



NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON GENDER EQUALITY

MONGOLIA: GENDER EQUALITY STATUS

(Recent by data)



67,62

AVERAGE LONGEVITY

76,85

56,744

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

88,601

63,2%

EMPLOYMENT RATES

48,6%

15,089

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD SINGLE PARENTS

66,648



2024

© National Committee on Gender Equality, Government of Mongolia

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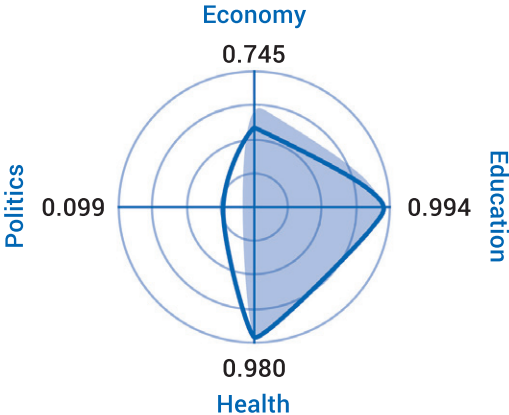
GENDER EQUALITY IN MONGOLIA

(As of 2023)

Mongolia's state policy on gender equality aims to create conditions for equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women, as well as for the prevention and elimination of gender discrimination.

1. MONGOLIA IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL GENDER INDICES

According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2023, Mongolia ranks 80th out of 146 countries with a score of 0.704 and the Global Gender Gap Index /GGGI/, benchmarks the evolution of gender-based gaps among four key dimensions /Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment/. The World Economic Forum, 2023.



2023

Global Gender Gap Index	80	0.704
Economic participation and opportunity	33	0.745
Educational attainment	67	0.994
Health and survival	1	0.980
Political empowerment	121	0.099
Mongolia score		
World average score		

2022



Gender development index

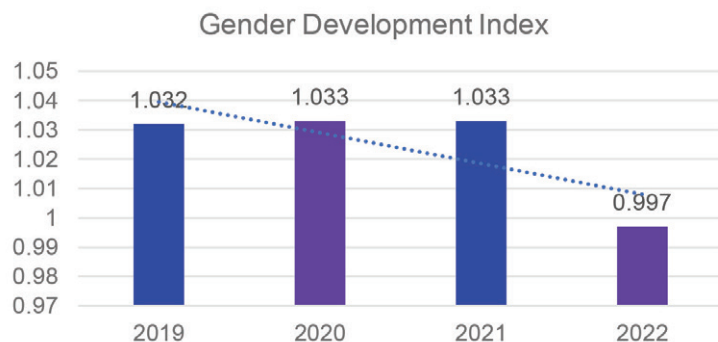
0.997



Gender Inequality Index

0.276

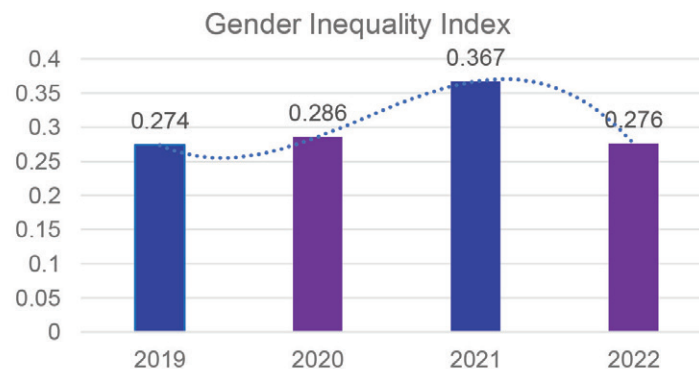
Gender Development Index 2015-2022



The annual Human Development Report calculates a country's Gender Development Index (GDI), reflecting the outcomes of its gender legislation and actions. Mongolia's GDI for reached 0.997 in 2022, marking a decrease of 0.046 points compared to 2015.

Gender Inequality Index

Mongolia's gender inequality index reached 0.276 in 2022, a decrease of 0.013 points compared to 2015 (0.289).



In Mongolia, gender equality and the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 cannot be achieved due to insufficient political representation and under-representation of women in the workforce. For example, the proportion of women /51.5 percent/ in the labour force is 14.9 percentage lower than that of men /66.4 percent/. /National Statistics Office, 2024/ This demonstrates the gender gap in women's employment opportunities as well as wages and incomes.

