







**Mongolian voluntary national survey report on the implementation of Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing**

**A. Contact information**

**Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and include the contact information.**

Country	<i>Mongolia</i>	
Ministry/Office/Agency	<i>Minsitry of Labour and Social Protection</i>	
Name contact persons (First and Last)		Title/Position 
Name of ageing focal point (First and Last) (if different from contact person above) 		
Email		Telephone 
Mailing address 		

**B. Methodology**

What methodology was used to complete this survey? Was a bottom-up approach used involving a variety of stakeholders? Was a whole-of-government approach used? Please elaborate:  
**We have employed whole of government approach, have done desk review on legislative documents and research papers by elder people related NGOs.**

**I National policy and MIPAA implementation**

**I.**

<i>Coordinating body</i>			
1	Does your country have a national coordinating body/committee/agency national multi-stakeholder forum on population ageing and/or older persons?  Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Yes</b>	No
1.1	If “yes”, please provide information on the following: a. Name of the coordinating body/committee/agency/national multi-stakeholder forum  <i>A/. National Committee on Population issue has been established, which is headed by Deputy Minister for Labour and Social Protection and composed of high-ranking officials from Government organizations, international organizations and NGOs with Decree № A/65 of Minister for Labour and Social Protection dated on 2017. The Committee is aimed to develop and implement policies and programs concerning on population groups including elder people as well as ageing issues and mainstream population issues into other sectors policies.</i>		

	<b>B/.</b> In addition, Government has issued resolution No 124, dated on 2016 to contract out some of state service deliveries to Mongolian Association for Elder People, which is the umbrella organization of NGOs deal with elder people issues. According to the resolution, Mongolian Association for Elder People has been delivering some of the state services to the elder people.
1.2	Year of establishment: <i>National Committee on Population issue was established in 2017</i>
1.3	Level (ministerial or other): <i>National Committee on Population issue is established at Ministerial level,</i>
1.4	Functions: The committee has several functions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>To provide guidance and directions to policy planning on population issues</i></li> <li>- <i>To mainstream population issues into other sector's policy</i></li> <li>- <i>To prepare policy recommendation and present them to Government level</i></li> <li>- <i>To encourage public engagement in population issues etc.</i></li> </ul>
1.5	Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link: <i>G.Unurbayar- State Secretary of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia.</i> 976-99100805 <a href="mailto:unurbayar@mlsp.gov.mn">unurbayar@mlsp.gov.mn</a> <a href="http://www.mlsp.gov.mn">www.mlsp.gov.mn</a>

<i>Challenge</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge?</i>
4.1 Lack of human resources dedicated to population ageing issues			3	<i>Refer to the attachment</i>
4.2 Lack of financial resources dedicated to population ageing issues			3	<i>Refer to the attachment</i>
4.3 Lack of data on older persons and/or population ageing at the national and/or subnational levels			3	<i>Refer to the attachment</i>
4.4 Lack of overall political support		2		<i>Refer to the attachment</i>
4.5 Lack of cross-ministerial coordination on population ageing issues			3	<i>Refer to the attachment</i>
4.6 Lack of international support and cooperation on population ageing issues	1			<i>Refer to the attachment</i>
4.7 Lack of public awareness and understanding of population ageing issues		2		<i>Refer to the attachment</i>
4.8 A bottom-up approach to population ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons)		2		<i>Refer to the attachment</i>

4.9 Misconceptions and stereotypes about population ageing and older persons		2	<i>Refer to the attachment</i>
<p>4.10 Any other challenges (please name them) <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <p><i>Local people have not been able to access to orthopedic and special equipment services due to the lack of service providers in the area, the lack of special equipment needed for organization, the lack of funds to purchase special equipment, and the lack of information.</i> <i>Source: "Orthopedic and special equipment discount service for the elderly, people with disabilities and children" UB, 2019</i></p>			
<b>Priorities of MIPAA "issues"</b>			
5	<p>Which of the "issues" listed under the three priority directions of MIPAA has your Government prioritized (for a list of "issues", see the Annex)? <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <p><i>MONGOLIA'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY DOCUMENT "VISION-2050":</i>  <i>2.1.10. Develop universities, institutes, polytechnical colleges, vocational training and production centers, general education schools to become local and regional human development centers, strengthen the open and flexible system of life-long education that includes citizens of all ages and every social sector.</i>  <i>2.1.11. Create a system where universities, institutes, polytechnical colleges, vocational training, and production centers are responsible for the continued professional development of their alumni; expand life-long education service areas, ensure multipartite participation in creating and implementing programs to provide job retraining and capacity-building to adult learners in addition to employment skills and livelihood training.</i></p>		

## II. Older persons and development

**Instruction:** For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) date of implementation and time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and please attach copies of relevant documents or provide their link.

### *Active participation*

6	<p>Has the Government undertaken any measures to promote the active participation of older persons in society and in decision-making processes at all levels? (<i>SDG 5.b.1; SDG 11.3.2; SDG 17.8.1</i>) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><b>Government action to support the active participation of elders in all levels of social and decision-making processes:</b></p> <p><i>Clause 3.3 of the 2021 Agreement states that "Increase the participation of elders and reflect their opinions in drafting state policies, programs, legislation and decisions on the elderly."; Clause 3.4 states that "To cooperate with elders to ensure and monitor the implementation of Law on the Elderly, Law on Social Welfare, Law on Social Insurance and other legislation related to the elderly; and implementation is monitored and evaluated on a semi-annual and annual basis. Due to the pandemic situation, the opportunity to invite elders and counselors to participate in discussions and meetings in 2020 was limited, but each organization organized the following activities within its resources. These include:</i> <b>Ministry of Defense:</b></p>	Yes	No
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- "Policy on the Elderly by the Ministry of Defense and Action Plan for its Implementation" was approved by Order A / 221 of the Minister of Defense 2020; The "Composition of the Council of Elders and the Rules of Procedure of the Council of Elders" under the Minister of Defense was approved by the Minister's Order No. A / 313 of 2020. Therefore, An environment has been created to advise and coordinate the implementation of defense policies, objectives and functions. In addition, the government and non-governmental organizations responsible for the protection of the rights of the elderly are actively cooperating and intensifying their efforts.

**Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry:**

-Recommendations of trade sector elders were included in the project "Mongolian Trade Sector Policy Concept".

-We are studying the proposals and suggestions of senior experts on the creation of hay and fodder reserves, which are the main conditions to protect livestock from natural and climatic risks, and the implementation of water points and pasture use policies in accordance with the current situation.

-The Minister met with the leading members of the "Committee of Elders under the Ministry" to discuss the sector's policies and programs, and the elders welcomed the proposal to involve senior advisors in the production units and rural areas.

**Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs:**

- 4 senior staff members are working in the working group to compile the "Compendium of historical documents of the Mongolian police" (1911-2021) and "History of the Mongolian police" (1911-2021).

-The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs is working to involve senior staff in the discussion of the draft law from time to time.

-3 elders from Elder's Committee as members of the Academic Council, 4 elders from the committee as members of the Doctoral Degree Council, 10 elders from the committee as members of professor research 16 teams has been appointed to work.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs:**

-The Gender Policy Document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was approved by the Minister's Order A / 41 of 2020. Representatives of senior diplomats of the Women's Diplomatic Club participated in the development of the draft policy document, and the policy document was approved with their suggestions and recommendations.

- We are taking suggestions from senior diplomats and developing them into policy documents on Mongolia's foreign policy, foreign trade, economic corridors, neighboring countries, agreements, legal and consular relations, and regional and multilateral cooperation.

-In order to ensure the continuity and relations of elders and young people, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized three "Senior Diplomats' Interviews" meetings with the Diplomatic Academy and the Young Diplomats Club in order to learn from the experience of senior diplomats. Mongolian Former Prime Minister S.Bayar, Ambassador G.Luuzan and former diplomats were invited.

**The Ministry of Construction and Urban Development:**

-The government has hired a senior consultant to develop and approve a draft policy on construction, and invites senior engineer technician to participate in the development of policy documents in the construction, urban development, public utilities and land relations sectors, and in the annual Construction Managers' Meeting. Knowledge inheritance activities and trainings are widely organized in the sector.

**Ministry of Education and Science:**

-We approve and implement our work plan for the year together with senior teachers. Every year, under the auspices of the Minister of Education and Science, a conditional competition is announced to select the "Leading Association and Council" and the "Creative Senior Teacher". A total of 61 creative teachers and 83 leading associations and councils were selected.

- SDG 5.b.1 Percentage of mobile phone users by gender

	<p>The “Ulaanbaatar Mobile Phone Users Behavior Sample Survey” (2020) covered 6 districts of Ulaanbaatar city center. In terms of age structure, 51.6 percent are young people aged 16-25, 35.2 percent are 26-40 years old, and the rest are 41. And 65.8 percent of the respondents were women. According to the 2016 statistics released by the National Statistical Office, If people over the age of 15 are deemed as 100 percent, people aged 15-24 are 22.5 percent, people aged 25-39 are 37.8 percent, and the remaining 39.7 percent are people aged 40 and over. In terms of gender, 34.2% of men and 65.8% of women.</p> <p>“Source: <a href="https://stat.crc.gov.mn/#/">https://stat.crc.gov.mn/#/</a> - is being repaired. Here you can see the statistics of the population of mobile phone users</p> <p><b>SDG 11.3.2 Percentage of managed and planned cities that have a direct involvement of civil society in urban planning and operate in a regular and democratic manner;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2019, MNS 6211:2019 standard “Assessing and preventing the risk of falling injuries” was developed in cooperation with National Center for Gerontology and Mongolian Association for Elderly People. Implementation of this standard was assessed in FGPs (Family Group Practices) in 2020-2021 and changes were made in all ..... organizations.</li> <li>- In 2020, in cooperation with Mongolian Association for Elderly People, we made a logo of Elders’ Friendly Organizations and Business Entities. It has 50 criteria, each of which allows seniors to self-assess and place their own. Currently urban-rural ..... organization meets the criteria.</li> </ul> <p><b>SDG 17.8.1 Percentage of individuals who use the Internet</b>  <b>Survey results:</b>  At the time of the census, 30.6 percent or 709.6 thousand citizens of Mongolia aged 6 and over were using the Internet. 32.3 percent of the population use the Internet at home, 20.3 percent in other places, and 47.3 percent use the Internet when needed. In terms of gender, 46 percent or 325.3 thousand of the respondents were male and 54 percent or 384.2 thousand were female. According to the census, 28.4 percent of men and 32.8 percent of women aged 6 and over use the Internet, which shows that women’s Internet use is 4.4 percent higher than men’s. Internet usage also varies by gender and age. For example, economically active women aged 15-59 have 9.7 percent higher internet usage than men, while men under 15 and 60 years of age have slightly higher internet usage (15.9 percent) than women (14.4 percent).  Population and Housing Census 2010 - Mobile Internet users: number, structure, UB. 2011</p> <p>Source: Population and Housing Census 2010 - Mobile Internet users: number, structure, UB. 2011</p>		
7	<p>Has the Government taken measures to facilitate older persons’ participation in physical activity? (see also companion document) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><b>Legal provision:</b>  Pursuant to Article 11.1.2 of the Law on the Elderly, each local government administrative body entered into an agreement with a branch or unit of the Mongolian Association of Elders to perform certain state functions providing the necessary funding, and approve and implement an action plan for the elderly.</p> <p><b>Accomplished activities:</b></p>	Yes	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The National Center for Gerontology trained 116 trainers nationwide as exercise trainers and, they trained a total of 24,506 elders in the competition.</i></li> <li>- <i>Arkhangai province: In 2020, 778 elderly people were involved in physical and sports events and 1164 elderly people were involved in cultural and art events. Tuv aimag: In cooperation with soum Elders' Committees, cultural centers (soum's small concert hall) and organizations, 66 arts and cultural events such as art performances, song and dance performances were organized, and 92 sports competitions were organized, involving 3,446 seniors. Gobi-Altai aimag: 29 cultural events were organized for more than 1,000 seniors, 18 sports events were organized for 493 seniors. Nalaikh district: In cooperation with the District Committee of Elders, physical education, sports and cultural events for the elderly were organized according to the plan. For example,</i></li> <li>- <i>The senior team successfully participated in the district soft volleyball championship organized for the Veterans' Day and won the second place.</i></li> <li>- <i>A team of district elders successfully participated in the "Let's support our health through active movement" walk organized by the National Center for Gerontology and the Capital City Committee of Elders and won a prize.</i></li> <li>- <i>In order to prevent elderly people from the lack of physical activity, on September 11, 2020, the "Urban Culture - Let's go on the road" walk was organized at the "Lake BUS Resort and Recreation Complex" with the participation of the elders of eight khoroos. 60 seniors took part in the walk, and tug-of-war, marathon running, and "Golden Autumn" poetry competitions were organized among the seniors. We also spread the culture of the city by cleaning up the garbage around Lake Bus.</i></li> </ul>		
8	<p><b>Do older persons' organizations exist in your country? How many are active and what types of organizations are these?</b></p> <p><b><i>Organizations responsible for organizing the above activities:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, branches</i></li> <li>- <i>National Center for Gerontology</i></li> <li>- <i>Mongolian Association for Elderly People, branch committees</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The Mongolian Association for Elderly people has 5.6 thousand branch units around 21 aimags, the capital city, 9 districts, 330 soums, more than 1,500 baghs and has more than 440 elders' houses and halls, and 12.7 thousand active voters and workers working to convey their voices to the government by protecting their interests in the arts, culture and sports.</i></p> <p><i>All sub-committees of the Mongolian Association for Elderly People are active, and the number of elderly people visiting soum and local medical institutions and hospitals tends to be drastically reduced due to the active participation of the elderly in parties, competitions, contests, and exercise organized at each elders' halls.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. A total of 116 trainers were trained nationwide as exercise trainers, and a total of 24,506 elderly people were trained as well as participated in the competition.</i></li> <li><i>2. Elders-friendly 85 households nationwide visited soum's and village's health centers, and 546 maintenance works were carried out to prevent falls and injuries for the elderly so, elderly-friendly environment was created.</i></li> <li><i>3. A total of 12 articles of 5 laws, 4 regulations or procedures, a standard and 4 clinical guidelines have been developed, approved and implemented in the field of health care for the elderly.</i></li> <li><i>4. The rules of the National Center for Gerontology and the procedure for resolving applications and proposals received by the National Center for Gerontology shall be regulated.</i></li> </ol>	Yes	No

9	<p>Does the Government provide any financial, technical or policy support to these organizations?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b>  <i>The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare has signed an agreement with the Mongolian Association for Elderly People and approved a budget of 148.6 million MNT for 2021. Article 15.1 of the Law on the Elderly states that “A non-governmental organization representing the common rights and legitimate interests of the majority of the elderly, serving the society and operating at the national level shall be funded from the state budget, and its branches and units from the aimag, capital city, soum and district budgets.” Accordingly, the state supports the activities of aimag, soum and district elders' committees.</i></p>	Yes	No
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### **Employment**

10	<p>Has the Government engaged in actions to support older persons' participation in income-generating work, as long as older persons want and are able to do so? (SDG 8.5.1; SDG 8.5.2) please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</p> <p><b>Answer:</b>  <b>Implemented activities</b></p> <p><i>In order to increase the participation of senior professionals in their work, to pass or inherit their knowledge and work experience, to provide advisory services, and to provide income support to adolescents and young people, the “Senior Professional Advisory Services Development Program” is being implemented.</i></p> <p><i>As of December 2020, a total of 884 veterans were involved in the program, which cost 989,613.7 thousand MNT, and 902 new jobs were created. This below is illustrated by each measure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>503 senior specialists were involved in the consulting services of senior specialists and 503 jobs were created, amounting to 225,113.7 thousand MNT</i></li> <li>● <i>381 veterans were involved in the repayable financial support activity, 399 jobs were created and 764,500.0 thousand MNT was spent.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is implementing a program to support the employment of the elderly in order to increase the participation of senior professionals in their work, create a database, inherit their knowledge as well as work experience to the younger generation, provide advisory services and increase the income of the self-employed.</i></p> <p><i>As of August 2021, a total of 442 senior professionals were involved in the Elders' Employment Support Program, which costed 890,177 thousand MNT and created 490 jobs. These include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>88 senior specialists were involved in the consulting services of senior specialists, 123 jobs were created and it costed 51,177.0 thousand MNT;</i></li> <li>● <i>354 elders participated in repayable financial support activity, which costed 839,000 thousand MNT and created 367 jobs.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>“The Child Protector Project” is based on the “Senior Professional Advisory Services and Senior Employment Promotion Activities” in the Law on the Elderly, taking full control of every child from home to school and from school to home, and supporting them to travel healthily and safely to protect every child from risk. The budget to implement “The Child Protector Project” was approved under order No. A/55 of The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in 2020.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>The Agency of Family and Child Development under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, The General Department of Labor and Welfare and</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No
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National Police Agency have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to ensure the implementation of the project.

- Child Protectors are actively working during the pandemic time to reveal the hidden child violence, to prevent children from the violence, covid-19 and violation of children right and to protect the children whose interests and rights have been violated.

As of October 2021, a total of 111 elders were involved in the Child Protection Project, which cost 85.2 million MNT and created 111 jobs.

SDG 8.5.1 Average hourly wages of female and male elderly workers, by occupation, by age group, and by persons with disabilities

No data available

SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate of the elderly by gender, age group and by disability

**Number of pensioners /From the Social Insurance Fund thousand.person/**

Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-07
Elderly	269.0	282.6	308.9	307.5	332.9	348,406
Military pension	15.3	16.0	19.0	18.6	19.1	19,498
Disability pension	70.1	72.7	80.3	71	65.9	69,582
Secured pension	22.5	22.2	23.2	20.3	19.2	19,893

10.1

Has the Government instituted a statutory retirement age? If “yes”, what is it (women/men)?

**Answer:**

**Legal provision:**

"The Law on Pensions and Benefits from the Social Insurance Fund was first approved by the Parliament of Mongolia on June 7, 1994 and came into force since 1995.

Article 4 of the Law on Pensions and Benefits from the Social Insurance Fund states "Eligibility For Retirement Pension":

1. The insured person, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years in total shall be eligible for a retirement pension on attainment of 65 years old. But man with 60 years old, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years and woman with 55 years old, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years can be eligible for a retirement pension if they wish so.

2. Women, who have paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years and raised 4 and more born and adopted children under 3 years old until the age of 6, having attained 50 years old shall be eligible for a retirement pension at their own request.

