



NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON GENDER EQUALITY

MONGOLIA: GENDER EQUALITY STATUS

(Up to date)



66,38

AVERAGE LONGEVITY

75,96

57 872

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

90 574

60,8%

EMPLOYMENT RATES

48,7%

1373

PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING
LEVEL

462



2020

GENDER EQUALITY STATUS

*MONGOLIA IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL GENDER INDICES
POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR GENDER
EQUALITY
FINANCING FOR GENDER EQUALITY
PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION
GENDER STATISTICS*



@ 2020

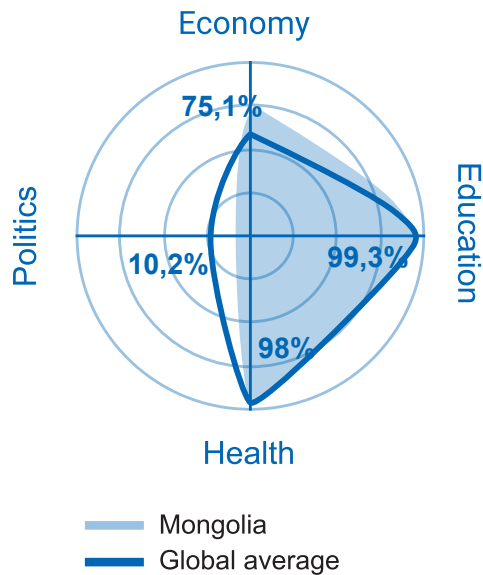
This information will be updated annually by the
National Committee on Gender Equality.

STATE OF GENDER EQUALITY IN MONGOLIA

(As of 2020)

Mongolia's state policy on gender equality pursues the goal of creating all conditions for equal opportunity and equal treatment of men and women and for the prevention and elimination of gender discrimination.

1. MONGOLIA IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL GENDER INDICES



As per the 2018 human development statistics¹, Mongolia places 71st for her Gender Inequality Index calculated by the UNDP for 162 countries on the basis of reproductive health, empowerment and labor market participation showings, and 92nd among 166 countries for the Gender Development Index that measures gender inequalities in three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and command over economic resources.

The World Economic Forum's 2020 Global Gender Gap Report² shows that the global average score for gender parity stands at 68.6 percent while Mongolia with her 70.6 percent indicator ranks 79th among 153 countries.

¹ The UNDP's 2019 Human Development Report presents the 2018 Human Development Index (HDI) for 189 countries and UN-recognized territories, along with the inequality-adjusted HDI for 150 countries, Gender Development Index for 166 countries, Gender Inequality Index for 162 countries, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index for 101 countries <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

² Global Gender Gap Report 2020, the World Economic Forum <https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>

The aforementioned indicators signal that the inadequate levels of women's political empowerment and labor force participation are the key challenges for Mongolia in promoting gender equality and achieving the targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Similarly, grave is the problem of men's longevity which is shorter than that of women by 9.7 years. The rates of gender-based violence (GBV) where domestic violence comes first and foremost for Mongolia, persist, showing little signs of decline. According to the country's first GBV study conducted in 2017, 29.7 percent of ever-partnered women have been subjected to intimate partner violence during their lifetime and 17.3 percent of women experienced non-partner violence. 31.2 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. More than half, 6 out of 10 (57.9 per cent) of Mongolian women who have been in a relationship with a man have experienced one or more forms of partner violence at some stage in their life³.

Gender Inequality Index	79	0.706
Economics empowerment	29	0.751
Labor force participation rate	81	0.812
Equal pay for equal work	26	0.730
Approximate income	52	0.665
Executives and legislatures	29	0.640
Professional and technical staff	1	1.000
Education	71	0.993
Literacy	1	1000
Primary education	119	0.984
Secondary education	1	1000
Tertiary education	1	1000
Survival and Health	1	0.980
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944
Health life years	1	1.060
Political power	120	0.102
Women in parliament	106	0.206
Women in ministerial positions	107	0.153
Years of having female president	69	0.000

