ulaanbaatar is 7-8 times susceptible to respiratory illnesses compared to children in areas with low air pollution. According to the 2016 data from the National Traumatology Center, pediatric deaths caused by accidents and injuries make up 14.4% of the overall child mortality while 76.5% of those deaths were caused by burn injuries. 77% of the children who died from burn injury were affected by spillage of hot meals whereas the remaining 23% were injured by spillage of hot water. This illustrates neglect and poor care by parents and guardians.

Accessibility of developmental services for younger children is low. At national level, the enrolment rate in pre-school education for children aged 3-5 is 68%. This rate in rural areas is mere 57%. Although a net enrolment in primary education without taking gender disparity into account is almost 100%, access to school by children with disabilities or from ethnic minorities is low and efforts and capacities to enable equal opportunities are minimal. There is a shortage of resources, supplies and facilities at institutions, centers, schools, kindergartens for running child development activities.

Violence against children is still occurring. For instance, a research revealed that corporal punishment is used as disciplinary measures against 47 percent of the children aged 1-14. As opportunities for internet access grow among children, risks of being exposed to mental and sexual abuse and exploitation are being increased. The number of children at residential care has dropped. Yet, certain steps are required to provide reintegration support. There is a need to enhance the child protection system with sufficient human resources and financial base throughout the country, so that resources shall be in place to uncover, report and respond to mistreatment of children.

The findings of Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) on children carried out by the National Statistical Office, demonstrated that one of 4 children aged 0-23 months (25.9%) has triple deprivation at once. 13.7% of the children in this group have simultaneous deprivation of nutrition, water supply, and sanitary facilities while 24% have simultaneous deprivation of nutrition and sanitary facilities. Moreover, household socio-economic surveys reveal that children are constantly affected by income poverty. 28.9% of all children live in poor households and make up 46% of the people living under poverty line. Despite the long-standing practice of social welfare system in Mongolia, there is still a need to ensure its sustainability and effectiveness as well as a child and family-friendly environment.

In order to address the issues stated above, the Government of Mongolia has developed the National Programme of Action for Child Development and Protection (hereinafter referred to as “Programme”)

based on the achievements, lessons and experiences gained through the National programme of actions for improving child development and protection in years 1992-2002 and 2002-2010.

This Programme is designed to implement the objectives stipulated in the Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia-2030 and the Government Platform for years of 2016-2020 in the areas of child development and protection, health and education.

Two. Purpose, Objectives and Timelines of the Programme

2.1 Purpose of the Programme

The purpose of the Programme lies in ensuring the rights of children to access safe and healthy environment, education, development, protection and participation, as well as developing the national child protection framework with the assistance from other sectors and creating child-friendly environment.

2.2 Objectives of the Programme

The following objectives are set forth in order to achieve the purpose of the Programme:

2.2.1 Create child-friendly environment that ensures the rights of children to access safe and healthy environment;

2.2.2 Create an environment conducive to development of each children, so that skills and talents of children can be identified and nourished;

2.2.3 Promote the practice of listening to and respecting the opinions of children in the society and to increase child participation in policy planning, implementation and evaluation stages;

2.2.4 Protect children from all forms of neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation as well as at-risk situations;

2.2.5 Reduce income and non-income poverty among children through support of equal opportunity social welfare measures;

2.3 The Programme shall be implemented in years of 2017-2021.

Three. Actions to be carried out within the framework of the Programme

3.1 The following actions shall be taken to achieve the first objective of the Programme, which states to “Create child-friendly environment that ensures the rights of children to access safe and healthy environment”:

3.1.1 Improving the quality and accessibility of child-friendly healthcare services and reducing preventable morbidities and mortalities:

3.1.1.1 Increase the coverage of comprehensive healthcare services essential to mothers, infants and under-five children;

3.1.1.2 Increase the number of under-five children who have access to mandatory and voluntary vaccination;

3.1.1.3 Reflect the measures designed to reduce factors affecting the occurrence of preventable morbidity and mortality (pneumonia, tuberculosis, injuries etc.,) in the socio-economic development platforms of provincial and municipal governors;