3. Insured persons who have worked underground or in hazardous, hot and arduous working conditions, having satisfied the following requirements shall be eligible for a retirement pension:

Yes

No



	<p>1/ Men who have worked underground for not less than 10 years out of 20 years of pension insurable service in total, having attained 50 years old at their own request;</p> <p>2/ Men who have worked in hazardous, hot working conditions for not less than 10 years out of 20 years of pension insurable service, having attained 50 years old, as well as women who have worked in the same conditions for not less than 7 years and 6 months out of 20 years of pension insurable service, having attained 45 years old at their own request;</p> <p>3/ Men who have worked in arduous conditions for not less than 12 years and 6 months out of 20 years of pension insurable service, having attained 55 years old, as well as women who have worked in the same conditions for not less than 10 years out of 20 years of pension insurable service, having attained 50 years.</p> <p>4. The eligibility for a retirement pension of an insured person who has not yet attained the age indicated in Section 1 of this Article, and who stopped paying contributions of pension insurance on satisfaction of the requirement for contribution period designated in the same Section shall be retained until he/or she attains the qualifying age.</p> <p>5. Insured person, having attained the age indicated in Section 1 respectively shall be entitled to a retirement reduced pension in proportion to the total insurance period, provided that they have paid contributions of pension insurance for a number of years ranging from 10 to 20.</p> <p>6. Insured person, worked as a soloist, dancer, aerial and instrumental gymnastics, acrobatics, balance, contortionist, heavyweight performer, wild beast and animal trainer, throat singer and orchestra wind player for at least 20 years in classical and professional arts organizations or a citizen who has worked at least 25 years, including at least 15 years of work experience in the above-mentioned profession; Insured person who has worked in the military security service of railway, having paid contribution of pension insurance for at least 25 years; A judge who has served as a Mongolian court judge for at least 25 years shall have the right to receive the retirement pension regardless of his / her age. A judge who has worked for at least 30 years or more and has reached the age of 55 is entitled to the retirement pension.</p> <p>7. A citizen specified in Article 3.1.9 of the Law on Employment Promotion shall be entitled to the retirement pension if he / she meets the following conditions.</p> <p>1 / a man who has worked for at least 20 years, of which at least 15 years work period as herder and has paid contribution of pension insurance is entitled to the retirement pension on attainment of 55 years old;</p> <p>2 // a woman who has worked for at least 20 years, of which at least 12 years and 6 months work time as herder and has paid contribution of pension insurance is entitled to the retirement pension on attainment of 50 years old;</p>		
10.2	<p>Does the Government provide incentives for longer working life opportunities and more flexible retirement choices?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b>  <b>Legal provision:</b>  “Employment of the Elderly”, Article 145 of the Labor Law  145.1. The elderly and pensioners can work.  145.2. The fact that an employee is receiving the retirement pension shall not be a ground for reducing his / her salary or restricting other rights provided by this law.  145.3. At the request of the elderly, the employer may regulate the reduction of working hours, part-time work and transfer to another job that does not adversely affect their health. In addition, a person who has paid contributions of social insurance in accordance with the conditions set forth in the law on social insurance shall be entitled to receive pensions and benefits specified in the law if he / she desires so. ”</p>	Yes	No

10.3	<p>Does the Government provide work-related training and learning opportunities for older workers?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b>  <b>Хэрэгжүүлсэн үйл ажиллагаа:</b>  <b>Implemented activities:</b>  <i>In the education sector, education management compiles surveys of elderly people who have retired but are returning to the sector through statistics obtained through the information system. In the 2020-2021 academic year, a total of 46,569 teachers are working in schools, kindergartens and lifelong education centers, of which 546 are of retirement age, of which 504 or 92.3 percent are female teachers. Employees regularly receive professional development training in their field of work.</i></p> <p><i>The Elderly Employment Promotion Program includes senior retirees registered with the database of the Department of Labor and Welfare Services, non-governmental organizations, associations and businesses which operate supporting elderly people and elders who have a desire to start household production. The following activities are implemented under the program. These include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize consulting services of senior professionals</li> <li>- Organize consulting services of elders' non-governmental organizations</li> <li>- Providing repayable financial support for businesses and household production.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
10.4	<p>Does the Government recognize the benefits of increased work experience with age in the labour market?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b>  <b>Legislation, policy:</b>  <i>Article 3.8 of the 2021 Agreement between the Mongolian Elder's Association and The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection states to implement the "National Program for the Development and Protection of the Elderly" and to promote and support the "Program for the Development of Senior Professional Advisory Services".</i></p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b>  <i>The Elderly Employment Promotion Program includes senior retirees registered with the database of the Department of Labor and Welfare Services, non-governmental organizations, associations and businesses which operate supporting elderly people and elders who have a desire to start household production. The following activities are implemented under the program. These include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize consulting services of senior professionals</li> <li>- Organize consulting services of elders' non-governmental organizations</li> <li>- Providing repayable financial support for businesses and household production.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
10.5	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to better utilize older persons' work experience?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b>  <i>Aimag and capital city elders' committees focus on supporting the employment of the elderly, cooperating with aimag and capital city's agencies for labor welfare services, and providing 938 elderly people with advisory job in areas of education, health, agriculture and finance in 2020 with employment promotion fund within the framework of the program to develop consulting services of senior professionals providing the job to overall 25.5 thousand elderly people.</i></p>	Yes	No

	<p><i>Aimag, capital city, soum, and district elders' committees and councils involved 1,967 elderly people in community service, income-generating projects, and life skills training.</i></p> <p><i>For example, the Dornogovi Aimag Elders' Committee has traditionally organized an "Employed Elders' Forum" every year, with 280 veterans participating in meetings to celebrate their work, work methods, and achievements..</i></p>		
10.5.1	<p><b>Has the Government implemented any measures to support employers to retain or rehire older persons?</b></p> <p><i>- The Mongolian Labor Law and the Law on the Elderly support the employment of the elderly, and if the elderly person has reached retirement age but wants to continue working, he or she can continue to work, change jobs and professions, and establish partnerships and businesses with state support. The right of the elderly to work is guaranteed by law, with specific provisions for the provision of soft loans and non-repayable financial assistance from the employment fund to the elderly for the purpose of government support.</i></p> <p><i>- The annual "Tender for the selection of non-governmental organizations to provide senior professionals consulting services" announced by the General Agency of Labor and Welfare is important for the short-term employment and income of the elderly. In 2021, a tender for MNT 198 million was announced for the "Senior Consultant Services" service, and the Mongolian Association for Elderly People has developed a project to involve 55 senior specialists in it</i></p> <p><i>- According to the current informal survey, more than 60,000 elderly people are employed, and more than 10,000 elderly people are employed in governmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector. About 10,000 elderly people are working in many different service organizations and about 2,000 elderly people are working in building, transportation and factories. More than 30 elderly people are employed in agriculture and animal or livestock husbandry. More than 600 full-time elders work in aimag, capital city, soum and district elders' organizations to protect the common interests of the elderly and to ensure the implementation of other laws and regulations related to the elderly issued by the government..</i></p>	Yes	No
10.5.2	<p><b>Has the Government promoted age-friendly workplaces through policies and training on age inclusion or unconscious bias?</b></p> <p><b>Answer:</b>  <b>Legal provision, policy:</b>  Article 9 of the Law on the Elderly contains provisions on "Employment Promotion for the Elderly" which is the government's policy to support the employment of retired people regardless of age.  Article 9.1 of the Law states that "Employment organizations and employees of aimags, the capital city, soums and districts shall take the following measures to support the activities and employment specified in Article 6.1 of the Law on Employment Promotion:  9.1.1. Register the elderly who wish to work and create a database;  9.1.2. To mediate job for the elderly registered in the database specified in Article 9.1.1 of this Law, support employment in the form of partnerships and cooperatives, provide business incubation services, issue small loans and provide employment training;  9.1.3. To support the elderly to organize classroom, distance and student training in life skills, entrepreneurship and other areas for the young generation.  9.2. The National Employment Council shall approve the employment promotion program for the elderly annually and, it shall be implemented by aimag and district employment agencies.  9.3. The State Central Administrative Body shall create a registry and database of highly educated and skilled seniors to work as consultants in its field, and take</p>	Yes	No

	<p>measures to involve them in the development of state policies and legislation, and in advising on the implementation of development projects and programs.</p> <p>9.4. The state central administrative body in charge of labor matters shall create a registry and database of highly qualified and knowledgeable seniors to work at the national level, train them as trainers in their professional fields and organize mediation of advisory service.</p> <p>9.5. Business entities, organizations, partnerships and cooperatives established at the initiative of the elderly and comprising at least 50 percent of the total number of employees may be provided with funds and loans by the Government and the Presidium of aimag, capital city, soum and district Citizens' Representatives Khurals.</p> <p>9.6. Business entities and organizations may continue to employ elderly people with professional skills and experience.</p> <p>9.7. The Government shall approve the procedure for managing and using the database specified in Articles 9.1.1, 9.3 and 9.4 of this Law.</p> <p>9.8. Business entities and organizations may support the elderly to volunteer in accordance with the goals, objectives and legitimate interests of the organization and provide working conditions for the elderly to volunteer. ”</p> <p>Some companies and service providers set age limits when announcing jobs, indicating that older people do not have the choice to work in any job.</p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b> As of 2018-2020, a total of 5,697 elderly people have been involved in community building, income generation projects, and life skills training services.</p> <p>In 2017, 45 elderly people and in 2018, 201 elderly people were involved in the advisory service of Senior Specialists organized by Mongolian Association for Elderly People.</p> <p>In order to increase the participation of senior professionals in their work, to inherit their knowledge and work experience, to provide advisory services, and to provide work support to adolescents and young people, we are implementing the “Senior Professional Advisory Development Program”.</p> <p>As of December 2020, a total of 884 elderly people were involved in the program, which cost 989,613.7 thousand MNT, and 902 jobs were created. This is illustrated by each measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 503 senior specialists were involved in the consulting services of senior specialists and 503 jobs were created, amounting to 225,113.7 thousand MNT</li> <li>● 381 elderly people were involved in the repayable financial support activities, 399 jobs were created and 764,500.0 thousand MNT was spent.</li> </ul> <p>The criteria are unclear. The main results are beginning to appear. 90 percent !!!</p> <p>Within the framework of employment support activities for population groups, we are implementing programs to support the employment of the elderly, support the employment of young people, support the employment of people with disabilities, prepare for work, and rehabilitate entrepreneurs during the pandemic.</p>		
10.6	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to close gender pay or pension gaps?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Implemented activity:</b> The pension coefficient has been revised six times since 1997, and a total of 30 measures have been taken to increase pensions. For example, the salary coefficient was increased from 200 in 1990 and earlier to 648 by Government Resolution No. 153 of 2012 and to 715 by Government Resolution No. 15 of 2014, and such measures were taken to increase pensions. Also, according to Government Resolution No. 52 of 2015, all pensions of military service from the social insurance fund was increased by MNT 22,000, according to</p>	Yes	No

	<p>Resolution No. 292 of 2016 it was increased by MNT 21,000, according to Resolution No. 16 of 2018 it was increased by MNT 27,000 and by Resolution No. 26 of 2019 it was increased by MNT 24,000. Finally, by Resolution No. 24 of 2020, military pensions up to MNT 500.0 thousand from the social insurance fund were increased by MNT 30,000, and pensions of MNT 500.0 thousand or more were increased by MNT 25,000, respectively.</p> <p>Article 2.5.5.2 of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024, approved by the Government Resolution No. 203 of 2020, states a gradual increase in pensions in line with inflation. "</p> <p><b>Data with gender difference is not reported.</b></p>		
10.7	In addition to closing the gender pay or pension gap, has the Government accounted for the special situation of older women in work-related policies?	Yes	No

### *Rural and urban areas*

11	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to address challenges, such as isolation and marginalization, of older persons in (a) rural or remote areas, and (b) urban areas, including slums? (SDG 9.1.1; SDG 11.1.1)</p> <p>:</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Implemented activity:</b></p> <p><i>During the quarantine period, we worked at the Ulaanchuluut landfill in Songinokhairkhan district to provide information, register and open bank accounts for those who did not receive the 300,000 MNT support provided by the government to each citizen and also provided food assistance. 106 undocumented citizens were documented in 2021.</i></p> <p><i>We select and conclude contracts with citizens, non-governmental organizations and business entities to provide the services specified in Article 18.1.8 of the Law on Social Welfare "to increase the confidence of homeless citizens and their family members, socialize, documentize and allocate them in temporarily housing". In addition, the "Road to Home" program was implemented in the capital city for 2016-2020 in order to improve the quality of life by preventing people from wandering and increasing their participation in the social life of homeless people. Within the framework of the program, health care services such as TB, STI testing, and mental health examinations were provided to the homeless.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the Special Center for Social Welfare under the Capital City Governor provides socialization, citizen documentation, hot meals, and temporarily housing for homeless people. Hot meals and tea are served to 200-250 people per day (in repeated numbers).</i></p> <p><i>In scope of the Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2013, Mongolian government approved Government Resolution No. 213 of 2018 which allows reindeer herders living in the taiga to receive a monthly cash benefit equal to the minimum living standard for the Khangai region and children living in the same area to receive equal to 50 percent of the minimum living standard for the Khangai region in order to provide access to the policies, programs and public services implemented by the Government equally to the people living in remote areas.</i></p> <p><i>According to the resolution, Tsaatan people living in the Taiga in Tsagaannuur soum of Khuvsgul aimag receive MNT 213,800 per month for adults and MNT 106,900 for children. As of 2021, 49 seniors are eligible for the benefit.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 9.1.1; Percentage of rural population living 2 km away from the road during all seasons</i></p>	Yes	No
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	<p><i>Arkhangai, Bulgan, Zavkhan, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv aimags, which have relatively large populations, account for more than 70 percent of the rural population. This may be due to the fact that the territory of these aimags is located in favorable natural and climatic conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Source: “Summary of the Population and Housing Census 2020”, UB, 2020.</i></p> <p><b>SDG 11.1.1 Percentage of city population living in unsuitable housing conditions, unlicensed areas, huts and yurts</b></p> <p><i>As of 2020, the number of elderly people living in rented apartments in urban and rural areas is 3,315, and 8,262 do not have their own apartments.</i></p> <p><i>The number of households living in non-designated or non-residential housing (Non-standart) is 1,564 nationwide, including 478 in Ulaanbaatar, 152 in Dornod, 129 in Bayan-Ulgii, 111 in Khuvsgul, and 105 in Khentii.</i></p> <p><i>The share of non-residential housing in the total number of households with self-owned housing increased by 49.1 percentage points in 2020 compared to 2010, which also increased in urban and rural areas. Source: “Summary of the Population and Housing Census 2020”, UB, 2020.”</i></p>		
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## Education training

12	<p>Has the Government supported older persons’ access to knowledge, education and training? (SDG 4.3.1; SDG 4.4.1; SDG 4.6.1)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Implemented activity:</b></p> <p><i>Aimags and district Lifelong Learning Centers provide lifelong education services to citizens in 6 main areas: Family Education, Civic Education, Moral Education, Aesthetic-Sensory Education, Life Education, and Science Education. Information, services and advocacy activities are conducted in the classroom and online. In order to increase the number of training materials, 160 tele-lessons (with sign language) for public education were divided into 9 categories in cooperation with the Center for Educational Information Technology and posted on <a href="http://www.medle.mn">www.medle.mn</a> publicly for all ages.</i></p> <p><b>SDG 4.3.1 Percentage of elderly people enrolled in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by gender</b></p> <p><i>Lifelong learning centers provide training and activities for the elderly to meet their needs. For example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health and life skills training for the elderly and mothers caring for their children in order to teach them healthy eating and life skills;</li> <li>- Basic and intermediate level computer training is organized for the elderly, people with disabilities and prison guards.</li> </ul> <p><i>In addition, the lifelong learning centers are providing tele-lessons for community counseling, and advice on how to prevent Covid-19 disease in order to ensure that the training is not interrupted during the quarantine of Covid disease, and to provide accurate information to the public and increase their knowledge and understanding.</i></p> <p><b>SDG 4.4.1; Percentage of seniors with information and communication, and technology skills, (by type of skills)</b></p> <p><i>Mongolia aspires to become an online nation. Vision 2050 ”- Mongolia's long-term development policy document outlines how to implement e-transition in each sector. Accordingly, there is a need to strengthen e-government and implement the “Digital Skills” national program in order to improve the delivery of quality and accessible public services to citizens. In this time of e-transition, the lifelong education sector needs to conduct research to organize information technology training for citizens in order to prepare digital citizens for e-government services.</i></p> <p><i>In this regard, It is the solution to organize trainings through lifelong training centers after doing national survey to identify the digital needs of citizens for e-government</i></p>	Yes	No
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	<p>services and the information technology challenges they face and to train lifelong education centers' teachers in the field. This survey is in progress now. "Citizens Digital Skills Survey" is being conducted nationwide. The survey will cover a total of 10,000 people in 21 aimags and 9 districts. The survey results will be finalized in upcoming November.</p> <p>As a result of this research, the needs of citizens to receive public services online and the problems they face will be identified. Basing on the result, training lifelong education center teachers and preparing training contents will be developed.</p> <p><b>SDG 4.6.1 Among the age group, (a) the percentage of the population with a basic knowledge of literacy and (b) basic numeracy skills (by gender)</b></p>		
12.1	<p>Does the Government pursue a life-course approach to knowledge, education, training and work, such as lifelong learning opportunities?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Implemented activities:</b> In November 2018, in collaboration with N.Oyut-Erdene, a teacher at the School of Education of the Mongolian State University of Education, a workshop on "Aging Education and the Needs and Characteristic of the Elderly "training was conducted for 10 staff of National Lifelong Training Center. The training was also provided to a total of 25 teachers at the Lifelong Learning Center in Bayanzurkh District.</p> <p>Aimags and district lifelong education centers provide training and advocacy activities for people of all ages in life skills, family, morality, aesthetics, science, and civic education. As of the first half of 2021, basic training was provided to 165,474 citizens and advocacy activities were provided to 320,333 citizens. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life skills education: A total of 32042 people participated in 1336 life skills trainings and 93,078 people participated in 1073 advocacy activities.</li> <li>• Family education: A total of 19,822 people participated in 743 family education trainings and 55,605 people participated in 629 advocacy activities.</li> <li>• Moral education: A total of 19,075 citizens participated in 659 trainings on moral education and 43,628 citizens participated in 468 advocacy activities.</li> <li>• Civic education: A total of 24826 citizens participated in 836 trainings on civic education and 42957 citizens participated in 628 advocacy activities.</li> <li>• Aesthetic-sensory education: A total of 16,169 citizens participated in 639 trainings on aesthetic education, and 20,339 citizens participated in 364 advocacy activities.</li> <li>• Foreign language education: A total of 4,783 citizens participated in 294 trainings on foreign language education and 4,561 citizens participated in 174 advocacy activities.</li> <li>• Financial education: A total of 25,217 citizens participated in 726 trainings on financial education and 36,387 citizens participated in 529 advocacy activities.</li> <li>• Education for Sustainable Development: A total of 13,493 people participated in 459 trainings on education for sustainable development, and 23,204 people participated in 421 advocacy activities.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
12.2	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to promote digital literacy among older persons? Are there any programmes which encourage and support intergenerational exchange on digital literacy?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Implemented activities:</b> In Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision 2050", Five-year Guidelines for Mongolia's Development in 2021-2025, Medium-Term Development Plan for the Education Sector 2021-2030 and the Government Action Plan 2020-2024, e-transition, strengthening the open educational system, developing e-learning platforms, developing programs and content to support lifelong learning for people of all ages will be fully focused and implemented.</p> <p>Four major population groups that might have been left out of e-development have been identified. These include people from remote areas, the elderly who are at risk of becoming victims of digital and cyber fraud, and the poor and marginalized, including</p>	Yes	No

people with disabilities and the less educated. In order to meet the high demand for skills in the field of communication and information technology in the future, it is necessary to accelerate digital education.

The National Digital Skills Program is being developed through cross-sectoral collaboration.

In this time of e-transition, the lifelong education sector needs to conduct research to organize information technology training for citizens in order to prepare digital citizens for e-government services.

In this regard, It is the solution to organize trainings through lifelong training centers after doing national survey to identify the digital needs of citizens for e-government services and the information technology challenges they face and to train lifelong education centers' teachers in the field. This survey is in progress now. "Citizens Dijital Skills Survey" is being conducted nationwide. The survey will cover a total of 10,000 people in 21 aimags and 9 districts. The survey results will be finalized in upcoming November.