Percentage of women in parliament

	Total number of candidates	Number of women	Number of men
1992	293	4	289
1996	302	8	294
2000	602	9	593
2004	244	5	239
2008	256	66	190
2012	544	174	370
2016	498	129	369
2020	606	151	455

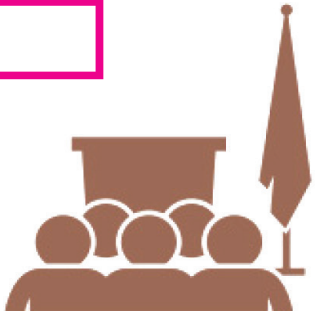
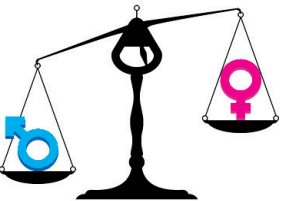
The elected parliamentarians in 2020 by sex



82,9%



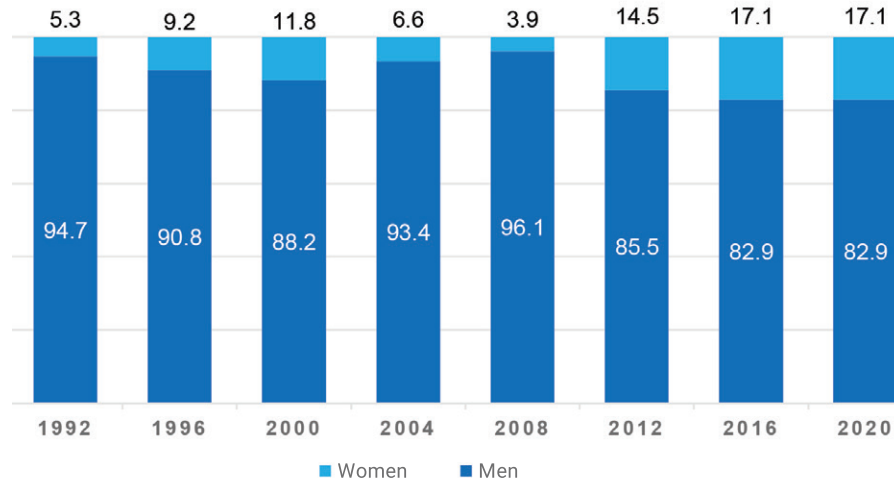
17,1%



Women make up 51% of Mongolia's electorate and actively participate in elections. However, their representation in Parliament is only 17.1, which is 7.6% lower than the world average.

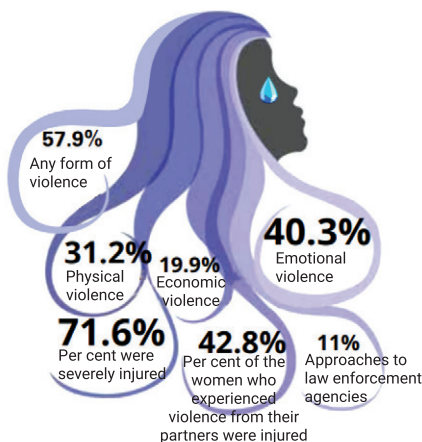
The source: The General Election Commission of Mongolia 2021

The Mongolian Parliamentarians (by gender and the election years)



As of 2020, 17.1 percent of parliamentarians are women, which indicates that the representation of women in political decision-making is insufficient. Increasing women's representation and participation in political decision-making can improve social issues.

The source: The General Election Commission, Election Results of the State Great Hural of Mongolia, National Statistics Office

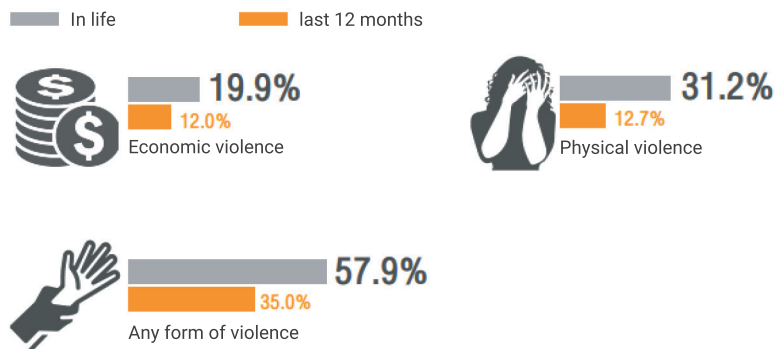


Prevalence of gender-based violence

There has been no decrease in gender-based violence, including domestic violence. The first survey conducted in Mongolia in 2017 found that 29.7% of ever-partnered women have been physically abused, and 17.3% have been abused by others. One in three Mongolian women (31.2%) has experienced physical or sexual abuse in their lifetime. For example, within families, six out of ten women (57.9%) were abused by their spouse during their lifetime.