³ Breaking the Silence for Equality: 2017 National Study on Gender-based Violence in Mongolia http://1212.mn/BookLibraryDownload.ashx?url=2017_GBV_report_eng.pdf&In=En

2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR GENDER EQUALITY

A. GENDER EQUALITY POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

- The principle of equal treatment of men and women was proclaimed in the first Constitution of 1924 of the Mongolian People's Republic, and is carried on by the fourth, 1992 Constitution with wider dimensions of human rights and freedoms which provided the conceptual framework for the Law on the Promotion of Gender Equality adopted in 2011.
- Mid-term strategy and action plan for implementation of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality have been approved by the Government of Mongolia for the periods of 2013-2016, National Programs on the Promotion of Gender Equality have been approved for the periods of 2002-2015 and 2017-2021. Counting from the 1996 Program on the Advancement of Women's Status, a total of five gender equality programs have been implemented to this date as policy strategies.
- The work on the localization of the country's gender equality policy began in 2013 and currently 9 sectors, 21 aimags (provinces), the capital city and 8 out of its 9 districts have developed through a participatory process and are implementing their own gender sub-programs.

Mongolia is a party to the following international instruments promoting gender equality:

Date of accession	Convention
1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)
1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO, Equal Remuneration Convention No.100 (1951) ILO, Maternity Protection Convention No.103 (1952) ILO, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No.111 (1958)
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952)

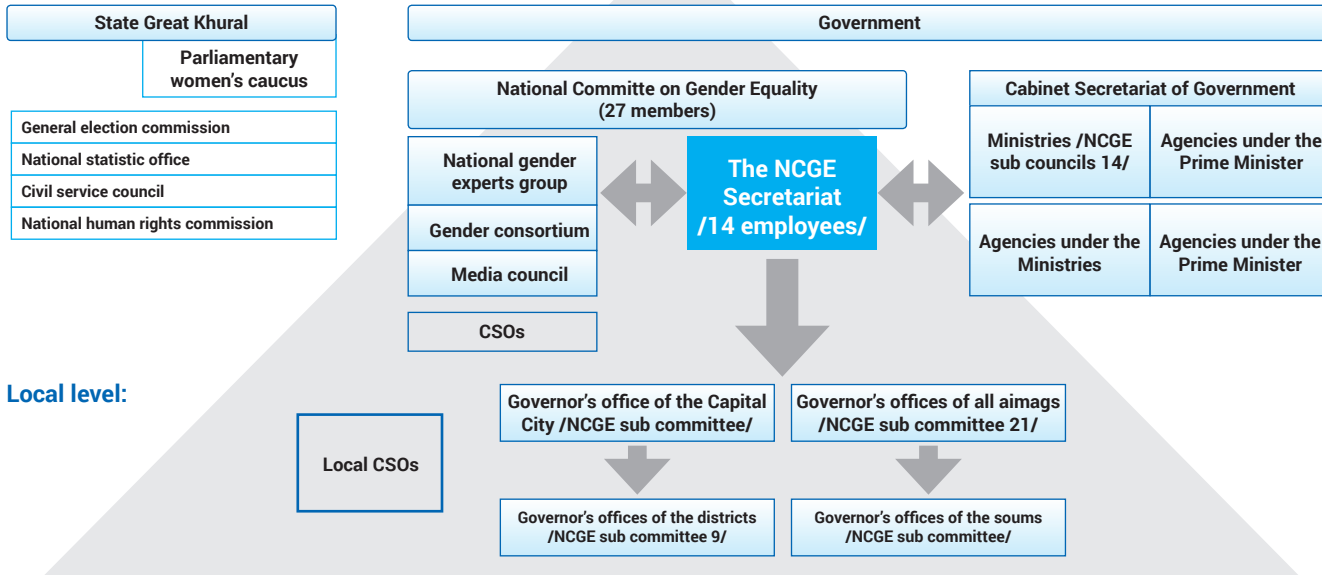
B. GOVERNANCE AND NATIONAL MECHANISM FOR GENDER EQUALITY

As gender equality is an overarching issue encompassing all spheres and walks of social life, the universally recognized Beijing Platform singles out the importance of having a national gender mechanism with a capacity to unify and coordinate activities across sectors and broad social partnerships. Mongolia's National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE) which is chaired by the Prime Minister and has a membership of State Secretaries of 8 general and line ministries, representatives of another 8 public bodies and 12 civil society organizations (CSOs), all said 28 state and non-state actors, is a best example of a national consultative body responsible for cross-sectoral policy coordination.

