

Disability in Mongolia 2017

Facts and figures

《English Version》





MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



Disability in Mongolia 2017

Facts and figures English Version

Translated by Ms. Enkhjargal Sharavdorj

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Ulaanbaatar city, 2017

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FOREWORD

Mongolia has been committed to its obligations under international law and has been taking a number of steps towards ensuring human rights of persons with disabilities, promoting their participation and improving social protection through enhancing legislative environment and increasing accessibility of public services to persons with disabilities.



The Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities was enacted in 2016 by the State Great Khural of Mongolia to ensure rights of persons with disabilities to education, health, employment, socio-psychological services.

Acceptance of rights of persons with disabilities to live on an equal basis with others, promoting their full participation in social life, ensuring that persons with disabilities participate in cultural, sports activities on an equal basis and increasing accessibility of cultural work to persons with disabilities are the other priority areas of the Law.

The Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities is expected to be legislative background for settlement of many challenging issues faced by persons with disabilities such as those related with health, education, employment, access to public transport, road, accommodations and public facilities .

In addition to this, the National program for rights, participation and protection of persons with disabilities was approved by the government resolution 321 in 2017 and is under implementation now.

Labor and social protection sector involves all aspects and periods of human life starting from birth to death. It is special for extending its services and protecting interests of elderly, persons with disabilities, low-income segment of population, unemployed people and victims of violence. This makes our activities and reports to be open for everyone.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to the JICA`s “Project for Promoting Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Ulaanbaatar City” for rendering all available support for releasing this first ever information booklet on persons with disabilities designed to deliver information on government policy and actions in the area of disability.

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Chair of Coordinating Committee of the “Project for Promoting Social Participation of Persons with
Disabilities in Ulaanbaatar”*

FOREWORD

Congratulations to publish the first ever white paper on persons with disabilities in Mongolia.

The information brochure which is designed to compile information on the government policy, interventions and further objectives for disabled people in Mongolia and to raise public awareness and understanding of disability, has been initiated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Mongolia.

The “social model of disability” which explains the cause of disability as a way that society is built rather than a person’s impairment and this concept is not widely accepted in Mongolia. The social misconception of disabled people of being vulnerable has been predominant in the society, which has resulted in lacking social participation of these people severely.

This white paper is expected to be a supportive tool for families, government and non-government organizations as it composes laws, legislations and other relevant materials targeting persons with disabilities. It will also be a step forward for securing synergy between line ministries, departments and non-governmental organizations.

The brochure is not a single release. It will be an annual publication, which shall disclose updates on policies and measures of the government of Mongolia towards persons with disabilities. Thus, 10, 20 years down the road, it will serve an important historical account that describes policy reform, tradition and consistency the field of disabilities.

We have planned to deliver this information to stakeholders in rural area through a web page which is more accessible way.

I believe that the paper shall be a desk book for everyone who gives heart and commitment to persons with disabilities.



Chiba Hisao, Chief Advisor of the “Project for Promoting Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Ulaanbaatar city”

CHAPTER ONE

Disability Statistics

The present chapter illustrates legislative environment, information sources, tools and main benchmarks to develop statistical data of persons with disability, challenges encountered and the further actions to be implemented in the field of disabilities

Definitions

As specified in 4.1.1 of the Law on Rights of Disabled People “Disabled person is someone whose physical, intellectual, mental and sensory impairment combined with contextual barriers, have caused activity limitations and restrictions of full and active participation in social lives.

It involves individuals who have been diagnosed with disabilities through Medical and Labor Examination Commission and are recorded as disabled in the official statistics or Annual statistics on some social indicators. Disability is categorized into two types: genetic and acquired. If a person was born with disability, it will be referred to as genetic disability. If a person has acquired disability during the course of life, it shall be called acquired.

The types of disability fall into six different categories including vision, language, hearing, mobility, mental and others (other than those mentioned here or combined) depending on how the physical, intellectual, mental and neurosensory impairments imply on individuals.

1) Legislations

The following laws, programs, world and national development strategies are used as basis for collecting, estimating and analyzing quantitative data on disabled persons in Mongolia. They include:

1. The laws:
 - The law of Mongolia on Statistics (2016)
 - The law of Mongolia on human rights of persons with disabilities (2016)
2. The programs:
 - The National program on developing official statistics (2017-2020)
3. The conventions:
 - The UN Convention on the rights of the persons with disabilities (Mongolia ratified this Convention in 2009)
 - The UN Convention on the rights of the child (Mongolia ratified the convention in 1990)
4. The development strategies
 - The World Sustainable Development Goals – 2030
 - The Mongolian Sustainable Development Concept - 2030
 - The Incheon Strategy “To make the Right Deal” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific

The government of Mongolia has been making use of quantitative data of disabled persons when planning policies and evaluating outcomes of the above mentioned conventions, laws, short and long term strategies.

2) Measures implemented

Source of information

The history of collecting quantitative data on disabled persons among the countries of the world dates back 1800s. Particularly, the last 60 years saw sharp increase in the number of countries that collect data on disabled members of the societies. The countries such as the United States, India and Portugal have had histories of including disability questions in population census questionnaire. As of today, over 198 countries of the world have been estimated that they release disability statistics through over 700 different censuses and population-based measures and surveys¹.

Mongolia has been handling and developing the statistics on persons with disabilities through the use of official statistics and administrative records and data. In another words, an attempt is being made to incorporate data across multiple sectors as the issue of disability has been spread through many areas.

In accordance with the relevant clauses of the Law of Mongolia on Statistics, the statistics on persons with disabilities is developed in compliance with the tools and indicators approved by the National Statistics Authority. Therefore, the data in statistical action plan are assumed official statistics.

The following are three sources from which an official statistics on persons with disabilities is generated. (Table 1). They include:

- Data on some social indicators (SSD-1). This survey is developed and commissioned on an annual basis to demonstrate number of persons with disabilities, the reasons behind disabilities and the forms of disabilities. It involves persons with disabilities whose disabilities have been verified by the Medical and Labor Examination Commission.
- The Population and Housing Census: The first ever attempt to comprehensively identify demographic, socio-economic and housing conditions of persons with disabilities in Mongolia, was made in 2010 when the population and housing census was conducted. The census included questions that assisted with gathering data on the persons with disabilities, which were analyzed and disseminated to the public at a later stage. .
- Household-based random survey: It is designed to identify base data for further actions of policies and programs for persons with disabilities through collecting comprehensive data from randomly selected but representational part of population. In fact, the National Statistics Authority arranges household-based random surveys on periodic basis. These surveys have specific purposes and are analyzed based on certain tools and methodology. The comprehensive household socio-economic survey is arranged on even years and specifically examines population health and disabilities. On the other hand, the first ever survey on the health and lived experiences of women was held in 2017. The survey was designed to identify disability status among women aged 15-64 in Mongolia based on the short set of disability questions developed by the Washington group.

¹ *Washington group: History of disability measurement and data availability*

National Statistics Office		Government	
Official Statistics	Updates on some social indicators (annual publication) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with disabilities, age, gender, types and forms of disabilities 	Administration records ad reports	The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sciences and the Sports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children with disabilities studying in preschool and secondary educational institutions
	Population and Housing Census of 2010 Population and household database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with disabilities, age, gender, types and forms of disabilities 		The Ministry of Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons with disabilities that have been involved in medical services of all levels
	Household-based survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household socio-economic survey Survey of work forces Women’s health and life experiences survey Child and development survey (Khuvsgul province, Ulaanbaatar- Nalaikh district)- 2016 Understandability pilot survey of the set of extended questions by Washington Group 		The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The General Authority for Employment and Social Welfare Services Number of persons with disabilities studying at the vocational educational institutions Number of dwarf people who have reached 16 years old Persons who are entitled for disability allowances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Authority of Health and Social Securities.

The Update on Selected Social Indicators- an annual statistical publication released by the National Statistics Authority is used as a baseline document for developing and evaluating policy and programs for persons with disabilities in Mongolia.

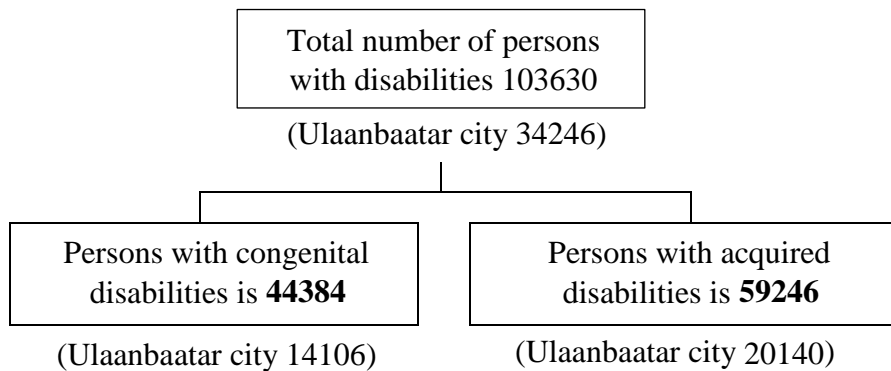
The administrative records on the number of persons who have been diagnosed with disabilities by the review of the Medical and Labor Examination Commission, the number of children with disabilities studying in the preschool, secondary and vocational educational institutions, the number of persons who have been serviced by all levels of hospitals and the number of persons with disabilities which have been involved in the social welfare services, released by the respective ministries such as The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, is considered an official statistics on the persons with disabilities.

Basic indicators

In accordance with statistical data, the overall number of persons with disabilities in Mongolia as of 2017, is 103.6 thousand (3.3% of total population) out of which 57.3 thousand are men while women are counted at 46.3 thousand. It has been estimated that 42.8% of the persons with disabilities is categorized with genetic disabilities and 57.3 % is with acquired disabilities. This demonstrates that the persons with acquired disabilities outnumber the ones who were born with disabilities.

The number of disabled persons living in Ulaanbaatar city as of 2017 is 34.2 thousand out of which 18.3 thousand are male whereas 15.8 thousand are female.

Image 1. People with disabilities, by types, 2017



The risk of acquiring disability is high in Mongolia and it is associated with accidents that are the major causes of death or illness of population.

The surveys conducted among the persons with disabilities have illustrated that the genetic disability is common among children and younger generation while the rate of acquired disabilities increases as the population ages. (refer to the Table 2). The same phenomenon is also observed in Ulaanbaatar city.

Table 2. Persons with disabilities, by age group and type, 2017

Age group	Total		Types of disability			
			Congenital		Acquired	
	Number of persons	Percentage in	Number of persons	Percentage In	Number of persons	Percentage in
Total	103630	100.0	44384	42.8	59246	57.1
0-14	8835	100.0	6656	75.3	2 179	24.0
15-17	2618	100.0	1759	67.1	859	32.8
18, or above	92177	100.0	35969	39.0	56208	60.9
Ulaanbaatar	34246	100.0	14106	41.1	20140	58.8
0-14	3617	100.0	2875	79.4	742	20.5
15-17	830	100.0	620	74.6	210	25.3
18, or above	29799	100.0	10 611	35.6	19 188	64.3

When the total population with disabilities is approached from perspectives of types of disabilities, the largest amount or 19.9% (20.6 thousand) represents those with mobility disabilities whereas the persons with language impediments were estimated to be the least or 4.0%. (4.2 thousand). However, the rate of persons with mental disabilities is the largest or 17.7% (6.0 thousand) whereas the persons with language impediments takes the least or 4.6% (1.5 thousand).²

Table 3. Persons with disabilities by type, 2017

Types of disability	Throughout nation		Throughout Ulaanbaatar	
	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of persons	Percentage
Total	103630	100.0	34246	100.0
Vision impairment	11071	10.6	3068	8.9
Language impediment	4228	4.0	1588	4.6
Hearing impairment	8554	8.2	2810	8.2
Mobility impairment	20688	19.9	5638	16.4
Mental disability	19733	19.0	6093	17.7
Combined	7842	7.5	3502	10.2
Бусад	31514	30.4	11547	33.7

Altogether 34.2 thousand persons with disabilities reside in Ulaanbaatar city which is 33% of total number of persons with disabilities of Mongolia. The remaining or 69.3 thousand or 66.9% lives in rural area.

3) Further actions

Most of the countries of the world have changed their responses to disability by shifting their focus from developing statistics of persons with disabilities or identifying number of disabled persons towards broader concepts of disability such as challenges that disabled persons encounter daily in social interactions, identifying and analyzing reasons behind the challenges and the needs for further actions. In other words, there is a growing tendency to see disability as a human rights issue that persons with disabilities have a right to participate in social relationships equally and enjoy life as well as others. In such a context, there is a growing need to apply different approach for developing disability statistics.

The following steps are to be undertaken in the framework of improving numeric data of persons with disabilities:

1. In the framework of ensuring unity of the numeric data on disabled persons, administrative records, digital databases and official statistics are to be consistent and could better be used for statistical purposes
2. Perform detailed numeric analysis on socio-economic status of persons with disabilities through the use of methodology developed by the Washington Group.
3. There is a realistic need to arrange selective target survey based on the outcome of the Population and Housing Census of 2020. The objective will to identify main underlying obstacles in the living conditions of persons with disabilities and identifying reasons behind them, expanding quantitative and qualitative studies of disabilities and use outcomes of such analysis in designing government policies, programs and services.
4. Introducing international categorization of disability aligned with national specifics and promoting implementation of national code system and increasing comparability of quantitative data.

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5. Identify and estimate benchmarks for assessment of the enforcement of Incheon strategy
 6. Increase use and accessibility of quantitative data and ensure that persons with vision and hearing impairments have an access to such data;
 7. Identify and report benchmarks for assessing the world and national sustainable development goals.

CHAPTER TWO

Legislation and Policy

This chapter illustrates the Mongolian government policy towards persons with disabilities, legal and international treaties, project and programs that are implemented in this area.

1) Legislations

1. The Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia -2030 (Approved by the resolution 19 of the State Great Khural)

The objective of the sustainable social development of the Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia is to ensure gender equality, improve the quality of and access to health care services, create a healthy, safe living environment for the citizens, improve public awareness on health education, provide equal education of high quality to every citizen, build a national system for lifelong education, end all forms of poverty, and increase the share of middle-income class sustainably and consistently.

In the framework of ensuring sustainable social development goal:

- it was specified that enabling environment shall be created for employment and equal participation of persons with disabilities in social services.

2. The government policy towards population development (Approved by government resolution 261, 2016).

The objective of the government policy on population development is to ensure sustainable population growth, creating enabling environment where people shall have opportunities for self-development and practice longer, healthy and creative lives and increase quality of lives of individuals and families.

Objectives of the policy:

4.1. In terms of “Creating favorable condition for sustainable growth of population”:

4.1.14. Improve occupational safety and hygiene at work place; consistently reduce death rates caused by accidents and injuries; prevent people from acquiring disabilities;

4.1.15. Arrange early detection and diagnosis of disabilities, ensure that persons with disabilities and elderly people have an access to high quality health services aligned with their needs and requirements;

4.3. In terms of “Creating favorable condition for family lives and enhancing quality of lives”:

4.3.8. Ensure that families with many children and with persons with disabilities, women and men headed families, single elderly people receive adequate support and the quality of their lives is enhanced;

4.3.9. Create enabling environment for persons with disabilities to gain access to social services and to participate in social and family lives on an equal basis;

4.4. In terms of “Creating opportunities for everyone to access education and personal development:

4.4.5. Ensure that persons such with disabilities which require special needs education have an opportunity to get an access to education and are involved in education services on an equal basis;

4.5. In terms of “Creating conditions where people are employed and are able to generate income for their livelihood”:

4.5.1. Increase number of full-time vacancies and motivate employers to generate vacancies that are tailor-made to the needs and capacities of persons with disabilities and elderly people.

4.5.5. Increase employment opportunities for women and persons with disabilities. .

3. Programs for persons with disabilities:

1. The Action Plan of the government of Mongolia for 2016-2020. The clause 3.3 or the “Social policy” of the Action plan specifies the government’s goal towards increasing employability of population and improving social protection of people:

3.3.28 Pursue the policy to create environment favorable environment for persons with disabilities to participate in social life.

3.3.29. Create conditions for children with disabilities to study together with their regular peers and ensure that the required infrastructure is secured.

3.3.30 Support entities and institutions that provide training and development services for disabled children and generate vacancies for persons with disabilities

2. The “Program for support of employment of persons with disabilities” is designed to provide job seekers with disabilities with support services such as training, job search assistance and to involve them in training to build labor and entrepreneurial skills; to offer incentives and financial support for the; to increase vacancies for persons with disabilities through offering incentives and financial support for economic entities; persons with disabilities in special employment services and promote employment of persons with disabilities.

3. The “National plan for promotion of human rights of persons with disabilities, their Participation and development 2018~2022” This National plan was approved by the government resolution 321 dated on 29 November, 2017.

4. International treaties on persons with disabilities:

1. UN Convention on Children’s Rights, 1989

2. Salamanca Declaration, 1994

3. The Dakar Framework for Action: Education for all: Meeting our Collective Commitments”, 2000

4. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF classification)”, the World Health Organization, 2001

5. A Strategy for Rehabilitation, Equalization of Opportunities, Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities”, the World Health Organization, UNESCO, International Labor Organization, 2004

6. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the UN, 2006

7. Community-based Rehabilitation Program guidelines”, International Consortium on Disability, the World Health Organization, UNESCO, International Labor Organization, 2010

8. The resolution A/RES/64/131 of the 64th Assembly of the United Nations

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9. “The World Report on Disability”, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, 2011
 10. The “AGRA Declaration” issued by the first symposium of the Community-based Rehabilitation guidelines”, 2012
 11. The Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Deal” for persons with disabilities in Asia and Pacific region.

5. The Legislature of Mongolia for persons with disabilities:

1. The Law on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2016
2. The Law on Labor, 1999
3. The Law of Mongolia on Employment Promotion, 2011
4. The Law of Mongolia on Social Insurance, 1994
5. The Law of Mongolia on Social Welfare, 2012
6. The Law of Mongolia on Education, 2002
7. The Law of Mongolia on Construction, 2016
9. The Law of Mongolia on Health, 2011
10. The Law of Mongolia on the Taxation of Economic Entities, 2006
10. The Law of Mongolia on Value Added Tax, 2015
11. The Law of Mongolia on Customs Tariff and Customs Taxation, 2008
12. The Law of Mongolia on Personal Income Tax, 2006
13. Other pertinent laws, resolutions of the Mongolian State Great Khural, rules and resolutions of the Mongolian government

2) Measures implemented

1. The UN Convention on the Persons with Disabilities

The activities that the government of Mongolia implemented since ratification of the United Nations Convention on Persons with Disabilities:

- The government of Mongolia delivered its first report to the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations in December 2012.
- The government of Mongolia approved and enforced the Action plan for the implementation of the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities from 2013 through 2016.
- The government of Mongolia arranged discussion of the Report at the UN Human Rights Commission in April, 2005.
- The Second and the Third reports on the enforcement of the UN Convention for Persons with Disabilities shall be delivered to the UN Human Rights Commission in 2019.