In 2023, 126 cases of domestic violence were registered in the police organization, which is an increase of 28.6 percent compared to the previous year.

Proportion of women who have experienced partner violence, by type and result of violence

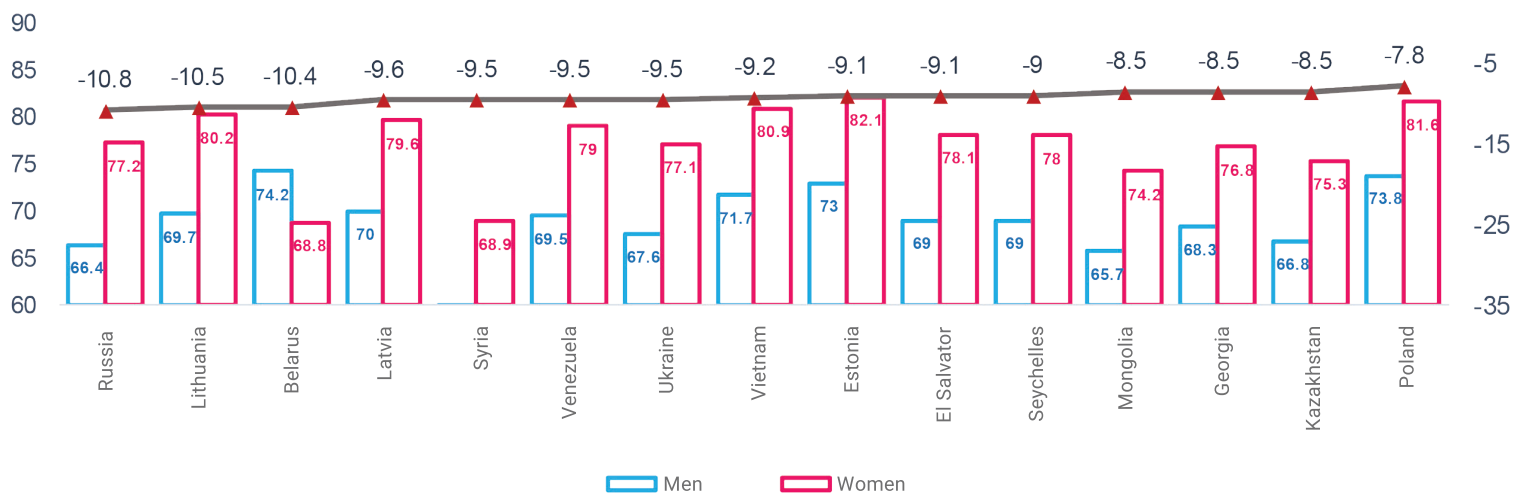


Source: "2017 National Study on Gender-based Violence in Mongolia", Summary statistics on "Domestic Violence", General Police Department



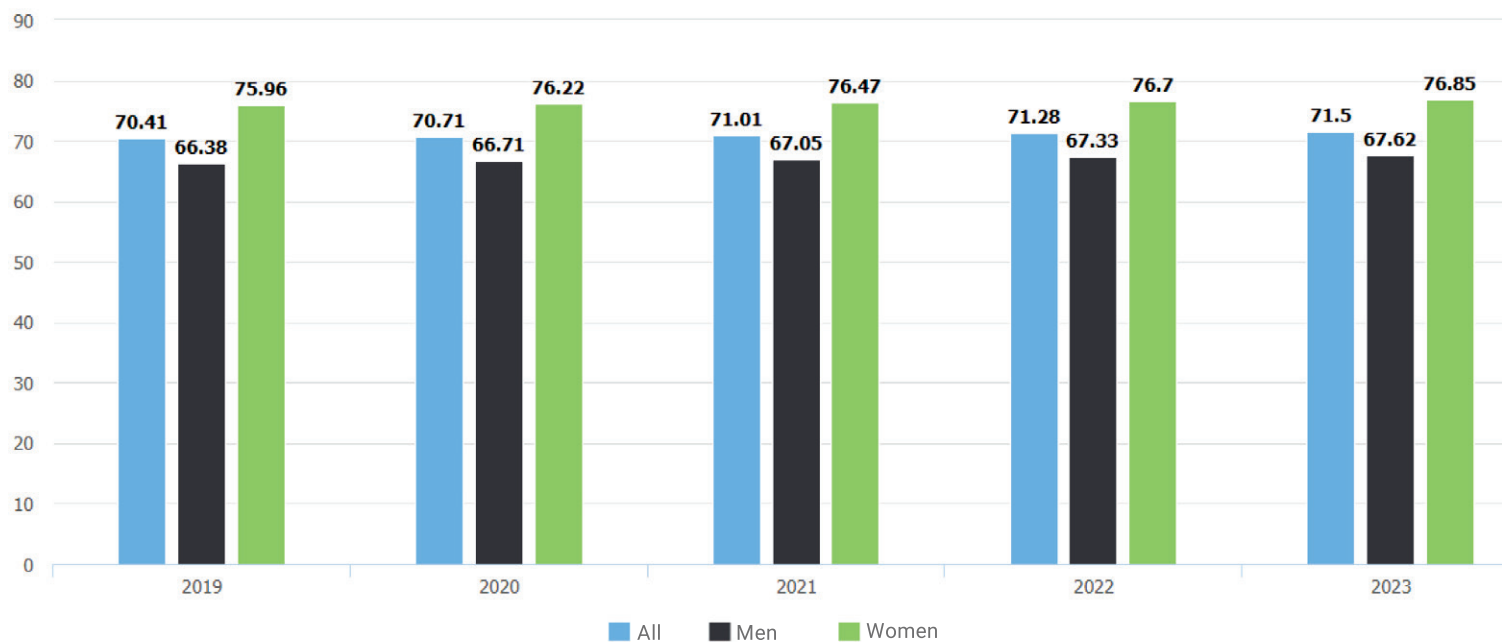
The average life expectancy of men is 9.23 years shorter than that of women, which is a serious problem.