### **Is there any program to encourage digital education for all ages?**

In the first half of 2021, a total of 9, plan to promote e-skills and education by Order No. A / 19 of February 417 people participated in 474 trainings on information technology education organized through aimag and district Lifelong Education Centers, and 10,574 people participated in 396 advocacy activities. "

9.1.7. It aims to increase access to lifelong learning services, implement training programs for adults and the elderly, and strengthen social partnerships.

- In order to improve the digital literacy capacity of the public, the Communications and Information Technology Agency established a working group to develop a program and action 26, 2021. They identified target groups, included feedback from participants, and included them in the plan. One of the target groups was for the elderly to train and improve their e-skills.
- The United Nations - Accelerator Lab and the Agency of Communications and Information Technology are working together to improve digital literacy for the elderly and people with disabilities. The lesson content is being developed by translating digital literacy lesson of Microsoft. After that, we are preparing to organize classroom training in cooperation with the Lifelong Learning Centers.
- The Communications and Information Technology Agency received cooperation request to implement "ODA: Official Development Assistant Project 2022" which is to establish "Information Access Center" for public digital literacy from Ministry of Science, Technology and Information of the Republic of Korea by official letter No.MMG 367/2020 dated September 16, 2020. The project selection is in its final stage now. The project will establish a digital education center for target groups such as people with disabilities and the elderly.
- In April 2019, we launched the "Digital Literacy Library" program, developed by Harvard University's Berkman Klein Center as a result of a partnership with the Facebook Group. Based on the active participation of teachers and students, the curriculum developed 18 modules for teachers, 18 modules for students, and 8 modules for parents. The "Digital Literacy" curriculum was translated and published as a handbook for secondary school teachers.



***Income security, social protection (intergenerational)***

13	<p>Has the Government implemented any of the following measures concerning income security, social protection and social security? (SDG 1.3.1; SDG 1.a.2; SDG 2.3.2; SDG 8.3.1; SDG 8.10.2; SDG 10.2.1)</p> <p>If yes, please answer 13.1 – 13.8 If no, please proceed to 14</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>SDG 1.3.1; Percentage of the population covered by the basic social protection program (by sex, by poor and vulnerable children, by the unemployed, by the elderly)</b> <i>Law:</i> <i>Elderly people who are not eligible for retirement pension from the Social Insurance Fund are provided with a monthly social welfare pension specified in Article 5.1.1 of the Law on Social Welfare. This means that every senior citizen of Mongolia receives any pension.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 1.a.2; Percentage of expenditures for basic services (education, health, social protection) in total budget expenditures</i></p> <p><i>SDG 2.3.2; Average income of small and medium food enterprises (by gender, and main administrative units)</i></p> <p><i>SDG 8.3.1 Percentage of informal sector employment in non-agricultural employment (by gender)</i></p> <p><i>SDG 8.10.2; Percentage of adults (15 years and older) who have an account with a bank or other financial institution or receive cash services by mobile phone</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10.2.1 Percentage of population with average income below 50 percent ( by gender, age group, people with disabilities)</i></p> <p><i>3,595 elderly people were covered by social welfare pensions in 2018, 3,595 in 2019, and 3,855 in 2020. Social welfare pensions and benefits are revised and changed by the Government based on the minimum living standard of the population. Government set the amount of social welfare pension at MNT 188,000 per month and the amount of care allowance at MNT 84,500 by Resolution No. 25 of 2020, which came into force on February 1, 2020.</i></p>	Yes	No
13.1	<p>Social protection floor for the total population, including older persons (see also companion document)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Law:</b> <i>In 1995, the State Great Hural (Parliament) passed the first independent Social Welfare Law in order to ensure that people in need of social support are protected by the state. Currently, 6 social welfare laws are in force. These include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Law on Social Welfare / January 19, 2012 /</i></li> <li><i>- Law on the Elderly / January 26, 2017 /</i></li> <li><i>- Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / February 5, 2016 /</i></li> <li><i>- Law on rewarding mothers who have given birth to many children / June 25, 2010 /</i></li> <li><i>- Law on providing allowances and discounts to famous seniors / February 2, 2017 /</i></li> <li><i>- Law on Allowances for single mothers and mothers with many children / June 30, 2017 /</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No

13.2	<p>Old age contributory pensions schemes (universal coverage, or for specific professional groups)</p>	Yes	No
<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legislation, policy:</b></p> <p><i>The insured person, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years in total shall be eligible for a retirement pension on attainment of 65 years old. But man with 60 years old, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years and woman with 55 years old, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years can be eligible for a retirement pension if they wish so.</i></p> <p><i>The retirement age will be raised to 65 for both men and women, increasing by 3 ages starting from 60 for men and 55 for women. From 2018, the retirement age will be increased by 3 months each year, depending on the year of birth of the insured person. For example, if the male insured was born in 1958, he is eligible to receive the pension at the age of 60 years and 3 months; if he was born in 1959, he is eligible to receive the pension at the age of 60 years and 6 months; if he was born in 1960, he is eligible to receive the pension at the age of 60 years and 9 months; if the female insured was born in 1963, she is eligible to receive the pension at the age of 55 years and 3 months; and If she was born in 1965, she is entitled to the retirement pension at the age of 55 years and 9 months.</i></p> <p><i>Retirement pensions are classified into full and proportional pensions depending on the length of time the insured has paid the contributions of pension insurance.</i></p> <p><i>Full retirement pension: An insured person who has met the minimum years requirement of contributions of pension insurance premium, who has reached the age of 60 for men, and who has reached the age of 55 for women, may receive an retirement pension if he / she desires so.</i></p> <p><i>Proportional pension: An adult insured who has paid pension insurance premiums for 10 to 20 years and who attained the age specified in Article 1 shall be entitled to a pro rata retirement pension for the entire period of contributions.</i></p> <p><i>Article 4 of the Law on Pensions and Benefits from the Social Insurance Fund states “Eligibility For Retirement Pension”:</i></p> <p><i>1. The insured person, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years in total shall be eligible for a retirement pension on attainment of 65 years old. But man with 60 years old, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years and woman with 55 years old, having paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years can be eligible for a retirement pension if they wish so.</i></p> <p><i>2. Women, who have paid contributions of pension insurance for not less than 20 years and raised 4 and more born and adopted children under 3 years old until the age of 6, having attained 50 years old shall be eligible for a retirement pension at their own request.</i></p> <p><i>3. Insured persons who have worked underground or in hazardous, hot and arduous working conditions, having satisfied the following requirements shall be eligible for a retirement pension:</i></p> <p><i>1/ Men who have worked underground for not less than 10 years out of 20 years of pension insurable service in total, having attained 50 years old at their own request;</i></p> <p><i>2/ Men who have worked in hazardous, hot working conditions for not less than 10 years out of 20 years of pension insurable service, having attained 50 years old, as well as women who have worked in the same conditions for not less than 7 years and 6 months out of 20 years of pension insurable service, having attained 45 years old at their own request;</i></p> <p><i>3/ Men who have worked in arduous conditions for not less than 12 years and 6 months out of 20 years of pension insurable service, having attained 55 years old, as well as</i></p>			

	<p>women who have worked in the same conditions for not less than 10 years out of 20 years of pension insurable service, having attained 50 years.</p> <p>4. The eligibility for a retirement pension of an insured person who has not yet attained the age indicated in Section 1 of this Article, and who stopped paying contributions of pension insurance on satisfaction of the requirement for contribution period designated in the same Section shall be retained until he/or she attains the qualifying age.</p> <p>5. Insured person, having attained the age indicated in Section 1 respectively shall be entitled to a retirement reduced pension in proportion to the total insurance period, provided that they have paid contributions of pension insurance for a number of years ranging from 10 to 20.</p> <p>6. Insured person, worked as a soloist, dancer, aerial and instrumental gymnastics, acrobatics, balance, contortionist, heavyweight performer, wild beast and animal trainer, throat singer and orchestra wind player for at least 20 years in classical and professional arts organizations or a citizen who has worked at least 25 years, including at least 15 years of work experience in the above-mentioned profession; Insured person who has worked in the military security service of railway, having paid contribution of pension insurance for at least 25 years; A judge who has served as a Mongolian court judge for at least 25 years shall have the right to receive the retirement pension regardless of his / her age. A judge who has worked for at least 30 years or more and has reached the age of 55 is entitled to the retirement pension.</p> <p>7. A citizen specified in Article 3.1.9 of the Law on Employment Promotion shall be entitled to the retirement pension if he / she meets the following conditions.</p> <p>1 / a man who has worked for at least 20 years, of which at least 15 years work period as herder and has paid contribution of pension insurance is entitled to the retirement pension on attainment of 55 years old;</p> <p>2 // a woman who has worked for at least 20 years, of which at least 12 years and 6 months work time as herder and has paid contribution of pension insurance is entitled to the retirement pension on attainment of 50 years old;</p>		
13.3	<p>Old-age non-contributory (or social) pension (universal coverage or targeted at some segment of older persons)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legislation, policy:</b></p> <p>The social welfare pension specified in Article 5.1.1 of the Law on Social Welfare is paid monthly to the elderly who are not entitled to retirement pension from the Social Insurance Fund. This means that every senior citizen of Mongolia receives pension. 3,595 elderly people were covered by social welfare pensions in 2018, 3,595 in 2019, and 3,855 in 2020. Social welfare pensions and benefits are revised and changed by the Government based on the minimum living standard of the population. Government set the amount of social welfare pension at MNT 188,000 per month and the amount of care allowance at MNT 84,500 by Resolution No. 25 of 2020, which came into force on February 1, 2020.</p> <p>In addition, Article 3.3.22 of "the Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2016-2020" states that the "Law of Favor" will be approved and a legal environment will be created to provide "Nasnii Khishig" allowance to the elderly. In order to achieve this goal, the Law on Social Welfare of the Elderly was amended on November 10, 2016, and on the occasion of Mongolian Lunar New Year, the first spring month of the lunar calendar; the National Naadam Day; and the People's Revolution Anniversary, "Nasnii Khishig" pension is provided annually. The service covered 135,290 elderly people in 2018, 138,133 in 2019, and 142,590 in 2020.</p> <p>In addition, in 2017, the Parliament of Mongolia passed a law on state allowances and benefits for the elderly. This law regulates all relevant communications of benefits and allowances for the elderly who got state awards called Mongolian Hero, Hero of Labor, other state awards (ardiin jusjigchin, gaviyat, turiin shagnal, turiin soyorkhol in Mongolian), or senior veterans, veterans of the revolutionary struggle, People's</p>	Yes	No

	<p><i>Great Khural's representatives who discussed and approved the Mongolian Constitution /1990-1992/, members of the State Baga Khural. As of the end of 2020, 2,781 senior dignitaries have received MNT 5.1 billion in allowances and discounts.</i></p> <p>"</p>		
13.4	<p><b>Specific pension schemes for the informal sector</b></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Хууль тогтоомж:</b>  <i>Herders, the self-employed and the unemployed are eligible for voluntary pension insurance.</i>  <i>The pension system for herders and workers in the informal sector, and the conditions and procedures for compulsory social insurance for self-employed herders and self-employed persons in Article 4.5 of the Law on Social Insurance may be established by law.</i></p>	Yes	No
13.5	<p><b>Other income-support schemes that specifically benefit older persons</b></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Law:</b>  <i>The Law on the Elderly, approved by the Parliament of Mongolia on January 26, 2017, aims to improve the quality of life, welfare, development, participation, and access to services for the elderly, and to provide them with benefits and assistance based on the needs and initiatives of the elderly expanding the types and forms of support services.</i>  <i>In order to implement the Law on the Elderly, Government Resolution No. 197 of 2017 "On Approval of Regulations and Amendments to the Annex to the Resolution" was approved. Annex 1 of the resolution approved the procedure for providing services, support and benefits to the elderly.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, in accordance with Article 13.2.4 of the Law on Social Welfare, care allowances are provided on a monthly basis to the Individuals, taking care of elders, disabled child, or disabled person in the amount determined by the Government.</i>  <i>Pursuant to Article 8.1.5 of the Law on the Elderly and Article 32.8 of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the elderly and persons with disabilities are free of charge by public transport (except taxis) in the capital city and provincial capitals, regardless of local affiliation.</i>  <i>Article 12.2 of the Law on the Elderly states, "For the elderly aged 65 and over, Tsagaan Sar: in January of each year on the first day of the first lunar month, in July of each year on the occasion of the National Naadam and the People's Revolution Anniversary, "Nasnii Khishig" allowance will be granted from the state budget and the procedure for granting the allowance will be approved by the Government.</i>  <i>Accordingly, fifty thousand MNT for 65-69 year olds;</i>  <i>Eighty thousand tugrugs for the elderly aged 70-79; One hundred and fifty thousand tugrugs for the elderly aged 80-89; Two hundred and fifty thousand MNT tugrugs for the elderly aged 90 and over are paid twice a year.</i>  <i>Article 8.1 of the Law on the Elderly states that the state shall provide the following to support the living standart of the elderly and improve social protection. These include:</i>  <i>8.1.1. The cost of leg and arm prosthesis, orthopedic hearing and vision aids, wheelchairs is compensated from social welfare fund or health insurance fund once every five years, and the cost of dental prosthesis (except for precious metals) is compensated from social welfare fund or health insurance fund once every three years. In this service: 11.1 billion MNT spent for 70,322 elderly people by the end of 2020</i></p>	Yes	No

	<p>8.1.2. Issuance of nursing resort vouchers to the elderly at a discounted price once a year; As of the end of 2020, 46948 elderly people received the vouchers of overall 8.1 billion MNT.</p> <p>8.1.3. to provide financial assistance for payment of housing or payment of coal-wood for fire if he / she lives in an unheated apartment or ger once a year to an elderly person or an honorary donor who has no dependent child or whose legal breadwinner is found to be unable to provide support and assistance,; As of the end of 2020, MNT 1.1 billion spent for 7,612 elderly people.</p> <p>8.1.4. In the event of the death of an elderly person who is not entitled to a funeral allowance specified in the social insurance legislation, to provide assistance equal to the funeral allowance to be paid from the social insurance fund for his / her funeral expenses; As of the end of 2020, 164.0 million MNT spent for 164 citizens 8.1.5. Elderly people are able to travel free of charge by public transportation (except taxis) in the capital city and provincial capitals, regardless of their local affiliation.</p> <p>As of the end of 2020, 13,741 elderly people were provided by food and nutrition support services specified in Article 22 of the Law on Social Welfare.</p>		
13.6	<p>Income-support schemes focused on older women</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legislation, policy:</b> According to the Law on Incentives for Mothers who have given birth to many children, mothers who have given birth to 6 or more children are awarded the 1st degree medal “Aldart Ekh”, and mothers who have given birth to 4 or more children are awarded the 2nd degree medal “Aldart Ekh”. As of 2020, 58,777 mothers with the first degree medal “Aldart Ekh” and 76,307 elderly women with the second degree medal “Aldart Ekh” are receiving financial assistance. Mongolian government grants MNT 200.0 tugrugs to mothers with the first degree medal “Aldart Ekh” and MNT 100.0 tugrugs to mothers with the second degree medal “Aldarth Ekh” annually.</p>	Yes	No
13.7	<p>Financial inclusion or financial literacy of older persons</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legislation, policy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - "According to Article 18.1.1 of the Law on Social Welfare, “To organize trainings in order to provide life beliefs, ability to live independently, work experience and support talents”;</li> <li>- - Article 7.1.2 of the Law on the Elderly is the provision of counseling services. These services provide economic, financial and other necessary trainings to the elderly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In addition, as part of the work to reach the target group through the “Welfare House” under the Mongolian Red Cross Society, through the “Welfare House” of the Red Cross Society in 21 aimags and 9 districts, about 13,520 elders have received health, economic and other trainings since 2018.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
13.8	<p>Any other measures (please name them)?</p>	Yes	No

## Poverty

14	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to eradicate poverty of older persons? (SDG 1.1.1; SDG 1.2.1; SDG 1.2.2; SDG 1.4.1; SDG 1.4.2;SDG 2.1.2) please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>SDG 1.1.1; Percentage of population living below the international poverty line (by sex, age group, employment status, location / city / region)</b>  <i>The National Statistical Office (NSO) is committed to the effective implementation of this objective, monitoring its implementation, and comparing real-time poverty data with internationally accepted methods, which are important contributions to the development of future policies and programs. Based on the data of more than 16,000 households covered by the detailed household socio-economic survey, the “Poverty Estimates Report” was prepared.</i></p> <p><b>SDG 1.2.1; Percentage of people living below the national poverty line (by gender, age group)</b>  <i>The National Statistical Office is responsible for the Sustainable Development Goal 1.2.1 or researching the percentage of the population living below the National Poverty Line by sex, and by age group. The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is responsible for this indicator at the policy level.</i></p> <p><b>SDG 1.2.2; Percentage of the population of all ages (men, women and children) living in all forms of poverty by national definition</b>  <i>According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, there are 3.3 million people in 897.4 thousand households in Mongolia. In 2018, the poverty rate was 28.4 percent or 904.9 thousand people living in poverty. In other words, about 30 out of every 100 people are unable to afford essential daily food and non-food items.</i></p> <p><b>SDG 1.4.1; Percentage of population living in households related to infrastructure and basic social services</b>  <i>As of 2020, there are a total of 255,929 elderly people living in Ulaanbaatar and 117,334 elderly people living in rural areas.</i></p> <p><b>SDG 1.4.2; Percentage of the adult population who have the right to own land and have a legal certificate (by sex and type of ownership)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spread of real estate ownership (by age, sex) / percent /</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 5%;">Demographic indicators</th> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 5%;">AGE</th> <th colspan="3">Dwellings</th> <th colspan="3">Agricultural area</th> <th colspan="3">Other real state</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Эр</th> <th>Эм</th> <th>Нүүм</th> <th>Эр</th> <th>Эм</th> <th>Нүүм</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>18-39</td> <td>13,7</td> <td>13,1</td> <td>13,5</td> <td>10,9</td> <td>5,3</td> <td>9,7</td> <td>20,7</td> <td>17,4</td> <td>19,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>30-49</td> <td>50,0</td> <td>46,9</td> <td>48,8</td> <td>55,4</td> <td>39,5</td> <td>52,0</td> <td>49,5</td> <td>52,8</td> <td>50,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>50-59</td> <td>22,2</td> <td>24,0</td> <td>22,9</td> <td>23,4</td> <td>34,8</td> <td>25,9</td> <td>19,9</td> <td>21,1</td> <td>20,4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Demographic indicators	AGE	Dwellings			Agricultural area			Other real state			Male	Female	Total	Эр	Эм	Нүүм	Эр	Эм	Нүүм		18-39	13,7	13,1	13,5	10,9	5,3	9,7	20,7	17,4	19,4		30-49	50,0	46,9	48,8	55,4	39,5	52,0	49,5	52,8	50,9		50-59	22,2	24,0	22,9	23,4	34,8	25,9	19,9	21,1	20,4	Yes	No
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	60+	14,1	15,9	14,8	10,3	20,4	12,5	9,8	8,7	9,3
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Source: “Determining Property Ownership and Entrepreneurship by Gender Status”, UB, 2018

**SDG 2.1.2; Prevalence of Undernutrition (POU)**

Article 22 of the Law on Social Welfare states about Food and Nutrition Support Service. As of August 2021, 10,366 elderly people are covered by this service. This study compares the changes and contributing factors in poverty coverage in 2010-2018. The National Statistics Committee conducts a household-based Household Socio-Economic Survey (HSES) with the technical support of the World Bank, which collects consumer data and calculates living standards and poverty rates.