3. In terms of ensuring enforcement of the law of Mongolia on the Persons with Disabilities:

The following rules, regulations and programs have been developed and approved. They are:

- The government resolution 136, 2016 approved the “Procedure for operation of the non-vacant committee for persons with disabilities and its the local chapters in provinces and districts” and the government resolution 116, 2017 issued a decision to establish sub-councils responsible for boosting enforcement of the law of Mongolia on Persons with Disabilities under the ministries and the Information Technology and Communication Authority;
- The “Regulation on the Commission for Health, Education and Social Protection of Children with Disabilities” was approved by the resolution 200 of the government of Mongolia;
- The resolution 197 of the Government of Mongolia on the “Regulation for assistance and incentives for persons with disabilities” was duly approved in 2017.
- The “Procedure to give identity document to the persons with disabilities and the sample identity document” was approved by the executive order A/109, 2017 of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare;
- The “Procedure of the social services to assist persons with disabilities to live independently” was approved by the executive order A/184, 2017 of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare;
- The “Procedure for delivery of incentive for persons with disabilities who successfully participated in international professional competitions” was approved by the executive order A/212, 2017 of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare;
- “Procedure for training and using guide dogs” was approved by co-order A/213 and A/166 of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare and the Minister of the Food, Agriculture and Light Industry in 2017;
- The National program entitled “Promotion of human rights, participation and development of the persons with disabilities” was approved by the resolution 321 of the government of Mongolia in 2017.
- The intersectional working group to develop a standard “Community-based inclusive development” has been established and is working on the draft standard.

Projects that are under implementation

1. The project to build “Development Center for Children with Disabilities” with grant assistance of the Chinese government /2015-2019/
2. The JICA-funded “Project for Promoting Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Ulaanbaatar City” /2016-2020 /
3. The JICA funded project “Enhancing Health, Education and Social Welfare Services for Children with Special Educational Needs”. /2015-2019/

CHAPTER THREE

Social Protection

1. Social insurance

1) Legislations

The social welfare of persons with disabilities is governed by the following legislations:

1. The Law of Mongolia on Social Insurance
2. The Law of Mongolia on pensions and allowances from Social Insurance Fund
3. The Law of Mongolia on pensions and allowances and payment from Social Insurance Fund for victims of industrial accident and occupational disease
4. The Law of Mongolia for Unemployment benefits from Social Insurance Fund
5. The Law of Mongolia on Health Insurance

2) Implemented measures

Assessing degree of disability:

The Health, Education and Social Insurance Commission is responsible for setting degree of disability of children aged 0-16.

The Medical and Labor Examination Commission is the agency which sets degree of disability of insured/citizens/.

The Medical and Labor Examination Commission under the Health and Social Insurance Departments of the provinces and districts and the Central Hospital and Medical and Labor Examination Commission under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection handle identification of degree of disability of insured citizens at a professional level.

The objective of the Medical and Labor Examination Commission is to review and identify degree of disabilities (full and partial loss of employment capacity) and their causes such as regular diseases, household and industrial accidents, occupational diseases. It also sets percentage, duration of disability status and issues a decision to dispel or extend disability status and shorten working hours for applicants.

The Medical and Labor Examination Commissions of provinces and districts (second cycle) composes 7-9 members and experts including neurologist, surgeon, chief physician of the central hospital, social insurance physician, employee of social insurance department, representatives of social welfare organization, employers and the organizations for protection of interests of persons with disabilities.

The Central Medical and Labor Examination Commission comprises 15 members including disability reviewing physician from the social security authority, physician analysts of expert commission under the central government body in charge of health.

In 2015, the Medical and Labor Examination Commission published a brochure of legislations and laws on identifying degree of disabilities and the duration of disability status. In 2017, an additional brochure on legislations on Medical and Labor Examination Commission including the executive orders A/39 and A/12 of the Ministry of Health on updating list of diseases that lead to disabilities and setting duration and degree of disabilities, was published. The degree of loss of employment capacity is categorized into full loss of employment capacity or above 70 percent and

partial loss of employment capacity or 50-69%.

The “Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities” has a stipulation to establish a “Commission for Health, Education and Social Protection of Children with Disabilities” which resulted in emergence of such commissions at the capital city, provinces and districts. These commissions have developed and been implementing the programs of early diagnosis and development-based rehabilitations of children with disabilities.

Despite a considerable effort that the government of Mongolia has placed in social protection and taken relevant measures, the number of persons with disabilities that occupy certain percent of population in need of social welfare and protection, has not decreased substantially.

As of 2016, the number of insured citizens who have applied for determining degree of disability or loss of employment capacity is 112,023, which takes 3.6 % of total population. Out of this, mental impairment, neurological disorder, household accident, blood circulation system diseases, vision impairments are the leading causes of loss of working abilities and became a cause of loss of employment capacity of 60% of the total persons with disabilities.

Types of social insurance services;

The following are the types of social insurance serviced delivered to applicants:

- Pension insurance
- Allowance insurance
- Unemployment insurance
- Industrial accident and occupational disease insurance
- Health insurance

1. Old-age pension coverage:

The insured becomes eligible for the old-age pension in the event of having paid social insurance fees for 20 years or over and has reached age of 60 (55 for women)

The amount of pension allowances and augmentation (methodology to calculate amount of pension allowance)

The old-age pension allowance of the insured is set at 45% of the average salary for which the social insurance fees were paid. The fees paid beyond mandatory 20 years shall be added as 1.5 percent yearly and 0.125 percent on annual allowances.

Alternative pension option

If an insured has paid the social insurance fee for 10-20 years and reached the age of 60 for men and 55 for women, one shall be eligible for alternative pension option.

Exceptions

- Women who raised 4 or more of her own or adopted child up to 3 years old to the age of 6 years old and have paid social insurance fees for not less 20 years are eligible for old-age pension at the age of 50 based on her own request.

- The insured who had worked in difficult labor conditions such as underground, hot, toxic environment are entitled for pension allowance at the age of 50 or 55 for men and 45 for women provided that they fully meet eligibility requirements as specified in the law.

Note: The minimum pensionable age will have increased by 6 months each year starting from 01 January 2018.

The insured who files an application to for retirement must have reached 60 and is required to have paid social insurance fees for 20 years and it will be increased by three months starting from 01 January, 2018.

2. Disability pension

This is one type of pension insurance and the insured shall be eligible for it based on identification of percentage of loss of employment capacity.

The “Disability pension” refers to a cash asset issued to insured individuals whose degree and duration of disability have been determined by the Medical and Labor Examination Commission. The amount of cash asset is calculated based on the salary of applicant and paid from the designated fund for the duration of disability or until the employment, capacity is redeemed. It is given on a monthly basis.

Eligibility for full disability pension

- Those who have lost 50 percent or more of employment capacity due to diseases and household accidents temporarily or permanently;
- Those who have paid old-age pension insurance fees for not less than 20 years;
- Those who have not paid old-age pension insurance fees for 20 years shall be eligible for full disability pension if they have paid social insurance fees for 3 years or 36 months without interruption within the 5-year time before the loss of employment capacity.

Eligibility for disability alternative disability pension

- Those whose have lost less than 50% of employment capacity due to diseases and household accidents based on assessment of the Medical and Labor Examination Commission.
- Have paid old-age pension insurance fees up to 3-20 years.

Documents to be submitted with an application for disability pension

The list of documents:

- Social insurance book;
- Labor book if an individual had been employed before 1995;
- Military service certificate if an applicant served in the military or archive reference about the military service of an individual;
- If an applicant chose the salary of the 5 years worked before 1995, a reference in a special form shall be filled in by the company or entity or otherwise a reference released by archiving office;
- Assessment of the Medical and Labor Examination Commission on the percentage and applicable period of disability;

- A written request;
- Civil identity;
- 2 photos /3*4 size/

If an individual, who receives disability pension based on the loss of employment capacity, is employed at the same time, are obliged to officially pay social insurance fees whereas those who are unemployed have an open right to pay social insurance fees on a voluntary basis. When paying social insurance fees on voluntary basis, an applicant shall set the amount of monthly fee to the extent that is not less than minimum wage and not more than the monthly ceiling. When an applicant reaches the legally required retirement age and have paid social insurance fees, he/she will be eligible for old-age pension allowances. The pension allowance of those who were receiving disability pensions shall be entitled for 1% increase annually for the number of disabled years.

3. Insurance for individuals with diseases caused by industrial accident and by occupational diseases

Apart from those who have lost their employment capacities due to industrial accidents and occupational diseases shall be entitled for disability pension regardless of number of years the social insurance fees have been paid for. The amount of disability pension is set based on monthly average salary dependent upon the percentage of loss of employment capacity of insured.

Apart from the pension allowance, the insured, which became disabled due to industrial accident and occupational disease, shall be entitled for reimbursement of transportation expenses once a year from the Health and Social Insurance Authority.

4. Unemployment benefit:

Individuals shall be eligible for unemployment benefit if they have pad an unemployment insurance fees for not less than 25 months, of which fees for the last 9 months paid uninterruptedly. The minimum amount of unemployment benefit is not less than 75% of minimum monthly wage.

The unemployment benefit shall be delivered to insured during 76 working days after the insured files an application to the social insurance office.

5. The temporary loss of employment capacity, pregnancy, childcare and funeral allowances:

The temporary loss of employment capacity allowance: This allowance applies to the insured who have paid insurance fees for three or more months before the loss of employment capacity due to regular diseases and household accidents. Employers and the Health and Social Insurance Authority shall provide insured with temporary loss of employment capacity allowance that is set 50.55.75% of monthly wage based on number of days worked. Employers shall cover the first five days of allowances for temporary employment capacity loss. From the sixth day on, the Social Insurance Authority shall bear allowance equal to 66 working days in a calendar year, until employment capacity is redeemed or loss of employment capacity pension become available for the insured. If the insured has been sick several times during the year, the Social Insurance Authority shall give allowance for 132 days in a calendar year.

3) Further actions

The priorities in the area of disability are to prevent from disability, reduce infectious diseases and household accidents, prevent from loss of labor capacity and detect disability at earlier stage.

It is essential to create environment where persons who have lost their employment capacity participate in social life and have access to education and employment and relevant agencies must ensure to increase types of and access to rehabilitation and clinical services.

2. Social welfare

1) Relevant legislations

- The Law of Mongolia on Social Welfare
- The Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- The Law of Mongolia on the Promotion and Rewarding of Mothers with Many Children”
- The Law of Mongolia on Paying Allowances for Single Parent Families with Many Children”/ effective from 01 January, 2018/

2) Measures that are under implementation

A. Pension and allowances

In accordance with the Law on Social Welfare, persons with disabilities are entitled for the following pensions and allowances:

Social welfare pension

The clause 12.1 of the Law on Social Welfare stipulates “Social welfare pension /hereinafter referred to as “pension”/ shall be granted for the following citizens monthly, who is not entitled to receive pension in accordance with legislations on social insurance:

- Persons with disabilities who have lost 50% or more employment capacity and have reached 16 years;
- Dwarf individuals who have reached 16 years old.

The amount of social welfare pension was MNT103, 600 in 2013, which rose to MNT 115,000 in 2014, 126,500 in 2015 and to 140,000 in 2016 respectively.

Social welfare allowance

As specified in 13.1 of the Law on Social Welfare, “the social welfare allowance /hereinafter referred to as “allowance” shall have the following types”:

Caretaker allowance

- Single old-age individuals without caretakers or families with persons with disabilities
- Elderly individuals who are under hospital control and require permanent care or citizens who take care of children and persons with disabilities.

Monetary allowance for exceptional cases or livelihood support allowance

- Children up to 16 years old who need full-time care, are eligible for monetary support commensurate with the social welfare pension of the given time (currently it is MNT

140,000)

- Individuals who are 16 years old or above and need full-time care, are entitled for MNT 60,000 per quarter.

B. The social welfare services for persons with disabilities

Persons with disabilities are entitled for the following types of support in accordance with the Law on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Community-based welfare services

Persons with disabilities belong to the target groups, which are entitled for nine types of services as specified in section 18 of the Law on Social Welfare.

Expert care services

The expert care services that are stipulated in section 19 of the Law on Social Welfare is an exceptional, non-medical service for the single persons with disabilities who have no person to take care of or can't live independently. This type of service enables persons with disabilities to be accommodated in such service centers and is provided with daily meals, care and social development services.

Social development services

1. Food subsidies or support for food supplies /families and individuals who are under urgent need of social welfare support and assistance/
2. Education support services (textbooks are provided for free)
3. Health support services /government bears health insurance fees of certain group of people/

Persons with disabilities and children with disabilities are eligible to receive these three types of social development services.

Benefits and subsidies.

1/ Children aged up to 16 years old and are in need of full-time nursing care, visually impaired persons and persons with full hearing loss or dwarf individuals and those individuals with disabilities who have completely lost employment capacity, are entitled for one-time subsidy for apartment utility fees or if the persons live in traditional houses, the subsidy is provided for purchase of fuels.

2/ In the event that children up to 18 years old with disabilities have outgrown of their prosthetic limbs or the prosthetic limbs have been out of use, the government shall provide 100% reimbursement for the expenses;

3/ If persons with disabilities were not eligible for subsidies for buying or repairing prosthetic limbs from the insurance fund for industrial accident and occupational diseases, he/she will be entitled for reimbursement of expenses of buying or repairing locally manufactured prostheses once in three years.;

4/ Children with disabilities aged up to 18 years old and persons with disabilities who were ineligible for subsidy for prosthesis or its repair shall be entitled for 100% reimbursement of expenses to buy locally produced wheelchair and orthopedic devices once in three years.

5/ Discount for bus fare or arrange bus services for children with disabilities or their caretakers for travels to and from kindergartens and schools;

6/ Adults who have full vision and hearing impairments and language impediments are entitled for reimbursement of their communication expenses;

7/ The following persons who are in need of treatment at the sanatoriums in the country are entitled for reimbursement of round trip travel, accommodation expenses calculated at a rate for a regular room discounted within health insurance scheme and the meal expenses;

- 100 percent for children with disabilities;
- 50% for a caretaker of children with disabilities;
- 50% for persons with disabilities who are ineligible for subsidy from the insurance fund of industrial accident and occupational disease.

8/ 75% of the expenses shall be reimbursed once a year by the government of persons with full vision impairment to travel from the center of province to the capital city and from the capital city to the province center at the recommendation of the hospital to enroll in sanatorium services:

9/ Persons with disabilities residing 1000 or more kilometers away from the capital city shall be eligible for full reimbursement of round trip travel expenses in the event of taking medical examinations of expert physicians of hospitals of the capital city at the decision of physicians' commission of province center;

10/ Subsidy for meal expenses of preschool educational organizations for children with disabilities or of one child of persons who have lost employment capacity;

11/ 50% of expenses of children with disabilities for summer camp vouchers shall be subsidized once a year by the government;

12/ If children with disabilities have had aquatic treatment locally with recommendation of physicians, 70% of fees shall be reimbursed;

13/ Letters, postcards and publications in braille letters and parcels up to 10 kilograms shall be sent free of charge and the equipment and materials for visually impaired people shall be delivered without charge as well;

14/ If persons with disabilities and children with disabilities who are ineligible for funeral allowances from social insurance fund as specified by the law, pass away, one time allowance for funeral services commensurate with funeral allowances from the social insurance fund, shall be granted;

15/ Persons with disabilities caused by pelvic fracture shall be eligible for nursing care, medical and hygiene material support if medical organizations deemed such services and support necessary;

16/ Persons with disabilities are eligible for expert nursing cure and community-based welfare services as specified in the Law on Social Welfare;

17/ Persons and children with disabilities and their caretakers who are registered in the family information database as in need of social welfare services and assistance shall be eligible for social welfare assistance and support;

18/ Persons with disabilities shall be eligible free- of- charge access to public transportation.

3) Further actions

- Ensure that alterations and amendments to the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities and corresponding rules and regulations have been introduced in compliance with the revision of the Law on Social Welfare;
- Develop and elaborate proposal that define persons with disabilities requiring full-time nursing care and submit the proposal for approval;
- Estimate and set aside budget required for nursing care and hygienic materials for persons with pelvic fracture based on recommendation of the medical authority and ensure that the budget is released from the general state budget.

CHAPTER FOUR

Employment

1. Employment

1) Relevant legislations

The 159th “Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention” of the International Labor Organization stipulates the common grounds for persons with disabilities to be provided with equal opportunities to find and retain jobs and advance in career and that the jobs that disabled persons do must be in compliance with their preferences and the potential or skills of individuals.

In addition to this, the Convention has provided the member countries with recommendations to implement following interventions such as involving persons with disabilities in professional rehabilitation and for ensuring their open participation in labor market, creating infrastructure for employment and professional rehabilitation, reducing working hours for persons with disabilities, exempting special needs equipment and devices from taxes and duties; delivery of information and maximizing local predication for supporting persons with disabilities and training pre-service and in-service teachers.

The government of Mongolia has ensured that certain clauses are made available in the legislations to promote rights of disabled persons to exercise their rights for employment. In particular:

- The Law of Mongolia on Labor stipulates that entities with 25 or more employees are obliged to hire disabled or dwarf persons in 4 or more percent of entire number positions; employers are expected to shorten working hours and extend annual leaves of persons with disabilities; and set a quote for employers to hire disabled persons and impose fines unless they perform this obligation;
- The Law of Mongolia on Exporting and Importing of Work Force has been amended with a new clause that the major condition for work force export agreement with foreign entities is that the agreements should clearly state the amount of compensation, allowance that Mongolian citizens shall be entitled for, in the event of partial or total loss of employment capacity while being employed in foreign countries. This has become a promising step towards improving social security of Mongolian citizens working abroad and the guarantee that the Mongolian people shall have opportunities to be involved in vocational rehabilitation service in the event of becoming disabled.
- The Law of Mongolia on Income Tax of Economic Entities stipulates that an entity with 25 or more employees shall be entitled for 100 percent income tax exemption in the event of employing visually impaired persons in 3/2 or more vacancies; economic entities shall be eligible for tax exemptions if they have employed persons who have lost 50% or more of their labor capacities and the tax exemption rate shall be calculated based on the ratio of disabled employees in the entire employees; contributions or donations up to one million tugrigs offered by companies, entities and individuals to the non-government organizations in support of disabled persons, shall be subtracted from taxable income.
- The Law of Mongolia on Employment Promotion encourages employers and persons with disabilities themselves to generate vacancies through offering them financial incentives and support

In accordance with the clause 111 of the Law of Mongolia on Labor, the government of Mongolia has specified the amount of payments for entities that have not created vacancies for persons with disabilities through its resolution 26 approved in 2009.