Mongolia ranks **12th** among the countries with the largest gap, and **2nd** among the countries of the East Asia and Pacific region.



Source; World Health Organization

The difference in life expectancy between men and women was 4.19 in 1992 and 9.58 in 2019.
It will decrease by 0.35 points to 9.23 in 2023.



Source; national statistical commission, www.1212.mn

2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR PROMOTION ON GENDER EQUALITY

A. LEGAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

- The principle of equal treatment of men and women was proclaimed in the first Constitution of 1924 of the Mongolian People's Republic, and is carried on by the fourth, 1992 Constitution with wider dimensions of human rights and freedoms, which provided the conceptual framework for the Law on the Promotion of Gender Equality adopted in 2011.
- An impact assessment of the implementation of the law was completed in 2021, and the implementation was assessed as “below average” or insufficient. In this assessment, the concept of ensuring gender equality is reflected in the laws regulating the sector and the relationships. Based on the impact of the lack of full implementation, amendments to the Law on the Election of the State Great Khural, the Law on Labor, the General Law on Education, the Law on Public Health Care Services, the Law on Legal Assistance and the Law on Political Parties (revision) confirm the relevant provisions of the law on ensuring gender equality.
- The mid-term strategy and action plan for implementation of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality have been approved by the Government of Mongolia for the periods of 2013-2016, and National Programs on the Promotion of Gender Equality have been approved for the periods of 2002-2015 and 2017-2021. Four programs have been completed within the Policy-Based Planned Action framework in the area of gender equality, including the 1996 National Program for the Advancement of Women.

- Recognizing the importance of interdisciplinary coordination and cooperation in implementing approved laws and policy programs in a gender-sensitive manner, and in strengthening practical experience in evaluating their effectiveness in terms of gender equality, the National Committee on Gender Equality, chaired by the Prime Minister of Mongolia, approved the plan titled “Interdisciplinary Strategy for Ensuring Gender Equality” (2022-2031). (NCGE, 2022)
- The main incentive to strengthen the national system for ensuring gender equality in Mongolia is the introduction of the concept of gender equality into the policy planning of private sector organizations. In this context, based on the study of good practices implemented in enterprises and organizations, the evaluation of the implementation of gender policies in sectors such as population, labor, social security, education, food, agriculture, and light industry, and the provisions of the Labor Law related to ensuring gender equality, the “Gender Sensitive Workplace Policy (2022-2031)” was developed in accordance with the revised Labor Law. It was approved by Resolution No. 38 of the Tripartite National Committee for Labor and Social Partnership dated December 12, 2022, and implementation began.
- Since 2013, efforts towards the localization of gender equality in the country have been ongoing. Currently, gender-responsive policies and gender subprograms have been developed up to 50%, indicating the need for further intensification. These initiatives are being implemented across 12 sectors, 21 aimags (provinces), Ulaanbaatar- the capital city and eight of the nine districts of Ulaanbaatar.