Mongolia's “Vision 2050” long-term development policy aims to reduce poverty to 20 percent in 2025, 15 percent in 2030, and 5 percent in 2050.

## Resilience

15	<p>Has the Government implemented policies to help older persons cope with emergency situations? (SDG 11.5.1; 13.2.1) If yes, please answer 15.1 – 15.4 If no, please proceed to 16</p> <p><i>SDG 11.5.1; The number of people died, missing or directly affected by the disaster per 100,000 people</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Information by age is not available.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 13.2.1; To support development aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions without impeding food production, building capacity to cope with climate change, and addressing the negative effects of climate change ...</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Information by age is not available.</i></p>	Yes	No
15.1	<p>Have concrete measures been taken to protect and assist older persons affected by natural disasters, political conflict or other humanitarian emergencies?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Implemented activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - On November 19-21, 2018, for the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, we provided care and nursing services to single elders and people with disabilities in cooperation with methodologists and volunteers of the Middle Stage Committee of Mongolian Red Cross Society and students of Etugen University. This volunteer activity provided a two-step and four-day training course for volunteers to care elders and people with disability at home. A total of 24 people were trained in the training, including 14 methodologists from the Mongolian Red Cross Society, 14 nurses and volunteers from Etugen University and “Enerel” Hospital.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
15.2	<p>Are challenges faced by older persons in disaster situations addressed in national disaster response policies and strategies?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Policy, document:</b></p> <p><i>The Strategic Action Plan of the Mongolian Red Cross Society until 2030 includes measures to target the elderly in the target group. Disaster-related provisions are included in the state policy on the elderly, but only the budget for their implementation is insufficient.</i></p>	Yes	No
15.3	<p>Does the Government recognize the agency of older persons in supporting response, recovery and reconstruction following natural disasters, political conflict or other humanitarian emergencies?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Implemented activity:</b></p>	Yes	No



	<p><i>The Mongolian Red Cross Society and the National Emergency Management Agency has organized those below for the staff of “Batgerelt-Ireedui” NGO and “Achlalt Khuukhed” NGO which provides specialized care services to the elderly and people with disabilities at the “National Center for the Elderly” in Batsumber soum, Tuv aimag:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In 2018, a two-day training on “Inpatient Care” and “First Aid” was organized. The training was organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Middle Stage Committee of Red Cross Society in Tuv Province, and more than 60 people participated.</i></li> <li>- <i>In 2019 - “Prevention of influenza-like illness” and “Be prepared” trainings were organized for more than 120 elderly nurses.</i></li> <li>- <i>In 2020 - Training on “Response to Coronavirus and Influenza-Like Illness Outbreaks, Providing First Aid, and Providing Social and Psychological Support” was organized for 300 people.</i></li> <li>- <i>“Every year we present gifts to elders and donate nursing kits, adult diapers, wet wipes for inpatients, disposable pads, head restraints and pillows for bathing to support the nursing homes or adult orphanages.”</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Recognizes and accepts the organization of the elderly to support the response, rehabilitation and reconstruction after natural disasters. This responsibility should be reflected in the charter of the Mongolian Association of Elders.</i></p>		
15.4	<p>Are older persons recognized as having a role in mitigating climate change?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Implemented activity:</b>  <i>Elderly people have many initiatives to reduce the effects of climate change, but there are few opportunities to support them economically. The National Emergency Management Agency, The Central and Local Emergency Management Agencies and Fire Brigades carry out landscaping, planting trees and shrubs every spring and autumn. As of this year, more than 100 hectares of land have been landscaped and more than 600 shrubs and fruit trees have been planted.</i></p>	Yes	No

### III. Advancing health and well-being into old age

**Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please supply details of and links to relevant documents or attach copies of them.**

#### *Overall health and well-being*

16	<p>Has the Government developed policies or programmes to promote health and well-being throughout life, including active and healthy ageing?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legislation:</b>  <i>Mongolian government approved the two-stage (2014-2017, 2018-2020) implementation plan of the “National Program on Healthy Aging and Health of the</i></p>	Yes	No
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	<p><i>Elderly” by Resolution A416 of the Government of Mongolia dated December 14, 2013 and ensured the implementation of the program at the national level.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the Government has adopted policies and programs to increase the life expectancy of Mongolians and, the Health Policy and Vision-2050 Long-Term Development Policy promote health and well-being of people. The objectives of the policies:</i></p> <p><b>Objective 2.2.</b> <i>Develop a quality-based, accessible and effective health care system and develop citizens with healthy habits and active lifestyles.</i></p> <p><b>Phase II (2031-2040):</b> <i>The stage of developing a citizen with good life habits</i></p> <p><b>Phase III (2041-2050):</b> <i>Relevant procedures and guidelines are being developed in line with the phases of healthy lifestyle promotion.</i></p>		
16.1	<p>Has the Government strengthened the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol among older persons? (SDG 3.5.1; SDG 3.5.2)</p> <p>The amount of alcohol per capita in Mongolia in 2018 is about 8.2 liters. This is an increase from 2005 and Mongolia's per capita alcohol consumption is about 3.6 liters per year. <a href="https://www.statista.com/statistics/691309/mongolia-per-capita-alcohol-consumption/">https://www.statista.com/statistics/691309/mongolia-per-capita-alcohol-consumption/</a></p> <p>A study by the National Center for Public Health on the “Distribution of Risky Factors on the Elderly” in 2020 found that 34.8% of the 55-69 year-old population, or 1 out of 3 people of the population responded that they have used alcohol in the last month. According to the survey conducted in 2018, 11.5 percent of people forcibly taken to the drunk tank was people over 50 years old. The population will be provided with anti-alcohol educational trainings and activities. There are no specific legal provisions for the elderly.</p> <p><i>By order of the Minister of Health, the “Procedure for Supply, Production and Use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Drugs” is approved and enforced.</i></p> <p><b>SDG 3.5.1;</b> <i>Percentage of drug users who are undergoing treatment (drug treatment, psychotherapy, social rehabilitation)</i></p> <p><b>SDG 3.5.2</b> <i>The amount of alcohol per person aged 15 and over in a given year (by liters)</i></p> <p><i>According to the provisions of the Law on Combating Alcoholism: 5.5–7 liters.</i></p>	Yes	No
16.2	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to improve access to food and adequate nutrition for all older persons, if needed? (SDG 2.1.2; SDG 6.1.1)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Community-Based Social Welfare Services of The Government of Mongolia includes nine types of activities. One of them is the food voucher program.</p> <p>The government provides food vouchers to the elderly, including 10,779 in 2018, 10,836 in 2019, 11,402 in 2020, and 10,366 in 2021.</p> <p><b>SDG 2.1.2;</b> <i>Distribution of the population affected by unsafe food, medium and severe food conditions based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</i></p>	Yes	No

	<p>According to the 2020 report of the Health Center 312.1 “Health Report for the Elderly” by the National Center for Gerontology and Aimags and Capital City Health Organizations, the risk of malnutrition is 24.2 percent and malnutrition is 3 percent.</p> <p><i>SDG 6.1.1 Percentage of population provided with safe drinking water services</i></p> <p>As of 2020, 190,356 of the 232,097 elderly people over the age of 60 are provided with safe drinking water. / From NSO (National Statistic Office) information /</p> <p>The Minister of Health approved a detailed plan for the implementation of the “State Health Policy for 2020-2026” by the Order A / 103 in 2020. In the framework of the policy, The health sector identifies possible measures to ensure food safety and implements them in cooperation with other relevant sectors within the framework of laws, regulations and programs covering food, nutrition and food safety.</p>		
17	<p>Are issues related to older persons integrated into health policies and programmes, and, if so, how?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legislation:</b>  The Government's Health Policy 2020-2030 and Vision 2050 Long-Term Development Policy reflected a gradual increase in the health, life expectancy and quality of life of the elderly. In this regard, Mongolian government is implementing the “National Health Policy for the Elderly in line with the Healthy Aging Plan” developed, approved and recommended to member countries by Asia-Pacific Region of the World Health Organization (WHO). Mongolian government approved the two-stage (2014-2017, 2018-2020) implementation plan of the “National Program on Healthy Aging and Health of the Elderly” by Resolution A416 of the Government of Mongolia dated December 14, 2013 and ensured the implementation of the program at the national level.</p> <p>The National Center for Gerontology under the Ministry of Health provided professional and methodological guidance, and 34 activities were planned and implemented under 4 goals. The current valid policy documents include the Law on the Elderly for 2017, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Law on the Elderly, the Resolution of the Government of Mongolia, and The “Mongolian National Aging Strategy 2050 approved by the Government Resolution No. 156 of 2009. The National Program for the Development and Protection of the Elderly, approved by the Government Resolution No. 389 of 2019, is being implemented. Objective 2 of this national program includes the development and implementation of a long-term strategic plan to support the health and well-being of the elderly. The program includes 5 activities to promote healthy aging, 6 activities to develop a long-term care strategy for the elderly, and 3 activities to expand services to the elderly. “The Active Life” Action Plan is in the process of being developed with 70 activities.</p>	Yes	No

### *Health-care and long-term care services*

18	<p>Has the Government undertaken any of the following measures related to universal and equal access to health-care services for older persons? (SDG 3.8.1; SDG 3.8.2; SDG 3.b.3)</p> <p><b>SDG 3.8.1; Percentage of coverage of essential health services</b></p>	Yes	No
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	<p><i>Policy planning:</i>  According to the 2019 Order A611 of the Minister of Health, the elderly are divided into 5 health groups and, plan various of services. Out of this, elderly people in 1-2 groups (completely healthy and relatively healthy) account for 16.7 percent of the total number of elderly people. Article 10.1.2 of the Law on the Elderly reflects to support the health of the elderly in the group, to involve them in community-based rehabilitation activities (active exercise, hobby group, hiking group), to prevent loss of physical movement ability and to provide nursing care at an accredited domestic sanatorium and spa at a 50% discount with 50% discount of transportation expense once a year; 38.7 percent of the elderly are included in 3th health group and elderly people in 4th group (under the supervision of a specialist due to the underlying disease) account for 40.3 percent of the total number of elderly people. Elderly people in 5<sup>th</sup> group account for 4.3%. Elderly people in Group 5 receive home health care on a regular basis under the supervision of a primary health care organization, such as a family or soum health center. Group 5 elderly people receive general health care at home or at their place of residence, and are required to receive specialized geriatric care on a quarterly basis, but are unable to do so due to a shortage of specialized geriatricians in Mongolia. Currently, there are geriatricians in 13 out of 21 aimags and 2 out of 9 districts in the capital city, but they are not able to work in accordance with the rules approved by HF Order A / 311 of 2007. The National Center for Gerontology which is the national reference center for the elderly updates this number from 140 FGPs in Ulaanbaatar each January and provides specialized home-based care at least once a year. Mongolian life expectancy is high and long-term care centers are not as well developed in Mongolia as they are in highly develop countries. Elderly people in need of long-term care are cared at home by their children. There are four nursing homes or adult orphanage nationwide for vulnerable elderly people who have not caregiver. Mongolia needs to further develop specialized nursing and care centers to meet the growing needs of the elderly. Mongolian parliament introduced the term “long-term care” in The Law on Health on May 15, 2020, and now a joint team of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Health needs to develop and implement regulations in line with this provision. There is also a need to introduce a long-term welfare insurance system in preparation for the introduction of a long-term welfare system.</p> <p><b>SDG 3.8.2; The percentage of the population that spends the majority of household expenditures on health</b></p> <p><b>SDG 3.b.3 Percentage of health facilities that have an uninterrupted supply and availability of essential medicines</b></p> <p><b>In Ulaanbaatar city, 140 family clinics provide services to elder people to purchase medicines at discounted price.</b></p> <p>Article 14.2 of the Law on the Elderly states that “The state central administrative body in charge of health shall improve the quality, organize health education trainings, promotion, medical care and services which meet demand of elderly people as well as the body shall establish aging research centers, prepare workforce, develop and implement special projects and programs, monitor the implementation of relevant legislation and government decisions, and ensure their implementation. ”</p>		
18.1	<p>Equal and affordable access to primary and secondary health-care services, including affordable access to essential medication, therapeutic measures and medical devices for older persons</p> <p><b>Answer:</b>  <b>Policy and planning:</b></p>	Yes	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health Insurance Fund started providing the opportunity to purchase 541 medicines of 141 types at a 40-70 percent discount from November 2, 2020 by Resolution No. 2 of 2020, approved by the General Council of Health Insurance.</li> <li>- Elderly people shall receive quality orthopedic and special equipment services. Annex 1 of Resolution A / 197 of the Government of Mongolia of 2017 states regulations on providing services, support and discounts to the elderly and in Annex 5, the elders shall receive 61 types of approved orthopedic devices from 74 accredited organizations with doctor's prescription. / Order of the Director of the Labor and Welfare Service Agency 2020 A / 93 /</li> <li>- Elderly people receive free and equally accessible services funded by the health insurance fund (paid by the state). /Law on Medical Services April 22, 2016 / Health Indicators 2020.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b> Mongolian elders receive health care in two stages: primary care and specialized care. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elderly people receive primary health care in their area of residence (FHC-209, Soum and Village HH-328). Primary health care includes modern and traditional medicine to assess, monitor, promote health, prevent disease, detect, diagnose, treat, nurse, facilitate, and rehabilitate using traditional medical methods.</li> <li>- The elderly receive specialized health care services / through regional diagnostic and treatment 5 - Orkhon, Khovd, Uvurkhangai, Dornod, Umnugovi /, central and specialized hospitals /.</li> <li>- The services of elderly doctors and specialists are provided by elderly cabinet of 16 /53.3%/ provincial hospitals and 2 /6.7%/ district's hospitals. the National Center for Gerontology provides specialized and methodological guidance to the elderly nationwide.</li> </ul>		
18.2	<p>Health coverage (universal coverage or targeted at some segment of older persons): (a) population coverage; (b) benefit coverage; and (c) financial coverage)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> As part of the preparations for healthy aging at the 74th conference of the World Health Organization, the Minister of Health issued Order A / 149 on March 29, 2019. Action plans for primary health care were implemented by the capital city and local health organizations.</p> <p><b>a) Population coverage:</b> As of May 2020, 386,933 people are receiving social welfare pensions and allowances. Of these, There are 52,972 caregivers who grant allowances and help elders under medical supervision and children with disabilities, and 241,937 people are involved in community-based care.</p> <p><b>b) Scope of allowance:</b> As part of its activities, the capital city is gradually introducing mobile technology (abdominal ultrasound and cardiac electrocardiography) to local family health centers. In the future, we aim to fully provide family and soum health centers that provide primary health care services. Aimag and regional diagnostic and treatment centers were provided with telemedicine equipment. Specialized professional health centers are fully equipped with distance learning and telemedicine equipment, and electronic training, distance learning, diagnostic and treatment conferences are provided, and the elderly have the opportunity to receive specialized professional care regardless of distance. It also provides an opportunity for doctors and medical professionals to study, improve their knowledge and receive advice online. In terms of the coverage of essential health services, by 2020, Mongolia have 85 percent, which is 19 percent higher than the world average (66) and 8 percent higher than the regional average (77).</p>	Yes	No

	<p><b>c) Financial scope:</b>  <i>The Ministry of Health has set a “Health 8/20” objective to improve the Sustainable Development Goals and universal health coverage-primary health care.</i>  <i>First objective: Creating a legal environment to ensure drug quality and safety</i>  <i>Fourth objective: Reducing the price of drugs used by the elderly by up to 80 percent</i>  <i>Seventh objective: Increasing coverage of early detection, diagnosis and prevention of common cancer,</i>  <i>Eight objective: The goal is to reduce cardiovascular mortality rate to 15 per 10,000 people, create a public health prevention system, provide quality based care without financial pressure, increase the average life expectancy of Mongolians to 71, and meet the initial goal of sustainable development.</i></p>		
18.3	<p>Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of health-care services?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b>  <b>Legal provision:</b>  <i>Article 9.1.3 of the Law on the Elderly reflects to support the elderly to conduct classroom, distance and student training in life skills, entrepreneurship and other areas to the young generation.</i>  <i>9.3. The State Central Administrative Body shall create a registry and database of highly qualified and knowledgeable seniors to work as consultants in its field, and take measures to involve them in the development of state policies and legislation, and in the implementation of development projects and programs.</i></p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b>  <i>National Center for Gerontology provides referral services for the elderly so, they compile and sends suggestions from the elders to the governing bodies. This is reflected in Article ..... of the center's charter. In cooperation with the National Center for Gerontology, the “DOCTOR-RESEARCHER” research conference XIV was organized to support the research work of senior physicians and researchers in the field, to teach research methods, to develop researcher thinking, and to develop evidence-based care quality and clinical knowledge. The conference was held online and was attended by doctors, branch researchers and specialists from the elders' offices of 21 aimags, and 3 finalists were rewarded. The activities of the Bayanol District Elders' Committee was published and advertised in the “Bayan Gol Medee” newspaper.</i></p> <p><i>In 2021, the United Nations called on its member states to “BE ACTIVE IN THE ELECTRONIC ENVIRONMENT REGARDLESS OF AGE”. In the recommendation of UN, the e-event was organized by the Committee of Elders of 21 aimags, Elderly doctors of the Capital City Health Centers, FHC and Soum Health Centers to promote healthy lifestyles among the elderly, promote healthy and quality longevity, strengthen ties between the elderly and the young, and coordinate cooperation between health promotion organizations and to improve communication. In the e-event, we have united our voices under the slogan 'Let's change our mind about aging', calling for a better life, being active in society and living a long and healthy life.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, more than 30 representatives from the Ministry of Health, JICA International, Mongolia National University of Medical Science, and the Aging Society participated in the online meeting which aims to identify further goal, and mid and long term development policy plan of National Center for Gerontology.</i></p>	Yes	No
18.4	<p>Digital technology to promote inclusive health-care services</p> <p><b>Implemented activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now we have an e-learning room and can do distance learning online using ZOOM software.</li> </ul>	Yes	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Distance diagnosis of the elderly / 5478 elders by phone, 357 by online /</li> <li>● Guardian or caregivers training / organized 86 times /</li> <li>● Volunteer caregivers of elderly training /organized 24 times /</li> <li>● Volunteer retraining / organized 8 times /</li> <li>● Introducing mobile diagnostics (introduced to 516 elders at home).</li> </ul> <p>Source: National Center for Gerontology</p>		
19	<p>Has the Government put in place any of the following long-term care measures for older persons? If yes, please answer 19.1 – 19.7 If no, please proceed to 20.</p>	Yes	No
19.1	<p>Long-term care services for older persons</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Legal provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Articles 19.2.1 and 19.2.2 of the Law on Social Welfare states that “To provide food, clothing, medical care, cultural, psychological, care and nursing services to elderly and disabled people and children who have no dependent children or caregivers to create normal living conditions for them and protect them in accordance with the law.</li> <li>- “Procedure for receiving, transferring and discharging a elders or children with disability from a specialized nursing home”, “Procedure for controlling the formation and spending of a nursing home budget”, “Procedure for accreditation, operation and licensing of a nursing home”, were approved by Order No. A / 79 of 2013 of the Minister of Population Development and Social Welfare / former name / and, ”Normative Expenditures” was approved by joint order No. A / 247/163 of 2013 of Minister of Finance and Minister of Popultion Development and Social Welfare“ for providing food, clothing, sanitary and school supplies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 2021, There are 12 state, local, and private orphanages, including the Disabled People's Orphanage, the Vatican's Dari-Ekh, the Yarmag Elderly Orphanage, the National Center for the Elderly in Batsumber, nursing homes in Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Dornogovi, Khuvsgul and Uvs aimags, a nursing home for the disabled in Khovd aimag, Batgerelt Ireedui NGO in Ulaanbaatar, and Achlalt Children NGO, which care for about 440 people.</li> <li>- In connection with the increasing number of elderly people receiving care services, the 3-storey 1250 m2 building expansion of the National Center for the Elderly was built in 2016 and started operating in 2017 to accommodate the disabled, bedridden and elderly people in need of regular care to provide health care.</li> <li>- With 350 million MNT funding of Asian Development Bank for “Increasing the participation and service of People with disability project”, a fully automatic washing machine and disinfection facility for the Batsumber Elderly Center, inpatient beds, bells, some medical equipments for elderly people have been invested and, created an accessible and safe environment that meets the specific needs of the elderly and people with disabilities.</li> <li>- In order to expand the operation of the Eastern Region Elderly Care Center in Dornod aimag, a nursing center or adult orphanage with a capacity of 25-30 people was built with 540.0 million MNT from the local budget and commissioned in 2019. As a result, the orphanage is able to receive single elderly people who do not have official or any caregivers from Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar aimags.</li> </ul>	Yes	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In order to support private organizations with investment or funding to provide care services, the Children with Disabilities Orphanage of “Achlalt Khuuhuud NGO” in Songinokhairkhan district of the capital city has been accredited and licensed to operate and, annual adult orphan normative expenditure is paid from state funding. More than 50 percent of the all 45 people of the orphanage are elderly people with disabilities.</i></li>   <li><b>Policy:</b></li> <li>- <i>In addition, We are working to introduce the long-term system for elderly care to develop, protect, improve the livelihoods or living standarts of the target group households specified in the “Vision 2050” Mongolia's long-term development policy and, introduce the nursing house or orphanage service as well as community based welfare system compliant with local needs.</i></li>   <li>- <i>Within the framework of the Asian Development Bank's technical assistance project, we are working to create a model that integrates community-based welfare services for the elderly in need of permanent care by selecting specific locations in the capital city, aimags and soums involving Government, NGO and other organizations In Songinokhairkhan district, “Achlalt Khuuhuud” NGO, in Darkhan-Uul aimag, “Elderly Development Center” and in Mandal soum of Selenge aimag, General Hospital have been selected.</i></li>   <li>- <i>We also aim to comprehensively support and develop the activities of the “Active Aging Center” or The Elderly Development Center, which supports the development and healthy life of the elderly.</i></li> </ul>		
19.2	<p>Coordination of social and long-term care and health services, including in-home, residential and community services</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Legal provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The term “long-term care” was added to the “Law on Health” on May 15, 2020 by Article 3.1.25.</i></li> <li>- <i>Article 19.2.1 of Law on Social Welfare states that “An elder, identified as a person not have any support by the children or a single that not have capacity to live individually, or it is settled that could not be taken such support by the children due to they are disabled or elders, or the person responsible for the care has been found to have committed violence against the elderly person who are not able to be involved into community based welfare service.</i></li> <li>- <i>Both Article 18.1.6 of the Law on Social Welfare “Involving into family care and welfare service” and Article 7.1.3 of the Law on the Elderly “To provide mobile services to the elderly” is being conducted now. This service provides assistance to the elderly in preparing water, fuel, food, laundry, and other essential care, nursing, and other services in their homes.</i></li> <li>- <i>Article 7.3 of the Law on the Elderly states, “Social Welfare Service Organizations of aimag, capital city and district select citizens, business entities and non-governmental organizations that meet the criteria and procedures set forth in Article 18.8 of the Law on Social Welfare to accomplish the services specified in Article 7.1 of this Law. The services are provided on a contract basis by the selected citizen, business entities and non-governmental organizations and, services may be paid for at the request of households and citizens.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Policy and planning :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>From 2018, with the support of the Asian Development Bank, Mongolian government developed a "Strategic Plan for Long-Term Care in Mongolia" by selecting 3 pilot centers. These are "Achlal Khuuduud" NGO – representing</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No



