



MONGOLIA

COUNTRY FACT SHEET 2022

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PUBLISHER

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, or contact your local return and reintegration office.

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1 HEALTH CARE

General information on health care

Mongolia has a two-tier health system - primary care and specialized care. Health services are provided at three types of facilities (primary, secondary and tertiary) and over two administrative divisions (the capital and the provinces). Primary health care services are delivered at Family Health Centres, Soum Health Centres and intersoum hospitals. Secondary health care is provided by district and aimag general hospitals and private clinics. Tertiary health care is delivered by multispecialty central hospitals and specialized centers, all located in capital city. The health sector employs 48 173 people – with 32.4 physicians, 37.2 nurses, and 24.5 other medical professionals and technical education staff per 10 000 people. The Government budget accounts for 62.1% of health sector financing, followed by health insurance (over 24.9%), user fees (3.2%) and other sources (9.8%). Nearly 60.8% of the budget is allocated to secondary- and tertiary-level hospitals. Although the Government budgets for health care and over 90% of Mongolians are covered by health insurance, out-of-pocket payments represented 42% of total health expenditures in 2014. Health insurance reforms, the expansion of the health insurance package to outpatient services, high-cost diagnostics and treatments, and medicine reimbursement have combined to push down the share of inpatient care covered by health insurance from 66.3% in 2011 to 47.1% in 2016. Through the health system strengthening initiative, WHO has provided support to the national government and local authorities to strengthen the delivery of mobile

health services. Modern mobile health technology provides cost-effective tools to reach out to rural and remote population groups.

Public health insurance is compulsory for all citizens of Mongolia and is paid through automatic deductions from employees' salary. Health insurance is free for minors under the age of 18, retirees, senior citizens and people who are on welfare support. People with no income other than a pension, those serving in the military, and single parents with children between the ages of 2 and 3 will also receive a discount. There are 15 insurance companies that provide private health insurance. Citizens are free to choose from these 15 companies to get health insurance in addition to compulsory insurance. Even if individuals get private health insurance they are obligated to continue with the compulsory insurance. The benefit of additional insurance is increased coverage. The state health insurance claim is a maximum of MNT 2 million and costs 2% of the monthly salary. So, if the minimum wage is 480,000 MNT, 2% of it will go to state health insurance. The services covered by insurance and received from public health hospitals can be worth up to 2 million MNT. State health insurance does not apply to private hospitals. Following are services provided by the State Health Insurance Fund that cover all expenses: outpatient monitoring and care, laboratory tests carrying out diagnostic and treatment tests like blood tests, urine tests; cancer and other palliative care, traditional care and rehabilitation treatments. Patients could be admitted to hospital for 5-10

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days, and the state health insurance pays for the hospital stay.

Availability of medical facilities and doctors

Primary health care service is provided free of charge to all residents of Mongolia and is financed from the general government budget revenue. Primary health care is provided through Family Health Centers (FHC) in urban areas and Soum Health Centers (SHC) in rural areas. FHCs are located in each khoroo of major cities of Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan and Erdenet, as well as aimag centres. FHCs consist of three to four family doctors on average and one nurse per doctor.

There are 328 soum health centers and intersoum hospitals around the country. All soum health centers are open for 24 hours a day, nurses make regular duty shifts, and bagh feldshers make home visits. Importantly, soum hospitals offer maternal and child health services, including deliveries. There are 29 general hospitals in aimags and districts, meaning

each aimag and district has a hospital. There are four Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers in aimags but the remaining specialized hospitals are located in the capital city. They act as a second level of referral while providing highly specialized, high-technology curative and rehabilitative inpatient and outpatient services.

There are around 1400 private hospitals in the country. The private sector provides mainly secondary level of specialty services, including dentistry, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecological care, traditional medicine, and high-tech laboratory services. The cost of treatment depends on the service obtained. Emergency care is available free of charge to everyone. The closest hospital provides emergency care services when someone has an urgent disease, injury or trauma.