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

Date of accession	Convention
1965	• Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952) / adopted on 20 December 1952, and came in force from 7 July, 1954 /
1969	• ILO, Equal Remuneration Convention No.100 (1951) / adopted on 29 June 1951, and came in force from 23 May, 1953 / • ILO, Maternity Protection Convention No.103 (1952) / adopted on 28 June 1952, and came in force from 7 September, 1955 / • ILO, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No.111 (1958) / adopted on 25 June 1958, and came in force from 15 June, 1960 /
1974	• International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) / adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI) on 16 December 1966, and came in force from 23 March 1976 / • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) / adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966 through GA. Resolution 2200A (XXI), and came in force from 3 January 1976. /
1981	• Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) / adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/80 on 18 December 1979, and came in force from 3 September 1981. /

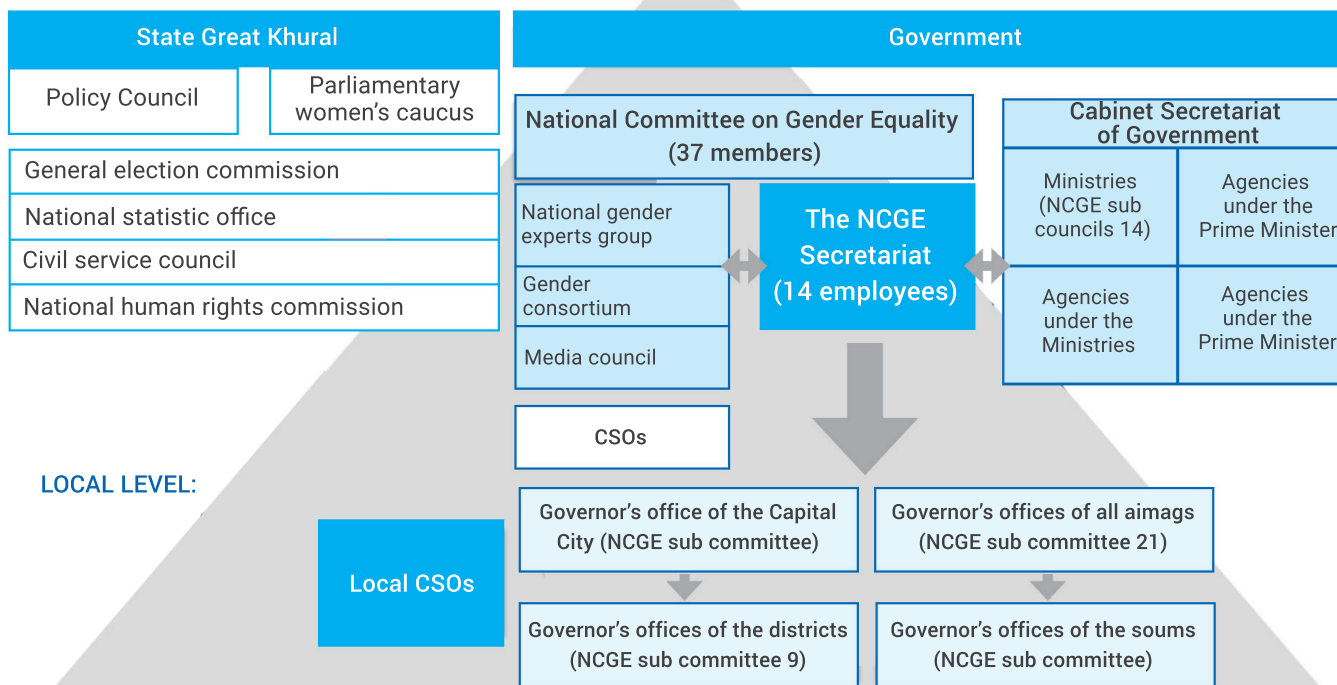
B. MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION FOR PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

As gender relations extend across all areas of social life, the Beijing Action Plan emphasized the need to incorporate the activities of different sectors and social stakeholders into the national system for gender equality. In response, the Government of Mongolia established the National Committee on Gender Equality through Resolution No. 38 of February 01, 2023. This Committee headed by the Prime Minister of Mongolia, serves as an example of one of the world's most effective practices of a cross-sectoral policy consultation and coordination. The NCGE comprises 35 organizations, including 37 representations 8 state secretaries from general and line ministries, as well as representatives from twelve public institutions, and 15 non-governmental organizations. It operates with 31 gender sub-committees in 21 aimags, the capital city, and nine districts, along with sub-branch councils in 21 agencies. Additionally, there are sub councils in 16 central administrative bodies (ministries), and sub-branch councils in 21 agencies.