3.1.1.4 Enroll children in early detection and diagnosis of metabolic disorders, developmental delays and disabilities;

3.1.1.5 Take measures to improve the accessibility of healthcare services to children from rural areas and low-income families, provide essential vitamins and render advices on nutrition while disseminating the vitamins;

3.1.1.6 Carry out actions to decrease the occurrence of dental decay and oral health problems and look into possibilities of financing the oral treatment costs of children from the Health Insurance Fund;

3.1.1.7 Monitor the quality and sanitation of school and kindergarten meals with the participation of parents;

3.1.1.8 Prohibit sales and services of food products harmful to child health in school and kindergarten settings;

3.1.2 Expanding adolescent-friendly healthcare services and increasing their quality and accessibility

3.1.2.1 Include health education into secondary school curriculum;

3.1.2.2 Support health education efforts intended to adolescents and promote healthy lifestyle;

3.1.2.3 Build capacities at municipal and provincial level to provide reproductive and mental health services;

3.1.2.4 Employ doctors and psychologists at secondary schools in order to render healthcare services that meet the needs of children and adolescents;

3.1.2.5 Prepare teachers, doctors, social workers, peer educators and youth as trainers for reproductive health, family and sexual education;

3.1.2.6 Carry out awareness-raising activities for children and adolescents to prevent screen obsession, substance abuse, violence, pressure and risks;

3.1.2.7 Develop health indicators of adolescents and create a database;

3.1.3 Promoting knowledge and practice for childcare and child-rearing among parents, guardians and public;

3.1.3.1 Organize, on regular basis, awareness-raising on prevention of common childhood illnesses;

3.1.3.2 Expand the awareness-raising efforts to promote breast-feeding and the Law on Nutrition of Infants and Young Children;

3.1.3.3 Take measures to improve the knowledge and attitude of parents and guardians to adjust their child-rearing practices in relation to the children's age with the help from media;

3.1.3.4 Enroll parents, guardians and family members of children with disabilities to systematic trainings on care, rehabilitation and development;

3.1.4 Galvanizing the cooperation among governmental and non-governmental organizations and private sector to create child-friendly, safe and healthy environment, and promoting corporate social responsibilities:

3.1.4.1 Revise and ensure a compliance of service and hygiene standards for educational and childcare institutions;

3.1.4.2 Improve the oversight, with the help of public, on the production and sales of children's apparel, toys, school supplies and educational equipment;

3.1.4.3 Carry out awareness-raising on improving the liabilities of parents, guardians and teachers on prevention of household and traffic accidents and injuries, and disseminate relevant materials on practices of caution;

3.1.4.4 Take measures to mitigate the negative health effects of air pollution by reflecting the actions in legislative acts;

3.1.4.5 Include indicators for "Child-friendly hospital" and "Health-promoting school" in the assessment of health and educational institutions for accreditation;

3.2 The following actions shall be taken to achieve the second objective of the Programme, which states to "Create an environment conducive to development of each children, so that skills and talents of children can be identified":

3.2.1 Improving the participation and roles of governmental and non-governmental organization, private sector, parents and public in activities to promote child development;

3.2.1.1 Assess the policy and activities being carried out to promote development of young children, recommendations for solving issues and ensure the implementation thereafter;

3.2.1.2 Improve the participation of media in promoting best practices associated with development support of young children in family environment and capacity building on parenting practices;

3.2.1.3 Identify the factors with negative impact on development and upbringing of children, and improve the knowledge and understanding of parents, guardians and teachers on prevention of abuse and neglect;

3.2.1.4 Implement comprehensive measures to instill life skills, and capabilities associated with communication, respect, responsibilities and trustworthiness among children;

3.2.1.5 Ensure full enrolment of pre-school children in pre-school education to prepare their transition into primary school;