	<p>private sector, hospital-health organization representing Mandal soum of Selenge aimag, Darkhan Health Aging Center.</p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Care centers with long-term specialized doctors and medical staff have not yet been developed and are still in their infancy. Till now, long-term based care has not been developed, and only traditional forms of care are provided at home by children and family members when needed.</li> <li>- The Government of Mongolia provides The “Social Welfare Allowance” approved in accordance with Annex 1 of Resolution No. A / 185 of 2012 to nurses or caregivers who care for the elderly with bedridden, functional disabilities and depending on the health status of the elderly for a period of 6 to 36 months.</li> </ul>		
19.3	<p>Health insurance schemes that cover long-term care costs</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> There is currently no regulation. The term was introduced into Article 5-3 of the revised Health Law, amended in 2020. According to the Law on Pensions and Benefits from the Social Insurance Fund, the Law on the Legal Status of Military Service, and the Law on Welfare, the state is responsible for “health insurance” for retired elders. The cost of hospitalization and medicines purchased at a discounted price from the pharmacy is covered by the health insurance fund. There is a need to address long-term welfare expenditures by improving the system of contributing to social insurance.</p>	Yes	No
19.4	<p>Long-term care costs covered by a separate insurance scheme</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> From 2018 to 2020, there have been no draft law in the Social Insurance Law related to this question.</p>	Yes	No
19.5	<p>Geriatric and gerontological planning and training for health and social care providers</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Resolution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pursuant to Article 2.18 of Government Resolution No. 185 of 2012, the program, procedures and the amount of expenditures for organizing care trainings to caregivers who receive care allowances specified in Article 13.2 of the Law on Social Welfare are approved by the head of The State Administrative Body in Charge of Social Welfare and, the expenses shall be financed from the social welfare fund.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Center for Gerontology under the Ministry of Health, which provides specialized geriatric care, has a training program to train and retrain geriatricians and specialists. Based on the human resources and training base of its center, they are training doctors and specialists of aimag and district geriatric cabinets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geriatricians are constantly retrained and provided by professional information as well as professional advice. The National Center for Gerontology has a training program for caregivers to be taught by professional geriatrics, but these trainings are only becoming a voluntary basis for individuals and caregivers.</li> <li>- The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection organizes 20-hour trainings for caregivers, but the implementation is insufficient and the teaching staff is not trained in geriatrics, which directly affects the quality of care. Due to the</li> </ul>	Yes	No

	<p><i>overlap of government ministries and the separate nature of the issues, there is a lack of co-operation between agencies with the same goal.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and the Ministry of Health have signed a cooperation agreement to develop and implement a training program taught by geriatricians for all caregivers who receive regular care allowances.</i></li> <li>- <i>It is possible to improve the quality of care by providing professional methodological guidance from the National Center for Gerontology to doctors and specialists of governmental and non-governmental organizations working in community-based care?</i></li> </ul> <p><i>No action has been taken in the last two years due to Covid.</i></p>		
19.6	<p><b>Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of long-term care services</b></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor, the Ministry of Health, the Mongolian Elderly Association, and governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of the elderly have established a working group to develop a long-term strategic plan and are implementing the RETA 9111 project with support from the Asian Development Bank.</i></li> <li>- <i>The Asian Development Bank's Regional Technical Assistance Project developed a "Strategic Plan for Long-Term Care for the Elderly" and selected three locations in the capital city, aimags and soums to pilot a new model of care for the elderly. In Songinokhairkhan district, "Achlalt Khuduud" NGO, in Darkhan-Uul aimag, "Elderly Development Center" and in Mandal soum, Selenge aimag, General Hospital were selected. The project conducted a survey to determine the need for care for the elderly in the area.</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No
19.7	Any other measures (please name them)?	Yes	No

***Integration of health and social care services***

20	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to develop mechanisms for coordinating health and social care services for older persons?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare created a team of experts from the Department of Welfare and requested the inclusion of a person from National Center for Gerontology. This team will work from 2022. Guidelines for the team are not available yet.</p>	Yes	No
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***Monitoring of health care services***

21	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to establish standards and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the quality of older persons' care services?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legal Provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 18.9 of the Law on Social Welfare states that “a member of the Government in charge of social welfare shall approve the procedure for accreditation of citizens, business entities and non-governmental organizations providing public participation services in accordance with Article 18.8 of this law”. Accordingly, Procedure to accredit citizens, business entities and non-governmental organizations to provide community-based welfare services to the elderly was approved by the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare’s Order A / 65 issued on February 14, 2019 “On revising the rules and regulations”. Article 2.1 of this regulation states that the state administrative body in charge of social welfare shall organize accreditation activities. Accordingly, General Agency of Labor and Welfare has been organizing accreditation activities and issuing accreditation certificates. "</li> </ul> <p>Citizens, business entities and non-governmental organizations providing services to the elderly specified in Article 7 of the Law on the Elderly can be accredited by the General Department of Labor and Welfare in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and accreditation certificates will be issued in accordance with Article 18.8 of the Law on Social Welfare.</p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In addition, the aimag and district Labor and Welfare Service Agencies and Departments are also accredited to select organizations from citizens, business entities and non-governmental organizations that have been authorized to operate to provide services to the elderly in the respective aimags and districts.</i></li> <li>- <i>Accreditation Certificates of citizens, business entities and non-governmental organizations to provide services specified in Articles 7.1.2, 7.1.3 and 7.1.4 of the Law on the Elderly have been granted by the General Department of Labor and Welfare in accordance with Article 7.3 of the same law.</i></li> <li>- <i>Accreditation certificate shall be issued for a period of two years only if the documents of citizens, business entities and non-governmental organizations applying for accreditation fully meet the requirements, if their structure and activities meet the relevant national standards approved by the resolution of the National Council for Standardization and the criteria approved by the government member in charge of social welfare.</i></li> <li>- <i>Public and private nursing homes nationwide that seek to be authorized to provide services will be licensed to operate based on these service, apartment,</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No
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*equipment, professionalism, knowledge and skills of the organizations staff, and whether they provide quality care services to caregivers.*

- *"By order of the head of the state administrative body in charge of social welfare, an inter-sectoral council with 11 members is established to accredit the operation of the nursing home and provide professional and methodological assistance. The conclusion is forwarded to the head of the state administrative body in charge of social welfare and for the first time a certificate is issued to an accredited organization to provide services for the period of one year.*
- *Petition to extend the nursing home permission to operate, staff CV, profile of the organization, notarized copy of the certificate, previous certificate, annual work report and conclusion of the state inspector of the professional inspection organization must be submitted 3 months prior to the operation license expiration.*
- *"Therefore, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the accreditation of nursing home is carried out with the participation of non-staff members of the Board, and the license is issued for a period of 3 years based on the conclusion."*
- *Currently, 8 state owned and 3 private nursing homes for elderly and people with disabilities has been conducting its operation with the "Certificates to provide service"*
- *Also, Article 18.8 of the Law on Social Welfare states that "Criteria and procedures for the quality of participatory welfare services shall be approved by the government member in charge of social welfare". Accordingly, the Minister's order approves the criteria for the types of community-based care services provided to the elderly, such as Training, Counseling, Day Care, Rehabilitation Services, Home Care and Welfare Services mentioned in 7.1.3 of the Law on the Elderly. In addition, the general requirements for the provision of health care services for the elderly in resorts and tourist camps MNS6043: 2019, the general requirements for specialized care services for the elderly and MNS 5823: 2016 standards are followed. "*

<b><i>Discrimination in access to health-care services</i></b>			
<b>22</b>	Has the Government undertaken actions to record and prevent discrimination on the basis of age in access to health services including access to providers, medicines and preventive measures?	Yes	No
<b><i>Mental health services</i></b>			
<b>23</b>	<p>Has the Government implemented measures to enhance mental health services for older persons related to dementia or other psychosocial disabilities? (SDG 3.4.2)</p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <p><i>The National Center for Gerontology organized a short-term training for specialists and professionals in medical field on “Mental Disorders in the Elderly” and conducted trainings for medical specialists from 21 aimags and the capital city during the implementation of the program. Additionally, a series of trainings were conducted in cooperation with 17 sanatoriums, such as “Uvurjanchivlan”, “Ar Janchivlan”, “Tugul”, “Uguumur”, “Kherlen” and “Khasu Shivertii”. Also, trainings to support the mental health of the elderly in cooperation with the UB City Committee of Elders has been organized annually.</i></p> <p><i>During the projec implementation, a total of 215,780 elderly people attended the training on mental health. During the implementation of the program, the “Clinical guidelines for depressive disorders in the elderly” were approved in accordance with Annex I of the Order No. A / 517 of the Minister of Health on “Approval of Instructions” for 2019 and are being followed in the health care of the elderly.</i></p> <p><i>According to the Health Center-312.1 “Health Report for the Elderly” compiled by aimag and capital city health organizations at the National Center for Gerontology, in 2020, 10.1 percent of the total elderly (33215) had moderate or higher cognitive impairment. There is no diagnostic test for degenerative diseases other than the “Cognitive Assessment of the Elderly” test, which is included in the comprehensive assessment of the elderly by aimag and district geriatricians. In the future, there is a need to determine the prevalence of dementia in Mongolia using internationally accepted methods.</i></p> <p><i>For the mentally retarded, the state provides insurance services according to the diagnosis at Naional Center of Mental Health, and at the Batsumber Center nationwide, the same mentally retarded people are treated. There are several private nursing homes, which has a fee.</i></p> <p><i>These centers get support from abroad. There are all sorts of disorders, not just mental health ones. In 2003, Batsumber nursing home had 100+ patients came when the Maanit nursing home was closed. Most of them were people in need of care, and for 18 years there have been people in need of long-term treatment and diagnosis at this Center of Mental Health. They are now over 60+ years old. There are two departments with more than 100+ beds for this purpose alone. There are 4-5 independent home (ger) centers, they become like a family. Since January 2021, all services transferred to insurance. Before that it was provided from the state. Previously, this insurance was provided in the form of state welfare. So, it violates the insurance rules and send back to the state budget. It means 200+ people.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 3.4.2 Suicide (number of suicides per 10,000 people) the number of people over the age of 55 surveyed on the number of suicides A total of 134 55 and older people were surveyed between 2012 and 2016. In 2016, 21 suicides occurred among 31,122 people. In 2016, 21 suicides were registered among 31,122 elderly people, which is 0.02 among the 10,000 elderly population.</i></p>	Yes	No

<b>Support to older persons with disabilities</b>			
24	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support older persons with disabilities, such as the provision of rehabilitation services, appropriate care and the provision of assistive technologies and social transfers, like disability allowances?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Rehabilitation services for the elderly with disabilities</b>  <i>The law on the Elderly provides discounts on the purchase or services of dental prostheses, limb prostheses, and various orthopedic and special devices at a standard price set by the government.</i>  <i>The list of discounts includes about 70 prostheses, orthopedics and special utilities, and a reference price has been set for each device. The reference price for upper and lower limb prostheses is between 120,000 and 1,200,000 MNT, orthopedic equipment between 30,000 and 500,000 MNT, and special equipment between 10,000 and 860,000 MNT. The frequency of getting the discount is specified by law, and the elderly receive a denture once every 3 years and other prosthetic devices once every 5 years.</i></p> <p><b>Welfare services</b>  <i>Discounts are provided once a year at seniors' resorts to provide recreation and nursing care for the elderly. Every year, 60-70 resorts provide discounted vouchers to the elderly. In most provinces (aimags), the Labor and Social Welfare Agency has its Seniors' Resort and Services for the elders of the aimags and soums. The amount of the discount and the number of days of rest are determined by the government. The government has set the social welfare fund at MNT 20,000 per bed per day, and the aimag and district Labor and Welfare Service Agency at MNT 15,000 per day.</i></p> <p><i>The government has set the social welfare fund at MNT 20,000 per bed per day, and the aimag and district Labor and Welfare Service Agency at MNT 15,000 per day. The vacation period is set at 7 days and the sanatorium period is set at up to 10 days.</i></p> <p><b>Provide benefits and equipment</b>  <i>In addition, the soum, village, and family health centers provide day care, nursing, and rehabilitation services to the elderly who are seriously ill and in need of regular care. Day care services can be at home of the elderly if necessary. The Health Insurance Fund provides funding to the service organizations. Soum, village, and family health centers monitor the elderly with disabilities who have chronic illnesses, and organize mobile nursing services with the participation of senior doctors, nurses, and specially trained volunteers.</i></p> <p><b>Providing social welfare benefits</b>  <i>According to Article 13.6 of the Law on Social Welfare, a monthly care allowance of MNT 84,500 is provided to a person caring for an elderly person with a disability who needs permanent care. When the elderly who permanently resides in a place 1000 km or more away from the capital city come to the capital city and get medical inspection and testing by the decision of the medical inspection commission of the aimag's health center, the specialized and general hospitals in the capital provide services to the elderly regardless of the queue. These people can also get reimbursement of one-way transportation expenses once a year.</i></p> <p><i>As bringing proof of payment of nursing resorts' voucher and travel expenses to the social welfare service organization, 50 percent of the expense amount paid by the voucher, and 100 percent if the person is an honorary donor or a senior citizen, will be reimbursed for one-way transportation expenses from the welfare fund.</i></p>	Yes	No
<b>Decade of Healthy Ageing</b>			

25	<p>Is the Government implementing any follow-up actions related to the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030),<sup>4</sup> such as a national action plan? (see also companion document)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolution No. A416 of the Government of Mongolia dated December 14, 2013 approved the implementation of the “National Program on Healthy Aging and Elderly Health” in two stages (2014-2017 and 2018-2020) and implemented the program at the national level.</li> <li>- WHO Mongolia Country Representative Office translated a book named “Healthy Aging Action Plan in the Western Pacific” and published 1,000 copies in the scope of the United Nations 10-Year Healthy Aging Plan. These books were delivered to National Center for Gerontology. The National Center for Gerontology conducted a Healthy Aging Plan based on the “Healthy Aging Action Plan for the Western Pacific Region” and plan to run the “Healthy and Active Mongolian” action plan to be implemented in Mongolia within the Government Action Plan 2021-2024. This activity is underway.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
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#### IV. Ensuring enabling and supportive environments

**Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link to or attach copies of relevant documents.**

##### *Housing and living environment*

		Yes	No
26	<p>Has the Government undertaken any of the following measures with regard to the housing and living environment of older persons and their families? (SDG 11.2.1; SDG 11.7.1) If yes, please answer 26.1 – 26.4 If no, please proceed to 27: <i>Answer:</i></p> <p><b>Legal provisions:</b> - Article 8.1.3 of the Law on the Elderly provides financial assistance to the elderly once a year to pay for housing and to purchase coal/wood if they live in apartments without public heating. This financial assistance is provided to the elderly, honorary donors and the elderly who live alone without a caregiver, and the amount of financial assistance is approved by a government decree. The amount of cash assistance was 140,000 MNT and was provided to the elderly from the social welfare fund</p> <p>-In addition, Article 13.5.1 of the Law on Social Welfare provides for emergency cash benefits to people whose homes are no longer viable, or who have lost their source of livelihood due to accidents, or other unforeseen circumstances. The benefit recipient is paid a one-time allowance of MNT 1,200,000 upon obtaining a home, based on a certificate and inspection conclusion from the relevant authority.</p> <p><b>SDG 11.2.1; Percentage of population who use public transportation comfortably, by gender, age group, and people with disabilities</b></p> <p><b>SDG 11.7.1; Average percentage of land constructed with open space for public use, by sex, age group, population with disabilities</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>/Харуулам байхгүй/</i></p>		
26.1	<p>Promotion, safeguarding and ensuring the right to housing and shelter for older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Answer:</i></p> <p><b>Resolution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 2.2 of the “Regulation on Enrollment of Citizens in Rental Housing” approved by the Order No. 28 of the Minister of Construction and Urban Development on February 28, 2016, states that old-age pensioners receive 15% of rental housing built in Ulaanbaatar and 20% in rural areas. This provision is being implemented.</li> <li>- The order, A / 106- on "Approval of the Action Plan for Retirement of Sector Employees" dated September 13, 2021 was approved by the Director of the Family, Child and Youth Development Agency. Annex 2.1 of the order states that “based on the employee's request, the person shall get acquainted with the family living environment and housing conditions, study and present the</li> </ul>		