Admission to medical facilities

If someone is ill, they need to refer first to Family Health Centre (FHC) and see



Photo: Unsplash/ 2019 Marcelo Leal

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family doctor with whom the person is registered. Although the consultation is free, individuals need to pay for prescribed medications. If person is insured, some medications are provided at subsidized cost according to the approved list. If the illness cannot be managed by staff at FHC, patient is referred to district health facilities using form 13A for a more detailed diagnosis and specialized service. Further referral could be made to tertiary hospital if required. The procedure is similar in rural areas where first point of contact is a soum health center. Rural soum health centers provide both outpatient and inpatient services. The remote herders may contact bagh feldsher based at local health posts. In practice, self-referral to district, province and tertiary hospitals is common. In case of the self-referral, the patients need to pay a penalty fee.

Availability and costs of medication

There are 1502 registered medicines supplied from 190 companies of 36 countries and domestic drug factories. In general, the costs of medicine is high. Over 362 medicines are approved under Drug Price Discount Programme regulation to be reimbursed by social health insurance. The insured patient takes the medicine from contracted pharmacies at discounted price. Despite these provisions, the drugs are frequently not available, especially in rural areas. In addition, government implements a medicard programme that provides free of charge medicines to eligible poor identified by the proxy means test and homeless irrespective their insurance status.

Some treatments included in pharmaceutical care are free of charge, including treatment of tuberculosis, third and fourth stages of cancer, mental illnesses and certain medical conditions requiring long-term care such as diabetes, some hormonal disorders, post-transplantation care, brucellosis, glaucoma, and HIV/AIDS.

General information on COVID-19

The information and advice on COVID-19 is provided through the Ministry of Health website www.moh.gov.mn and the website www.nccd.gov.mn of the National Center of Communicable Diseases. The section on COVID-19 contains general information about the virus, symptoms, preventive messages, videos, frequently asked questions and situational reports. Individuals may get emergency advice on COVID-19 from the helplines 119 and 103 that operate for 24 hours. In addition, phone 80086829 is operated by the National Center of Communicable Diseases. The testing can be done at the Family Health Center/Soum Health Center or private hospitals.

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Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: The compulsory public health insurance is funded by the payroll contributions from both employee and employer alike. Employees pay 2% of their salary as well as employers pay 2%. The non-working population, such as pensioners, students, and children, are all covered by the general government budget revenue. Self-employed or unemployed individuals, including returnees are eligible to compensate all the unpaid years of public health insurance. Once the missed fees are paid, returnees can receive free services at public hospitals and clinics. If the mandatory public health insurance fees are not paid, returnee is expected to purchase their own insurance cover every year at a fixed price.

Registration procedure: In previous years, health care insurance cards were used to register and track health care insurance payments. Nowadays, people are able to register online through www.edaatgal.mn website and pay for the health care insurance. The returnee is able to pay in bulk for all the missed payments while living abroad.

Once the mandatory health insurance is paid, the Mongolian returnees have the option to benefit from the public medical assistance provided within public health services. For this to happen, the medical condition of the beneficiary should be assessed by specialized medical staff and an official diagnosis should be issued, based on which the returnee will be referred to specialized hospital for further treatment.

Required documents: The national identification certificate or the passport and medical documents will be required to be admitted to a hospital or to receive any other treatment.



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General information on labour market

Besides the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas, the labor market in Mongolia is characterized by a shortage of skills in certain sectors and a more general mismatch between demand and supply of skills, dependence on seasonal and temporary employment, gender inequalities and specific labor market challenges for certain age groups (both the very young and the generation aged 40 and above). Moreover, almost one third of the economically active population is involved in agriculture, where productivity, wages and salaries are comparatively low. Due to the harsh climate, employment is seasonal in many sectors. The employment rate amounted to 53.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2021 (www.1212.mn). In 2018, 7.8 percent of the population was unemployed. The unemployment rate was 0.7 percentage points higher for women compared to men. A large share of women - particularly in rural areas - is employed in non-remunerated jobs such as unpaid family work. In addition, on average, women earn approximately 10 percent less than men. The average monthly wage in the fourth quarter of 2021 was 1068.1 thousand tugrugs. The earnings were highest in finance and insurance, foreign organizations and mining. Average monthly wages were lowest in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Major sectors for employment include agriculture (30%), wholesale, retail, transport (20%), public administration, health, education, social work (18%), services (9%), construction (7%), mining and quarrying (5%), electricity, gas, water supply (2%), and professional,