Amount of monthly payments for entities and organizations per vacancy that has not employed persons with disabilities and dwarf individuals

№	Total number of employees of entity and organization	Up to 50 employees	Beyond 51 employees
1	Ulaanbaatar city, Orhon and Darkhan-Uul provinces	40% of minimum wage	50% of minimum wage
2	Other provinces		30% of minimum wage

The clause 111.6 of the Law of Mongolia on Labor stipulates “If entities and organizations pay the dues continuously for 24 months, they will be exempt of the dues of the consecutive 12 months”(this part was amended the Law on 15 February, 2008). These dues are paid to the Employment Promotion Fund and constitutes approximately 20% of the budget allocated to programs and projects designed for promotion of employments for persons with disabilities.

2) Implemented measures

As per statistical updates released in 2017 by the National Statistics Authority, **19,974** persons with disabilities are engaged in labor. The number of retired but working persons is **3018**. The number of persons with disabilities that are not engaged in labor is **73,285**.

As per survey of working status of individuals with disabilities who have been registered as “employed”, 41.7% is engaged in private business, 35.7% is in paid employment and 20.1% is in family business without paid salary, 1.6% is employer and 03% is member of cooperatives. Persons with disabilities experience lack of opportunities to enter into contract services with public and private entities as opposed to plenty of opportunities to engage in labor in informal sector or be part of family business without pay.

The In October 2017, the General Authority of Specialized Professional Inspection of Ulaanbaatar city conducted examination of employment status of persons with disabilities. The outcome of the examinations illustrates that total of 636 economic entities involved in it neither have employed persons with disabilities nor paid the imposed penalty fees. The State Inspector has imposed MNT 348 million fines, based on 116 reports which resulted in 97 of them have paid MNT 227 million to the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition to this, 125 entities were imposed in administrative fine worth MNT 24.5 million and another 100 economic entities were provided with recommendation in accordance with 6 clauses.

The General Authority of Specialized Professional Inspection has arranged a nationwide examination over the enforcement of resolutions, rules and regulations issued in accordance with the clause 111 of the Law of Mongolia on Labor. The outcome of the examination is expected to be released within 25th of November 2017.

The challenge in areas of imposing dues to entities for not employing persons with disabilities is that public and semipublic entities they have no funding allocated for such fine.

Program for promotion of employment of persons with disabilities

No	Steps	2017 оны гүйцэтгэл		
		Persons	Budget	Percentage
1.	Steps to prepare for employment	672	44,362.0	81%
2.	Job finding services with support	171	7,020.0	13%
3.	Financial support /100% repayable/	898	2,053,310.0	98%
4.	Product sales support	515	93,914.5	50%
5.	Subsidy for workplace rent		67,542.0	68%
6.	Entrepreneurial skills training	2729	57,657.5	69%
7.	Labor skills training	584	144,636.0	83%
8.	Employer incentive	213	81,792.0	36%
9.	Financial support for employers		677,530.0	60%
	Total	5782	3,227,764.0	78%

3) Further actions

The revised version of the Law on Employment Promotion is underway. At present, the working group has developed draft concept of the revised Law.

The Law of Mongolia on Employment Promotion was enacted in 2001, which was revised and approved in 2011. The law has been amended and altered 11 times since the approval of the revised version. The only instance when the law was slightly modified was on 04 February 2016 to reflect changes in employment promotion actions and services. On other occasions, the alteration and amendments were associated with alterations and amendments to the Law of Mongolia on Budget and other laws and modifications to the roles and responsibilities of central administrative body in charge of employment and to the management structure of employment services

Although the currently effective Law of Mongolia on Employment Promotion clearly illustrates the scope of applicability, types, forms of employment promotion services, and actions and services to be undertaken in line with such services, organizational structure of the employment agencies, the structure of the information and registration services, financial mechanism (Employment Promotion Fund), rights and responsibilities of parties, it needs to be revised once again due to changing economic and social contexts of the country.

Within the Sustainable Development Goal 8 “Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”, it has been aimed that by 2030 all the citizens, male or female including young adults and persons with disabilities shall have full, productive and decent work and have an access to equal salaries.

To meet these objectives, the National Statistics Authority is in process of updating design and questions of the selective survey on employment that is published quarterly, to reflect statistics on level of unemployment, average hourly wage of persons with disabilities.

2. Vocational training

There are 83 vocational educational institutions functioning in Mongolia, of which 50 are publicly funded and 33 are privately funded.

Out of total 35831 students studying in these institutions, 673 are persons with disabilities and 352 are female. .

In terms of types of disabilities, 223 are with vision impairment of which 119 learners are female; 79 have language impediment and 42 of them are female, 111 of them have hearing impairment of which 55 are women students, 116 students are subject to mobility disability of which 63 are female, 33 out of 58 students with mental disability are female and the remaining 86 have other types of disabilities.

1) Relevant legislations

1. The Law of Mongolia on Vocational Education
2. The Law of Mongolia on Education
3. The Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Within the framework of the Law on Vocational Education and Training:

The Law of Mongolia on Vocational Education and Training describes contents, objectives, structure, management of the vocational education and relations concerning arranging training to provide vocational education and professional skills to individuals tailor-made to market demand and employers' expectations, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders participating in these activities. The vocational education and training centers for persons with disabilities fall under the structure and composition of this vocational education and training. The faculty members of such centers shall be involved in capacity and professional skill building training on regular basis.

The national program on development of technical education and vocation training

The program aims at developing, improving quality, accessibility and efficiency of the technical and vocation education and training that is market-responsive and competency-based and compliant with the development policy of Mongolia, talent and interests of learners.

Key areas of emphasis of the program are to align with the reform of the technical and vocation education and training with market demand, establish and institutionalize realistic model of public private partnership, leverage its linkage with industrial development needs, revising standard and curricula of the vocational education and training, build capacities and pedagogical skills of teachers to the level of certified engineers and technical specialists, ensure compatibility of learning environment with the modern demand, supply of textbooks and learning resources, introducing needs-based services for citizens, establishing favorable legislative environment for such activities.

The clause 4.4.4 of the Program encourages enhancement of opportunities for persons with disabilities to study in vocational education and training on equal basis.

The mid-terms target level analysis on the Program is expected to be finalized in 2019 with consecutive end-term analysis to be performed in 2021 to review if the target goals are being or have been achieved.

2) Measures implemented

Profiles of publicly and privately funded vocational education and training centers:

The National Rehabilitation Vocational Training Center

The Center is an agency responsible delivering comprehensive and high quality rehabilitation services for disabled persons including preventing from disability across the country, raising public awareness of disability, arranging vocational education and training responsive to the needs of persons with disabilities, delivering health services, and manufacturing prosthetic-orthopedics and rehabilitation devices.



The Vocational Education and Training School of the Center offers vocational orientation education and training for persons with disabilities. The school provides opportunities for persons with disabilities aged 15-45 to study in vocational training that lasts 1-2.5 years. The advantage of this School is that it welcomes persons with disabilities regardless of educational background. For example, dropouts or those who have no basic education may have an access to training of the School.

The Vocational Education and Training School aims at providing vocational education responsible to labor market demand and its curriculum includes communication, life skills, entrepreneurial skills, health and vocational technology classes based on theory(20%) and hands on-training (80%) model.

The Vocational Education Training School offers training in 7 areas such as one-year chef and pastry technology worker, garment tailor (2.5 years), carpenter/wood worker, souvenir producer, graphic designer (2.5 years), cellular phone repair technician

Learning environment



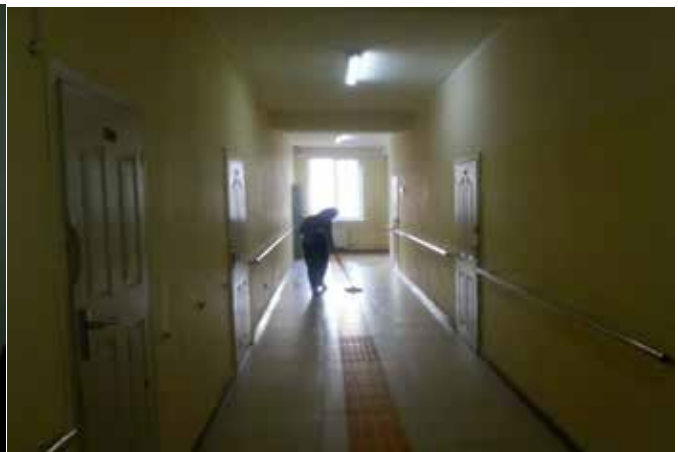
The Center has a dormitory for 20-25 residents and is capable of receiving 90-120 persons with disabilities aged 16-45 years old.

Class size is 8 -12 students /20% of the learners is regular/. Duration of study is 1-2.5 years. .

In addition to the long-terms courses, the Center arranges short-term vocational training up to one month, in association with the labor and welfare departments of the capital city and provinces.

It also arranges beginner sign language interpreter/translator training for government and non-government agencies (teachers and social workers) in cooperation with persons with hearing impairments.

Dormitory of the Center for Rehabilitation and Vocational Education and Training Center



The Vocational Education and Training School has 18 employees including one principal, one training manager, one employment service specialist, nine vocational technology teachers, one sign language interpreter, one librarian, 4 general subject teachers.

As of the past four years, 335 persons with disabilities have complete vocational training at the Center.

2014-2017 statistics on students with disabilities that studied at the Center during 2014-2017.

№	Academic year	Number of students
1	2014-2015	85
2	2015-2016	65
3	2016-2017	69
4	2017-2018	116
	Total	335

Statistics of students studying at the center in 2017-2018 academic year

№	Areas of study	Number of students
One-year long classes		
1	Cell phone and phone repair technician	12
2	Souvenir producer	12
3	Wood carpenter	12
4	Bread and bakery technologist	12
5	Chef	12
2.5 year classes		
1	Garment tailor A	12
2	Garment tailor B	1
3	Printing graphic designer A	12
4	Printing graphic designer B	10
5	Printing graphic designer B	1
Total number of students		116

Communication vocational education and training center for persons with visual disabilities

As of July 2016, the Center offers 2-year vocational education and training in areas of massage, horse head fiddle, computer, wool and cashmere processing. It also arranges mobility and orienteering training for low vision students from rural areas and training of trainers with support of donor organizations.

Over 10 teachers trained in Japan are in charge of massage training. The dormitory with 14 beds (built with government funding) is available for students from rural area. It is capable of accommodating 70-80 persons per year.



Mobility and orienteering training



Massage room

Other vocational education and training centers

There is a training scheme for persons with disabilities apart from the training for unemployed persons. To be involved in training, persons with disabilities are subsidized with MNT130, 000 and an additional 30% of this fee covered by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and is paid to the Center.

The non-government organizations for persons with disabilities also conduct similar training. For instance: the BIT NGO has hosted a series of vocational training on capacity building, employment promotion training for private businesses and a training designed for raising public awareness. There are over 70 organizations that host similar trainings, which involve 7000-8000 people of which 100 are persons with disabilities. Since 2014, only hands-on training for persons with disabilities has been arranged. The Center for Rehabilitation Vocational Education and Training Center cooperates with other training entities and undertake appropriate steps to build capacities of persons with disabilities.

3) Further actions

To align with the Action Program of Government of Mongolia 2016-2020, the population development policy of the government and the steps stipulated in the national plan for vocational and technical education, the Rehabilitation Vocational Education and Training Center plans to undertake the following activities in the field of vocational education training

1. Update textbooks used in learning of students with disabilities in an accessible way by considering their needs and requirements: /audio, video, DVD, braille and images/;
2. Arrange implementation of “Teacher Development” program for vocational education and training institutions;
3. Study and create database of researches in areas of disabilities, rehabilitation and special needs education.
4. Ensure that impact training on disability is arranged at the universities and colleges;
5. Arrange training for vocational education and training center of central region on training for inclusion of persons with disabilities in trainings.
6. Ensure that the “Competency-based curriculum” is tailor-made in response to the needs of the school;
7. Enhance performance of “Employment Promotion Center” for graduates of the Rehabilitation Vocational Education and Training Center.

CHAPTER FIVE

Health

1) Legislations

The government policy document in health sector was institutionalized in the government resolution 2 that was approved in 2017.

The key objective of the health sector policy document is to extend the average life expectancy of Mongolians by improving quality and inclusivity of healthcare services through disease prevention, introduction of new technology of evidence-based diagnostics, treatment, and ensuring proper system of health sector financing in order to meet the health needs and demand of the population.

The Law of Mongolia on Health

The purpose of this Law is to define the State policy and basic principles on health and to regulate the relations in connection with responsibilities of organizations, business entities and individuals in safeguarding the social health and the rights of the citizens and officials of this country to health protection and medical aid and service; to regulate legal framework of activities of health organizations and employees thereof.

The law on Medical Assistance and Medical Services

The purpose of this law is to regulate relations in regard to medical assistance and services delivered to the population, supervise, finance and exercise control .

The Law of Mongolia on Mental Health

The purpose of this law is to regulate relationships in connection with safeguarding and supporting mental health of population, defining government policy and principles of prevention from mental illness, guaranteeing legal rights of persons with mental disorders, promoting independent participation of persons with mental disorders in social and economic lives, identifying legislative background of roles and responsibilities of individuals and legal entities for ensuring accessibility of individuals with mental illness to mental counseling and performances of entities and expertise engaged in mental health services

Strategy for development of rehabilitation assistance and services

The Strategy was approved by the executive order 228 of the Minister of Health in 2011 and was implemented in 2011-2015. . The objective of this executive order is to develop and promote rehabilitation services based on the population needs and improve quality of life of the population.

The National Strategy for reduction and monitoring of hearing loss (2010-2019)

Phase I: 2010- 2014

Phase II: 2015-2019

Objective: Identify level of population with hearing loss and reduce the level by 5% by 2019

Strategic goals: 1. Identify prevalence of factors that lead to hearing loss and hearing impairment and undertake preventive measures from the risk factors and promote hearing protection efforts.

2. Establish reliable network to deliver hearing assistance and services at all levels of health services; build capacities of all the professional institutions working in fields of early diagnosis, treating, rehabilitating and preventing from hearing loss and hearing impairments.

Procedure for rehabilitation assistance and services (executive order 487, 2015 of the Minister of Health)

The Procedure is designed to regulate multipartite relations concerning medical and social health intended to reduce and eliminate barriers of social participation of people, loss of mental and bodily functions of people; to ensure sustainability of rehabilitation services and synergy of organizations functioning in the area of rehabilitation services and provide supervision for specialists.

The second national program “Mental health” (2010-2019)

Phase I: 2010-2014

Phase II: 2015-2019

The objectives of the Second Mental Health program are to create favorable environment for promoting mental health, reduce prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders through expanding basic, community and society-based mental health assistance and services.

The National Program “Prevention and Control of non-communicable diseases”2014-2021)

Phase I: 2014-2017

Phase II: 2017-2021

The objectives of the Program are to ensure that individuals, organizations and communities have healthy lifestyle and behavior, and to create an environment where mortality rate, loss of capacity, non-infectious diseases are reduced through improving control, surveillance and management of non-communicable diseases that occur due to unhealthy lifestyle of population.

The National Program for Injury and Violence Prevention (2010-2016)

Phase I: 2010-2012

Phase II: 2013-2016

The objectives of the Program are to reduce risk factors that cause injuries and violence, prevent from injuries and violence and alleviate negative impact of injuries and violence through enhancing quality and accessibility of medical assistance needed in times of injuries and violence and bringing the services close to the worldwide standard.

2) Measures implemented

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation plays pivotal role for integrating persons with disabilities into social relations and making them active members of society.

In accordance with definition provided by the World Health Organization, disability is “a set of measures that assist individuals who experience, or are likely to experience disability to achieve and maintain optimal functioning in interaction with their environments”. Although this definition is directly related with medical rehabilitation, it also aims at creating favorable social environment for disabled persons and alleviates social barriers and negative attitude towards disability.

Community-based rehabilitation

The Community based rehabilitation (CBR) was initiated by the World Health Organization following the Declaration of Alma Ata “ Let’s all be healthy by 2000”, released in 1978, in an effort to enhance a quality of life for persons with disabilities through community initiatives.

In 2004, the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) jointly approved “A Strategy for Rehabilitation, Equalization of Opportunities, Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities”.

In 2010, the WHO released guidance on implementing the CBR strategy. The Guidance was published with Mongolia specific examples, with financial and technical support from the AIFO-Rehabilitation Vocational Education and Training Center, an Italian NGO, the “World Vision Mongolia” project, with an official approval from the WHO.

The CBR attitude guidance has been implemented by over 90 countries of the world for 30 years and Mongolia has recently become one of these nations.

In an effort to implement the Action plan of the government of Mongolia, the month of December of each year has been declared as “the month to support health of persons with disabilities”. Throughout this month, all levels of medical organizations host wide-range of measures designed to improve accessibility of assistance and services to persons with disabilities and reduce barriers in receiving health assistance and services. Within the frame of these efforts, the following steps have been undertaken:

- The reception workers of the hospitals have been involved in beginner sign language interpreter training;
- Exercise control over notes on the “Health book for mother and children”, arrange open days to provide counseling for parents and guardians, home-based psychological counseling for persons with disabilities and refer those with acute symptoms to the tertiary medial services;
- Arrange oral health checkups of children with disabilities at the hospitals and special vocational centers;
- Ensure that persons with disabilities are involved public health training and in specialized medical examinations;

- Increase awareness of physicians and other medical employees on persons with disabilities and ensure that they have positive attitude towards persons with disabilities. • Ensure that medical services become disability friendly and supplied with equipment and devices that are aligned with needs of persons with disabilities.

3) Further actions

The actions shall be planned and aligned with the first objective “Maximizing improvement of health of persons with disabilities” of the National Program on Promoting Rights and Participation and Development of Persons with Disabilities, 2018-2022 that is designed to boost enforcement of the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

CHAPTER SIX

Education

1) Legislations

Legislative environment of education of children and youth with disabilities

One. Laws

1. The Constitution of Mongolia
2. The government policy towards education
3. The Law of Mongolia on Education
4. The Law of Mongolia on Preschool Education
5. The Law of Mongolia on Primary and Secondary Education
6. The Law of Mongolia on Higher Education
7. The Law of Mongolia on Higher Education Financing and Social Guarantee
8. The Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Two The State Great Khural and government resolutions

1. The resolution 19, 2013, the State Great Khural, Mongolia
2. The resolution 185, 2012 the government of Mongolia
3. The resolution 71, 2014, the government of Mongolia
4. The resolution 12, 2015, the State Great Khural, Mongolia
5. The resolution 162, 2017, the government of Mongolia
6. The resolution 46, the State Great Khural, Mongolia
7. The resolution 24, 2017, the State Great Khural, Mongolia

Three. The ministerial executive orders

1. The executive order A/195 of the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports “Some measures on the Special Education preschool and secondary schools” issued on 11 May, 2017;
2. The executive order A196 of the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports “Some measures for enforcement of laws” issued on 11 May 2017.