3.2.1.6 Implement comprehensive measure to ensure equal access of children with disabilities to enroll in secondary education;

3.2.1.7 Prepare teachers for special needs education and revise curricula and textbooks that meet the needs and characteristics of children with disabilities;

3.2.1.8 Reflect the issues, concerning the developmental support for children, in the Law on Childcare Services and improve the effectiveness of management, organization, budget and oversight on this type of service;

3.2.1.9 Carry out activities to promote environmental consciousness, and understanding and respect for traditional heritage, culture and customs with the participation of national and local museums, libraries, media, cultural organizations, historians, researchers, elders and celebrities;

3.2.1.10 Support and promote individuals and entities who take initiatives in construction, renovation and refurbishment of playgrounds and community centres in *ger* districts;

3.2.2 Increasing the variety of educational and development activities for children, improving their quality and accessibility, and enhancing the resources;

3.2.2.1 Conduct assessment on extracurricular activities, and their quality, accessibility and pricing;

3.2.2.2 Take effective measures in improving the accessibility and quality of extracurricular activities;

3.2.2.3 Look into possibilities of selecting development programmes and projects to be implemented at summer camps and providing financial assistance;

3.2.2.4 Assess the legal environment for providing assistances and incentives to children who accomplished at sports and cultural competitions held at national, international, continental and global level, and take measures to alleviate discrepancies;

3.2.2.5 Create a system to support and reward innovations made by children;

3.2.2.6 Carry out inspections at internet and gaming centres and take corrective measures (such as closing down) against places that carry out activities harmful to body, mind, psychology and behavior of children;

3.2.2.7 Secure funding sources for establishment, construction, and expansion of development centres and child protection service centres in some provinces and districts;

3.3 The following actions shall be taken to achieve the third objective of the Programme, which states to “Promote the practice of listening to and respecting the opinions of children in the society and to increase child participation in policy planning, implementation and evaluation stages”:

3.3.1 Increasing the understanding of parents, guardians, teachers and social workers to support children’s participation, and promoting the initiatives of child-led organization, clubs and circles:

3.3.1.1 Carry out training and advocacy among parents, guardians, teachers and social workers to promote practices of taking the children’s opinion into account when making any decisions affecting children and enabling children to express their opinions;

3.3.1.2 Enable at-risk children and children with disabilities to take part in activities at local and national level;

3.3.1.3 Promote best practices that enable child participation in policy planning, implementation and evaluation processes at school, local and national level and support the opinions and initiatives of children;

3.3.1.4 Expand opportunities to listen to the opinions of children and their representative organizations and to resolve the petitions, complaints and requests of children and their lawful representatives while providing oversight on the process of resolving such issues;

3.3.1.5 Develop methodology for teaching social skills and ethics with regards to self-expression, respect for others, and dispute resolution, and implement at schools and kindergartens;

3.3.2 Improving the research on the situation of children and enhancing the accessibility of information to children;

3.3.2.1 Create a database for children's rights, conduct research on the challenges faced by children and ensure implementation of proposed recommendations;

3.3.2.2 Identify at-risk children and conduct a survey to collect the data on age, gender, geographical location and socio-economic status, analyze the findings and implement the proposed recommendations;

3.3.2.3 Support contents conducive to the social, mental, ethical, physical and psychological health of children and deliver information designed for children through media outlets;

3.3.2.4 Publish and disseminate materials that simplified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its Optional Protocols, as well as other relevant laws and legislations while conducting trainings in this regard;

3.4 The following actions shall be taken to achieve the fourth objective of the Programme, which states to "Protect children from all forms of neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation as well as at-risk situations":

3.4.1 Preventing children from any situations that expose them to risks and violations of child rights while promoting intolerance among the society against all forms of violence against children:

3.4.1.1 Approve and implement "Guidelines on Child Protection" in order to create safe environment for children and to prevent any risks and harms;

3.4.1.2 Conduct regular trainings and advocacy measures to parents, guardians, teachers and educators on approaches to work with children and to practice positive disciplines;