The NCGE has 31 branch committees in 21 aimags, the capital city and its 9 districts, as well as sub-committees operating in 14 ministries (central government bodies). The NCGE Secretariat has 14 staffers who closely cooperate with 14 gender focal points at the central government level and 31 counterparts at the local level. These gender focal points function as secretaries of gender branch and sub- committees, concurrently with their core responsibilities.

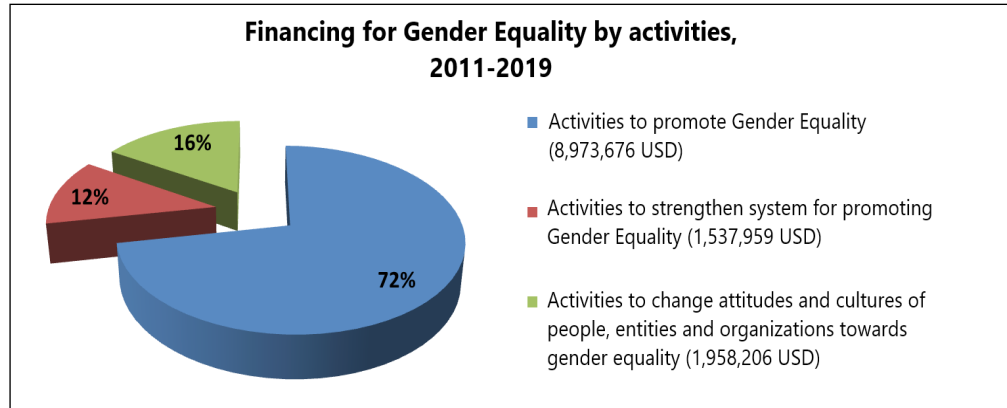
NATIONAL MECHANISM FOR GENDER EQUALITY

National level:



3. FINANCING FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Since the adoption of the Law on the Promotion of Gender Equality, USD 12,469,841 has been invested in 2011-2019, of which USD 452,000 (in pecuniary form) or 3.6 percent was allocated from the state budget and 96.4 percent came from the Official Development Assistance partners.



Financing in 2019-2020 (million MNT)

	State budget (Prime Minister's portfolio)	Local financing	ODA projects financing
2019	706,8	766,1	232,2 (NCGE) 464 (Line ministries)
2020	555,9	478,4	489.0 (NCGE)

4. PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION

Mongolia's organizations responsible for the promotion of gender equality, including the NCGE, are striving to expand and maintain broad collaborative networks with domestic and international state and non-state partners. An overwhelmingly important aspect of their work is the cooperation with the UN System organizations including international financial institutions and all bilateral ODA agencies who view strengthening of gender equality as a key development strategy and an essential component of their activities for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda.

- Active collaboration is maintained with the UN, its specialized agencies, the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and other international development cooperation agencies and institutions. Since the end of 2019, the NCGE, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been holding quarterly meetings with donor partners to contribute to the implementation of the national gender policy through information exchange and discussions seeking to ensure better coordination of gender project and program activities and optimal allocation and use of gender financing.
- An international conference Sustainable Development Goals: Gender and Development hosted by the NCGE in 2018, adopted the Ulaanbaatar Declaration which charts the ways of regional and wider cooperation for gender equality in the conditions of climate change and new economic realities.
- The lack of a comprehensive system of collecting, aggregating and analyzing gender information and related financial data remains a challenge in taking stock of the work being done by government agencies and non-governmental organizations for the promotion of gender equality.