The following issues amended to the Law of Mongolia on Education in 2013 and 2016:

- Special secondary schools shall deliver rehabilitation, recreational and independence services to children with disabilities;
- Special secondary schools shall recruit professional physicians, nurses, assistant teachers, rehabilitation worker and psychologists to deliver rehabilitation, recreational and basic medical services to children with disabilities;
- Special secondary schools shall administratively report to the central government administrative body in charge of education.

- Secondary schools may hire special education teacher, teaching assistant, psychologist, rehabilitation specialist, social worker depending on the number of students with disabilities;
- Special secondary school shall have rehabilitation room or auditorium.

The resolution 19 “On some steps for enforcement of the law on alterations and amendments to the law social protection of persons with disabilities” issued on 08th of February 2013 by the State Great Khural released a decision to dispatch up to 20 specialists annually for a study abroad for specialties such as a sign language teacher, methodologist, physician, orthopedist at the scholarship from the state fund.

The government of Mongolia, with its resolution 185 has tripled the variable cost allotment per a student with disabilities. This update is applicable to regular pre-school and secondary schools where children with disabilities study.

The annex to the resolution 71 of the government issued in 2014, approved “Procedure for providing stipends to students of higher educational institutions”. The clause 4.1.2 of the Procedure stipulates that tuition fees of students with disabilities or students whose both parents are with disabilities of undergraduate cycle of studies and one student according to the clause 4.1.3, in a family with a member who fully lost employment capacity, shall be borne by the government. According to these clauses, the government has been bearing tuition fees of these students.

The executive order A/311 of the Minister of Education, Science released on 16th of August 2013 approved “Curriculum of schools for mentally disabled children” with its Annex 4, the “Curriculum of schools for children with hearing impairment” with its Annex 5 and the “Curriculum of schools for children with vision impairment” with its Annex 6 respectively.

The in-service and experience exchange training for teachers of special schools and managers of the relevant schools was organized on 13-20 November, 2017 in Japan within the enforcement of 8th clause of the government resolution “On some steps to implementation of the law on human rights of person with disabilities” released by the State Great Khural on 09th of June, 2017. The participants of this training were familiarized with the implementation of educational policy and the operation of the special needs school of Kita municipality.

Thus, the diversity of needs of students with disabilities in special secondary schools has been accepted and their right to study is duly supported.

2) Measures implemented

A. Measures implemented in support of learning process of students with disabilities

In accordance with statistical data, 1513 children have enrolled in preschool for disabled children and 8362 children with disabilities are at secondary school level in academic year of 2016-2017. Of those children with disabilities, 1638 are studying in special secondary schools.

School meal arrangement for students of special secondary schools.



The students of grades 1 through 12 of the special secondary schools have had an access to school meal program starting from academic year 2017-2018. This is due to increase of meal expenses of such children to MNT 2400 through the government resolution#162 of 2017.

The school meal program has enabled students with disabilities to take up 40-45 % of daily food needs. This has become an important step towards promoting healthy development and learning process of children with disabilities. The kitchen facilities of the six special secondary schools have been upgraded in an effort to enhance environment for school meal program.



Text book modification and availability of learning resources

The four types of textbooks for primary classes of the special secondary schools were printed and distributed to the students with 175 million tugrug financing from the government budget in this academic year. These include:



1. Fine art, technology I-V /for students with intellectual disability/
2. Mathematics IV / for students with intellectual disability /
3. Mongolian language V / for students with intellectual disability/
4. Mongolian language V / for students with hearing impairment /

The “Sign language illustrated glossary”, a beginner book for children with hearing loss that has 1000 words have been published in 1000 copies with 24.5 million tugrug financial support of UNICEF in framework of enforcement of the Law of Mongolia on Mongolian language.

Б. Measures undertaken in support of children with disabilities who are out of school

There are 26 lifelong learning centers and 326 local chapters in academic year 2016-2017 in Mongolia where total of 9291 children study, of which 18.5% or 1716 are children with disabilities. It has been estimated that 30.9% of these children is with mental disabilities while 4.5% is with combined form of disability. Total of 683 or 39,8% of them study at primary education level, 41,6 % or 714 are in basic education and 18.6% or 319 are in complete secondary level of education.

The lifelong learning center has arranged survey of educational needs of children who suffer from severe form of disability which live in the 4th country of Bayanzurkh district. This has resulted in homeschooling of eight children. This is a commencement of literacy and basic education training for children who are bedridden or with severe disabilities.

B. Measures undertaken in areas of pre-service and in-service teacher training

A special needs teacher-training program (40300 index) was launched at the Educational Research Center of the University of Education of Mongolia in October 2013. The duration of this bachelor level program is one year and the students are distributed over two groups. 77 students graduated from the program of which 46 completed the program in 2013-2014, 31 in 2014-2015 academic years respectively. The graduates have been employed by special preschool and secondary schools. .

The one-year convertible bachelor's curriculum was expanded to 3.5 year bachelor's program as of academic year 2015-2016. At present, altogether 58 students are studying through their first, second and third years.

The 16 secondary school teachers, who are studying in the one-year convertible bachelor's program, have been provided with scholarship. In addition to this, 14 teachers of secondary schools that have special needs groups or with child-centered concept of Khuvsgul province have been trained on special needs pedagogy.

The curriculum of the "Sign language" course that the third and fourth year students choose as free choice studies, has been going through substantial changes in partnership with the "Sign Language Interpreters' Association".

Within the JICA funded "Project for improving health, education, social protection services for children in need of special needs education, 8 representatives from 4 project participant schools and 2 secondary pilot schools of Khuvsgul are expected to take part in training to be held in Japan in January, 2018.

C. Measures undertaken to improve learning environment

The World Bank funded project "Education quality reform" has invested MNT 303 million to enhancing quality of learning resources of children with disabilities.

The kindergarten 249 of the University of Education and the NGO "Education for Hearing Loss" and the secondary school#7 of Jargalant soum of Khovd province were selected in bidding of small-scale projects designed to pilot and disseminate variety of techniques in support of special needs education and each of these institutions has been provided with MNT 12 million.

The Asian Development Bank has committed to provide MNT 80 million required to equip the special school #29 with camera, surveillance and lighting system.

3) Further actions

The list of furniture, equipment devices for special school #6 has been developed and the required funding of MNT 2.1 billion has been set aside in the budget for purchase of furniture, equipment and devices in educational sector for 2018. This funding allows each special school to obtain a new bus. In addition to this, medication and school-based manufacturing expenses funding has been doubled to MNT 412.6 million.

A working group has been established to shift the curriculum, methodology, evaluation and training plans of special schools into flexible and versatile one that teaches children to live independently, learning abilities to learn, give them household orienteering, physical rehabilitation and awarding vocational education certificate

Within the inclusive education policy, under the sponsorship of JICA-funded “Project for improving health, education and social protection of in need of special needs education”, the brochure has been developed on the “Individualized curriculum” that was piloted at four special schools and six regular schools.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Accessibility

1. Environmental accessibility

1.1 Buildings

1) Relevant legislations

The section 20 of the “Law of Mongolia on Urban Development” stipulates necessity of infrastructure for persons with disabilities and restricts granting approval to building solutions, urban planning and building sketches that do not provide enabling or disabled- friendly environment.

The Law of Mongolia on Construction (revised version) specifies demands for persons with disabilities in the section 15. In addition to this, more than 10 norms and standards represent needs of persons with disabilities such as the standard MNS 91.040.10: 2009 “Space of needs of persons with disabilities in civil construction planning”, the construction rule “Planning that counts needs of persons with disabilities”, the construction norm and rule “Construction planning of residential buildings”, “Guidance for developing sketches and drawing of building of educational facilities”, the construction rule “Technological drawing of building warehouses of oil and oil products” the construction norm and rule “Building facilities for storing and processing wheat”, construction norm and rule “Factory facility” etc.

Within the framework of updating the “Urban and settlement planning and construction norm and rule” (BNBD 30.01.04), the urban planning standards that will give access for persons with disabilities to social infrastructures without barrier, shall be reflected in it. .

2) Implemented measures

In accordance with the “Regulations for Construction Assessment” approved by the resolution 69, 2017 of the government, persons disabilities shall now have representation in the Commission for Construction Assessment. The government agencies such as Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography, the Construction Development Center, government companies, “Government Building Corporation” have been handed over a Guidance 02 “ Ensuring rights of persons with disabilities and granting access to infrastructure” issued by the Minister of Construction and Urban Development on 28 June, 2017.

Due to the Guidance 02 “Ensuring rights of persons with disabilities and granting access to infrastructure” issued by the Minister of Construction and Urban Development on 28 June, 2017, the Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography in cooperation with local administration was assigned to perform accessibility audit of public buildings to persons with disabilities, and developing policy on making the public facilities more accessible to persons with disabilities. This has been translated into action already in local areas such as Khovd, Dornogovi, Dornod provinces where a joint accessibility audit to public facilities was conducted and recommendation was provided.

Within the framework of ensuring human rights and accessibility to infrastructure of persons with disabilities, a training plan was developed for representatives of disabled persons in the Construction Assessment Commission and the training was held on 18th of October 2017.

The Mongolian Association of Wheelchair Users has developed an evaluation sheet for infrastructure accessibility (designed to evaluate accessibility from multiple perspectives such as door, ramps, height of reception desk, availability of reception for disabled persons, parking area for persons with disability etc.) and has performed accessibility audit to 28 different facilities in cooperation with the Mongolian National Commission for Human Rights. As a result, the Ministry of Foreign Relations has undertaken appropriate measures to make its facilities and the building accessible to persons with disabilities.

The “Training for Applicants for Certified Architects’ Degree” that is held twice a year has incorporated 2-4 hour class on accessibility of persons with disabilities to buildings which is a step towards raising awareness of architecture engineers on the disability considerations. In addition to this, the School of Civil Engineering and Architecture of the University of Sciences and Technology has incorporated disability consideration in the curriculum through which students gain awareness on norms and standards of infrastructure for persons with disabilities. The members of the Mongolian Association of Wheelchair Users have hosted awareness raising training for engineers of the Construction Development Center (the training has been arranged through the second year). The newly built airport has been recommended to be disabled-friendly as well.

The procedure to establish non-vacant sub-commission to ensure human rights of persons with disabilities under the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, was approved by the executive order 57,2017 of the Minister of Construction and Urban Development.

B. Chuluundolgor, head of the Mongolian Association of Wheelchair Users, the representative of NGOs for disabled persons has been re-elected to the Minister’s Council of the Construction and Urban Development.

3) Further actions

- Arrange policy dialogue and discussions in association with pertinent agencies to formulate draft technical assignment for incorporating disability considerations in urban and settlement planning and construction normative;
- Ensure that disability considerations are anchored into norms, normative rules, guidance, projects and measures to be developed in 2018 with funding from Construction Norm and Normative Rule Development Fund;
- Ensure that disability considerations and accessibility to infrastructure are anchored into the partial city and settlement planning, architectural drawings and drawings assignments;
- Ensure that evaluation is made to applications filed for accreditation of architectural drawings and verify if they are compliant with requirements specified in “ Rule for developing architectural drawing compliant with creating favorable living conditions for persons with disabilities” BD 31-112-11, “ Reference for building facilities for persons with disabilities” BD 31-101-04.
- Ensure that the disability considerations are incorporated into technical drawings of buildings that are funded by the government.
- Ensure that a work starts to make public facilities and buildings accessible to persons with disabilities in accordance with standards;

1.2 Roads and walkways

1) Relevant legislations

The roads of Ulaanbaatar city are under the authority of the governor of the capital city and the Road Development Center of Ulaanbaatar is responsible for repair and maintenance of roads and road facilities in the capital city. The clause 3.3.28 of the Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia specified “Pursue a policy to ensure an environment where persons with disabilities will be able to normally participate in social life; and the clause 3.3.29 stipulates “Ensure an environment where children with disabilities study in their neighborhood school along with their regular peers and corresponding infrastructure shall be created”

The road and walkways shall have the following standards:

- “Public Transportation parking area, categorization and requirements” MNS 5879-2012
- “Technical requirements for roads for pedestrians and persons with disabilities” MNS 5682:2006
- “Guidance for road planning for pedestrians and persons with disabilities” MNS 6056:2009
- Environment and space of construction planning with disability consideration. Key requirements” MNS 6055:2009
- “Planning of public transport stations” BD 32-101-17

The clause 10.2.8 of the Law of Mongolia on Transportation stipulates, “Economic entities with more than 20 vehicles are required to equip 10% of the vehicles with special equipment for persons with disabilities”. If the economic entities are detected not to have met, this requirement shall be fined, according to this law. However, the amount of fine is not certain.

2) Action enforcement

The Ministry of Road and Transportation Development has arranged building of tactile road for persons with disabilities at the pedestrian walk of the XIX district of Ulaanbaatar city.

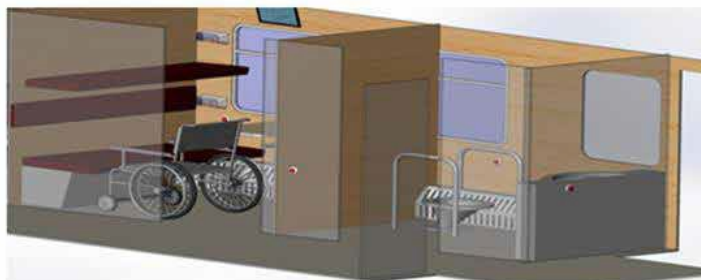
At the initiative of the “Common Development”- an independent living center, 20 step free buses have become available in Ulaanbaatar city. The Center conducted monitoring survey of legislation of transportation means and auto parking in 2014. At present, the Center is engaged in awareness raising training for companies and entities. The five special taxis that are designed for persons with disabilities provide services in Ulaanbaatar city.

Thanks to the proposal to the Ministry of Road and Transportation, presented by the Mongolian Association of Wheelchair Users, the waiting room and wheelchair friendly toilets have been built at the central railway station and at the international airport of the Ulaanbaatar city.

The «SOS service» is an initiative that is designed for persons with disabilities and elderly people (go in and out of parking lot). At present, two railway cars for local destinations have been made wheelchair friendly.

At the executive order A-331 “Equipping passenger cars” of the Director of Ulaanbaatar railway” LLC dated 31 December, 2015, the Passenger Car Depot employees have converted car #428 wheelchair accessible based on the “General requirements for trains, passenger transportation and train services”, the “Guidance for planning drawing of living space and environment for persons with disabilities”. The regular passenger train car has been redesigned to ensure that disabled passengers have enough space, emergency and service call buttons, bridge plates, ramps and sinks and shelves so that persons with disabilities travel freely with their wheelchairs.

Under the “SOS” services, the redesigned train car 482 has started serving persons with disabilities to the route Zamiin-Uud, Erdenet and Sukhbaatar starting from 02 May 2016.



Internal view of the compartment for persons with disabilities,



View of the train car 482 for the persons with disabilities.



Ramp and wheelchair accessible toilet in train car 482



Passenger ramp for persons with disabilities

To raise satisfaction of persons with disabilities, the SOS service has been introduced and a ramp and wheelchair accessible window has been made available at the railway station.



UB Railway “SOS” service



Accessible train car

3) Further actions

One: Leveraging intersectional synergy:

- Ensure that laws and standards, norm rules and normative developed by the Ministry of Road and Transportation Development mandatorily incorporate disability considerations or clauses that concern accessibility of persons with disabilities;
- Ensure that surveys and evaluation reports are developed on identifying needs and requirements for accessibility of persons with disabilities;

- Ensure that the step by step arrangements are made to estimate and set aside funding in the government and project or program budget for rebuilding railway and auto stations into model stations that are accessible to persons with disabilities;
- Rebuild the railway and auto stations (Amgalan, Tolgoit stations, Dragon auto station, Bayanzurkh auto station) into model facilities accessible to persons with disabilities;

Two. In railway services:

- Ensure that the “The Government of Mongolia policy in railway sector” incorporates clauses for making public buildings and facilities, road, public transportation, information, communication technologies accessible to persons with disabilities;
- Organize training on keeping public buildings and facilities, roads, public transportation, information and communication technology accessible to persons with disabilities; and arrange follow-up discussions on the outcomes and changes;
- Ensure that Ulaanbaatar city underground pass is rebuilt with ramps and wheelchair accessible lifts for persons with disabilities;

Three. In airline services.

- Ensure that “The Government of Mongolia policy in civil aviation sector up to 2020” incorporates clauses on making public buildings and facilities, roads, public transportation and information and communication technology accessible to persons with disabilities;
- Ensure that the presentation on the report on follow-up activities of scenario-based training held at the airport of Khushigtu valley has been arranged at the local branch;
- Ensure that “Servicing for passengers in need of assistance” procedure that was approved in the framework of “SOS” service scheme;
- Rebuild the two platforms of international and local flight passenger check-in services to make them accessible to persons with disabilities;

Four. In auto transportation services:

- Ensure that The Law of Mongolia on Auto Transportation incorporates clauses that make public buildings and facilities, roads, public transportation and information and communication technology accessible to persons with disabilities;
- Enhance signs and markings at the bus or other transportation stations and parking lots for persons with disabilities;
- Update and enhance pertinent standards for purpose of ensuring human rights of persons to travel through public transportation;
- Conduct awareness raising training on delivery of services to persons with disabilities, for employees of entities that function in the fields of transportation and stations and provide them with recommendations and hand-outs;

Five. In Auto road sector:

- When planning sketches and drawings of auto road and road facilities, check if they meet needs and requirements of persons with disabilities and if persons with disabilities shall have an equal access to transportation services and provide thorough guidance to drawing companies;

- Deliver the proposal on revising guidance for standards such as MNS 6056:2009 - planning roads for pedestrians and persons with disabilities and MNS 82:2009-requirements and technical standard for pedestrians and persons with disabilities, to the Ministry and ensure that it is included in the work plan;
- Investigate the existing norms, normative rules for clauses for persons with disabilities and anchor the outcome of the investigation to planning of new roads, road facilities to ensure accessibility of persons use the outcome of the investigation in planning of modern roads and road facilities.
- Install traffic signal system with sound alert at intersections of the city roads to ensure that the visually impaired pedestrians are well assisted when crossing the roads...

2. Information accessibility

1) Relevant legislations

In accordance with the clause 11 of the Law on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities access to information by persons with disabilities are guaranteed the following way: information and communication services should align with the needs of persons with disabilities, series of steps will have been undertaken including ensuring compliance of web pages of public organizations with the needs of persons with disabilities; introducing screen reader applications and other new technologies and assistive devices; publish newspapers, government decisions, official letters and labels of goods with bar code to ensure accessibility of persons with disabilities; provide accessibility to persons with hearing impairments to services of police, health and emergency organizations through sending text messages, sign language interpreter image and conversations.