3.4.1.3 Carry out regular assessment on the situations of children who receive childcare, orphanage care and alternative care services, as well as children who are adopted or who live in dormitories and religious establishments;

3.4.1.4 Fully introduce a surveillance camera system at kindergartens, schools, dormitories, orphanages, childcare centres, interrogation rooms, detention premises and juvenile prisons;

3.4.2 Enabling children to be protected from any violence-related risks at all social spheres and expanding assistances and services to near or at-risk children and families;

3.4.2.1 Define child protection service packages, develop methodology for estimating service costs and introduce in practice;

3.4.2.2 Enable systematic transition from centralized childcare services to alternative care services, and approve relevant procedures and standards for implementation;

3.4.2.3 Study the existing situations and underlying causes of street children and take actions for reintegration to their families;

3.4.2.4 Enable access for street children to education, health and social welfare services;

3.4.2.5 Ensure a regular operation of the Juvenile Justice Committee for Child Rights, whose role is to provide a legal assistance to children who are witnesses, suspects or victims of crimes, or children who are under investigation, got convicted or subjected to enforcement actions;

3.4.2.6 Implement the Regulation on Protecting and Assisting Children during Emergency and ensure regular disaster drills at schools, kindergartens and children's organizations;

3.4.3 Prohibiting hazardous labor harmful to health, safety and behaviors of children:

3.4.3.1 Include the "List of Prohibited Occupations for Minors" in the Trilateral Labour and Social Negotiations and put into practice;

3.4.3.2 Implement projects and programmes to end the worst forms of child labour;

3.4.3.3 Prohibit, through legislation, the use of child jockeys below the age of 16 in winter and spring horse races and protect the health and well-being of children during approved races;

3.4.4 Building capacities of organizations working toward safeguarding the children's rights and protecting children;

3.4.4.1 Develop and implement a training module and service methodology on child rights and protection;

3.4.4.2 Provide regular trainings to professionals in education, health, social welfare, law enforcement sectors and other organizations for children;

3.4.4.3 Ensure regular operations of the local multi-disciplinary teams and the Council for Children established under the auspices of all levels of governors while providing advanced trainings to their members on child rights and protection;

3.4.4.4 Prepare state inspectors on child rights and take steps for their certification and career development;

3.4.4.5 Provide systematic trainings to dormitory guards to specialize in social work and include roles associated with provision of social-psychological support in their job descriptions;

3.4.4.6 Prepare social workers of educational institutions to render basic psychological advices;

3.4.4.7 Support and provide incentives to volunteers delivering protection services to children at-risk;

3.4.4.8 Organize, on a regular basis, voluntary and compulsory trainings to bring behavioral changes in people who committed violence against children;

3.5 The following actions shall be taken to achieve the fifth objective of the Programme, which states to “Reduce income and non-income poverty among children through support of equal opportunity social welfare measures”:

3.5.1 Monitoring and responding child poverty using income and non-income indicators:

3.5.1.1 Increase the understanding of the public, relevant organizations and professionals with regards to the income and non-income poverty among children and its consequences;

3.5.1.2 Analyze the state of income and non-income poverty among children;

3.5.1.3 Include, in the national policy and programme to alleviate poverty, the issues related to alleviation child poverty;

3.5.2 Implementing social welfare policies in a child and family-friendly manner:

3.5.2.1 Evaluate the policies and programmes being implemented in the areas of social welfare and make recommendations to increase the activities for children and families;

3.5.2.2 Explore international best practices that promote child and family-friendly social welfare;

3.5.2.3 Conduct evidence-based advocacy activities to increase the funding for child and family-friendly social welfare measures;

3.5.3 Reducing the urbanization-related factors, which affect the well-being of children:

3.5.3.1 Take systematic measures to reduce the triple shifts in primary schools to two shifts;

3.5.3.2 Carry out campaigns to increase the usage of air filters and decrease the loss of heat in *ger* district schools and kindergartens with the participation from private sector entities and individuals;

3.5.3.3 Conduct systematic steps to install street lighting and surveillance cameras in *ger* districts;

3.5.3.4 Mobilize the public in increasing the accessibility of improved sanitary facilities and ensuring the compliance of sewerage pits with relevant standards;

3.5.3.5 Establish and ensure compliance of standards that require materials used in the interior of schools, kindergartens, pediatric hospitals, training and service facilities for children to have no harmful effects on children.