The Secretariat of the Committee has 14 employees, 14 in central government and 31 in rural areas. Specialists worked as secretaries in gender sub-committees and gender issues in addition to their main work. According to Resolution No. 341 dated 07.07.2023, as of 2023, independent gender specialists are working in 4 state administrative centers and 6 local administrative organizations.

National mechanism on promotion of gender equality

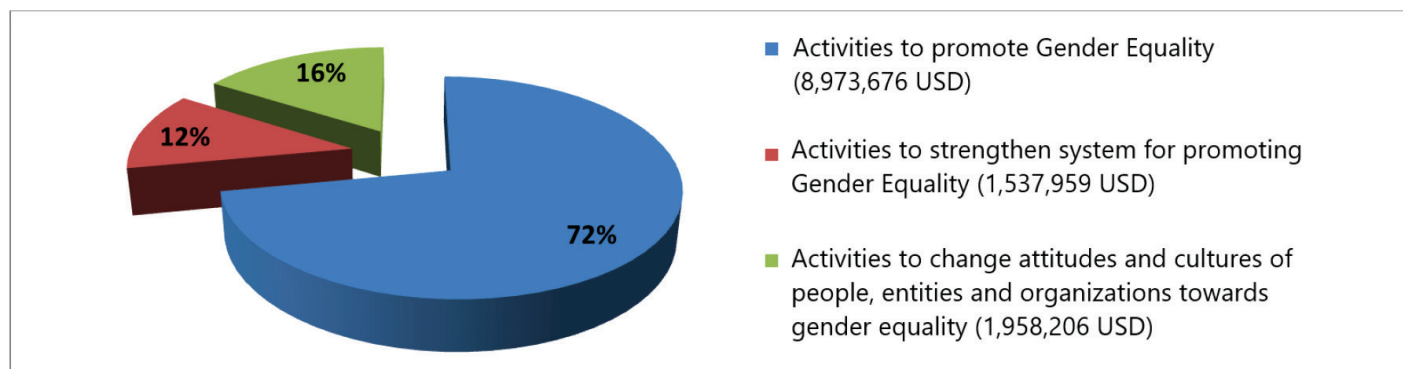
NATIONAL LEVEL:



3. FINANCING FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Since the adoption of the Law on Promoting Gender Equality from 2011 to 2019, a total of \$12,469,841 spent on gender issues, out of which 3.6% (\$452,000) was allocated from the State Budget, and the remaining 96.4% provided by Official Development Partners of Mongolia.

Financing for gender equality, by activities, 2011-2019



Source: Overview of projects, programs, and funding implemented in the framework of multilateral and bilateral cooperation in Mongolia in 2011-2019

Financing in 2019-2022 /Thousand MNT/

Date	State budget; NCGE's Budget and financing of the office	State budget; Funding for the National Program for Gender Equality	Local budget	Official Development donor assistance partners	Minister's budget	Total
2019	406,809.3	300,000.0	766,100.0	232,204.4	464,000.0	2,169,113.7
2020	355,900.0	200,000.0	478,400.0	489,000.0	-	1,523,300.0
2021	350,705.4	0	2,200,614.9	415,492.7	45,331.9	3,012,145.0
2022	277,705.6	0	2,321,671.0	639,834.0	434,754.0	3,673,965.0

4. PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION

The organizations promoting gender equality in Mongolia, including the Secretariat of NCGE, have developed extensive partnerships with local and foreign governmental and non-governmental organizations. They have also devised a strategy for achieving the SDGs in alignment with the concept of gender equality. As part of their policies and activities, the Secretariat collaborates with various United Nations system organizations, international financial institutions, official development assistance partners and bilateral partners.

- By Decree No. 77 of the Prime Minister of Mongolia dated March 25, 2021, a “Policy Council” was established under the NCGE with strategic support and advisory functions in determining and implementing development policy activities to ensure gender equality. This council consists of 13 women members of the Parliament, women members of the Government, advisors to the President of Mongolia, to the Speaker of the Parliament, to the Prime Minister of Mongolia, and the heads of women’s associations of the political parties in the Parliament. (NCGE, 2021)
- We have cooperated at all levels to increase the gender quota in the amendments to the Law on Elections of the Great Khural of Mongolia, and to reflect the functions of the National Assembly in the revision of the Law on Political Parties. A “lobby group to support gender equality at the decision-making level” was established in the Parliament.
- The working group responsible for managing and organizing the implementation of the “Cross-Sectoral Strategic Plan on Promoting Gender Equality” (2022-2031), approved by the Resolution No. 2 of the NCGE in 2022 was appointed by the Prime Minister of Mongolia. The working group is headed by the Chief of the Government Secretariat, and the deputy Chief of NCGE, National Gender 2023 of the Prime Minister of Mongolia with a total of 19 members headed by the deputy chairman of the committee, 5 technical sub-working groups were established for each goal and sub-goal of the plan. (NCGE, 2023)