The objective to increase types, quality and access of information communication technology-based services, the clauses 3,4,5 describe the need to increase accessibility of information communication services to persons with disabilities.

In addition to this, the provision 28 of the resolution 281 of the government of Mongolia released in 2014 stipulated that the sign language interpretation, running subtitles are permanently available to increase accessibility of persons with disabilities to information broadcasted through mass media.

2) Action enforcement

To ensure alignment of implementation of government policy towards persons with disabilities with sectorial responses in compliance with the resolutions 136 issued in 2016 and 116 approved in 2017 of the government of Mongolia, the non-vacant sub council in the field of information communication technology has been established including representatives of private sector, nongovernmental organizations based on the executive order A/91, dated 18th August, 2017 of the Director of the Information and Communication Technology Authority. .

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Information Analysis Department of the General Police Authority in cooperation with the National Association of Mongolia Persons with Hearing Impairment, the emergency calls (fire 101, police 102 etc.) have been received on 24-hour basis via text messages based on Memorandum of Understanding signed on 20 May 2015.

So far, 63 calls have been received from seven persons with hearing impairment and handled accordingly. Total of 22 employees of the Emergency center have been involved in sign language interpreter training with support of Finnish donor organization.

The National University of Mongolia has developed NVDA screen reader software based application that is designed to convert SAPI5 Mongolian scripts made up female voice of 1500 sentences and a male voice of 3000 sentences. At this moment, an effort is being made to convert the voices into humanlike ones and to enhance pronunciation of foreign words.

As the provision 25.2.1 of the Law of Mongolia on Communication specifies “within a special license the service shall be promptly delivered to customers on indiscriminate basis” and the law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities stipulates “the government shall ensure that persons with hearing impairment be eligible for an access to services of police, health organizations and an emergency authority through sending text messages and remote images and conversation of sign language interpreters. In association with these laws, the so-called service “My assistant 104” has been launched. Upon operationalizing special telephone services, persons with hearing impairments shall be able to receive services through video calls with sign language interpreters.

3) Further actions

The following activities have been planned with the decision released from a meeting of the non-vacant sub council of information, communication technology to ensure human rights of persons with disabilities for 2017-2025:

1. Develop an application to convert typed information on screen into sound in Mongolian language;
2. Develop standard for websites that are publicly accessible, elderly, and disabled friendly equipment and devices;
3. Ensure that the Mongolian National Radio and Television translate the broadcasting into sign language;
4. Develop special needs application that reads screen in Mongolian language and recognizes color, image, heat and currency bills;
5. Ensure that government and private entities make their web pages accessible to persons with disabilities;
6. Ensure that ATM and information kiosk machines are accessible to persons with disabilities (braille lettering dots, audio instructions)

CHAPTER EIGHT

Others

1) Disability- inclusive disaster risk reduction

1) International documentations

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in March 2015 in Sendai city, Miyagi province of Japan. The conference passed Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven target and four priorities in disaster risk reduction area:

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in disaster reduction for resilience;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to build “Build back better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

The Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk anchors clauses related with risk-informed decision-making based on the *open exchange* and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge;.

Mongolia is one of the member nations of the Asia Pacific Economic and Social Commission The Incheon Strategy “To make the right real” in Asia and Pacific is a large legislative documentation targeting reduction of risks for persons with disabilities. In particular, the goal 7 addresses the issues related with disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction.

The legislative environment of the persons with disabilities includes a) the steps to be taken in emergency situation provision 36.1 of the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities the 36.1 specifies “relevant government organizations shall be responsible for safeguarding lives of persons with disabilities, providing persons with disabilities with an immediate access to update and information on emergency situations such as natural disasters , other types of emergencies, public unrest, war etc. that may cause risk to human lives”, the provision 11.4 states "persons with hearing impairment shall be eligible for an access to services of police, health organizations and an emergency authority through sending text messages and remote images and conversation of sign language interpreters”.

2) The government of Mongolia passed the “National Program for Community-based Disaster Reduction” on 20 July 2015 via its resolution 303. The following activities shall be implemented within implementing the program goal of creating legislative framework for community-based disaster reduction. The provision 3.2.3 specifies “to supply public with awareness on disaster risk reduction, ensure risk-free habits become part of the people’s lives and arrange training on disaster risk reduction for people in particular persons with disabilities, children, elderly citizens and people with low income through techniques tailor-made to their needs”, the provision 3.2.4 states “develop handouts, brochure, guidance, warning, short films, flyers on community-based disaster reduction and distribute to persons with disabilities, elderly citizens, children, volunteers and young people”.

3) The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has formally designated every 13 of October as an International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and the member countries commemorate this day under different slogans and arrange different activities in area of disaster risk reduction until the same day of next year. The 2013-2014 campaign focus was on persons with disabilities and was celebrated under the slogan “Reductions of Disaster Risk for Persons with Disabilities”.

2) Measures implemented

Training and advocacy activities

To celebrate the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, a series of training and advocacy activities in area of disaster risk reduction were hosted by emergency departments of 21 provinces and local chapters of international organizations. In particular, disaster preparedness and disaster protection counseling and 82 hour classroom training, 17 hour hands-on training and 14 hour scenario-based training were conducted for total of 94911 citizens and 75999 students of which 1086 were persons with disabilities.

The following programs were broadcasted via “Emergency time” in Mongolian National Television, and TV9 in 2014 once in two weeks with 20-minute duration in partnership with the Health Center of Ulaanbaatar city:

- “Resuscitation basic assistance” interview
- First aid for cerebral apoplexy, heart attack
- First aid for injuries
- First aid for bone fraction
- First aid for choking incidents

A CD with these series of lessons have been printed and used for training and advocacy.

To raise awareness of disaster risk reduction among persons with disabilities, TV sign language interpreted training have been arranged in cooperation with the National Center for Rehabilitation and Development of the Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare.

A hands-on training on prevention of earthquake has been offered to 120 individuals of the Occupational Training Enterprise for the Blind People.

The training entitled “ Giving disaster prevention skills and habits to persons with disabilities” was held at the National Center for Rehabilitation and Development and over 60 individuals from the following organization participated in it. They include:

- The Society for Deaf Persons;
- The Mongolian National Federation of the Blind;
- The Federation of the Mongolian Persons with Disabilities;
- The National Center for Rights of Women with Disabilities;
- The National Center for Rehabilitation and Development;
- The Trade Union of the Persons with Disabilities;
- The National Association of the Wheelchair Users.

The General Emergency Authority in cooperation with the Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare approved the “General plan for participation of persons of disabilities in disaster reduction initiatives” in 2014 and its implementation is underway.

A classroom training for prevention from disaster and a hands-on training on getting to safe place during disaster incidents for altogether 631 individuals of which 309 workers , 50 teachers, 269 students from the special schools #25,29 and 70 in November, 2014. The objectives of these trainings were to raise disaster awareness of persons with disabilities, students of special schools and children and the trainings involved activities related to delivery of disaster alerts and announcements and taught the participants how to function according to signs. Among some other institutions which had representatives in the trainings were the Mongolian National Federation of the Blind, Training Center other organizations for persons with disabilities, felt factory, paper bag factory, wood workshop, printing factory etc. .

The General Emergency Authority hosted training in 2016 in cooperation with the Mongolian National Federation of the Blind, the National Association for Wheelchair Users, the Society for Deaf Persons, on how to communicate with persons with disabilities in the event of disaster and technical accidents. The key objectives of the training were to exchange views on issues that public officials need to take into account when performing search and rescue, how to deliver alerts of prevention from disaster incidents, how to ensure safety of persons with disabilities and to rescue themselves and others from potential disaster risks,

3) Further actions

The following actions must be undertaken in order to ensure that the Goal 7 of the Incheon strategy to “Make the Right Real” is achieved. The agents that must implement the following activities are the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and the General Emergency Authority:

- Develop disability-inclusive disaster reduction plan;
- Ensure that disability-inclusive training for relevant care service providers is regularly arranged;
- Ensure that update on casualty rate of persons with disabilities at time of disaster is officially recorded in disaster information database;
- Introduce assistive devices and technology friendly to people with disabilities, which can be used during disaster and disaster preparedness activities.



THE LAW OF MONGOLIA

05 February 2016

Ulaanbaatar city

On human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

Section 1. Purpose of the law

1.1. The purpose of the present law is to govern relations concerning identification of principles, rights, responsibilities and participation of government organizations, individuals and legal entities in ensuring, enforcing and safeguarding equitable rights of persons with disabilities to participate in social life.

Section 2. Legislations on the human rights of persons with disabilities

2.1. Legislation on human rights of persons with disabilities comprises the Constitution of Mongolia and other laws and regulations enacted in correspondence with it.

2.2. International treaties shall override if it is otherwise stated in international treaties.

Section 3. Scope of applicability

3.1. The present law shall equally apply to Mongolian citizens with disabilities and foreign and stateless persons with disabilities, which legally reside in Mongolia.

Section 4. Definitions of legal terminologies

4.1. The following terminologies used in the present law shall be understood as follows:

4.1.1. "Persons with disabilities" means those who have physical, intellectual, mental and sensory impairments, which in interaction with various barriers; hinder them from fully and effectively participating in social lives.

4.1.2. "Discrimination on the basis of disability" means any distinction, exclusion on the basis of disability which restricts persons with disabilities to exercise basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural field on an equal basis with others and to access distribution of social wealth, contribute to the development and to be supplied with appropriate devices.

4.1.3. "Appropriate device" means equipment, material, devices, software, environment and services that persons with disabilities need, in order to exercise basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, on equal basis with others;

4.1.4. "Universal design" means the design of products, program, environment and form of services to be usable by all people without the need for adaptation and specialized design;

4.1.5. "Community-based inclusive development service" means to deliver socio-psychological, health, education and employment services for persons with disabilities among

families and communities in order to participate in all aspects of social life on an equal basis. ;

4.1.6.“possible maximum limit” is the upper limit of restoration of lost capacity of persons with disabilities.

4.1.7.“Prevention” means activities designed to create environment where persons with disabilities are prevented from diseases, injuries and accidents with participation of citizens and community; conducting training and advocacy activities; early diagnosis and treatment of diseases and reduction of negative consequences caused by diseases, injuries and accidents;

4.1.8. “Assistive device” means all types devices that are designed to substitute, fix, protect, support individuals’ physical disorder and functioning impairments and to prevent from injuries;

4.1.9. ”Patient care devices” means all types of devices designed to ensure normal condition of cared persons, ease caregivers works, and ensure safety and to prevent cared persons from risks;

4.1.10.“Sanitary and hygiene material” means necessary materials to meet daily hygienic needs of persons with disabilities;

4.1.11. “Right to live independently” means the ability of persons with disability to make and independent decision on the issues concerning their lives and exercise freedom of choice and participate in all aspects of social life;

4.1.12. “Guide dog” means assistance dogs especially trained to guide blind persons to navigate in an environment with proper orientation, barrier free and safely;

4.1.13.“ Sign language interpreter” means a person, which interprets sign language for persons with hearing loss and language impediment. .

Section 5. Principles for ensuring and protecting human rights of persons with disabilities

5.1.The following principles are followed to ensure and protect human rights of persons with disabilities:

5.1.1. refrain from discrimination of full and equal participation and inclusion in society of persons with disabilities by all means;

5.1.2 Respect for individual autonomy and freedom of choice of persons with disabilities;

5.1.3. Create an environment where persons with disabilities exercise their rights and access to all aspects of social relations including to study, work, and socialize without barrier,

5.1.4. Respect identity of children with disabilities and ensure their rights to evolve;

5.1.5. Ensure that all the stakeholders recognize their responsibilities to deliver community-based inclusive development for persons of disabilities in accessible and equal manner;

5.1.6. Ensure participation of persons with disabilities, their representatives of non-government organizations for persons with disabilities in developing government policy and decisions, their implementation and exercising control and assessment of their implementation;

CHAPTER TWO.

Rights of persons with disabilities to participate in social life on equal basis

Section 6. Non-discrimination of persons with disabilities

6.1. Each person is entitled for being equal before and under law and justice and exercising basic rights and fundamental freedom and access to social wealth regardless of being disabled or not. It is prohibited to discriminate persons based on disabilities and health conditions.

6.2. Any act of legal parties, enterprises and organizations Universal design, appropriate devices, act of legal parties, public organizations, individuals and organizations that do not or refrain from creating disabled-friendly environment with universal design and appropriate devices, and restrict persons with disabilities to access social services equally with other persons shall be considered discriminatory;

6.3. The following acts and non-acts of individuals and legal entities other than those specified in 6.2 of the present law in regards to exercising rights of persons with disabilities to live in favorable and risk free environment, to study and to take part in decision making process and to exercise political rights, shall be considered discriminatory:

6.3.1. Failure to allow persons with disabilities to travel freely via public transports, obstacle free access to infrastructure, accommodation, public buildings and facilities,

6.3.2. Failure to create environment where persons of disabilities have an access to information and to communicate with others;

6.3.3. Refrain from delivering educational services on the basis of disability, from creating learning environment for persons with disabilities, restrict or discriminate children with disabilities to develop into an individual among regular peers, adults and community;

6.3.4. Refrain from delivering financial services and loans for reason of being disabled;

6.3.5. Restrict reproductive rights of persons with disabilities without their prior consent;

6.3.6. Abstain participation of persons with disabilities to participate in developing, implementing and exercising control over enforcement of policy and decisions and restrict their rights to vote for and be elected;

6.4. Any acts and non-acts of individuals and legal entities other than those specified in 6.2 of the present law, to restrict rights of persons with disabilities to be employed, shall be considered discriminatory;

6.4.1. Refrain persons with disabilities from participating in recruitment process or from hiring those who pass the recruitment selection, based on disability;

6.4.2. Restrict persons with disabilities to be promoted or advance career;

6.4.3. Use of management tools, procedure and rules by organizations and enterprises that discriminate employees on the basis of disability;

6.4.4. Refrain from hiring persons for reason of having disabled family member, dismiss them from job or restrict their right for employment by other means;

6.4.5. Refrain from generating vacancies tailor-made to competencies, qualification and special needs of persons with disabilities and set discriminatory wages;

6.4.6. Refrain from equipping workplaces with appropriate devices meeting needs of persons with disabilities.

6.5. The following acts shall be considered discrimination:

6.5.1. Intentionally insult or intimidate persons based on disabilities; treat families and parents with members and children with disabilities in exclusive manner; engage in announcements and advocacy activities that lead to misconception about disability; provide counseling that violate rights of persons with disabilities based on their beliefs and faith;

6.5.2. Act of segregation of disabled persons by family members through distancing them from society, hiding, restricting persons with disabilities to participate in social life, refraining them from being involved in capacity building and development related activities;

6.5.3. Restrict rights of persons with disabilities by prohibiting them from taking children under custody;

6.6. The government shall implemented multifaceted measures to prohibit all types of discriminations against persons with disabilities and to safeguard persons with disabilities from becoming subject to discrimination.

7. Government organizations and legal entities shall implement phase-to-phase measures to provide persons with disabilities with appropriate devices that enable them to fully and equitably participate in social life.

6.8. Special arrangements tailor-made to the needs of persons with disabilities that have been undertaken to guarantee their rights to participate in social life equitably, shall not be considered discrimination.

Section 7. Raising awareness and understanding of disability

7.1. The following steps shall be undertaken to ensure that human rights of persons with disabilities are respected throughout all spheres of society.

7.1.1. Government organizations, individuals and legal entities shall be obliged to conduct awareness raising campaigns among employees on human rights of persons with disabilities, the need for universal design and appropriate devices;

7.1.2. The National Radio and Television shall implement a policy designed to promote positive image of persons with disabilities among public;

7.1.3. Ensure that textbooks of educational institutions of all levels introduce disabled-friendly attitude among students and exercise the idea through learning plans;

7.1.4. Ensure that families and persons with disabilities have access to information on services for persons with disabilities and their rights and arrange training and advocacy activities for them;

7.1.5. Undertake steps that are directed to promote positive attitude of persons with disabilities in the society through increasing opportunities for children and young adults with disabilities to live independently and create an environment where their rights are respected; measures designed to meet such objectives shall be undertaken with funding from the government central body in charge of education.

7.2. Ensure that persons with disabilities and their representative organizations participate in the activities specified in 7.1 of the present law.

7.3. Representative organizations of persons with disabilities may be contracted to arrange implementation of activities specified in 7. 1.4 of the present law and funding shall be provided by the Social Welfare Fund.

CHAPTER THREE

Section 8. Measures to improve living and working conditions of persons with disabilities

8.1. Accommodations, public facilities, roads public transports and communication technology shall be accessible to persons with disabilities.

8.2. Government shall approve and implement programs designed to make public transport, communication, public services, building and facilities accessible to persons with disabilities, and to promote individuals and legal entities that produce prosthesis, care, sanitary-hygienic materials, devices and products for persons with disabilities.

8.3. Government organizations shall be obliged to identify needs and requirements for keeping public buildings and facilities, roads, public transport, information and communication technology accessible to persons with disabilities; develop necessary standard and guidance, conduct examinations and audits and introduce their outcomes into the production process and the required funding shall be set aside in the government budget.

8.4. Improve infrastructure accessible to persons and young adults with disabilities and increase participation of information communication technology in this process; promote entrepreneurs doing business for children with disabilities and ensure that children with disabilities are supplied with healthy food, clothes, accommodation and the required funding shall be released from the budgets of the central government bodies responsible for road and transportation, information communication technology, health, labor, social protection and employment and respective local administration such as provinces, capital city and district.

Section 9. Aligning apartments, infrastructure facilities to the needs and requirements of persons with disabilities

9.1. Government shall, in partnership with individuals and legal entities, create enabling environment for persons with disabilities for obstacle free access to infrastructure, accommodations, public buildings and facilities based on the present law and the law on construction and urban development.

9.2. National Standardization Organization shall approve national standards for roads, walkways and road facilities based on proposal of central government bodies in charge of persons with disabilities and for road and construction

9.3. National Standardization Organization shall approve national standards for social infrastructure, apartments, public buildings and facilities and the arrangement of surrounding area and indoor settings, based on proposals provided by central government bodies in charge construction and for persons with disabilities

9.4. One fourth of members of the Construction and social infrastructure facility assessment commission shall consist of representatives of non-government organizations for protecting interests of persons with disabilities.

9.5. The Building Assessment Commission shall be prohibited to accept buildings and facilities that do not meet needs and requirements of persons with disabilities.

Section 10. Complying public transport services to the needs and requirements of persons with disabilities

- 10.1. Public transportation organizations shall enable persons with disabilities to travel in public transports without obstacles.
- 10.2. Standardization agency shall approve national standard on public transport, parking lot and services that meet needs and requirements of persons with disabilities, in partnership with government central body in charge of persons with disabilities
- 10.3. Public transportation organizations shall be obliged to use transport means that meet standard specified in 10.2 of the present law.