Four. Expected Outcome and Performance Indicators of the Programme

4.1 The following outcomes are expected upon a completion of the Programme:

4.1.1 Opportunities for each children to be raised with their families under the love and care of their parents will be created with increased attention, care and responsibilities of parents, guardians, teachers, educators and public to the children.

4.1.2 Child-friendly environment with child protection system, that prevents each children from all forms of neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation, and at-risk situations, will be established.

4.1.3 Quality and accessibility of activities and services for children in the areas of health, education, social well-being and development will be improved.

4.1.4 Practice of listening to and respecting the opinions of children will be in place to enable participation of children at school, local and national level in a tangible manner.

4.1.5 Practice of implementing social welfare policies in child and family-friendly manner will be established and child poverty will be alleviated.

4.2 The effectiveness of the Programme shall be evaluated through the following performance indicators:

Indicators	Measuring Unit	Baseline		Target				Source	Implementer
		Year	Indicator	Year	Indicator	Year	Indicator		
Performance indicators									
Purpose: The purpose of the Programme lies in ensuring the rights of children to access safe and healthy environment, education, development, protection and participation, as well as developing the national child protection framework with the assistance from other sectors and creating child-friendly environment.									
Child mortality caused by preventable diseases	Percentage in overall mortality	2016	16 (1625 cases)	2019	14	2021	13	Health indicators	MoH
Child stunting	Level	2013	10.1	2019	8	2021	7	National Nutrition Study	MoH
Net enrolment in education	-Pre-school enrolment	Academic year	80.9	2019	84.0	2021	85.6	NSO, MECSS	MECSS
	-Secondary school enrolment	2015-2016	91.2						
Child development assessment	-Early childhood: 18 and 36 months	2017	New indicator	2019	Increase from established baseline	2021	Increase from established baseline		MoH, MECSS, MoLSF
	-Adolescence: 11 and 15 years old								
Information on violations of child rights and protection Number of children who received child protection services	Percentage	2016	76	2019	76<	2021	76<	-Data from GPD -Data from multi-disciplinary teams -Number of calls to	GPD, FCYDA

								Child Helpline 108	
Child poverty	Percentage of children aged 0-17 who live in families below the poverty line	2016	28.9	2019	25	2021	20	NSO, Household socio-economic survey	
Performance indicators									
Objective 1: Create child-friendly environment that ensures the rights of children to access safe and healthy environment									
Under-five mortality caused by injuries and accidents	Level	2016	12.7 (207 cases)	2019	11	2020	10	Health indicators	MoH
Child-friendly entity	-Percentage of child-friendly hospitals -Adolescent-friendly clinics	2016	75 (189 hospitals) 28	2018	78 28<	2021	80	Report of MoH	Moh
Objective 2: Create an environment conducive to development of each children, so that skills and talents of children can be identified									
Percentage of children deprived of education	percentage	2016	14.9 (among children aged 6-14); 6.3 (among children aged 15-17)	2019	13.0 5.8	2021	10 5	Child income and Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis	MECSS
Percentage of children who have access to extracurricular activities	percentage	2018	New indicator	2019	Increase from established baseline	2021	Increase from established baseline	MECSS	MECSS
Gross weight of primary completion rate	percentage	Academic year 2015-2016	95.8	2019	112	2021	123.9	NSO, MECSS	MECSS, FCYDA