art, entertainment (2%). Women are more likely to work as services and retail workers or as professionals, and men as craft and trade workers or as plant and machine operators. The prevalence of certain occupations differ by level of education, poverty status of the household and by location. Active adults with higher education are mostly working as professionals or as legislators, senior officials, and managers. Individuals with primary education are predominantly engaged in agriculture. This also applies to active adults from poor households, of which 45 percent work in agriculture. Informal employment is widespread in Mongolia particularly among herders, unpaid family workers and workers employed in mining sectors. Informal work, defined as self-employment or unpaid work, accounts for 39 percent of total employment. Informal work is predominant form of employment in rural areas (68 percent) and is lowest in Ulaanbaatar (18 percent). Agriculture is the most important employment sector. Although construction accounts only for seven percent of total employment, it is the most important sector for seasonal and temporary workers.

Finding employment

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP) is responsible for policy design. MLSP, the Departments of Labor in provinces and districts and Labor Exchange Offices implement the state employment policy. Private Labor Exchange Officers (mainly in the capital city) provide employment promotion services. A central administrative database keeps records on the unemployed and

participants of the activation programs. Job vacancies are collected in a unified database that can be easily accessed at office terminals and via the internet. The government offers nine employment promotion programmes focusing on herders, citizens over 40 years old, self-employed, persons lacking vocational skills, entrepreneurs in need of support, experienced seniors, persons with disabilities, youth, graduates of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions, and unemployed people looking for short-term jobs. The Departments of Labor in provincial and district centers provide occupational and vocational orientation, counseling and information services; job mediation services, vocational training and retraining, promotion of self-employed or citizens running businesses in forms of partnerships and cooperatives; support to employers and public works. Vocational training is provided directly through public training institutes or indirectly, by providing subsidies. In order to benefit from employment promotion services, the unemployed persons need to be registered at the place of residence. In other words, these services are offered to the residents of the communities where the Department of Labor is located.

Unemployment assistance

In order to receive unemployment benefits, the person needs to have prior insured employment for at least 24 months, of which the last 6 months should be continuous. Registration at the territorial employment promotion unit is obligatory. The benefit is based on the average wages of the last three

months and time employed.

Further education and training

The vocational training and skills development of issue of overseen both by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and Ministry of Education. There are 86 TVET centers including 51 public and 35 private TVET centers. To register for the TVET school the individuals need to complete the lower secondary education. For the short term adult courses, there is no specific educational requirement. There are 355 Lifelong Education Centres throughout the country offering lifelong education and equivalent alternative program. Lifelong education programs include life skills, family education, civic education, ethical, aesthetic education and scientific education. Equivalency programs include primary, basic and secondary education, and life-skills based literacy programs.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Returnees seeking employment opportunities, can to go to their local place of residence of district or khoroo to register as unemployed.

Registration procedure: The district or khoroo officer will contact the returnee if there are any job matching their profile.

Required documents: To register, returnee needs to bring their identity card or the residence permit, as the case may be, with the valid term and documents confirming the education and qualification

3 HOUSING

General information on housing

Rents are relatively higher in cities than in aimags. Average cost for renting a one-bedroom apartment in the capital Ulaanbaatar would be approximately EUR 170-350 as of 2022. The be of a two or three-bedroom rental apartments would be between EUR 210-500 depending on the location of the house and the facilities. The prices would get considerably lower as one would move towards the other cities, soums and villages.

Finding accommodation

Most rental houses are available through real estate agencies. Usually a one-month rent is taken as a security deposit from the tenant. A rental contract is usually made between the landlord and the tenant. For legitimacy, the contract can be signed by a notary. Various websites provide options for buying or renting flats in Mongolia: www.remax.mn, www.c21.mn, <https://www.osmo.mn/>, <https://eturees.mn/>