Section 11. Complying information and communication services to the needs and requirements of persons with disabilities

11.1. While performing official responsibilities, legal entities providing information services shall ensure that persons with disabilities have access to information and be able to communicate with others, through appropriate technology and devices that will be made available for them.

11.2. Legal entities shall take the following steps to promote access of persons with disabilities to information and to enable them communicate with others:

11.2.1. Ensure that web pages of public organizations are freely accessible to persons with disabilities;

11.2.2. Develop and introduce screen readers- software programs that allow persons with disabilities to read the text that is displayed on computer screen with a speech synthesizer, develop new technology, special needs equipment and make them available for use by persons with disabilities in the native tongue.

11.2.3. Publish textbooks, newspapers and magazines, government organizations' decision, labels and other types of printed materials with bar codes to make them accessible for persons with disabilities;

11.2.4. Undertake phase to phase steps to broadcast television programs, news, science programs accessible to viewers with disabilities via making sign language interpretation available or adding text reading.;

11.2.5. Undertake phase-to-phase steps to make public service organizations accessible to persons with disabilities through offering sign language interpretation, writer, readers and guides;

11.2.6. Ensure that government support is available for non-profit TV and radio channels created for delivery of information for persons with hearing loss and visual impairment;

11.3. Government central body in charge of information and communication shall ensure enforcement of clauses 11.2.1, 11.2.2, 11.2.3 and 11.2.4 of the present law in partnership with relevant organizations and ensure that required funding is released from the government budget.

11.4. Government shall ensure that persons with disabilities receive services of police, health and emergency organizations through sending text message to special numbers, remote sign language interpreter's image and speech.

Section 12. Mongolian sign language

12.1. Mongolian sign language is a mother tongue of a person with hearing impairment who is entitled for participating in social relations with use of sign language.

12.2. Government central bodies in charge of education and persons with disabilities shall approve procedures for sign language interpretation and translation business and services. .

12.3. Services specified in 1.2 of the present law may be contracted to non-government organizations

Section 13. Braille letter standard

13.1. Braille letter is a main letter that blind persons use and they shall be provided with condition to study, obtain information and participate in social relations.

13.2. Braille letter standard shall be approved by National Standardization Organization based on proposal of the government central body in charge of education.

CHAPTER FOUR

Right to education of persons with disabilities

Section 14. Right to education

14.1. Persons with disabilities have a right to education like others and gain specialty and government shall take the following steps to ensure the right to education is exercised by persons with disabilities:

14.1.1 Develop curriculum and corresponding environment while accommodating individual requirements that are designed to promote creativity, intellectual and physical abilities of persons with disabilities.

14.1.2. Develop individual capacity, dignity of persons with disabilities and strengthen respect of human rights and fundamental freedom;

14.1.3. Persons with disabilities shall be provided with reasonable accommodation to study and gain specialty at all levels of educational institutions and supplied with specific materials and receive necessary support;

14.1.4. Develop curriculum and standard tailor-made to the needs and requirement of persons with disabilities;

14.2. All levels of educational institutions shall provide reasonable accommodation for children with disabilities in accordance with assessment of commission specified in 37.2.1 of the present law, to access comprehensive child development program, ensure preparedness and arrange learning process;

14.3. Government shall take the following steps in regards to ensuring right of children with disabilities to education and gain specialty, apart from the measures specified in 14.1.1, 14.1.2, 14.1.3, 14.1.4 of the present law:

14.3.1. Include children with disabilities in all levels of mainstream educational organizations regardless of their disabilities;

14.3.2. Government central body in charge of education shall be in charge of offering inclusive education for children and young adults with disabilities regardless of gender, location, social and economic background and develop curriculum aligned with the needs of children and young adults and ensure that mainstream schools have classrooms and special materials available for children with disabilities.

14.4. Parents, guardians and caretakers are responsible for ensuring that children with disabilities study at school and obtain education and the school and social workers are obliged to provide parents and guardians with information and counseling.

14.5. Government shall approve national program and plan to educate, develop and to ensure that children with disabilities are able to obtain all levels of education.

Section 15. Education environment for children with disabilities

15.1. All levels of educational institutions and vocational centers shall strive towards providing life skills and vocational skills and shall undertake the following steps:

15.1.1. Provide education services aligned with individual needs of students and employ methods and techniques appropriate to them;

15.1.2. Supply students with disabilities with textbooks, books, handouts material and special needs equipment and facilities that meet their needs;

15.1.3. Arrange educational activities in accordance with especially designed curriculum and lesson plans;

15.1.4. Ensure that educational activities for children with disabilities are conducted with teachers skilled in teaching special needs students or qualified with methodology of teaching to students with disabilities;

15.1.5. Ensure that students with disabilities have access to braille letter, sign language and other appropriate communication methods and provide with orienteering skills and counseling services;

15.1.6. Ensure that children with disabilities learn skills to live independently and assisted with professional or study orientations once they complete incomplete and complete secondary schools;

15.1.7. Arrange entrance exams in accessible, open to persons with disabilities way in an environment which meets their needs;

15.1.8. Educational organizations shall be responsible for organizing intermediary services between students with disabilities and employers.

15.2. Government central body responsible for education shall approve regulation on provision of facilities and learning environment at all levels of educational institutions accessible by persons with disabilities;

15.3. Government central body responsible for education shall approve curriculum and programs for children with disabilities;

15.4. Individualized curriculum for children with severe disabilities and with combined disabilities shall be developed by the educational organization in partnership with methodology council and participation of parents.

15.5. Process of individualized curriculum, students' progress shall be discussed in presence of particular schools and preschool institutions and the reports shall be delivered to the commission specified in 37.2.1 of the present law.

15.6. Education Loan Fund shall bear tuition fees of bachelor's, master's and doctoral level studies in either local and international colleges, universities of students with disabilities and tuition fee of one member of families of persons with disabilities shall be borne by the Fund.

/This part was amended by the law of 07 September, 2016)/

15.7. Funding for books, textbooks, special needs equipment and devices that meet needs of students with disabilities at all levels of education including secondary schools, universities, colleges and vocational institutions, shall be set aside in the budgets of the government central body in charge of education and local administration on an annual basis.

15.8. Government shall approve amount of tuition fees specified in 15.6 of the present law and the procedure for payment.

15.9. Textbooks, special needs training equipment and devices, facilities specified in 15.7 of the present law, the amount of expenses and payment procedure shall be approved by the central government bodies in charge education and of persons with disabilities.

15.10. Governors of provinces, soums, and districts shall be responsible for assigning funding in their respective budgets for all levels of educational organizations to ensure learning environment as specified in 15.1 of the present law and to develop special curriculum for students with disabilities.

15.11. Government central body in charge of education shall take the following steps including developing, printing, distributing curriculum, books, textbooks, handouts, sign language dictionary that meet needs of students with disabilities; translating braille and software into Mongolian language, and ensure that funding required for purchase of learning equipment's shall be set aside in government budget.

15.12. Government central body in charge of education shall fund lunch expenses of students of special secondary schools from government budget and approve procedure to serve lunch services to children with disabilities.

/This part was amended by the law of 10 November 2016)

Section 16. Teacher qualification

16.1. Ensure that core curricula of teacher training universities and colleges infuse pedagogy, methodology that meets needs and requirements of students with disabilities

16.2. Ensure that teachers and social workers of all levels of educational institutions are trained in area of pedagogy and methodology that meets needs and requirement of children with disabilities

16.3. Training and counseling services for pedagogy and methodology specified in 16.2 of the present law may be contracted to non-government organizations.

16.4 Teachers, speech and language therapist, mobility trainers, routine trainers, sign language teachers, psychologists, methodologists shall be trained both home and abroad with scholarship from State Fund.

CHAPTER FIVE

Employment of persons with disabilities

Section 17. Right to work

17.1. Persons with disabilities have fundamental right to work, advance careers, receive salaries and compensation, engage in self-employment and entrepreneurship and to get involved in employment support services on an equal basis with others;

17.2. Employment relations other than those specified in the present law shall be governed by the Law of Mongolia on Labor, Law of Mongolia on Employment Support, the Law of Mongolia on Occupational safety and Health and other relevant laws and legislations.

17.3. Government organizations and legal entities shall be obliged, in accordance with the Law of Mongolia on Labor, to generate vacancies that meets physical and developmental needs of persons with disabilities and provide them with employment opportunities;

17.4. Government organizations, individuals and legal entities are prohibited to engage in activities specified in 6.4 of the present law.

17.5. It is prohibited that social welfare and social allowances of persons with disabilities to be ceased due to salaried employment.

17.6. Social welfare allowances of persons with disabilities who have become eligible for elderly pension allowances based on meeting requirements in pertinent laws, shall be government in accordance with the Law of Mongolia on Social Welfare.

Section 18. Government promotion for employment of persons with disabilities

18.1. Government shall provide the following support for employment of persons with disabilities:

18.1.1. Individuals, legal entities shall be entitled for tax benefits, exemptions in accordance with the laws in the event they employ persons with disabilities and are offered with financial incentives if they provide reasonable accommodation in workplaces.

18.1.2. Generate vacancies that meet needs and requirement of persons with disabilities and offer marketing and sales support for products that were produced by persons with disabilities and place priority to such products in procurement and purchase of government agencies;

18.1.3 Purchase of equipment, devices and facilities that are required for persons of disabilities shall be financially supported by Employment Promotion Fund one time;

18.1.4. Support by government for vocational competitions among persons with disabilities;

18.1.5. Persons with disabilities shall be provided with financial incentives for successful participation in international job skill competitions and government central body in charge labor shall approve financial incentive procedure of such nature;

18.1.6. Organizations that offer professional orientation and vocational skill training shall be promoted by government.

Section 19. Recruitment process

19.1. Government organizations and legal entities shall consider needs of persons with disabilities when announcing open recruitment process;

19.2. Persons with disabilities shall be entitled for assistance that meet their needs and requirements and for extra time when participating in an open recruitment process.

19.3. If persons with disabilities file request in regards to needs and requirements specified in 19.2 of the present law, recruiting agencies are obliged to accommodate request.

CHAPTER SIX

Health services for persons with disabilities

Section 20. Health services

20.1. Government shall implement comprehensive health measures for persons with disabilities including early diagnosis, assessing, prevention, caring and rehabilitation.

20.2. Medical organizations shall ensure accessible environment for persons with disabilities and take their needs and requirements into consideration and be equipped with appropriate equipment and devices.

20.3 Government central body in charge of health shall finance expenses related to creating enabling environment for services specified in 20.2 of the present law, for medical care, facilities, hygienic materials, early diagnosis reagents.

Section 21. Prosthesis, assistive devices

21.1. Expenses related to purchase of prosthesis and assistive devices for persons with disabilities shall be funded by the Social insurance, industrial accident, occupational diseases insurance, pension insurance, health insurance and social welfare funds.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Community-based inclusive development of persons with disabilities

Section 22. Community-based inclusive development

22.1. Community-based inclusive development services for persons with disabilities shall be delivered in the following areas:

22.1.1. Services designed to eliminate consequences of illnesses, injuries and putting health conditions of injured persons back to normal;

22.1.2. Promoting rights of persons with disabilities to education on an equal basis with others and gain specialty;

22.1.3. Employment designed to assist persons with disabilities to economically contribute to the families, community;

22.1.4. Promote persons with disabilities to be as active members of their families and community as others and bear responsibilities before families and communities;

22.1.5. Encourage persons with disabilities to participate in social life and ensure that infrastructure, road, transport and information technology are accessible to the person with disabilities;

22.2. Government shall promote accessibility of services specified in 22.1 of the present law.

Section 23. Doing business in the area of community-based inclusive services

23.1. Services specified in 22.1 shall be delivered by entities of all types of ownership.

23.2. When community-based inclusive services are contracted to non-government organizations holding special licenses, expenses shall fully or partially be financed by central government agency in charge of the particular area.

23.3. The service standard specified in 22.1-д of the present law shall be developed by government central body in charge of the particular field, in partnership with government central body in charge of persons with disabilities and the standard shall be approved by central government body in charge of standardization.

23.4. The requirements for service organizations specified in 22.1 of the present law shall be developed by government member in charge of the particular field, in partnership with the government member in charge of persons with disabilities.

Section 24. Program for community-based inclusive service

24.1. Community-based inclusive service organizations shall develop and implement service program that is tailor-made to needs and requirements of persons with disabilities.

24.2. Parents, guardians and caretakers shall mandatorily involve children with disabilities in community-based inclusive services as specified in 37.8 of the present law.

CHAPTER 8

Social welfare for persons with disabilities

Section 25. Eligibility for social welfare

25.1.X Persons with disabilities are entitled for income, sufficient to meet their own and families' living and health needs including food, clothing, accommodation, treatment, care, social services and government shall take the following measures to secure this entitlement:

25.1.1. Supply special use prosthesis, orthopedic, sanitary-hygiene materials, nursing care and assistive devices;

25.1.2. Ensure that parents with disabled children are provided with adequate assistance and support, necessary to raise and educate their children;

25.1.3. Ensure that persons with disabilities have an access to social protection and social welfare services;

25.2. Ensure that budget required to access persons with disabilities in welfare, rental and mortgage loans apartments, shall be set aside in budget of government member of social welfare services and the budgets of governors of provinces and the capital city.

25.3. Relations concerning social welfare allowances, pension, benefits, subsidies and social insurances shall be governed by pertinent laws of Mongolia.

Section 26. Benefits and subsidies from Social welfare fund

26.1. Persons specified in 3.1 of the present law shall be entitled for the following benefits and subsidies from the Social welfare fund:

26.1.1. Children with disabilities up to 16 years old, persons with full vision and hearing impairment, dwarf individuals and persons who have lost employment capacity shall be assisted with apartment utility fees or monetary assistance once year for purchase of fuel if their accommodations are not centrally heated;

26.1.2. If children with disabilities up to 18 years old have outgrown their prosthesis or the prosthesis are out of use and if the prosthesis are manufactured locally, the expense shall be 100% reimbursed by government.

26.1.3. If persons with disabilities who are ineligible for subsidy from industrial accident and occupational insurance fund, the expenses of locally produced prosthesis of such persons shall be reimbursed once in three years.

26.1.4. Persons with disabilities who are ineligible for subsidy from industrial accident and occupational insurance fund children with disabilities up to 18 years old shall be entitled for 100% reimbursement of expenses for purchase of locally produced prosthesis and wheelchairs once in three years.

26.1.5. Transport subsidies for children with disabilities, their guardians and caretakers to and from school, kindergarten shall be made available or bus services shall be offered;

26.1.6. Communications subsidized shall be made available for adult, fully vision and hearing impaired and persons with language impediments;

26.1.7. The following persons in need of nursing care at local resorts shall be provided with one time yearly subsidy for transportation, accommodation and meal expenses commensurate with tariff of regular room for an individual with health insurance;

26.1.7.a. 100% for children with disabilities;

26.1.7.6. 50% for one caretaker of children with disabilities;

26.1.7.B. 50% for persons with disabilities who are ineligible for subsidies from industrial accidents and occupational disease insurance fund.

26.1.8.c Children with disabilities shall be accessed to local resorts and care centers without reserving slots;

26.1.9. If persons with full vision impairment travel from province to capital city and from capital city to province to take nursing care at local resorts, 75% of transport expense shall be reimbursed once a year;

26.1.10. If persons residing at a distance of 1000km or more, travel to capital city for detailed medical examination based on the decision of expert physicians of the province medical centers, the travel expenses shall be reimbursed once a year.

26.1.11. Subsidies shall be made available for kindergarten meal expenses of children with disabilities or of children of persons who have fully lost employment capacity;

26.1.12. if children with disabilities enroll in children's summer camp, the 50% of the fee shall be subsidized by government;

26.1.13. If children with disabilities receive aquatic therapy based on the recommendation of a hospital, 70 of fees shall be reimbursed.

26.1.14. Letters printed in braille letter, publications and up to 10 kg parcels of blind persons shall be dispatched locally free of charge and equipment and materials for blind persons shall be delivered locally for free;

26.1.15. In the event of death of persons and children with disabilities who are ineligible for funeral allowances, shall be compensated with allowance commensurate with the amount of social insurance fund.

26.1.16. Persons with disabilities suffering pelvic fracture shall be provided with nursing care, sanitary-hygienic materials based on recommendations of medical organizations;

26.2. Persons with disabilities shall be eligible for specialized or community-based nursing care service in accordance with the law on social welfare.

26.3. Children and persons with disabilities and their caretakers in need of social welfare assistance, shall be accessed to social welfare services based on registration in the family information database.

26.4. Government shall approve amount, standard price and payment procedures of benefit and subsidies specified in 26.1.1, 26.1.2, 26.1.3, 26.1.14, 26.1.5., 26.1.16 of the present law.

CHAPTER NINE

Other rights of persons with disabilities

Section 27. Rights of persons with disabilities for legal assistance

27.1. Operation of court, prosecutor and other legislative organizations shall be accessible to persons with disabilities;

27.2. Government shall take measures to ensure that persons with disabilities receive free legal assistance and advice services when they are in need of such services;

27.3. Ensure that staff of courts, prosecutors during all stages of court proceedings, explain rights and obligations and other relevant information to persons with disabilities in more accessible and understandable manner in compliance with their needs and requirements.

27.4. Court, prosecutors and other legislative bodies are responsible for providing persons with disabilities with necessary conditions such as text reader, writer, sign language interpreter and translator free of charge and related expenses shall be set aside in the government budget.

Section 28. Rights of children with disabilities

28.1. State shall support early diagnosis of disability of children, assessment, delivery of health, education and other social service via accessible and inclusive ways based on community; establish child development centers where children with development challenges have an access to special curriculum training;

28.2. Children with disabilities are entitled for free health, education and rehabilitation services;

28.3. Parents, guardians and caretakers of children with disabilities are entitled for social protection and social welfare assistance and services.

28.4. Law enforcement agencies, children's rights advocates, educational and other government agencies shall implement measures designed to protect and prevent children from becoming victim of family violence, sexual abuse and criminal acts.

28.5. Ensure that children with disabilities voice out their opinion and participate in policy and decision making process concerning their lives.

28.6. State shall support parents, guardians and caretakers of children with disabilities to obtain knowledge and skills to raise and develop their children;

28.7. Parents, guardians and caretakers shall be responsible for defending legal interests and rights of children with disabilities and are prohibited from refraining from their responsibilities to take care and feed the children with disabilities, in accordance with the law;

28.8. When married couple with children with disabilities divorce, the child benefit payer shall pay extra benefits in accordance with a law.