- According to Article 16, Clause 16.1.7 of the Law on Promoting Gender Equality, the Government shall report to the State Parliament every two years on the implementation and results of policies and activities to ensure gender equality, and the National Committee on Gender Equality is responsible for organizing the preparation of the report at the national level. Since the adoption of the law, the Government of Mongolia discussed the evaluation of the implementation, results, and consequences of the law implementation by the Standing Committee on Social Policy of the Parliament for the first time in 2021. This was presented and discussed at the joint session. (NCGE, 2023)
- In connection with the discussion of the Government's report on the implementation and results of activities to ensure gender equality, the following directions were given to the members of the Committee by Resolution No. 2 of February 15, 2024 (NCGE, 2024). In this;
 1. The gender sub-committee, its head, and members are tasked with approving the next-level special plan to reduce the difference in average life expectancy of men and women and intensifying its implementation;
 2. To the Ministry of Education and Science is directed to analyze education inequality, especially gender differences, to further study the causes and conditions of differences in the quality and access to education for boys, and to plan and implement practical activities accordingly;
 3. The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Science and Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry are instructed to ensure the stability of herders' families in rural and local areas, and take special policy measures to increase accessibility, and quality of social services such as health and education;
 4. With the revision of the General Law on Education and the Law on Public Health coming into effect this year, the NCGE members are urged to prioritize the enhancement of universal gender and health education, and the prevention of diseases among the population;
 5. Regularly organize consultation meetings with the participation of the Deputy Chairman of the Committee, representatives of the national gender experts team, and qualified academics to address issues of gender equality and inequality in the implementation of gender policy, legislation, state and development policy planning and report the results to the Secretary of the NCGE and the Chief of the Secretariat.

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- As a result of evaluating the progress of the implementation of sectoral and local gender policy planning for gender equality, and recommending external evaluation by non-governmental organizations and research institutions, nine sectoral policies and 11 local gender sub-programs, whose implementation period has expired or completed their first phase, have undergone internal control and analysis.
 - Since 2019, the Secretariat of the NCGE has been organizing quarterly meetings with development partners to jointly identify projects and activities implemented by foreign governments and international organizations on gender issues, and identify areas requiring further support. These meetings also aim to ensure coordination of development funding. Beginning in 2024, the meetings with development partners are organized in collaboration with central administrative bodies to enhance gender and social effectiveness of projects and programs implemented in the sector, and to align them with national and sector gender policy planning.
 - Since 2019, NCGE has been implementing the following projects in cooperation with international development organizations. It includes:
 - “Strengthening the National Capacity for Gender Equality in Mongolia” project implemented by the European Union in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund /2024-2025/
 - “Enhancing Gender Equality for Rural Women and Girls through Climate Resilient and Gender-Responsive Policies ” project funded by ADB /2024-2026/
 - “Promoting Gender Equality in Public Decision-Making and Women’s Empowerment in Mongolia” project funded by KOICA, implemented by UNDP Mongolia /2021-2024/
 - “Central Asian Women Entrepreneurs Program” project funded by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the /2021-2024/.

In the following areas, NCGE collaborates with NGOs that are members of the NCGE and with other NGOs working in the field of human rights and human development.

It includes:

- Conduct research and evaluation on gender analysis, including gender equality in public service;
- Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate gender policies and programs;
- Improve the legal, and policy environment for gender equality and developing the education system;
- Advocacy to increase women's participation in politics, society and culture, including at the decision-making level;
- Addressing gender-based violence, including workplace sexual harassment;
- Introducing the concept of gender equality in the policies and activities of local self-governing organizations.

The National Gender Committee has started working with political parties by providing methodological support in connection with the introduction of gender concepts in political party policies and the receipt of reports required by the law within the framework of the regulations stipulated in the Law on Political Parties /revised/. In this context

- The national forum "Participation and Leadership of Political Parties in Ensuring Gender Equality" was organized for the first time, and the direction of cooperation was determined within the framework of the legal duties of the parties.
- The gender balance report form for members of political party organizations is being approved by the NSC.
- In accordance with the law on ensuring gender equality, the Mongolian People's Party, the Civic Unity Party, and the HUN Party have submitted their reports to the NCGE for the first time. This is an indicator of progress 11 years after the law was passed, and the report is now available on the website of the National Committee on Gender Equality.