Gross weight of secondary completion rate	percentage	Academic year 2015-2016	118.9	2019	128	2021	133.5	NSO, MECSS	MECSS, FCYDA
Objective 3: Promote the practice of listening to and respecting the opinions of children in the society and to increase child participation in policy planning, implementation and evaluation stages									
Percentage of children involved in child-led organizations ¹	percentage	2015	74.4 (overlapped count)	2019	78	2021	80	FCYDA	FCYDA
Percentage of decisions made by the local administration that took children's opinion into consideration ²	percentage	2015	4.6	2019	8	2021	10	FCYDA	FCYDA
Follow-up on requests and complaints raised by children	-Percentage of follow-up measures on requests and complaints raised by children	2015	86.7	2019	92	2021	95	FCYDA	FCYDA

¹ Annex to Resolution No.15 of the Government of Mongolia dated 2012 on Approval of General Performance Indicators for Child Rights

² Annex to Resolution No.15 of the Government of Mongolia dated 2012 on Approval of General Performance Indicators for Child Rights

Objective 4: Protect children from all forms of neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation as well as at-risk situations									
Funding allocated from the state budget for child protection efforts	Funding from the state budget (MNT million)	2016	12.8	2019	236.0	2021	300.0	MoLSF	MoLSF, MoF, FCYDA
Mental and physical punishment	-percentage of children aged 0-14 who were affected by mental punishment	2013	40.3 27.8	2019	35.3> 22.8>	2021	30.3 17.8	Research on selected social indicators	FCYDA

	-percentage of children aged 0-14 who were affected by physical punishment								
Objective 5: Reduce income and non-income poverty among children through support of equal opportunity social welfare measures									
Percentage of children with shortage of housing	aged 0-2 aged 3-5 aged 6-14 aged 15-17	2016	32 78 38 15	2019	27 67 32 13.5	2021	24 60 29 11	Child income and Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis	MoCUD, municipal and provincial land management and urban development departments
Percentage of children with a shortage of sanitary facilities	aged 0-2 aged 3-5 aged 6-14 aged 15-17	2016	77 76 13 12	2019	67 67 11.8 10.8	2021	58 57 10 9	Child income and Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis	MoCUD, municipal and provincial land management and urban development departments
Percentage of child-friendly social welfare expenses within the GDP	percentage	2017	3.4	2019	4.1	2021	4.4	Research commissioned by the UNICEF	MoF, National Development Authority

Five. Programme Funding

5.1 The activities of the Programme shall be funded by the following sources:

5.1.1 National and local budget

5.1.2 Loans and grants from international organizations and donor countries

5.1.3 Donations and assistance from non-governmental organizations, private sector entities and individuals

5.1.4 Other sources

Six. Management and Organization of the Programme

6.1 Central regulatory authority in charge of the issues concerning children shall be responsible for ensuring coordination and coherence among governmental and non-governmental organizations, private sector entities and international organizations for implementation of the Programme and providing oversight on the implementation thereof while government agency in charge of the issues concerning children shall be responsible for carrying out the implementation of the Programme throughout the country and rendering professional and methodological oversight.

6.2 Governors of all administrative hierarchies along with the relevant government and non-governmental organizations shall be responsible for organizing the implementation of the Programme at local level and providing oversight on the implementation.

6.3 Local self-governments shall approve the action plan and required budgets for the implementation of the Programme within their respective areas while discussing the outcome and supporting the initiatives of non-governmental organizations, private sector entities, media and public.

Seven. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme

7.1 Central regulatory authority in charge of the issues concerning children shall perform ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the Programme on annual basis along with the relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations.

7.2 Governors of all administrative hierarchies along with the relevant government and non-governmental organizations shall perform ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the Programme at local level on annual basis. Governors of all administrative hierarchies shall deliver the report on implementation of the Programme to the Central regulatory authority in charge of the issues concerning children within December 20th of each year.

7.3 Cabinet member in charge of issues concerning children shall present the progress report of the Programme to the Government of Mongolia within the first quarter of the subsequent year.