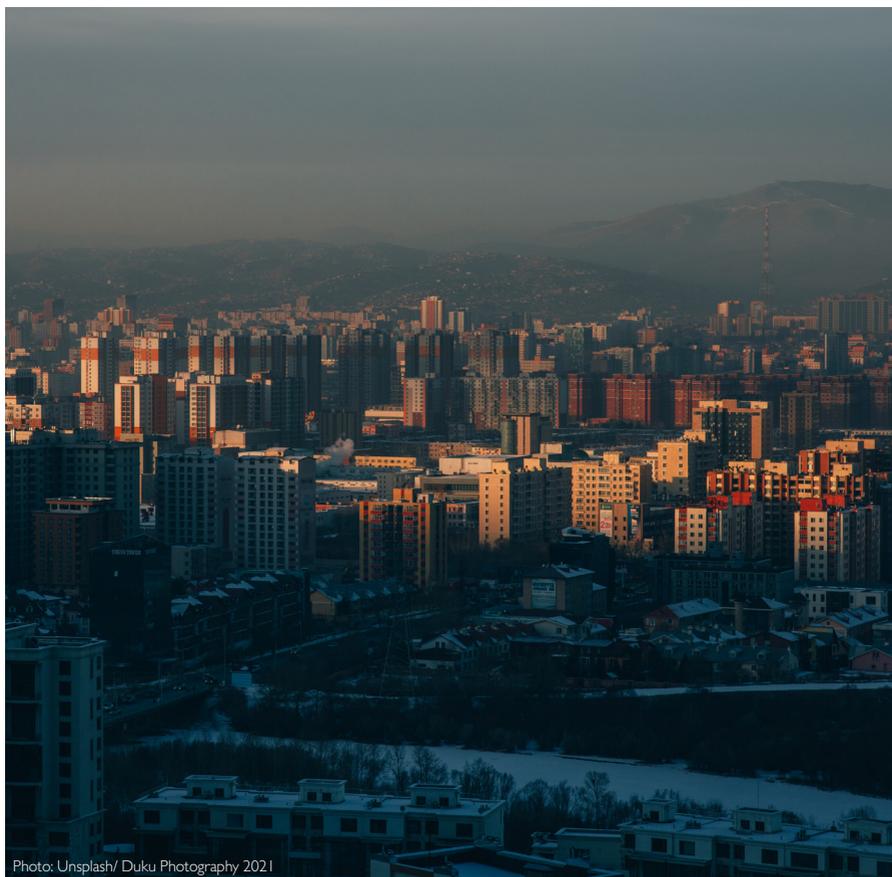


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4 SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare system

Social welfare in Mongolia consists of transfers and services designed to support poor and vulnerable groups such as the elderly, orphaned, and people with disabilities. The main objective, as defined in the Social Welfare Law, is to protect and assist the elderly without social security, people with disabilities, groups of people perceived to be poor, and those assessed to be poor based on a proxy means test. There are 72 social welfare programs in Mongolia which can be grouped into the following broad categories: (i) social pensions, (ii) social welfare allowance, (iii) community-based welfare services, (iv) allowance for the elderly with state merit, (v) allowance for the elderly, (vi) allowance for people with disabilities, (vii) allowance for mother and children, (viii) food stamp program (FSP), and the (ix) child money program (CMP). The FSP and the CMP provide significant support for the poor.

The social pensions are provided to (i) social welfare pensions to men who reached 60 years old and women 55 years old; (ii) dwarfs 16 years of age; (iii) persons with disability who lost their labor capacity above 50 percent; (iv) orphan children under 16 years old who lost their breadwinner; (v) single women above 45 years old and men above 50 years old who are heading the household and who have 4 or more children under 18 years old. The social allowances are provided to individuals that take care of (i) adopted child; (ii) child-victims of abuse and violence who need safety and protection; (iii) person with disability or elderly person without

relatives to provide care; (iv) sick, elderly or person with disability in need of constant care. The social pensions and social allowances are provided on a monthly basis. The eligibility criteria for elderly and persons with disabilities is defined by the medical and social protection commissions at provincial and district level. The application for the social pensions and allowances has to be made to soum and khoroo social welfare workers along with supporting documentation, for example, a medical card and diagnosis. Upon receipt of the application and supporting documents, the decision on provision of the social pensions and allowances is made within 30 calendar days. Once approved, the payment is made to individual's bank account. In special circumstances, another person or a social worker can take pension or allowance on behalf of the applicant and pass it to them in cash. The current Law on Social Welfare establishes a system where social welfare workers in soum- and khoroo-level administration determine eligibility for social welfare and funds, and then transfer the information to province and district Social Welfare Council respectively. However, these services are only offered to those who are registered at the soum or khoroo.