	<p>problems that may arise after retirement”, and Article 2.6 states “legal advice and information on the conditions for access to rental housing ”</p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supported nursing homes, temporary shelters, one-stop services and housing: Housing support was provided to a total of 13 seniors including 3 elderly people in 2018, 7 seniors in 2020 and 3 seniors in 2021,.</li> <li>- At the initiative of the Mayor of Kherlen soum, Dornod aimag or Choibalsan city, a new dormitory for the target group and homeless elderly people was established in the 1st bag of Kherlen soum. "</li> <li>- Over 2,600 elderlies, including Heroes of Mongolia, Heroes of Labor, People's and Meritorious Dwellers, State Grants, Veterans and Deputies receive financial assistance to purchase apartment and coal/wood once a year, as defined in the Law on Granting Allowances and Benefits to the Elderly, approved by the State Great Hural in 2017.</li> <li>- “Ulaanbaatar Capital’s Housing Corporation” JSC covered 42 elderly people in ordinary rented apartments for the elderly and 84 elderly people in apartments in Buyant Ukhaa 2 district. 466 elderly people were covered by our organization's temporary housing. A total of 550 citizens were provided with renting housing.</li> </ul>		
26.2	<p>Promotion of “ageing in place”, such as the promotion of affordable public housing with age-friendly and accessible housing design or multigenerational housing options (see also companion document) please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Resolution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The “Rental Apartments” program was approved by the Government Resolution No. 248 of 2015. Within the framework of ensuring the implementation of this resolution and program, Government Resolutions 38, 298 and 169 of 2016 transferred 1,512 family apartments nationwide to the state-owned rental housing fund.</li> <li>- The Government of Mongolia approved the “Regulation on Ownership of Rental Apartments” by Resolution No. 138 of 2019.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State Housing Corporation surveyed 1,512 people from 8 target groups, including Young Families, Civil Servants, Single Parents, People with Disabilities, the Elderly, Families with 4 or More Children Under the age of 18, and Families Lost housing due to Natural Disasters. According to the detailed survey on whether they want to transfer their renting apartment to their ownership, 97% of the them requested to apply for a mortgage loan after long-term lease by paying the down payment for a certain period of time. In accordance with a request to transfer the renting apartment to their ownership, 83 elderly people in “Buyant Ukhaa-2” district, 45 in Khangai town, 30 in Uvs aimag, 29 in Darkhan-Uul aimag 29, 23 in Khovd aimag and 31 elderly people in Khentii aimag, were provided with apartments.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
26.3	<p>Improved availability of accessible and affordable transportation to improve older persons’ mobility</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legal provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Article 8.1.5 of the Law on the Elderly stipulates that the elderly shall travel free of charge by public transport (except taxis) in the capital city and aimag centers, regardless of their local affiliation.</li> </ul>	Yes	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 8.1.6 of the same law stipulates that the payment for public transportation for the elderly shall be financed from the budget of the respective aimag or the capital city. "</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- According to this provision, the elderly has been traveling for free by public transportation in their local area, aimag or city center. In addition, as introducing smart card services in public transportation in the capital city, all seniors/elderly people, regardless of local origin, are provided with free travel cards.</li> <li>- As a result, seniors have free access to public transportation other than taxis. The Ulaanbaatar City Service Center is providing e-cards for public transportation for the elderly who temporarily come to Ulaanbaatar from provinces.</li> </ul>		
26.4	<p>Universal design in public buildings, areas and transportation (see also companion document)</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p><b>Policy document</b></p> <p>In 2020, the following documents were issued by the “City Standards and Environmental Safety Regulatory Authority”, an implementing agency of the Capital City Governor Office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UCS0901B: 2020, requirements for sidewalk and site planning, paving and installation,</li> <li>- UCS1601C: 2020, requirements for public transport services and vehicles</li> <li>- UCS1404C: 2020, requirements for chairs and equipment for placement on public streets and squares</li> <li>- UCS1601B: 2020 requirements for public transport parking</li> </ul> <p>These reflected an accessible environment model</p>	Yes	No

### Caregiving

27	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support formal and informal caregivers of older persons, including training programmes, accreditation and pay? (SDG 5.4.1)</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p><b>Implemented projects and programs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Module 7, a training module of a student-teacher for nursing home’s social workers which was developed to enhance skills of social workers by the Asian Development Bank’s Nutrition and Social Welfare Supplementary Financing Project. In accordance with this module, in September 2019, a “Capacity Building Training for Specialized Nursing Home Staff” was organized in Ulaanbaatar, involving more than 70 employees of nursing homes with state, local and private investment.</li> <li>- The training included lectures on “Social Welfare Policy Reform-Improving the Legal Environment for Specialized Care Services”, “Methodology for Developing Personal Development Plans” by Ministry specialists, “Client Relocation Techniques”, and “Nursing Care for Perforated Clients, “First Aid in Disasters”, “Dealing with Disabled Clients”, and “Workplace Stress Management”. These trainings were conducted at the National Center for the</li> </ul>	Yes	No
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	<p><i>Elderly and awarded certificates to the participants in these series of theoretical and practical trainings. On May 10, 2021, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) organized an online training on “Supporting and preparing human resources for the elderly” for managers, social workers and nurses of specialized care services. During these trainings, Toyo University teachers hosted lessons on “Regional Care System”, “Human Resources for Elderly Support and How to Prepare Them”, and “Realities of Elderly Support / Care Services. Participants were introduced to the Japanese experience and gained new knowledge and experience in the field of Elderly Care.</i></p> <p>SDG 5.4.1 Percentage of hours spent on free home and care work, by gender, age and location</p>		
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### **Family support**

28	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support women and families who often take care of older persons?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legal provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "The care allowance specified in Article 13.2 of the Law on Social Welfare is provided to citizens caring for the elderly in two forms."</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Care allowances is provided to family members who take care of the elderly who need permanent care at home, as well as to people who take care of the elderly in their own families. The amount of care allowance is MNT 84,500 per month, which was set by the government in line with inflation and the minimum living standard. The majority of caregivers are women and are unable to find work, so the allowance serves as a significant source of income for them.</li> <li>- Байнгын асаргаа шаардлагатай өндөр настныг асран халамжилдаг үр хүүхэд нь асаргааны тэтгэмж сар бүр Хөдөлмөр, халамжийн үйлчилгээний газар, хэлтсээс авдаг. Гэр бүлийн хөгжлийг дэмжих туршилтын хөтөлбөрт хамрагдсан 109 байнгын асаргаанд байдаг өрхөд сэтгэл зүйн зөвлөгөө, хууль эрх зүйн зөвлөгөө нийгмийн суурь үйлчилгээг цахимаар болон биечлэн үзүүлж, хүнс, эрүүл мэндийн тусламж дэмжлэгийг тухай бүр үзүүлдэг.</li> <li>- Children who care for the elderly in need of permanent care receive a monthly care allowance from the Department of Labor and Welfare. Psychological counseling and legal counseling are provided online and in person, and food and health care when needed is provided to 109 families who attended the pilot program to support family development.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
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### **Integration of older migrants**

29	<p>Has the Government implemented measures facilitating the integration of older migrants within their new communities, including: (SDG 10.7.2; SDG 10.7.4) (see also companion document) <i>If yes, please answer 29.1 – 29.3</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 30</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Research report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The social circle of migrants is usually made up of friends, employers, group leaders and neighbors. There are social groups such as the elderly, youth,</li> </ul>	Yes	No
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	<p>community groups, and non-governmental organizations, but they rarely provide support to newcomers to the town. Although there is no systematic support mechanism for newcomers, governors and staff of khoroo work with and support newcomers to a certain extent. However, due to the informal nature of the support provided by the staff of khoroo, the quality, standard and clarity of the support for newcomers provided depends largely on the willingness of the staff. Such relationships between khoroo staff and newcomers have a significant impact on the benefits available to migrants by the khoroo. Due to the lack of urban migration planning, there are problems with urban planning, including land management. Urban planning does not meet the requirements because it did not take into account the potential growth of the city's population. Land disputes arise because newcomers settle on land already occupied. ... Officials at all levels and districts of the capital city do not understand the need to improve access to public services, policy implementation, and quality of service for migrants in the city. Also, the resources and capacity at the khoroo level are not enough anywhere. Source: Urban Migration Vulnerability Survey (Participatory Quality Survey). UB, 2018</p> <p>SDG 10.7.2; if a good migration policy is implemented? Not applicable</p>		
29.1	<p>Older migrant workers returning to countries of origin after lifetimes of overseas employment</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Legal provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Restoration of Citizenship become validated from the date of issuance of the decree of the President of Mongolia on naturalization and restoration of citizenship."</li> </ul> <p><b>Statistical Facts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, 1 citizen in 2019 and 1 citizen in 2021 are registered as elderly people living abroad over 60 years old. As of 2020, a total of 2,647 elderly people over the age of 55 are registered as living abroad. Of these, 885 are residing in the country, 190 are working under an employment contract, 37 are on a business trip, 733 are self-employed, 267 are residing for family reasons, and 451 are residing for other reasons. More than 50 percent of senior immigrants lived abroad over 5 years.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
29.2	<p>Older persons returning home to rural areas after having spent their working life in urban areas</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Legal provisions and resolutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Branches of General Agency of State Registration are responsible for the registration of migration specified in Article 19 of the Law on Civil State Registration. /Attached is the migration registration data registered in the Civil State Database/</li> <li>● The "Regulation on registration and reporting of migration in the territory of Mongolia" approved by the Government Resolution No. 332 of October 31, 2018 shall be followed in keeping migration records.</li> </ul> <p><b>Research report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interview: "... It is nice to stay with my son." I rent a pavilion in the shopping center. This is good for retired someone like me. Medical services are a bit</li> </ul>	Yes	No

	<p><i>difficult. So I go to Darkhan-Uul aimag to get to the hospital which is easier for me. I did not register my migration here and is registered as a temporary resident. I don't want to permanently reside here and I think I move back to Darkhan. ”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>About three-quarters of migrant households visit their homeland for a period of time, the highest rate for urban migrant households (86%) (return to the capital and other urban areas). On the other hand, households returning from rural to urban areas have the lowest return rates, at 70%, with little or no incentive to return. Source: “Internal population migration survey” UB, 2018</i></li> </ul>		
29.3	<p><b>Refugees, internally displaced people or stateless persons</b></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><i>There is no data on the number of migrants by the end of 2020 because citizens only registered at the place where they migrated to due to the revision of the Law on Civil State Registration.</i></p> <p><b>Source: Statistical Agency</b></p> <p><b>Research report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>As of 2020, the number of elderly people who immigrated to Mongolia is 5,333, of which 3,039 are women.</i></li> <li>- <i>One of the main reasons why migrant households in Ulaanbaatar did not register their migration was that their migration was temporary. Even if the migration is temporary, the migration must be notified. Three-quarters of all unregistered migrants in Ulaanbaatar responded that they had moved temporarily. In addition, 20% of unregistered households are unable to register due to the Ulaanbaatar migration ban. Source: “Internal population migration survey” UB, 2018</i></li> <li>- <i>Some households' regular incomes consist only of social security pensions and benefits, such as child allowances and old-age and disability pensions. In some cases, some migrants are excluded from social benefits due to registration issues. People who are eligible for a social security pension are unable to continue receiving their pensions once they move to the city. This is because social welfare services are linked to the state of residence of the citizen. In some cases, social security pensions may be interrupted or delayed in the process of filing the relevant documents. Source: Urban Migration Vulnerability Survey (Participatory Quality Survey). UB, 2018</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No

### ***Neglect, abuse and violence***

30	<p><b>Has the Government:</b></p>		
30.1	<p><b>Addressed neglect, abuse and violence against older persons?</b> (SDG 5.2.1; SDG 5.2.2; SDG 11.7.2; SDG 16.1.3; SDG 16.1.4)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Research report:</b> <i>SDG 5.2.1 Percentage of the target group who have been physically, sexually or emotionally abused by their current or former spouses, partners or boyfriends in the last 12 months</i></p> <p><i>If grouping age and gender information for older victims of domestic violence:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Two groups of 141 questionnaires were used in the one-stop service of the National Center for Trauma and Orthopedics based on the documents of 103 elderly people who have been abused in the last 5 years. Of the 15 (14.6%) men and 88 (85.4%) women aged 55-96 who were abused, all (n = 103) were</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No

	<p><i>emotionally abused, 97.1% (n = 100) were physically abused, and 46.6% (n = 48) were abused economically, 20.4% (n = 21) were neglected and 5.8% (n = 6) were sexually abused. They appear in combination. 27.2% husband (n = 28), 14.6% partner (n = 15), 25.2% sons (n = 25), and 15.5% son-in-law (n = 16) are more likely to commit the violence.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Challenges in Elderly and Elderly Pathology (2019) National Center for Gerontology, "Results of a study of the elderly at the National Center for Trauma and Orthopedics due to Violence"</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In 2018, there was 33, 21 of which are women. in 2019, 71, of which 58 are women. in 2020, 54, of which 39 are women. As of August 2021, 45, of which 35 are women.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>SDG 5.2.2 Percentage of over 55 year old women who have been sexually abused by someone other than a close partner, by age and location</b></p> <p>Information is not available from the General Police Department.</p> <p><b>SDG 11.7.2 Percentage of people who have suffered physical or sexual harassment in the last 12 months, by gender, age group, population with disabilities, location of crime</b></p> <p>Information is not available from the General Police Department.</p> <p><b>SDG 16.1.3 Percentage of people physically, emotionally and sexually abused in the last 12 months</b></p> <p>Information is not available from the General Police Department.</p> <p><b>SDG 16.1.4 Percentage of people who feel safe when they are alone in their living environment</b></p> <p>Information is not available from the General Police Department</p>		
30.2	<p>Put in place any services for victims of elder abuse, neglect and violence, including training of care and social service professionals, family members and older persons?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Implemented projects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In cooperation with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), we are working to implement a "Training and Qualification Project for Trainers and Consultants". The main purpose of this project is to discuss the problems of the elderly who became victims of domestic violence and to identify ways and means to address them. In other words, the Mongolian Association for Elderly People is joining the fight against domestic violence, gender inequality and discrimination. On September 4, 2020, B.Bayasgalan, Training and Logistics Specialist, IDO, S.Odonchimeg, Program Coordinator, and S.Agzul, Public Relations Specialist, visited the Mongolian Association for Elderly People and assessed the organization's capacity to implement the project. As the result, the capacity to implement the project was evaluated as good enough. Source: maep.mn</i></li> <li>- <i>Mongolian Association for Elderly People in cooperation with the International Legal Development Organization implemented a sub-project with two main objectives: Special training and capacity building of trainers" to provide legal advice to the elderly victims of domestic violence, to prepare a specialized "Advisory Team" to provide advocacy services, and to support the acquisition of knowledge on protection of victims' rights and interests. Source: maep.mn</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No

**Public recognition and ageing with dignity**

31	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to enhance public recognition of older persons with regard to their authority, autonomy, self-determination, wisdom, productivity and contributions to society? (<i>SDG 10.3.1; SDG 16.7.1; SDG 17.18.1</i>)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legal provision and resolution:</b>  <i>Within the scope of social welfare reform and fiscal policy, starting from January 1, 2021, the government started providing monthly allowances to the elderly who has merit recognition and made outstanding contributions to the protection, development, and construction of the country. These merit allowances and the relevant funding are included in the budget portfolio of the Portfolio Minister.</i></p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b>  <i>- More than 2,500 elders including people who got state awards named Mongolian Hero, Hero of Labor, state awards (ardiin jusjigchin, gaviyat tsol, turiin shagnal, turiin soyorkholt), and senior veterans, veterans of the revolutionary struggle, Public Great Khural's representatives who discussed and approved the Mongolian Constitution, and members of the State Baga Khural, have been receiving monthly allowances. The information on these people is transferred to the relevant state administrative body, the State Great Khural and the Cabinet of Ministers for budgeting the monthly allowances respectively.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10.3.1; Percentage of people who have been discriminated against or humiliated in the last 12 months in any of the cases of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law</i></p> <p><i>SDG 16.7.1; Percentage of total civil servants in national and local legislatures, civil service and judiciary (by gender, age group, population with disabilities, population group)</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="339 1205 1246 1581"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019-III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>55-59 year old woman</td> <td>23,592</td> <td>29,181</td> <td>26,085</td> <td>26,292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-64</td> <td>21,055</td> <td>37,794</td> <td>22,415</td> <td>27,007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-69</td> <td>7,271</td> <td>11,305</td> <td>11,746</td> <td>12,074</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70+</td> <td>3,886</td> <td>5,331</td> <td>5,161</td> <td>9,806</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>All</b></td> <td><b>55,804</b></td> <td><b>83,611</b></td> <td><b>65,407</b></td> <td><b>75,179</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>9.8 percent or 328.9 thousand of the total population of our country are elderly, and 69.2 percent of the elderly are women. A total of 75.2 thousand elderly people are employed, in which women are over 55 and men are over 60 year old.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 17.18.1; Proportion of sustainable development indicators at all levels of the country at the national level with relevant objectives in accordance with the basic principles of official statistics</i></p>	Age	2016	2017	2018	2019-III	55-59 year old woman	23,592	29,181	26,085	26,292	60-64	21,055	37,794	22,415	27,007	65-69	7,271	11,305	11,746	12,074	70+	3,886	5,331	5,161	9,806	<b>All</b>	<b>55,804</b>	<b>83,611</b>	<b>65,407</b>	<b>75,179</b>	Yes	No
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32	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to protect older persons' dignity and enjoyment of all human rights, including to address and eliminate 'ageism' and age-based discrimination? (<i>see also companion document</i>)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p>	Yes	No																														