In 2016-2020, the NCGE has been party to the following larger projects implemented with the support of international development agencies:

- Mongolia: Gender-responsive Sector and Local Development Policies and Actions, ADB technical assistance (USD 700,000);
- Combating Gender-based Violence in Mongolia, UN Population Fund/UNFPA and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation/SDC (USD 500,000);
- Mongolia: Moving Gender Equality Forward through Civil Society Engagement, ADB technical assistance project (USD 500,000).

- Steady working relations are maintained with NCGE member-CSOs and other non-governmental organizations active in the human rights and development fields. This cooperation is instrumental in:
 - Carrying out gender analysis including appraisal of gender equality in the civil service;
 - Development, monitoring and evaluation of gender policies and programs;
 - Improving the legal framework and strengthening capacity development and training systems for gender equality;
 - Advocacy for women’s leadership and representation in politics and decision-making, and social and cultural spheres;
 - Combating gender-based violence including workplace sexual harassment;
 - Strengthening gender-responsiveness of policies and activities of local self-governing bodies.
- Close cooperation is being developed with the National Tripartite Committee on Labor and Social Consensus, Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mongolian Employers’ Federation, Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions and other relevant state and non-state actors for strengthening gender equality standards in the culture of economic and private sector entities, including establishment of preventive and remedial policies and mechanisms for workplace sexual harassment.

5. GENDER STATISTICS

Indicators, nationally	Female	Male	Source date
1. Total population	1 677 293	1 619 573	2019
2. Single parents	69 787	17 775	2019
3. Number of births	38 825	40 755	2019
4. Number of deaths	7 054	11 349	2019
5. Average longevity	75,96	66,38	2019

6. Leading causes of mortality (selected)	Cardio-vascular diseases	2 251	3 280	2019
	Cancer	2 037	2 545	
	Accidents, poisonings, other certain unintended injuries	5 57	2 270	
	Respiratory diseases	519	654	
	Digestive system diseases	228	327	
7. Labor force aged 15 and older		555 320	633 120	2020, Quarter IV
8. Employment rates		48,7%	60,8%	2019
9. Unemployment rates		7,3%	8,1%	2018
10. Employee monthly average wages		1 143.1 thousand MNT.	1 371.6 thousand MNT.	2020, Quarter I
11. Frequency and severity rates of occupational injuries	Fatal occupational injuries	1%	9.1%	2016
	Non-fatal occupational injuries	36,6%	61,8%	
12. Pre-school educational enrolment rate		81,5%		2019
13. Day students at secondary (primary, middle and higher) schools		319 900	320 500	2019
14. Students at technical vocational schools		15 547	22 259	2019
15. University and college students		90 574	57 872	2019
16. Crime victims (adult)		13 205	15 979	2019
17. Members of parliament		13	63	2020
18. Cabinet members (ministers)		3 (quota fulfilled)	14	2020
19. Vice Ministers		2	12	2020
20. Ministerial State Secretaries		1	12	2019
21. Government agency directors		1	29	2019
22. Ministerial department, division and bureau directors		66 (quota fulfilled)	147	2019

23. Chairs of Citizen Representatives Khurals (provincial and capital city assemblies)	0	22	2019
24. Chairs of Duureg Citizen Representatives Khurals (capital city district assemblies)	4 (quota fulfilled)	5	2019
25. Chairs of Soum Citizen Representatives Khurals (provincial district assemblies)	59	271	2019
26. Governors (aimags and capital city)	0	22	2019
27. Deputy Governors (aimags and capital city)	7 (quota fulfilled)	32	2019
28. Head of the governor's office (aimags and capital city)	4	18	2019
29. District Governors (capital city districts)	2 (quota fulfilled)	7	2019
30. Deputy Duureg Governors (capital city districts)	5 (quota fulfilled)	15	2019
31. Head of the governor's office (capital city districts)	1	8	2019
32. Soum Governors (provincial districts)	44	286	2019
33. Deputy Soum Governors (provincial districts)	61	269	2019
34. Head of the governor's office (provincial districts)	189	141	2019
35. Gender Development Index	0,750	0,720	2019
36. Gender Inequality Index		0,274	2019

Source: Report 2019 of Civil service council of Mongolia, National Statistical Office's 1212.mn site, NCGE Secretariat, UNDP Human Development Report 2019