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Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: According to Law on Social Welfare, the persons registered in household information database and living in the household with income below poverty line, are eligible for social welfare assistance. The main eligible groups are: elderly, persons with disabilities, full orphan children, persons requiring permanent care, single parents heading households. In addition, all children under 18 years old are eligible for Child Money Program. The recipient of the Food Stamp Program include poorest, most vulnerable 5% of population.

Registration procedure: In order to receive social assistance, the individuals need to be registered in their respective khoroo/soum administration, undergo the assessment of their income level, write an application for social assistance program and submit the copy of their identification card.

Required documents: To register, returnee needs to bring their identity card or the residence permit, with valid term and documents confirming the registration and qualification.

The pension system

Mongolia has an extensive social welfare system offering more than 70 different non-contributory benefits to different groups of population. About 40 percent of the population lives in a household benefiting from social welfare transfers. This does not include contributory pensions and social insurance benefits, nor does it include Child Money Program, which provides a universal transfer to all children up to age of 18. Most of the social welfare transfers are categorically

targeted, with the exception of the Food Stamps Program which targets the poorest five percent of the population. In Mongolia, every elderly person receives a pension. The Mongolian old-age pension system comprises both social insurance and social welfare pension schemes. Mongolia has two parallel contributory pension schemes: a Defined Benefits (DB) pension scheme for those born before 1960 and Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) for those born after 1960. For a DB scheme the individual needs to have at least 20 years of contribution for a full pension and 10-20 years for a reduced pension. For NDC the individuals need to have at least 15 years of contribution for a minimum pension. For both DB and NDC scheme the retirement age is 55 for women and 60 for men. The contribution rate for the mandatory insurance is 7 percent of reference salary for both the employee and employer. Unemployed, self-employed and herders may have agreement with the Social Insurance Office for voluntary insurance, and pay 10 percent of reference income.

The range of pensionable income is between minimum wage and ten times of minimum wage. Besides the old-age benefits provided by the contributory (mandatory and voluntary) pension fund, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP) also implements a non-contributory social welfare pension scheme for women above 55 and men above 60 who have not contributed or do not have required years of qualification to access the contributory pension. The Social Welfare General Office of the MLSP administers the social

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welfare pension as well as other social welfare programs targeting vulnerable people.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: All citizens of Mongolia are eligible either for the contributory or social welfare pension scheme.

Registration procedure: The individuals applying for the pension need to bring to the Social Insurance Office their social insurance booklet which contains the details of individual's contribution by years, social insurance number and national ID number. Since 2021, the contributions are not written in the booklet but recorded online. The individuals may view their contribution through a social insurance application. The district and provincial Social Insurance Offices maintain the database of all individual contribution by years matching with the information on social insurance booklet. At the time of retirement and upon request of individuals, the social insurance officer calculates the amount of pension.

Vulnerable groups

The tax-funded social welfare system plays an important role in providing public support to members of vulnerable groups such as older people, orphans, persons with disabilities, infants, women during their maternity and single mothers with many children. In 2005, the government launched Child Money Programme (CMP) targeting those living in poverty, expanding it to all children in 2010. In May 2020 the Child Money distribution was increased from 20,000 MNT to 100,000 MNT to

all children as a COVID-19 mitigation measure to support households with children. In order to become eligible for CMP, the child needs to be registered at the khoroo and soum social welfare database. The universal maternity allowance is paid during 12 months to all pregnant women irrespective of their activity and employment status.



Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: If the returnee is a victim of human trafficking abroad or in Mongolia the victim can refer to Mongolian Gender Equality Center or police. If they are in a risky situation at home, or is a victim of violence in the family, they should contact the National Center Against Violence or their respective One Stop Service Centers or police.
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5 EDUCATION

General information on education

Mongolia's education system consists of pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education. The pre-primary education is for children between ages 3 and 5 years old. The primary education starts at the age of 6 and lasts for 6 years. The secondary education is for children between ages 12-17 years old and consists of lower secondary (7-9th grade) and upper secondary level (10-12th grade). The education from primary to lower secondary (1st-9th grade) is compulsory in Mongolia. The academic year starts in September and ends in May. In Mongolia primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education are legally free. However, parents are responsible for the costs of textbooks and school uniforms. Pre-school education is free of charge, however 35.5 percent of pre-school age children in urban areas and 46.1 percent (MICS, UNICEF, 2018) in rural areas still cannot access early childhood education as there are not enough kindergartens. Kindergartens work to a maximum capacity and those kindergartens where demand exceeds capacity organize lottery draw for places. Due to high rates of rural to urban migration, the population of the major cities has grown significantly in the last decades. Consequently, the pressure on social services including education is growing. The student-teacher ratio is high in public schools with schools in suburban areas having to work in two to three shifts a day. Despite the establishment of new schools in urban areas, there are not enough schools in major cities where the rural population migrates to. The

students who do not attend upper secondary education have the option to attend technical and vocational education and training (TVET) schools which offer combined vocational and general upper secondary education. Therefore, graduates from these schools can transfer to universities and colleges.

There are 95 universities which include 21 public universities, 71 privately owned and 3 foreign owned schools. Almost three in five young Mongolians enroll in university, and women comprise about 70 percent of the total. At present, higher education response is weak in terms of meeting country's social and economic needs and providing students with the skills required in 21st century for decent employment.

Cost, loans, and stipends

Out of 839 general education schools in academic year 2020-2021, 672 were public schools and 167 were private schools. The government provides funding for general education per-student basis to private secondary schools. Most private schools are concentrated in urban areas and these schools tend to offer better curriculum and provide higher quality instruction in comparison to public schools. Although privately owned general education schools share some of the burden of Mongolian education and ease government responsibility, high tuition fees charged by them cause social disparities in education. The central government provides financial support programmes such as

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subsidy for textbooks, school bag and stationery supply for disadvantaged students in primary, lower and upper secondary levels. "Disadvantaged" students refer to those who live under poverty level and orphans. School admission is based on the residency and school and school authorities' decision. However, in densely populated areas, such as Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan and Erdenet cities, Education and Culture Centre also takes part in the admission decision.

Due to considerable differences (for example, length of studies or the content of programs), compensatory measures are proposed, such as: adaptation traineeships/period of studies, aptitude tests/exams on differences or repetition of academic year.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Schools and kindergartens start their academic year in September and, typically, enroll newly arrived students in August. The child's birth certificate along with parents ID is needed for school and kindergarten enrollment. The schools and kindergartens enroll children who live and are registered in their catchment area. In other words, the residential address of parents needs to be in the school and kindergarten's catchment area.

Required documents: For school enrolment of returnee child, the same documents as on kindergarten enrolment are required. Enrolment in first grade is mandatory for all children who reached the age of 7 years in accordance with school's district – a territory registered within the radius of pre-primary, primary or lower secondary educational institution.



Photo: Unsplash 2016/ Aaron Burden

6 CHILDREN

General situation of children and infants

Mongolia is a young country where children and adolescents constitute almost one third of the population. Yet 28.9 percent of children live in poor households and these children constitute 46% of people with an income below the poverty line. Widespread poverty undermines child wellbeing. Poverty is highly associated with the number of children and dependency ratio. In addition to monetary poverty, child deprivation is high in many dimensions, highest in access to information, housing and early childhood development, and the deprivation headcount ratio is particularly high for rural children. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) highlight the impact of income poverty and rural disadvantage - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS, UNICEF, 2018) show that IMR and U5MR in poorest 20% of households is 1.5 times higher than in richest 20% of households. IMR

and U5MR also correlate with mother's education. For example, U5MR for the children of mothers/caretakers with primary education is 35 and college/university - 11. The Committee on the Rights emphasized inequity as a key challenge in Mongolia. The Gini coefficient for Mongolia is 32.7 (2018) which represents one of the highest rates of inequality among the post-transition countries.