Section 29. Rights of women with disabilities

29.1. The following measures shall be implemented in order to ensure equal rights of women in education, employment, social and economic sectors:

29.1.1. Assess reproductive needs of women with disabilities and offer services that meet their needs and requirements;

29.1.2. Undertake effective measures to prevent and reduce risks of women with disabilities from becoming victims of violence, pressure and crimes;

29.1.3 Deliver professional level health, legal, psychological and other types of services for women with disabilities who have become victims of family violence, sexual abuse and crimes and align these services with their mentality, age, physical and intellectual abilities;

29.1.4. Witness and victim defense facility should be tailor-made to the needs and requirements of women with disabilities;

Section 30. Participation in political life

30.1. Persons with disabilities shall be made accessible to all levels of election independently and vote secretly.

30.2. Advertising campaigns and election rallies of parties participating in all levels of elections shall be accessible to voters with disabilities.

30.3. Persons with disabilities shall be supported by political parties, coalitions and government agencies in process of nomination, elections and being assigned to public organizations.

30.4. Political parties, coalitions shall reflect and commit their support in their platforms to persons with disabilities to exercise their rights to be elected.

Section 31. Protecting privacy and integrity of persons with disabilities

31.1. Letters, correspondence, health, property and family, reputation and fame of persons with disabilities shall be protected and secured by law;

31.2. It is prohibited for service providers for persons with disabilities to disclose their private information and breach their privacies.

Section 32. Right to live independently

32.1. Persons with disabilities have a right to live independently.

32.2. Right to Independent lives of persons with disabilities shall be ensured through personal assistance, mutual exchange of experiences, counseling services.

32.3. Procedure, types and forms, requirements for service providers of support of independent living of persons with disabilities shall be approved by government member in charge of persons with disabilities.

32.4. Individuals and legal entities shall be allowed to deliver services in support of independent lives of persons with disabilities;

32.5. Public organizations in charge of welfare services at the province and capital city levels shall arrange selection of service providers that are expected to deliver service in support of independent living of persons with disabilities;

32.6. When enforcing sections 32.2, 32.3, 32.4, 32.5 of the present law, participation of non-government organizations that work for protection of human rights of persons with disabilities, shall be secured.

32.7. State shall train guide dogs to assist blind persons to navigate around obstacles without danger and price of locally trained dogs shall be reimbursed once in nine years. Central government body in charge of persons with disabilities shall approve procedures for training and use of guide dogs, in partnership with central government body in charge of agriculture.

32.8. Persons with disabilities shall be entitled for free travel access in public transports (other than taxi) in capital city and province centers regardless of residential areas. Finance required for this benefit shall be set aside in the state budget on an annual basis.

/This part has been amended by the law of 10 November, 2016)

Section 33. Support of sports and physical activities of persons with disabilities

33.1. Sports competitions, matches that persons with disabilities participate in, must be in compliance with their abilities.

33.2. State shall support participation of persons with disabilities in sports' competitions and matches;

33.3. State shall deliver the following support in arranging sports competitions and match for persons with disabilities:

33.3.1. The following services shall be contracted in support of participation of persons with disabilities in sports competitions and open up their talents;

33.3.2. Sports facilities, courts and halls shall be equipped with equipment and devices that are tailor-made to the needs and requirements of persons with disabilities and must be appropriate for both training and sports' matches;

33.3.3. State shall support and encourage participation of sportsmen and sportswomen with disabilities in Olympics, Paralympics, special Olympics, Deaflympics, world, continent wide international competitions according to the rules and regulations;

33.4. When persons with disabilities are awarded gold, silver and bronze medals from Olympics, Paralympics, Deaflympics, Special Olympics, continental festivals and world level competitions, one time monetary award, equivalent with their disability allowance of the frequency of the competition shall be delivered to them.

33.5. When children, young adults with disabilities gain gold, silver and bronze medals from Olympics, continental festivals and world level competitions, monetary award shall be granted in accordance with the standard set by government.

Section 34. Support for participation of persons with disabilities in cultural and art life

34.1. State shall support and encourage active participation of persons with disabilities in cultural and community activities that are locally organized.

34.2. Economic entities, organizations shall encourage and support participation of persons with disabilities in cultural and recreational activities and develop their talents;

Section 35. Accessibility of art and cultural works to persons with disabilities

35.1. Cultural and art works shall be accessible to persons with disabilities.

35.2. Central government body in charge of cultural affairs shall ensure that literature, science books, journals and magazines are printed in accessible to persons with disabilities way using cutting-edge technologies and ensure that museums, libraries, cultural and art works are made accessible to persons with disabilities.

Section 36. Measures to be taken in the event of emergencies

36.1. Information and updates on natural disasters and other types of emergencies which have caused or potentially impose direct risks a to human lives, health, public security and public unrest and war situations, shall be accessible to persons with disabilities and relevant government agencies shall be responsible for safeguarding lives and health of persons with disabilities according to the real time situation and relevant laws and regulations.

CHAPTER TEN

Disability determination process

Section 37. Determining disability

37.1. The following indicators are used to determine disability of persons:

37.1.1. Physical impairment, classification, duration;

37.1.2.6 International classification of physical abilities.

37.2. The following commission (hereinafter referred to as Commission”, shall determine disability:

37.2.1. Disability of children 0-16 ages shall be determined by health, education and social protection commission of children with disabilities;

37.2.2. Disability of citizens of 16 years old or above shall be determined by Medical and Labor Examination Commission;

37.2.3. Reasons of disability and percentage of loss employment capacity and duration of disability shall be determined by medical and labor examination commission;

37.3. The Commission specified in 37.2.1 of the present law shall operate under the government central body in charge persons with disabilities and the commission specified in 37.2.2 shall operate under the government central body in charge of social insurance.

37.4. The commissions specified in 37.2.1 and 37.2.2 shall have non-vacant branch commissions.

37.5. Statutes of the commissions specified in 37.2.1 and 37.2.2 shall be approved by Government.

37.6. Determination of disability specified in 37.2.1 of the present law and methods of formulating comprehensive child development program shall be approved by government members in charge of health, education and persons with disabilities.

37.7. Methods of determining disability specified in 37.2.2 of the present law shall be jointly approved by government members in charge of health, labor and persons with disabilities.

37.8. Commission, within its authority, shall determine physical disabilities, duration and classification of disabilities.

37.9. The report released by the Commission specified in 37.2.2- of the present law shall be a basic document making persons with disabilities eligible for community-based development services.

Section 38. Registration of persons with disabilities

38.1. Based on the assessment specified in 37.2, persons of disabilities shall be registered and given disability card by administration department of Governors' offices of provinces and districts.

38.2 The identity card specified in 38.1 of the present law shall serve as a basis for exercising rights and accessing social welfare services by persons with disabilities as stipulated in the law.

38.3. Governors' offices of provinces, capital city, soums and districts shall be responsible for compiling statistical data of persons with disabilities on scheduled timing and submit report to government body in charge of statistics and government central body in charge of persons with disabilities.

38.4. Procedure on design and delivery of disability cards specified in 38.1 of the present law shall be approved by government member in charge of persons with disabilities.

38.5. Government body in charge of statistics and the government central body in charge of persons with disabilities shall jointly furnish "General database" with number of persons with disabilities and ensure that relevant organizations are supplied with information on persons with disabilities.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Responsibilities of government organizations and legal entities

Section 39. Responsibilities of government

39.1. Government shall exercise the following mandates on ensuring human rights of persons with disabilities:

39.1.1. Implement state policy to ensure human rights of persons with disabilities;

39.1.2. Ensure enforcement of law on human rights of persons with disabilities;

39.1.3. Approve and implement national programs and plans on ensuring human rights of persons with disabilities;

39.1.4. Support and promote, in accordance with the law, government, non-government organizations, individuals and legal entities that work for protecting human rights of persons with disabilities.

39.1.5. Other responsibilities as per relevant law.

Section 40. Government central body in charge of persons with disabilities

40.1 Government central body in charge of persons with disabilities shall exercise control over

nationwide implementation of laws on social protection and human rights of persons with disabilities.

40.2. Government central body in charge of persons with disabilities shall develop policy on ensuring, protecting and developing persons with disabilities, enforcing relevant laws and regulations, reporting issues to authorized bodies, formulating development policies, enforcing relevant laws and regulations, supplying professional and methodological guidance to government and on-government agencies, ensuring synergy between stakeholder; arranging different types of training.

40.3 Government central bodies shall ensure that policies and measures they implement, reflect participation of persons with disabilities in social life on an equal basis with others.

40.4. Government and local administration bodies are allowed to delegate and fund certain responsibilities specified in the current law, to non-government agencies for persons with disabilities based on contract

Section 41. Non-vacant sub-council

41.1 A non-vacant sub-council (hereinafter referred to as “Council”) designed to provide nationwide synergy of intersectional interventions on ensuring human rights of persons with disabilities and supply general supervision of enforcement of these interventions, may be established under the auspices of Prime Minister of Mongolia.

41.2. Structure and working procedure of the Council shall be approved by Government.

41.3. Office responsibilities of the Council shall be performed by government central body in charge of persons with disabilities.

41.4. Council shall have local chapters in provinces, capital city and districts, which will be lead by governors.

Section 42. Mandates of governors

42.1. Governors of province, capital city, soums and districts shall exercise the following mandates in regards to ensuring human rights of persons with disabilities residing in their respective territories;

42.1.1. exercising control over enforcement of law on human rights of persons with disabilities and assure that enforcement takes place;

42.1.2. keep infrastructure, public facilities, mass media accessible to persons with disabilities; undertake phase to phase steps to promote education, health, sports, employment of persons with disabilities and ensure implementation and control over enforcement;

42.1.3. Support arrangement of community-based inclusive development services for persons with disabilities;

42.1.4. Promote initiatives of economic entities to offer accessible services to persons with disabilities;

42.1.5. Funding for activities targeting protection of human rights of persons with disabilities shall be discussed at the Citizen’s Representatives Khural and set aside in annual local budget.

42.1.6. advocacy of law on human rights of persons with disabilities and arrange implementation of the law in association with Citizens’ Representatives Khural and undertake impact measures to respect equal rights, fundamental freedom of persons with disabilities to participate in cultural, sports and community-based activities;

Section 43. Universal rights and obligations of legal entities

43.1. Legal entities exercise the following universal rights and obligations in terms of ensuring human rights of persons with disabilities:

43.1.1. create favorable working conditions for persons with disabilities that meet their needs and requirements;

43.1.2. priority must be given to the use of universal design as per international tendency, when creating accessible environment for persons with disabilities;

43.1.3. ensure that public facilities and other service organizations service persons with disabilities without queue;

43.1.4. ensure that active participation of persons with disabilities in social life and their achievements are widely promoted and made known among colleagues and co-employees;

43.1.5. deliver assistance and support, as an employer, to persons who have acquired disabilities;

43.1.6. if restructured or abolished, the party which took over responsibilities shall exercise rights and responsibilities specified in 43.1.5 of the present law;

43.1.7. refrain from treating persons with disabilities unfairly and breach their freedom in any means;

43.1.8. compensate employees in the event that court released an order that an employee has acquired disability at employers' fault

43.1.9. ensure that occupational safety and health standards are adhered;

43.1.10. other rights and obligations stipulated in law.

CHAPTER TWELVE

Miscellaneous

Section 44. Complaints and claims

44.1. Persons with disabilities are entitled for filing complaints and claims or demand individuals and legal entities to eliminate infringements if they consider that their legal rights are violated;

44.2. Persons with disabilities are entitled for filing complaints for protection of their rights on their own or through representatives if they consider that individuals and government organizations have discriminated or restricted their rights.

Section 45. Penalties for breaching the law

45.1. Faulty acts and non-acts of parties which breached the present law shall be subject to penalties according to Criminal law and Conflict law, if the breach is of criminal nature;

45.1.1. Individuals which committed breaches specified in 6.5.1, 6.5.2 of the present law shall be subject to awareness raising training of respecting human rights of persons with disabilities for not less than 14 days.

45.2. If acts and non-acts of individuals and legal entities have caused harm, damage to persons with disabilities, the offenders shall be liable of compensating persons with disabilities.

Speaker of the State Great Khural Z. Enkhbold.



Resolution of Government of Mongolia

29 November, 2017

No 321

Ulaanbaatar
city

On approval of the National Program

Based on 8.2, 14.5 and 39.1.3 of the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the provisions of 10.3-10.6 of the Law on Development Planning and the clauses 3.3.28 and 5 of the Action Plan of Government Action Program 2016-2020,

The government of Mongolia makes a resolution:

1. To approve the “National Program for Promotion of Human Rights, Participation, and Development of Persons with Disabilities as in Annex.

2. S. Chinzorig, the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, Ts. Tsogzolmaa, Minister of Education, Sciences, Culture and Sports and D. Sarangerel, Minister of Health are assigned to approve the Action Plan, provide supervision and exercise control on enforcement of the the National program.

3. Ensure that funding required to implement the National Program is secured through certain allocation from state and local budget s and via loans and grant assistance of international organizations and therefore, S. Chinzorig, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, Ch. Khurelbaatar, Minister of Finance and governors of provinces and capital city and other relevant government members are assigned to be in charge of it.

4. S. Chinzorig, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare is assigned to submit report on process and outcome of implementation, to the government within first quarter of every year

5. The government resolution 283, dated 21 November, 2006 on “Approval of Program”, and the resolution 281, dated 2 August, 2013 on “Approval of action plan for convention implementation”, are declared void.

U, Khurelsukh
Prime Minister of Mongolia
S. Chinzorig
Minister of Labor and Social Welfare

National program on promoting human rights and development of persons with disabilities

One. Overview

Mongolia enacted Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in 1995 to create environment where persons with disabilities participate in social life on an equal basis with others and to deliver social protection services for persons with disabilities based on their unique needs. The law has become a legislative background of social protection services and measures for persons with disabilities. Mongolia ratified the UN Convention on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2009 and the first implementation report of the Convention was considered at the Committee of the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2015. Based on the discussion of the report, the Committee produced recommendation to the government of Mongolia that the general principles of the Convention and the obligation of the government of Mongolia need to be infused into policies and legislations.

The Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities enacted in 2016 has become a fundamental legislative document enabling persons with disabilities as a member of society to exercise their fundamental rights and enjoy an opportunity for development. The Law has legalized human rights of persons with disabilities and increase of accessibilities of persons of disabilities to health, education, employment, public transport, accommodations and public facilities

Emergence of unit for persons with disabilities within the structure of the government central body in charge of persons with disabilities has been a profound step towards accelerating measures targeting persons with disabilities, bringing public private partnership to a new level and developing programs and policies for persons with disabilities.

The report released by the National Statistics Authority indicates that the number persons with disabilities as of 2016 is 100,993, of which 40.8% is genetic and 59.1% has acquired disabilities caused by household accidents and occupational diseases. Out of total of 10,407 children with disabilities aged 0-17, 12.1% has vision impairment, 8.3%- language impediments, 7.6%- hearing impairments, 17.6%- mental disability, 21.2%- mobility and 9.8% represents combined disabilities.

Out of 92,994 employment age people with disabilities, only 19% has been estimated to be employed. Persons with disabilities are prone to poverty and live under poverty line due to lack of enabling environment for them to engage in paid employment and economically contribute to their and their family's living. Although a program on promotion of employment of persons with disabilities exists, it has not been of much significance due to financial constraint.

As per the survey undertaken by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports "40% of children with disabilities study at preschool and primary schools and this percentage has been reducing to 14% of total number of children with disabilities when they have moved to middle and high grades in the secondary schools".

The attitude towards persons with disabilities is not satisfactory at all levels. The prejudicial attitude towards persons with disabilities as beneficiaries of social welfare, holders of in equal rights and inactive members of the society, have been predominant throughout entire society.

Rural and urban disparity has caused negative consequence over persons of disabilities to have access to education, health, social welfare services on an equal basis, to work and live an independent life. This led into violation of human rights of persons with disabilities and led to discrimination.

The National Program on Promotion of Human Rights, Participation and Development of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as Program) has been developed in order to ensure enforcement of the Law on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, create an environment where disabled persons participate in social life on an equal basis with others, to get their voices heard at the decision making level and to change public attitude towards persons with disabilities.

The Program is expected to serve as a mid-term policy document to ensure enforcement of the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia (2016-2025) and the Government Action Program of 2016-2020.

The importance of the Program are expected to be interpreted in enforcement of documents such as the implementation of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as a member state of the United Nations, the Incheon Strategy “To Make the Right Real “in Asia and Pacific (2013-2022), the Community-based Rehabilitation Program guidance released jointly by the WHO, ILO, UNESCO, IDDC, the “World Plan for Disability” developed by WHO(2014-2021).

Two. Program goals, objectives and timeframe

2.1. The goals of the Program are to enforce the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ensure that persons with disabilities participate in social life on an equal basis, to increase their opportunities to live in favorable conditions and develop themselves, change public attitude towards disability and create disabled-friendly society.

2.2. The following objectives shall be met within implementation of the Program:

Objective 1. Attempt to rehabilitate lost capacities of persons with disabilities to the maximum extent;

Objective 2. Equal access of persons with disabilities to all levels of education.

Objective 3. Promote employment of persons with disabilities.

Objective 4. Deliver disabled friendly social protection services.

Objective 5. Improve accessibility of persons with disabilities to social infrastructure and information.

Objective 6. Create general database for persons with disabilities

Objective 7. Ensure participation of persons with disabilities in decision making in all social environment concerning issues that will affect their lives.

Objective 8. Ensure that persons with disabilities acquire abilities to prevent from potential natural disasters and assure their security.

6.3. Program shall be implemented in 2018-2022.

Three. Activities to achieve the Program objectives

3.1. Activity areas implemented to achieve of objective 1 of the Program.

3.1.1. Health services and assistance that meet needs and requirements of persons with disabilities;

3.1.1.1. Conduct assessment to policies and programs in public health area and reflect issues concerning promotion of health of persons with disabilities;

3.1.1.2. Develop and implement guidance instructions on delivery of community and family-based rehabilitation services;

3.1.1.3. Develop and nation widely implement a procedure of disabled-friendly health services that meet unique needs and requirements of persons with disabilities;

3.1.1.4. Study feasibility of hiring routine, mobility trainers and psychologists at general hospitals at provinces and health centers of capital city districts;

3.1.1.5. Ensure that curricula of government and private universities which train health professionals, incorporate the courses (sign language, reproduction) that meet unique needs of persons with disabilities;

3.1.1.6. Rehabilitation physicians, professionals, mobility trainers, labor trainers and language impediment specialists, prosthesis assistive devices technicians are trained on phase by phase basis both internationally and locally;

3.1.1.7. Conduct research in the field of health of persons with disabilities;

3.1.2. Expand training and advocacy activities designed to prevent from disability and ensure active public participation in them;

3.1.2.1. Ensure that awareness raising campaign on prevention of fetus, infants and young children from disability or early diagnosis of disabilities, is transferred through mass media and social media channels;

3.1.2.2. Arrange rehabilitation training for persons with disabilities and their family members;

3.1.2.3. Frequently arrange training to address anti decimation agenda and to create positive public attitude towards persons with disabilities;

3.1.2.4. First aid and health service providers are obliged to ensure that persons with disabilities and their family members are exposed to guidance and counseling on prevention from secondary complications (bedsore, urine tract infections, restriction of limbs, obesity, osteoporosis, depression etc.);

3.1.2.5. Raise awareness of family practitioners and parents on updating Mother child health book” in order to provide early diagnosis of disability and observe children’s growth and development process.