To provide methodological guidance for the implementation of policies ensuring gender equality, scientific works such as recommendations, exemplary models, methods, and research aimed at strengthening the national capacity necessary for ensuring gender equality within government organizations are published annually.

Date	List of publications by the Secretariat of NCGE in 2020-2023
2020	Methodology for participatory monitoring and evaluation in local gender sub-programs
2020	Methodology for participatory monitoring and evaluation in sector gender-responsive policies
2020	Current situation on gender equality / as of the latest data /
2020	Gender-responsive planning and budgeting
2020	Guidelines on effective gender mainstreaming for Gender Sub-Committees at the local level
2020	An assessment of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on women micro and small business owners in Mongolia
2021	Guidelines for the prevention and protection of sexual harassment in the workplace and the resolution of related complaints within the organization's internal labour regulations for the management, at all levels of public institutions, as well as for non-state legal entities and employers
2021	Developing and implementing a gender plan
2021	Local best practices on gender
2021	Sample procedure on composition of gender sub-councils and working guidance
2021	Sample procedure on composition of gender sub-committees and working guidance
2021	Introducing the concept of gender mainstreaming into the policies and activities of local self-governing organizations.
2021	Guidelines for Gender-responsive and ethical journalism / Guidelines for Editors /
2021	To module on engaging boys and men in prevention of gender-based violence
2021	Gender studies №3-4
2021	A guide for small, medium and micro businesses
2021	Gender and social work / module training manual for universities for preparing social workers /
2021	Gender-responsive journalism
2021	Gender analysis in the lives of male and female young herders
2023	Gender-sensitive workplace policies
2023	Glossary of gender terms and definitions

/All publications can be found in the " Publication section" of www.ncge.gov.mn /

5. GENDER STATISTICS

Indicators, nationally	Female	Male	Source date
1. Total population	1 786 466	1 718 275	2023
2. Single parents	66 648	15 089	2022
3. Number of births	32 177	34 057	2023
4. Number of deaths	7 111	11 930	2023
5. Average longevity	76.85	67.62	2023
6. Leading causes of mortality (selected)			2022
Cardio-vascular diseases	2 338	3505	
Cancer	1 776	2526	
Accidents, poisonings, other certain unintended injuries	634	2726	
Respiratory diseases	326	565	
Digestive system diseases	528	709	
7. Number of employees aged 15 and above	562 066	634 771	2023
8. Employment rates	48.6%	63.2%	2023-4
9. Unemployment rates	5.8%	7.4%	2022
10. Employee monthly average wages	1 979.1 thousand tugriks	2 479.8 thousand tugriks	2023-4
11. Frequency and severity rates of occupational injuries			2022
Fatal occupational injuries	1.1%	8.1%	
Non-fatal occupational injuries	18.5%	37.6%	
12. Students at secondary (primary, middle and higher) schools	371 500	374 900	2023
13. Students at technical and vocational schools	14 115	24 179	2023
14. University and college students	88 601	56 744	2023
15. Crime victims (adult)	16 099	19 121	2022
16. Members of parliament	13	63	2021

17. Cabinet members (ministers)	3 14.3% (quota fulfilled)	18 85.7%	2023
18. Vice Ministers	3 18.75% (quota filled)	13 81.25%	2023
19. Ministerial State Secretaries	5 31.25% (quota filled)	11 68.75%	2023
20. Chief of Government agencies	6 23%	20 77%	2023
21. Head of ministerial departments, divisions and bureaus	160 (quota filled)	150	2023
22. Chairs of Citizen Representatives Khurals (provincial and capital city assemblies)	2 9.09%	20 90.9% 86.45%	2023
23. Chairs of District Citizen Representatives Khurals (capital city district assemblies)	3 33.3%	6 66.6%	2023
24. Governors (aimags and capital city)	1 0.22%	21 99.78%	2023
25. Deputy Governors (aimags and capital city)	3 13.6%	19 86.4%	2023
26. Head of the governor's office (aimags and capital city)	6 27.3%	16 72.7%	2023
27. District Governors (capital city districts)	1 11.2%	8 88.8%	2023
28. Deputy District Governors (capital city districts)	3 33.3%	6 66.6%	2023
29. Head of the governor's office (capital city districts)	1 11.1%	8 88.9%	2023
30. Soum Governors (provincial districts)	49 17.4%	281 82.5%	2023
31. Gender Development Index		0.997	2022
32. Gender Inequality Index		0.276	2022

Source: Report 2020 of the Civil Service Council of Mongolia, National Statistical Office's 1212.mn site, NCGE Secretariat, UNDP Human Development Report 2019