In addition to poverty and inequality that have detrimental effects on child development, other vulnerability factors include disability, ethnicity and migrant status. Children of unregistered urban migrants have restricted access to health, education, child protection and other social services due to their unregistered status within a given community. Children in households headed by ethnic minorities, such as the Kazakh or Tsaatan people, are recognised as disadvantaged through indicators related to health, education and protection. Children

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with disabilities have limited access to social services and experience stigma and discrimination. Their enrollment at all levels of education is limited. The current education system for children with disabilities is mainly provided through specialized schools (6) and kindergartens (2) that are based in Ulaanbaatar city. While inclusive education is promoted by policy and legislation, the schools lack accessible environment, adequate teacher training and community support. In order to ensure realization of child rights and development of children to their full potential, the government implements multi sectoral programmes in health, education, social welfare, child protection and community development. In 2016, the Law on Child Rights and Law on Child Protection were approved by the Parliament. In the same year, the Law on Combating Domestic Violence was enacted, including specific provisions for protecting children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. Since operationalization of the child helpline 108, the reporting on child protection cases rose steadily. Child protection response at community level is provided by the multidisciplinary teams (MDT) consisting of social workers, community workers, health, education specialists, police officers and the governors of khoros and soums. The government provides free healthcare to all children under 16 years old. Antenatal and postnatal checks for all pregnant women, mothers and infants are also free of charge. Mongolia has a free, compulsory basic education system. Child Money Programme is providing universal benefits to

children and plays an important role in protecting children from the effects of monetary poverty. Social welfare and child protection programs target children with specific vulnerabilities such as children with disabilities, orphan children, street children and victims of domestic violence.

(Non-) governmental actors dealing with children's well-being and rights

The Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development (AFCYD) is a government agency in charge of children and youth affairs. It has branches in 9 districts and 21 provinces. The district and provincial departments supervise khoroo and soum social workers and provide methodological guidance. AFCYD collaborates with NGOs and their networks that focus on child development, protection and participation. The NGO network on child protection has 40 members that conduct advocacy, research and service provision to protect children from abuse, exploitation, human trafficking, neglect and violence. Most prominent NGOs and their networks include Mongolian National Child Rights Centre, Mongol Urkh Psychological Institute, School Social Workers Association, Association of Parents of Definitely Abled Children, National Centre Against Violence, National Network on Unacceptable Forms of Child Labor, ECPAT International network in Mongolia, All for Education Network and National Network on Child Development and Participation. Most of these NGOs are located in Ulaanbaatar city and few NGOs have branches in rural areas.



Photo: Unsplash 2020/ Tom Schuller

7 CONTACTS

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Emergency Medical Service Center of Ulaanbaatar
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8 AT A GLANCE

Measures to be taken before return

- **Relatives:** Coordinating the return with family members.
- **Work experience:** Request certificates of education/ vocational skills undergone during the stay (if any)
- **Medical reports:** Medical fitness certificate or medical prescriptions (if any).
- **Airport arrival:** Please take into consideration the following information concerning the arrival at the airport and the onward journey: Connecting flights: If one needs to get to a small town, low-cost airlines may not have connections. Bus travel: Flying to a larger city and taking a bus could be ideal. Bus tickets are available off counters at most bus stations, as well as online.

Measures to be taken upon arrival

- **ID Card:** Applying for a valid ID through www.e-mongolia.mn
- **Return:** No registration is required for Mongolian nationals with any authority.
- **Social welfare:** Pension insurance /employee pension schemes are generally provided by employers. If one has already registered, no reregistration is required. Find more information if you can apply for any social benefits by contacting the Department of Social and Labor service at your registered district.
- **Health insurance:** Check your health insurance status with www.edaatgal.mn Being covered by public health insurance is mandatory for all Mongolian citizens. If you are not covered you should buy one from health insurance agency by approaching their central or regional offices Эрүүл Мэндийн даатгал | Эрүүл Мэндийн даатгал (emd.gov.mn).
- **Labour market:** Enrolling on the employment websites/ local employment exchange for availing the employment opportunities. Check the website of Ministry of Labor and Social Protection for the existing employment / mediation program at Хөдөлмөр, халамжийн үйлчилгээний ерөнхий газар (hudulmur-halamj.gov.mn)