	<p><b>Legal provision and order:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>"Respect for the elderly is enshrined in Article 12 of the Law on the Elderly as follows.</i></li> </ul> <p>12.1. <i>Every year, Tsagaan Sar: the first day of spring in the lunar calendar, Veterans' Day: On the occasion of October 1, each business entity and organization shall pay tribute to the elderly and present gifts.</i></p> <p>12.2. <i>During the Tsagaan Sar or Lunar New Year in January of each year, July of each year on the occasion of the National Naadam and the People's Revolution Anniversary, the state allowance is granted for the elderly aged over 65, which is reflected in state budget, but the procedure is approved by the government.</i></p> <p>12.3. <i>According to the Article 12.2 of this Law, fifty thousand tugrug for an elderly person aged 65-69, Eighty thousand tugrugs for the elderly aged 70-79; One hundred and fifty thousand tugrugs for the elderly aged 80-89; Two hundred and fifty thousand tugrugs will be given to the elderly aged 90 and over. Tsagaan Sar: on the occasion of the first day of spring in the lunar calendar, the oldest person and over 90-year-old elders of the area will receive greetings and gifts from aimag, capital city, soum, district, bag and khoroo governors. Elderly people aged 100 and over may receive a greeting from the President of Mongolia and a gift.</i></p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Most public and private organizations hold events to honor the elderly during the Lunar New Year, International Veterans Day, and when they are awarded medals. For example, on the occasion of the Lunar New Year, the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development paid tribute to 86 senior veterans of the Ministry of Construction including veteran of the construction industry, a Hero of Labor of Mongolia, an Honored Builder, and people who retired from the Ministry as issuing an order A / 09 on February 3, 2021 on "Respect and Expenditure". According to the Order A / 44 of the Director of the "Construction Development Center" dated January 29, 2021.2, event was organized to pay tribute to the elderly who have retired from the construction industry, construction design organizations and the center without holding in person meeting in accordance with the covid instructions and procedures approved by the State Special Commission. We paid tribute to a total of 233 elderly people.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>"In 2021, local elders' organizations, government and business entities organized event to pay tribute to the elders on the occasion of the Lunar New Year according to the "Law on the Elderly". Almost 60 percent of the total elderly or more than 196,000 elderly people, were attended in this event. Welfare organizations paid tribute to about 70,000 elderly people, more than 40,000 elderly people from over 2,200 organizations, more than 70,000 elderly people from the representatives of the State Great Khural and local citizens' representatives and other organizations, and also delivered greetings and gifts from the President of Mongolia to more than 100 elderly people. The Governor of Chingeltei District, in keeping with tradition, has paid tribute to the elders over the age of 100 and gave MNT 5,040,00, as calculating and considering the minimum monthly wage, by which the district set an example of tributing the elderly. At the meeting of the Board of Directors under the Governor of Khentii aimag, 90 elderly people over the age of 90 were supported with 30,000 MNT each, and the Governor's greetings and gifts were handed over. "</i></p>		
33	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to recognize and support exercise of legal capacity of older persons, such as supported decision making?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p>	Yes	No



	<p><b>Legal provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clause 3.3 of the 2021 Agreement, “The Elderly participates in drafting the state policy, program, legislation and decisions on the elderly, discuss among the elderly and reflect their opinions”, Clause 3.4, “To cooperate in ensuring the implementation of Law on the Elderly, Law on Social Welfare, the Law on Social Insurance and other legislation related to the elderly, are stated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Ts.Sukhbaatar, President of the Mongolian Association for Elderly People, is a member of the National Social Insurance Council. The Mongolian Association for Elderly People conduct research on the increase of old-age pensions and submit their proposals to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the Government, the Parliament and other relevant organizations. As a result, in 2020, 1 million MNT vouchers were issued to seniors who did not have a pension loan.</li> <li>- Mongolian Association for Elderly People is a member of Civil Society Forum and P. Byambatseren, Vice President of Mongolian Association for Elderly People, is a board member of the forum and a non-staff member of the Human Rights Commission.</li> <li>- In addition, Mongolian Association for Elderly People is an active member of the “Non-Staff Accreditation Council” for regulating the relations related to making decisions on accreditation of business entities, non-governmental organizations and citizens providing public participation services, and organizing the process of accreditation according to the Law on Social Welfare and the Law on the Elderly.</li> <li>- 152 aimag and capital city organizations have been accredited to provide participatory services, and qualified organizations are providing training, counseling, and day care to the elderly."</li> </ul>		
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**Information, innovation and technology**

34	<p>Has the Government put in place mechanisms to improve the availability and accessibility of information specifically for older persons? (SDG 9.c.1)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Legal provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision 7.1.1, Article 7 of the Law on the Elderly states of providing with “inquiries and information services”.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accordingly, aimag, capital city, district, soum and khoroo welfare service organizations are working to answer the questions of the elderly. In doing so, they provide information in writing, orally, and electronically at their request.</li> <li>- In addition, the Labor and Social Welfare Information Center, the Remote Advice Center, can be reached at 1800-0724 for information, text messages, and sign language interpreter services at <a href="http://www.duudlaga.mn">www.duudlaga.mn</a>.</li> <li>- Discounted drug issues and hospital appointments can be reached at tell: 18000119, pandemic counseling information can be reached at tell: 119 and the Ministry of Health phone number: 323002, as well as up-to-date information of the sector is regularly published on the websites of the Ministry of Health, General Agency of Health Insurance, Agency Of Medicine and Medical Equipment Control and Regulation, and Health Development Center. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare are working to digitalize medical records.</li> <li>- The health sector is in the process of digital transition, all information in the sector is being digitized, many information systems such as h-info, e-health, HIP</li> </ul>	Yes	No
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	<p><i>are being integrated, hospitalization and medical appointment services are being digitalized nationwide, and hospital-to-hospital transfers are being digitalized.</i></p>		
35	<p>Has the Government fostered development of any innovative methods and services in support of older persons, such as user- and age-friendly technology and products?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Resolution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>2.5.6 of the Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024 states that within the framework of the “e-Mongolia”, the entire labor and social protection sector will be digitalized, and services will be provided to citizens in a transparent and efficient manner.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Through WHO and international projects and programs, we are working to upgrade the technology of care services, as well as to improve the technology (tools) that can help to improve the quality of life.</i></li> <li>- <i>In 2021, the health sector transferred to the Performance Financing System, which provided access to quality and accessible service regardless of public and private health centers.</i></li> <li>- <i>The “Integrated Welfare System” website <a href="http://www.ehalamj.mn">www.ehalamj.mn</a> was launched nationwide on August 25, 2020. As of June 14, 2021, a total of 15 types of services have been transferred to the Unified Welfare System (<a href="http://ehalamj.mn">ehalamj.mn</a>) through the phased digitalization of welfare services, and conditions have been created to provide welfare services through the electronic system. Among these services, such as Age Endowment, Elderly Welfare Pension, Granted Supplements for Distinguished Elder Celebrities, and Honorary Mother's Medal have been digitalized. As a result of intensifying the work to digitalize the monthly pension and benefit services, 100% of the total population has been accounted for and 47.8% have been provided with cards. "</i></li> </ul> <p><b>"Good practices of the welfare services's digitalization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Decreased number of paperwork, reduced time spent on public services, and decentralized.</i></li> <li>● <i>People are able to monitor the process of resolving their requests.</i></li> <li>● <i>Citizens can receive social security pensions and benefits through their personal accounts, regardless of the bank.</i></li> <li>● <i>100% of welfare recipients are accounted for and 47.8% are provided with cards</i></li> <li>● <i>Soum and khoroo social workers will have more time to deliver professional social work services, such as household and citizen development and mediation to other basic social services.</i></li> <li>● <i>Citizens' choice has been expanded by being able to choose from 5 options /<a href="http://ehalamj.mn">ehalamj.mn</a>, <a href="http://emongolia.mn">emongolia.mn</a>, <a href="http://ebarimt.mn">ebarimt.mn</a>, kiosk machines, soum and khoroo staff/.</i></li> <li>● <i>Improved data exchange and databases of other government agencies. "</i></li> <li>● <i>We are providing e-social insurance services to consumers through <a href="http://www.ndaatgal.mn">www.ndaatgal.mn</a>, <a href="http://www.emongolia.mn">www.emongolia.mn</a>," social insurance "app," <a href="http://emongolia">emongolia</a> "app, and e-government machine.</i></li> <li>● <i>People can take an inquiry of social insurance payment through the “Social Insurance” application; Track their Social Insurance payment information, access their Pension Insurance Account, view their Retirement Information, track and control their personal information electronically, resolve your grievances, and access all types of voluntary insurance services. "</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No

## V. Data

**Instruction:** For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link or attach copies of relevant documents.

### *Lack of ageing-related data and research*

		Yes	No
36	<p>Is the lack of ageing-related data and research a matter of concern for your Government? If so: (a) what data and research are needed; and (b) how are you addressing these concerns? (SDG 17.18.1; SDG 17.18.2; SDG 17.18.3; SDG 17.19.1; SDG 17.19.2)</p>		
a)	<p><i>Government, public and non-governmental policy makers and researchers are asked to improve the social issues, living conditions and welfare of the elderly, to create special conditions for their health, care, nursing and recreation, and to support employment. Detailed information on numbers, age, gender, location, education, literacy, employment, elderly households, marital status, housing conditions, and well-being is essential.</i></p>		
b)	<p><i>The National Statistics Committee publishes age-related data from official statistics, censuses, household-based surveys, and thematic surveys.</i></p>		
(SDG 17.1 8.2)	<p><i>Mongolia enacted the Law on Statistics in 1997 to establish a unified statistical information system, principles of operation, powers of statistical organizations and informants, and to regulate the relations in the process of providing statistical information between users.</i></p>		
(SDG 17.1 8.)	<p><i>Strategic Development Plan for 2021-2025 to develop statistical sector "is fully funded by the state budget.</i></p>		
(SDG 17.1 9.2.a )	<p><i>A major role of the government of a member of the United Nations is to provide information on the population of a country. The Government of Mongolia, like other countries in the world, has successfully fulfilled its obligations and successfully conducted the 11th Population and Housing Census in 2020.</i></p>		
(SDG 17.1 9.2.b )	<p><i>In 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the National Statistical Office, the Ministry of Health and the State Registration Agency to eliminate discrepancies in statistics and ensure the implementation of the Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia 2030 and the Government Action Plan 2016-2020. Within the framework of the MoU, starting from January 1, 2019, an electronic birth register was launched throughout the country to register newborns at maternity hospitals and issue national identification registration numbers. According to the electronic registration, a birth certificate is currently issued to newborns in Mongolia by the maternity hospital, and the birth registration is done by the civil registration department of the place of permanent residence. Currently, the Ministry of Health, the General Authority for State Registration and the National Statistics Office are preparing to introduce electronic death registration in hospitals at all levels by 2021. Mongolia's birth registration is made 100 percent, while the death registration rate is 93.4 percent.</i></p>		
	<p><i>To identify long-term plans and policies based on a detailed study of elders in different sectors by the National Statistical Committee and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare should. To provide collaboration of citizens and government agencies to develop long-term plans to implement programs and projects based on the research</i></p>		

37	<p>Has the Government undertaken any efforts in data collection activities, including at the national and subnational levels, to disaggregate data by age and sex, with age groups disaggregated beyond 50+ or 60+(e.g., Household Social and Economic Survey, National Transfer Accounts)? (see also companion document)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In accordance with Article 12.4 of the Law on Statistics of Mongolia, the National Statistical Office is the authority to assess the situation, in which, the National Statistical Office shall not duplicate administrative statistical information with official statistical information and shall monitor it in order to ensure methodological integrity, approve indicators, methodologies and instructions of administrative statistical information, and include information coverage and accuracy. They prioritize the approval of forms and instructions, and the collection of official data by age and gender. Household-based surveys collect data on the age and sex of each family members.</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No
<b>National surveys</b>			
38	<p>Has there been: (a) a stand-alone national survey focusing on population ageing or older persons; or (b) inclusion of specific modules on older persons or population ageing into national surveys, such as a National Survey on Older Persons, or DHS, since 2017? If so, please provide: (a) the name of the survey; (b) its focus; (c) the name(s) of the responsible ministries, agencies and institutions; and (d) relevant links</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>(a) No independent national survey of the elderly has been conducted. Based on the results of the 2020 Population and Housing Census, a thematic survey on the elderly was conducted. In accordance with Article 4.1 of the Law of Mongolia on Pensions and Benefits from the Social Insurance Fund and the international standard, it include people aged 65 and over, but for the purpose of parallel analysis with the results of the previous census, this thematic survey report covers the population aged 60 and over. This thematic survey analyzed detailed data on the population aged 60 and over in parallel with the results of previous censuses, and included indicators on the social and economic status of the elderly, including age, sex structure, marital status, employment, education and housing conditions. The purpose of this thematic study is to provide detailed information on elders' population, age, gender structure, location, education, literacy, employment, households, marital status, housing conditions, and well-being to government, public and non-governmental policy makers, researchers which is to ensure the elderly on improving the social issues, living conditions and welfare of the elderly, creating special conditions for their health, care, nursing and recreation, and supporting employment of the elderly. "The report also provides feedback and recommendations on the results of the government's policy on the elderly, in particular on health, social protection, living conditions, and longevity."</i></li> </ul> <p><i>"According to the 2020 census, Mongolia has a total of 232.0 thousand elderly people. The total population grew by 19.7 percent between 2010 and 2020, with an average</i></p>	Yes	No

	<p>annual growth rate of 2.2 percent, while the average annual growth rate of the elderly is 5.9 percent.</p> <p>(b) (1) 1. "The Elderly" thematic survey based on the results of the population and housing census, 2. A study of some social and economic indicators of the elderly</p> <p>(2) Social and economic status of the elderly</p> <p>(3) National Statistical Committee</p> <p>(4) Links to research reports:</p>		
39	<p>Is there any longitudinal data on older persons collected with a focus on their health, and social and economic situation?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Research report:</b></p> <p>The long-term source of information on the health, social and economic status of the elderly is official statistics, censuses, and thematic surveys.</p> <p>Data on population of the age of 60 and over by period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of elderly people, sex ratio, percentage of the total population, average age, aging index, average annual growth in 1969 *, 1979 *, 1989 *, 2000-2020,</li> <li>• Marital status of the elderly, in 2000 *, 2010 *, 2020 *</li> <li>• The number of family in which family head aged 60 and over, the form of households, in 2000 *, 2010 *, 2020 *</li> <li>• Level of literacy and education of the elderly, 1989 *, 2000 *, 2010 *, 2020</li> <li>• Economic activity of the elderly, in 2000 *, 2010 *, 2020 *</li> <li>• Number of elderly people with disabilities, the form of disability, in 2010 and 2020</li> <li>• The death statistics has been steady since 1934. "</li> </ul>	Yes	No

### **Titchfield Group**

40	<p>Is the Government active in the Titchfield Group on Ageing-related Statistics and Age-disaggregated Data? If so, how does the Government contribute to the group? (see also companion document)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>Mongolia aims to define objectives as breaking down the Sustainable Development Goals in all possible ways. Demographics are presented in terms of age, gender, etc., which is consistent with the fact that the main goal of the Titchfield group that is to determine aging issues in SDG indicators. In August 2021, the National Statistical Committee submitted to the Titchfield Working Group a report on the availability and resources whether Mongolia's SDG indicators can be categorized by age.</p>	Yes	No
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### **VI. COVID-19 and older persons**

**Instruction:** For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link to or attach copies of relevant documents.

#### **Effects of COVID-19 on older persons**

41	<p>Were hospitalizations and death rates among older persons in 2020 and 2021 higher than for the general population, or as compared with previous long-term observations? <i>(please provide age and sex disaggregated statistics and their sources)</i></p>	Yes	No
	<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Research report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>As of August 28, 2021, there are 25,442 people aged 55 and over with coronavirus infection in Mongolia, accounting for a total of 188,479 cases (13.5%). Compared to the age groups infected with the coronavirus, 35.4% of the 55-59 year olds, 25.4% of the 60-64 year olds, 15.8% of the 65-69 year olds, 9.1% of the 70-74 year olds, 6.7% of the 75-79 year olds, 80- 84-year-olds accounted for 4.3%, the 85-89-year-olds for 2.3%, and the 90-year-olds for 1.0%. In terms of hospitalization complications, 8.2% of elderly patients is severe patients, 31.8% of elderly patients are less severe and 58.4% of elderly patients are mild patients.</i></li> <li>- <i>Since the beginning of April 2021, the number of deaths caused by Covid-19 has increased, and as of August 28, 2021, the total number of deaths has reached 924. Nationwide, in the 36th week, 206,652 cases of coronavirus infection were confirmed, 28 deaths were registered, and the mortality rate was 0.45%. 577 (62.6%) of all deaths were among the elderly aged 65 and over. The mortality rate of covid-19 disease increases with age and is relatively high among people aged 65 and older compared to other age groups. Mortality rates by age group were 1.02% for 55-59 years old, 1.84% for 60-64 years old, 2.76% for 65-69 years old, 5.13% for 70-74 years old, 6.56% for 75-79 years old, 11.46% for 80-84 years old, 13.15% for 85 years old and above have died. Of those who died from Covid-19, 715 (77.4%) had chronic underlying disease, and cardiovascular disease was the highest among 496 (69.4%). When Covid-19 deaths were diagnosed, there were 496 (50.5%) cases of cardiovascular disease, 159 cases of diabetes (16.2%), 93 cases of kidney disease (9.5%), 78 cases of liver disease (7.9%), and neurological disease 69 (7.0), cancer 53 (5.4), obesity 34 (3.5).</i></li> <li>- <i>Due to the situation of coronavirus infection, the number of hospitalization among total population increased 2-4 times in 2020-2021. In the first 9 months of 2021, 13,847 deaths were registered nationwide, an increase of 1,846 cases from the same period last year. Of the total deaths, 8182 or 59.0 percent were men and 5665 or 41.0 percent were women. 32.6 percent of all deaths were hospital deaths, of which 1,030 cases or 22.8 percent were premature deaths. Premature deaths increased by 141 cases compared to the same period of the previous year, but the mortality rate decreased by 3.2 percent. In the first 9 months of 2021, a total of 1517 deaths from infectious diseases were registered nationwide.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Of these, 1456 cases of coronavirus infection, 49 cases of tuberculosis, 5 cases of neonatal bacterial pneumonia, 3 cases of congenital syphilis, 2 cases of HIV/AIDS, 1 case of hepatitis and 1 case of meningitis were registered. In the first 9 months of 2021, 1456 deaths from coronavirus infections were registered nationwide, accounting for 96.0% of infectious disease deaths. The predominance of non-infectious diseases in people over the age of 50 indicates a higher mortality rate from chronic diseases.</b></p> <p><i>In 2020, men in any age group between the ages of 10 and 65 were more likely to die than women.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Men die at a younger age than women, and male mortality has risen sharply since the age of 45.</i></li> </ul>		

	<p>Percent by age group: At retirement age death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40.4% of men</li> <li>• 68% of women</li> </ul>		
42	<p>Have older persons been affected socially and economically? How? (please provide any statistical evidence disaggregated by age and sex) <i>тохиромжтой бол мэдээллээр дэлгэрүүлнэ үү</i></p> <p><i>During the KOVID-19 pandemic, 35.2% of respondents had their salaries reduced, 34.6% had their work and business suspended, 29.1% had their work adjusted to take care of their children, 28.8% had reduced working hours, 27.9% had started working from home, and 23.7% took paid / unpaid leave due to termination of employment, 22.2% lost their jobs and 15.5% closed their businesses. If Compared to the above, 61.1% of those who started working from home is (P &lt;0.001). Respondents in the survey shows people's attitudes toward COVID-19 infection. In the survey, in case of covid infection, 55.5% prevent themselves as distancing from others, 21.9% encourage patients to cope with the disease, 8.8% blame themselves for the infection, and 7.9% became angry about getting the infection. In the survey, the result by gender indicate that women are negative attitude towards the infected patients while men tend to be positive towards the infected patients. Fourteen percent of participants received psychological care before the outbreak of the new coronavirus, and 21 percent began receiving the psychological advice after the outbreak. When comparing this survey by the place of residence, since the outbreak of COVID-19, rural residents have received more psychological services than urban residents. In addition, 66.5% of the respondents said that they know how to support their own psychological state, while 66.2% or 7 out of 10 people said that they need to learn how to support themselves and others psychologically. When comparing the indicators in the survey, women rather than men are more likely to know how to support themselves and to learn how to support themselves and others (79.6%). They also know how to support themselves psychologically as their level of education increases. When comparing by education, people with incomplete education are angry and frustrated.</i></p>	Yes	No

**Засгийн газраас КОРОНАВИРУС-19-т үзүүлж буй хариу арга хэмжээ**

43	<p>Did the Government put policies or measures in place that addressed the impact of COVID-19 on older persons with regard to the following issues: (SDG 3.b.1) <i>If yes, please answer 43.1 – 43.5</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 44</i></p> <p><i>SDG 3.b.1</i> <i>Percentage of target population injected by all types of vaccinations reflected in the national program</i></p>	Yes	No
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	<p>The Government of Mongolia has taken steps to address the following issues in order to reduce the impact of the coronavirus on the elderly during the 19-pandemic epidemic. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. +65-year-elders were first vaccinated against SarsCoV. /Minutes of the meeting of the National Emergency Commission No. 08 of March 13, 2021/ As of 02.27-06.28, 2021, 97.25 percent of the total elderly were injected by the first dose of vaccination and 83.8 percent by the second dose of vaccination.</li> <li>2. With the financial and technical support of the World Health Organization (WHO), the National Center for Gerontology organized an event entitled "Increasing Vaccination among Vulnerable Age Group". Within the framework of this activity, a special vaccination point was organized for the elderly who could not be vaccinated on April 12-16, 2021 and a total of 18 buses and 100 volunteers transferred temporary vaccination points for the elderly and vaccinated the elderly in 9 districts of the capital city. A total of 1,100 elderly people under the supervision of others who could not leave their homes were vaccinated at home by the National Center for Gerontology and family health center. By organizing a special bus stop for the elderly, 98.7 percent of the 6,895 elderly people under the control of the National Center for Gerontology and 87.1 percent at home were injected by this mobile immunization.</li> </ol>		
43.1	<p>Access to health-care services (both usual services and COVID-19 tests) please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate</p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b> During the outbreak, the elderly, children, pregnant women, and emergency services were regularly provided with emergency medical care in collaboration with the National Emergency Commission, Capital's Emergency Commission, and Aiamg's Emergency Commissions. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the National Center of Grentology conducted a study on home immunization need for elderly people during COVID-19, and provided access to mobile immunization buses and medical care at home.</p>	Yes	No
43.2	<p>Protection of older persons' higher vulnerabilities to COVID-19 (e.g., isolating nursing homes, home delivery of medicine or food, etc.) please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of food vouchers issued to members of households in need of food from May 1, 2020 to October 1, 2020 is 16.0 thousand MNT per child, and from May 1, 2020 to Jan 1, 2021, 16.0 thousand MNT per child. Until January 1, 2021, the amount was increased to MNT 32.0 thousand per adult member per month, which is the doubled amount. As of the end of 2020, 11,510 elderly people received this service.</li> <li>• "With the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 400 elderly people with disabilities in 6 districts of the capital city were provided with hygiene kits worth 44.0 million MNT, and 250 people with permanent care were provided with diapers that worth 12.9 million MNT.</li> </ul>	Yes	No



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Government of Mongolia issued Resolution No.92 on “Disbursement of Funds” on April 8, 2021 to provide one-time food aid to 30,000 target households during the period of transition to the high level of disaster emergency preparedness. The event was organized by the General Agency of National Emergency in cooperation with the Mongolian Red Cross Society. ”</i></li> <li>● <i>With the support of WHO, National Center of Gerontology organized an event to “expand health care services for the elderly during the coronavirus outbreak and adapt to new normal conditions” from June 15 to June 20, 2020 to provide home health care to 6,895 vulnerable elder people living in Ulaanbaatar. In addition, home diagnostics, infection prevention kits, knowledge kits, and coronavirus infection prevention counseling were provided.</i></li> <li>● <i>WHO and National Center of Gerontology jointly implemented the project “Ensuring continuity of care and services for the elderly during coronavirus infection /COVID-19/ pandemic” from Dec 15, 2020 to March 03, 2021 in Ulaanbaatar, Selenge, Bayan-Ulgii, and in Uvs aimags. The project aims to increase access to care for the elderly in selected aimags. Out of a total of 2,937 elderly people in need of permanent care, 552 elderly people have been successfully provided with social welfare support, health and psychological care, and on-the-job training for health workers.</i></li> </ul>		
43.3	<p>Economic conditions (e.g., employment, income maintenance, immediate assistance) <i>please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Answer:</i></p> <p><i>Securities issued to individuals without pension and those with pension loans up to MNT 1 million were monetized starting from May 21, 2021, and as of June 14, 2021, 207.3 billion MNT worth of securities were issued to 229,139 individuals through 7 banks.</i></p>	Yes	No
43.4	<p>Social situation (e.g., loneliness, social isolation, stress)? <i>please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>Within the framework of the community based social welfare service implemented in Mongolia, a number of activities by aimag and district welfare organizations and contracted service organizations were organized for the elderly. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A total of 9169 elderly people were involved in training activities in 2018-2020, which aimed to provide the elderly with life beliefs, ability to live independently, work practices and support their talents.</li> <li>- A total of 2334 elderly people were involved in counseling services,</li> <li>- A total of 1,542 elderly people were provided with temporary accommodation and shelter services for victims of violence.</li> <li>- 731 elderly people attended for home care and welfare services</li> <li>- 2112 elder people attended services to increase the confidence of the homeless and their family members in</li> </ul>	Yes	No

	<p>living, socialization, documentation and provided services in temporary accommodation,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 731 elder people attended home care and welfare services</li> <li>- 4614 elderly people were involved in community building, income generation projects and life skills training. These services will continue in 2021.</li> </ul>		
43.5	<p>Prioritized access to COVID-19 vaccines <i>please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Answer:</i></p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>There are more than 430 people in 12 public, local and private nursing homes nationwide that provide specialized care services with 256 staff for the elderly and people with disabilities.</i></li> <li>● <i>Starting from April 2021, 98 employees and 97 nurses of the National Center for the Elderly in Batsumber soum, Tuv aimag, the largest nursing home, were vaccinated with 2 doses of Senopharm vaccine. In collaboration with the Tuv Aimag Health Department, a team of physicians visited the center and administered the first dose of Pfizer and Sputnik vaccines to a total of 55 people in care. Caretakers of Achlalt Children, Batgerelt Ireedui NGO's Disabled People's Orphanage and Theresa Elderly Orphanage were fully vaccinated in collaboration with the Ulaanbaatar's Health Department and District's Emergency Commission.</i></li> <li>● <i>In order to include nurses and staff in 7 local nursing homes in the first place, the Labor and Welfare Service Agency submitted a detailed study on the number of people to be vaccinated to the local emergency commission and received 2 doses of vaccine as requested.</i></li> <li>● <i>Types of immunizations: obtained 4,300,000 doses of Verosil vaccine, 1,494,160 doses of Pfizer vaccine, and 252,800 doses of astrazenica vaccine. The vaccine was administered first to the elderly, who are at risk.</i></li> <li>● <i>In 2021, the WHO Western Pacific Region, the Ministry of Health and the National Center of Gerontology jointly implemented the project "INCREASING ATTANDANCE OF THE ELDERLY IN RISK GROUPS TO IMMUNIZATION AGAINST THE COVID-19".</i></li> <li>● <i>Partner organizations: Ulaanbaatar City Health Department, Mongolian Red Cross Committee, Bayangol, Bayanzurkh, Baganuur, Bagakhangai, Nalaikh, Khan-Uul, Chingeltei, Sukhbaatar, Songinokhairkhan districts, volunteers from 144 Family Health Centers and the National Center for Gerontology</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Within the scope of this event, 6935 elderly people in group IV and V with official caregivers in 9 districts of the capital city were attained. As a result:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ <i>The needs of the elderly to be vaccinated at home and at a temporary bus stop for the elderly who are unable to reach the vaccination site on their own have been identified.</i></li> <li>➢ <i>Vaccination point for elderly people living in the capital city who have lost their ability and categorized in groups IV and V were created to provide needs-based health care services to these people and vaccinated.</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Elderly people who wanted to be vaccinated but could not be vaccinated on their own were vaccinated at home.</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Follow-up studies were conducted after vaccination.</i></li> </ul>		
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**Good practices/lessons learned in Government response to COVID-19**

44	<p>Are there any good practices and lessons learned from the above mentioned policies and/or measures, including expanding participation of older persons?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>National Center of Gerontology in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, funded by the World Health Organization (WHO) implemented "Introduction of comprehensive community-based elderly care services at home for the elderly in groups IV and V living in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia during the period of coronavirus infection and new normal conditions". In the scope of the project, 6,895 bedridden elderly people living in 7 districts of Ulaanbaatar were provided with knowledge and information on coronavirus infection prevention and kits to prevent from the COVID (Sanitol, vitamin pills, tamedin, salmon, masks)</i></li> <li>- <i>"Home health care (palliative care, geriatrics, image diagnosis) is provided to 3,000 bedridden elderly people to ensure continuity of care.</i></li> <li>- <i>In the framework of the WHO-West Pacific region -supported project "Ensuring continuity of health care for the elderly during the epidemic of coronavirus infection", 2936 bedridden elders with immunodeficiency and chronic diseases living in 9 districts of the capital city, 3 aimags Bayan-Ulgii, Uvs, Selenge aimag centers, Bugat, Zuunkhangai and Altanbulag soums were provide with home health care and counseling. We handed over a 78,000 MNT worth of "First Aid Box" to 2,500 elderly people and a "Humanitarian Package" worth of 145,000 MNT to 436 elderly people, and provided emotional and medical support, counseling on coronavirus prevention.</i></li> <li>- <i>The National Center of Gerontology in cooperation with the Capital City Health Department, between April 12-16, 2021 (during the public pandemic lockdown) opened and run a temporary vaccination point for the elderly with disabilities aged 60 and over at 133 schools, 20th school, Baganuur district health center, Avragch Sports Committee, 9th school, 11th school, Mongolia-Korean College, Bagakhangai District Health Center and Nalaikh District Health Center. 2 special mission buses were allocated to each point. A total of 14 buses transported a total of 7,100 elderly people who could not go to the vaccination points on their own and vaccinated by Sars CoV vaccination. A total of 100 volunteers worked on a special bus to transport the elderly.</i></li> <li>- <i>The National Center of Gerontology provided temporary coronavirus vaccination points for vulnerable elderly people based on the specific needs of the elderly (coronavirus infection quarantine, limited access to medical care) and held inspections of specialized professional care (internal, elderly, cardiovascular, neurological, ophthalmological, image diagnosis in addition to vacciantion) at the 11th secondary school and the 68th kindergarten.</i></li> <li>- <i>4908 elderly people were provided with medical care at a special temporary vaccination points and took medical care from specialists of the National</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No
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	<p><i>Center of Gerontology, in which the elderly took first and second dosage of Sinopharm 55.8 percent (3618), Sputnik 6.6 percent (426) and Pfizer 37.7 percent (2443).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>A total of 785 elderly people who could not get out of bed or caretaker of nursing homes were immunized at home</i></li> <li>- <i>Senior employees who retired after working at “General Agency of State Registration” advised to newly hired employees and inquiry on “1800-1890”, KIOSK of “Gerege Systems” LLC, and assisted to people who get services of registration, which was effective job for the elderly. Since 2012, the general registration inquiry phone 1800-1890 has been working, and since 2019, “Gerege System” LLC has hired 8 senior employees.</i></li> </ul>		
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**Coordination of services for COVID-19 response**

45	<p>Has the Government implemented measures to improve the coordination of primary health care, long-term care, social services and community-based services for older persons in order to ensure a continuum of care and support during the COVID-19 pandemic?</p> <p><i>Answer:</i> <b>Implemented activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The Government of Mongolia has developed a plan to overcome the coronavirus epidemic with minimal damage. As part of this plan, all households have zero electricity and heating bills and a 75 percent discount on fuel prices.</i></li> <li>- <i>Among the vulnerable families involved in the food voucher service, there are many elderly people who need regular care, so adults of the family is paid 16,000 MNT per month.</i></li> <li>- <i>In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding and Action Plan for humanitarian cooperation between the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Mongolian Red Cross Association, in 2018 and 2019, a total of 172 million MNT worth of humanitarian activities were organized. For example, a total of 300 elders including nurses, people with disabilities, and staff of the National Center for the Elderly in Batsumber soum, Tuv aimag, employees of Batgerelt-Ireedui and Achlalt Khuuduud NGOs, which provide specialized care services attended training on “Response to Coronavirus and Influenza-Like Illness Outbreaks, First Aid Knowledge, and Social and Psychological Support”</i></li> <li>- <i>Within the framework of reaching out to the target group through the “Welfare House” under the Red Cross Committee, 13,520 elders through the “Welfare House” in 21 aimags and 9 districts got information on health, economic and other interested counseling, training and publicity.</i></li> <li>- <i>In 2020 and 2021, during the Coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19), we cooperated with the Red Cross to provide food, sanitation and infection control packages to vulnerable households whose incomes are declining and who need food support.</i></li> <li>- <i>During the quarantine period and high level emergency readiness, Phones such as 119 Emergency Hotline, 18002000 Mental Health Care, and 350802 Elderly Health Care Hotlines were launched to help the elderly.</i></li> </ul>	Yes	No
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**Long-term measures**

46	<p>Once the pandemic has subsided, do you intend to maintain any measures that were implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on older persons?</p>	Yes	No
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**Answer:**

**Implemented activities:**

- *In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding and Action Plan for humanitarian cooperation between the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Mongolian Red Cross Association, in 2018 and 2019, a total of 172 million MNT worth of humanitarian activities were organized. For example, a total of 300 elders including nurses, people with disabilities, and staff of the National Center for the Elderly in Batsumber soum, Tuv aimag, employees of Batgerelt-Ireedui and Achlalt Khuuduud NGOs, which provide specialized care services attended training on “Response to Coronavirus and Influenza-Like Illness Outbreaks, First Aid Knowledge, and Social and Psychological Support”*
- *Within the framework of reaching out to the target group through the “Welfare House” under the Red Cross Committee, 13,520 elders through the “Welfare House” in 21 aimags and 9 districts got information on health, economic and other interested counseling, training and publicity.*
- *In 2020 and 2021, during the Coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19), we cooperated with the Red Cross to provide food, sanitation and infection control packages to vulnerable households whose incomes are declining and who need food support.*

## VII. OTHER ISSUES

**47. How has the Government designed and/or implemented measures for the pre-ageing population (future older persons) in the following aspects: (a) work; (b) income security; (c) health; and (d) participation. (open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words).**

The Action Plan for 2020-2023 to implement the “National Strategy on Aging of the Mongolian Population” states as follows.

(a) A total of seven sub-objectives have been set out in the above document on employment and income security. These include: research on opportunities and competencies for the elderly, implementation of 2 recommendations per year, incentives for employers who created job opportunities suited to potentials, skills and knowledge training for at least 2,000 seniors per year, and stabilization of statistics etc.,.

(b) Health; Objective 2.2. It aims to reduce morbidity by preparing the population for aging through improving the quality and availability of health information, promotion and care. Within this scope, it is planned to train a total of 180 trainers to implement the “Preparation for Employee Retirement” program between 2021 and 2023. In 2018, more than 80 representatives from Labor and Social Welfare sector and other organizations were trained. The document states that it is also planned to build public sports space and place exercise equipments in each soum of aimag, and by 2023, it is planned to create 15 sports areas. In addition, at least 20 percent of the seniors who are actively involved in accredited sports clubs are expected to be covered by health insurance. In 2018, a total of 13 sports clubs were accredited. It also plans to increase the number of elders' cabinets by six by 2023. It also said it would increase the access to discounted drugs reimbursed by the health insurance fund.

(c) participation; The strategy includes 12 series of content per year that aim to build a positive perception and attitude of the public towards the elderly, 30 events per year to promote a friendly environment for the elderly, support research on the rights of the elderly, conduct research, and create a community of elders and ensure social participation, incentives, access to services, and compliance with environmental standards, which are planned to be implemented in stages.

**48. Would you like to highlight any other issues related to the main challenges and opportunities of population ageing/older persons in your country since the adoption of MIPAA in 2002? Are there any lessons learned or good practices you would like to share? (open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words).**

The Madrid Action Plan on Aging is an important policy document that serves as a basic guide to the world's aging population since the Second World Summit in 2002.

At the time of review of the policy document on aging in Mongolia, Mongolia has been considered as the homeland of children and youth. Mongolia's population was 2,465,657, of which 164,764 or 6.7 percent were elderly. The average life expectancy in Mongolia was 63.5 years. As of 2020, the number of elderly people has almost doubled to 328,861, and life expectancy has increased by 7.7 years and 7.2 years within just 20 years. This is because Mongolia improved the condition of medical technology in diagnostics and treatment, increased control of non-infectious diseases, improved prenatal diagnosis, reduced child mortality, reduced incidence of infectious diseases, improved introduction of vaccinations, improved quality of drinking water and food etc.,

The development of the Madrid Aging Action Plan has given member states policymakers the opportunity to define their own national aging policies based on this document and to plan and implement age-appropriate policies to meet the needs of the growing elderly.

In Mongolia, based on the International Action Plan, the government redefined its policy on the elderly, amended 7 laws in duplicate, approved 5 new laws, and approved a long-term policy document on longevity, the "National Aging Strategy" for 2050. Based on this plan, 3 programs aimed at health and social protection of the elderly have been successfully implemented, 2 programs have been completed and 1 program is continuing to be implemented.

Within the scope of the above activities, the health and social protection issues of the elderly improved, the population educated about aging, the attitude to health improved, and the percentage of early detection of diseases increased. Progressive results have been achieved in increasing the income of the elderly through employment, increasing their participation in policy-making and decision-making at health and social protection, and improving elderly-friendly services.

Although these policy documents and programs are being implemented in the field of aging, the health and social protection of the elderly is being planned and implemented by the main ministries under the Government of Mongolia such as General Agency of Social Welfare and other agencies under the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, and National Center of Gerontology and other agencies under the Ministry of Health. Due to the lack of coordination

and regulation between these organizations with separate policies and management, the quality and accessibility of services provided for the elderly is poor.

For example, National Center of Gerontology under the Ministry of Health provides professional and methodological advice on the health of the elderly, and train doctors and specialists with evidence-based knowledge and expertise in the field / center of health care provides services to the elderly at the national level. However, there is no qualified doctors and specialists in more than 120 elders nursing resorts accredited by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, which provides care for the elderly nationwide. This has a significant impact on the quality of care provided to the elderly and makes it impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of care for the elderly.

The quality of health care services for the elderly is neglected due to the lack of involvement of qualified elderly physicians in the accreditation of community-based care services by General Agency of Welfare such as day care, rehabilitation services, and home care services for the elderly funded by the welfare fund.

Although the Mongolian health care system imitates the Soviet Union's primary health care system through family, soum, and village health centers, it provides equal access to care for the elderly throughout the country. The lack of professional training programs in the field of health care for the elderly, the presence of an aging program in the residency program to train general practitioners, but the lack of qualified teachers also have a negative impact on the quality of health care services for the elderly.

Therefore, in order to improve the quality of life of the elderly by providing comprehensive care and quality care in accordance with the needs of the growing elderly, it is necessary to closely coordinate the organizations working in the field of aging and to manage and direct the implementation of national aging activities. There is a need to form a unified team to jointly plan activities and monitor implementation.

It is important to prevent the burden of welfare policy on society by eliminating the current universal care system and introducing effective prevention and evidence-based rehabilitation programs and measureable quality of services for the elderly before they deteriorate, which will enable 20 percent of the population to live a healthy and active life by 2050.

49. Is the Government engaged in any regional cooperation on matters related to “population ageing”, including the sharing of experiences in the implementation of MIPAA among ESCAP member States and/or engagement with ASEAN (where applicable) on the implementation of the 2015 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing (*open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words*).