3.1.3. Increase accessibility of persons with disabilities to disabled-friendly health services that meet needs and requirement of persons with disabilities and improve quality of such services;

3.1.3.1. Develop and implement procedure to dispatch persons with disabilities from hospital to sanatorium in the event they need rehabilitation services due to the development of their non-communicable disease into chronic,.

3.1.3.2. Ensure that health institutions make disabled-friendly health services available that meet unique needs and requirement of persons with disabilities;

3.1.3.3. Develop and implement guidance to involve infants in comprehensive medical examinations when they are 18 and 30-36 months and deliver support services if the infants are diagnosed with development challenges;

3.1.3.4. Ensure that health institutions are provided with equipment, devices and assistive facilities to deliver reproductive health services to girls and women with disabilities and build capacities of medical professionals in this area;

3.1.3.5. Ensure that counseling services for parents with Down syndrome children are available at the National Maternal and Child Health Center

3.1.3.6. Ensure that provincial and district health centers make up a professional team consisting of expert physician, psychologist, routine and mobility trainers and deliver diagnosis of disability of children residing in their respective territories and submit reports to the “Sub-commission for health, education and social protection of children with disabilities”;

3.1.3.7. Health institutions shall be obliged to deliver health services and treatments to children with disabilities based on recommendation of the “Sub-commission for health, education and social protection of children with disabilities”.

3.1.4. In terms of improving quality and standard of rehabilitation, prosthesis and assistive device services:

3.1.4.1. Ensure that regional diagnosis and treatment centers, general provincial hospitals, district health centers operate rehabilitation service room for persons with disabilities;

3.1.4.2. Arrange training for family and som health center workers on techniques to adjust prosthesis and assistive devices of persons with disabilities;

3.1.4.3. Ensure that small-scale workshops are available for producing, repairing and maintaining essential assistive devices for persons with disabilities.

3.1.5. In terms of introducing international classification of disability:

3.1.5.1. Study best practices of some countries that have successfully introduced the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF);

3.1.5.2. Arrange training for employees of relevant government and non-government agencies on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF);

3.1.5.3. Implement pilot project on introducing the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF);

3.2. Activity areas for achieving objective 2 of the Program

3.2.1. In terms of creating enabling legal environment for participation of disabled persons in educational services:

3.2.1.1. Conduct nationwide survey to assess current situation of involvement of children with disabilities in educational services;

3.2.1.2. Ensure that legislative provision becomes available for slots, salaries, financing of assistant teachers for children with disabilities at the mainstream preschool and secondary education schools and optimize roles and responsibilities of assistant teachers;

3.2.1.3. Develop and implement model curriculum and methodology of individualized training with consideration of children's needs and requirements;

3.2.1.4. Implement pilot arrangement of mobile teaching services for children with disabilities at some districts and provinces;

3.2.1.5. Ensure that legislative provision is available for normative of variable cost per student in need of special needs education and release funding to pay for extra services;

3.2.1.6. Develop assessment procedure of achievement of children with special educational needs who study at mainstream secondary schools;

3.2.1.7. Develop model for creation of enabling environment equipped with appropriate devices for children with disabilities who study at preschool, secondary schools, colleges and universities;

3.2.1.8. Ensure that public and private teacher training universities incorporate "Special needs education" as a prerequisite course into their curriculum and lesson plans;

3.2.1.9. Develop and approve procedure for services of Mongolian sign language translation and interpretation;

3.2.1.10. Develop and approve braille letter standard.

3.2.2. In terms of preschool, primary, basic and complete secondary education services:

3.2.2.1. When recruiting children, kindergartens shall give priority to children with disabilities without having them wait in the line;

3.2.2.2. Develop training module of developing, rehabilitating and giving household orienteering for children with disabilities and arrange training for preschool and primary school teachers;

3.2.2.3. Ensure that skillful human resources are available at each kindergarten and schools to provide methodology and guidance for working with children with disabilities;

3.2.2. Implement early participation program for children with disabilities and provide them with learning resources;

3.2.2.5. Develop and pilot learning ability diagnosis for children with disabilities that start primary education.

3.2.3. In terms of increasing opportunities for higher education for persons with disabilities:

3.2.3.1. Support children with disabilities with their learning experiences, arrange assistant services at the "Student service center" for them;

3.2.3.2. Ensure that special needs education teacher, language impediment specialist, mobility and labor trainer, sign language interpreter-translator, psychologists are trained at bachelor's, master's and doctoral levels both locally and internationally and existing teachers are involved in in-service and specialization training;

3.2.3.3. Ensure that bachelor's master's and doctoral level studies of persons with disabilities are partially funded by Education loan fund.

3.2.4. In terms of implementing lifelong learning model to enable persons with disabilities learn life skills and occupational orienteering skills:

3.2.4.1. Implement pilot project on involving children in training designed for providing children with severe disabilities with life skills and household orienteering skills via the National Center for Lifelong Learning and the Lifelong Learning Centers of provinces, districts and the soum units and ensure that these children are involved in appropriate forms of other types of educational services;

3.2.4.2. Keep up arranging primary, basic and complete secondary education for children with disabilities through equivalent training and curriculum;

3.2.4.3. Ensure that children's talent, interest and resources are counted when organizing occupational orienteering and life skill training;

3.2.4.4. Develop blended curriculum of classroom and home-based learning based on needs of children with severe disabilities,

3.2.5. In terms of increasing accessibility of educational services to persons with disabilities:

3.2.5.1. Print and distribute textbooks, books and learning resources in an accessible to students with disabilities ways with consideration of needs and requirements of persons with disabilities, (audio, video, DVD, braille, image and picture content);

3.2.5.2. Ensure that school buses for children of special kindergartens and secondary schools, are upgraded and accessibility is increased,

3.2.5.3. Work in partnership with relevant professional agencies to create independent learning environment for children with disabilities using information and communication technology,

3.2.5.4. Ensure that educational institutions create outdoor surrounding of facilities in accordance with standard MNS6055:2009.

3.2.6. In terms of involving persons with disabilities in sports, cultural events supporting persons with disabilities through their endeavor to develop healthy habits,

3.2.6.1. Conduct advocacy activities to develop sports and physical education among persons with disabilities;

3.2.6.2. Arrange annual championship competitions among persons with disabilities and increase funding for international competitions and ensure that internationally competitive sportsmen are prepared;

3.2.6.3. Ensure that disabled sportsmen, their coaches and professionals are trained and capacities are built;

3.2.6.4. Ensure that cultural festivals, art and handicraft exhibitions of persons with disabilities are frequently organized;

3.2.6.5. Incorporate a sport that is part of Paralympics into physical education class of special secondary schools.

3.3. Activity areas to be implemented within objective 3

3.3.1. In terms of promotion of employment of persons with disabilities:

3.3.1.1. Conduct analysis on employment situation of persons with disabilities and put alterations and amendments to the Law of Mongolia on Employment Promotion,

3.3.1.2. Ensure that persons with disabilities who have achieved success in their employment process, shall be known and advertised in society;

3.3.1.3. Build “Center for Employment, Research and Development Center for Persons with Disabilities” with funding of the Asian Development Bank;

3.3.1.4. Ensure that operations of labor exchange services become more accessible to persons with disabilities and improve job placement services of these organizations in partnership with non-government organization;

3.3.1.5. State shall support marketing, advertising and creating sales points of products manufactured by persons with disabilities;

3.3.1.6. Arrange training and workshop for employers on facilitating workplace in accordance with needs and requirements of persons with disabilities;

3.3.1.7. Ensure that persons with disabilities and their representative non-government organizations participate in monitoring of enforcement of Law of Mongolia on Labor;

3.3.1.8. Ensure that persons with disabilities are involved in vocational education and training and are provided with opportunities to obtain new occupation or study in double occupation training;

3.3.1.9. Optimize scope of involvement of persons with disabilities in employment promotion programs and amend the programs with a clause for increasing participation and monitoring of non-government organizations.

3.3.2. In terms of developing skills and abilities of persons with disabilities:

3.3.2.1. Ensure that vocational education centers create enabling environment for persons with disabilities and increase number of enrollment of persons with disabilities in such educational institution,

3.3.2.2. Vocational education and training organizations are obliged to ensure interests, realistic development potential of children with disabilities when enrolling them in occupational orienteering training and provide parents and guardians with recommendations and advices;

3.3.2.3. Arrange training and workshop for faculty members and employees of vocational education centers on disabilities and appropriate facilities for persons with disabilities;

3.3.2.4. Distribute handouts and brochures on vocational orienteering for persons with disabilities in an accessible way;

3.3.2.5. Organize vocational competency competitions among persons with disabilities once in two years and ensure that funding is provided for participants in international and world “Abylimp”.

3.4. Activity areas to be implemented for achievement of objective 4

3.4.1. In terms of social protection of persons with disabilities:

3.4.1.1. Ensure amendments are done to the relevant rules and regulations concerning rental and welfare accommodations and increase quotes for them;

3.4.1.2. Ensure that pensions and allowances are increased in accordance with the minimum wage;

3.4.1.3. Ensure that the list of essential prosthesis and assistive devices and their standard prices are aligned with inflation rate;

3.4.1.4. Optimize social welfare service through making analysis over assistance and subsidies provided by the social welfare fund to persons with disabilities;

3.4.1.5. Develop standard of community-based inclusive services for persons with disabilities;

3.4.1.6. Establish centers for community-based inclusive services for persons of disabilities at six provinces with funding of the Asian Development bank and supply equipment to the centers;

3.5. Area of activities to be implemented in scope of objective 5 of the Program

3.5.1. In terms of improving access to civil buildings, roads, road facilities, public transport:

3.5.1.1. Assess and update, revise some standards of civil buildings, roads, road facilities and public transportation in compliance with international standards;

3.5.1.2. Conduct assessment to the accessibility of road and transportation infrastructure and other social service buildings, in partnership with pertinent government agencies;

3.5.1.3. Based on the assessment specified in 3.5.1.2 of the present law, ensure that roads, transport facilities and social services buildings that are inaccessible to persons with disabilities, are turned into accessible ones;

3.5.1.4. Ensure that universities and colleges training engineers in areas of construction and building architecture, roads and road facilities, incorporate concepts of accessibility and universal design into their curricula;

3.5.1.5. Revise the “Walkways, roads for persons with disabilities: Technical requirements MNS 5682:2006 standard and submit it for approval;

3.5.1.6. Develop standards of neighborhood roads and streets;

3.5.2. In terms of improving access of persons with disabilities to information:

3.5.2.1. Develop proposals on putting alterations and amendments to laws pertaining to improving access of persons with disabilities to information;

3.5.2.2. Study international standards on improving information accessibility of persons with disabilities and develop standards in this area;

3.5.2.3. Develop technical solution on making web pages of government organizations and private entities accessible to persons with disabilities;

3.5.2.4. Introduce remote image and speech services to receive emergency calls from persons with vision and hearing impairments in more accessible ways;

3.5.2.5. Ensure information on policies and measures implemented for persons with disabilities is distributed to public in accessible ways: (books, websites);

3.5.2.6. Ensure that sign language interpretation are available for news and science programs and movies are shown with subtitles on the Mongolian National TV and other commercial TVs.

3.6. Areas of activities to be implemented in the scope of objective 6 of the Program

3.6.1. In terms of creating general database for persons with disabilities:

3.6.1.1. Ensure that the number of types of statistical data of persons with disability in the database of statistical authority, have increased;

3.6.1.2. Incorporate “Washington group set of disability questions” in the population and housing census;

3.6.1.3. Establish general database on persons with disabilities under the government central body in charge of persons with disabilities;

3.6.1.4. Ensure that officials of government and non-government agencies participate in international meetings and training on statistical data on persons with disabilities;

3.7.

Areas of activities to be implemented in scope of objective 7 of the Program

3.7.1. In terms of raising public awareness of disabilities

3.7.1.1. Deliver emotional support to parents with disabled children and arrange capacity building training for such parents on bringing up and taking care of their children;

3.7.1.2. Arrange capacity building training for those working with children with disabilities and members of sub commissions for health, education, social protection of children with disabilities located in provinces and districts of the capital city;

3.7.1.3. Arrange training for police officers, lawyers, judges, social workers and physicians and other relevant officials on delivering legal assistance, properly treating persons with disabilities who have been subject to violence;

3.7.1.4. Select and reward, on an annual basis, economic entities and employers which delivered the best disabled-friendly infrastructure and accessible information services to persons with disabilities;

3.7.1.5. Disseminate Disability Equality Training (DET) to general public.

3.7.2. In terms of being free of discrimination of persons with disabilities and increasing political participation:

3.7.2.1. Conduct assessment on effective laws and regulations for existence of clauses of discrimination based on disability, social and economic background and other factors and amend those laws and regulation if necessary;

3.7.2.2. Enhance voter education of voters with disabilities and arrange awareness raising training for election organizers on disability, in partnership with non-government agencies;

3.7.2.3. Ensure that election facilities are arranged in an accessible way to provide persons with disabilities with opportunities to vote freely;

3.7.2.4. Print voting sheets in a way that meets needs and requirements of persons with disabilities;

3.7.2.5. To ensure rights of persons with disabilities to be elected, conduct assessment and develop report of the Law of Mongolia on Political Parties and the Law of Mongolia on Election.

3.7.3. In terms of establishing self-support groups of disabled persons and capacity building of persons with disabilities, government and non-government organizations:

3.7.3.1. Arrange training for persons with disabilities on being involving in projects and programs, establishing self-support;

3.7.3.2. Ensure that members of non-government organizations for persons with disabilities are involved in capacity building training both locally and internationally;

3.7.3.3. Prepare young leaders with disabilities and ensure that they are involved in training both locally and internationally;

3.7.3.4. Arrange national and regional symposium for purpose of building capacity of non-government organizations and federations that protect interests of persons with disabilities;

3.7.3.5. Ensure sustainable operations of non-vacant sub commissions for persons with disabilities under all the ministries, provinces and districts of the capital city.

3.8. Areas of activities to be implemented in scope of objective 8 of the Program

3.8.1. In terms of creating preconditions for preventing persons with disabilities from potential risks during disaster situations and exchanging information:

3.8.1.1. Arrange training among employees of emergency offices to ensure that they learn methods and techniques to deal with persons with disabilities in times of disaster;

3.8.1.2. Ensure that emergency offices and sections of local areas arrange regular training for persons with disabilities and their caretakers on protecting and preventing from disasters risks;

3.8.1.3. Develop and distribute handouts in an accessible way to persons with disabilities on methods for self-defense;

3.8.1.4. Deliver services during disaster and extreme conditions, for persons with disabilities in compliance with their needs and requirements;

3.8.1.5. Ensure that short films, trailers and alerts are broadcasted via televisions with subtitles and sign language interpretation.

Four. Expected outcomes and benchmarks of the Program

4.1. The following outcomes are expected as a result of implementation of the Program:

4.1.1. Involvement of persons with disabilities to rehabilitation services shall have been increased and the attitude of service providers shall have changed and the access to services shall have improved.

4.1.2. Opportunities for children with disabilities to access all levels of education shall have enhanced;

4.1.3. Employment of persons with disabilities shall have increased.

4.1.4. Accessibility of civil buildings, roads, road facilities, public transport and information to persons with disabilities shall have improved.

4.1.5. General database on persons with disabilities shall have become available.

4.1.6. Positive attitude to disability shall emerge in the society and persons with disabilities shall have an opportunity to fully participate in social life on an equal basis with others.

4.1.7. Persons with disabilities and their caretakers shall have acquired knowledge and awareness on protecting and preventing from disaster risks.

4.2. Outcome of the Program shall be assessed through the following benchmarks:

№	Benchmarks	Unit of measurement	Base level		Target level		Information source	Implementing agency
			Year	indicator	Year	Indicator		
Objective 1. Attempt to rehabilitate lost capacities of persons with disabilities to the maximum extent;								
1.1	Number of advocacy activates held yearly to prevent from disability, early detection of disability, and deliver development support	Number	2016	-	2022	15	Daily report on early diagnosis, Report of provincial and capital city health organizations	MOH
1.2	Number of provinces and districts that implement model of arranging early diagnosis of children's disabilities and involving them in development support	Number	2016	N/A	2021	30	MOH, MECSS MOLSP implemented project reports	MOH and MOLSP
1.3	Number of health workers who were involved in training to conduct development assessment for children with disabilities and development challenges;	Number	2016	0	2022	2000	Training report	MOH
1.4	Number of health institutions with specialized expert team to set diagnosis of children with disabilities	Number	2017	0	2022	30	MOH report	MOH
1.5	Percentage of children whose disability was determined via meetings of commission on health, education and social protection for children with disabilities	Percentage	2016	0	2022	100	Commission report	MOLSP commission
1.6	Number of general provincial hospitals and district health centers that have employed full-time mobility trainers, household orienteering trainers and psychologists	Number	2016	25	2022	30	Health indicators 2016	MOH
1.7	Number of health workers who were involved in adjusting assistive devices, use of sign language and braille letters	Number	2016	0	2022	50	Training report	MOH
Objective 2. Equal access of persons with disabilities to all levels of education								
2.1	Percentage of uneducated persons with disabilities in total number of population	Percentage	2010	22	2022	20.0	Population and Housing Census of 2010	MECSS
2.2	Percentage of children with disabilities aged 2-5 enrolled in preschool education in total number of children	Percentage	2010	38.7	2022	55.0	Population and Housing Census of 2010	MECSS
2.3	Percentage of children obtaining primary education in total number of children	Percentage	2010	16.9	2022	35.0	Population and Housing Census of 2010	MECSS
2.4	Percentage of children with disabilities obtaining complete secondary education in total number of population	Percentage	2010	25.1	2022	40.5	Population and Housing Census of 2010	MECSS
2.5	Percentage of persons with disabilities who obtained vocational education in total number of population	Percentage	2010	3.5	2022	20.0	Population and Housing Census of 2010	MECSS
2.6	Percentage of persons with disabilities obtaining special secondary education in total number of population	Percentage	2010	6.2	2022	13.0	Population and Housing Census of 2010	MECSS

2.7	Percentage of persons with disabilities obtaining higher education in total number of population	Percentage	2010	7.7	2022	15.0	Population and Housing Census 2010	MECSS
Objective 3 Promote employment of persons with disabilities.								
3.1	Number of persons with disabilities aged 16 and above who are employed	Number	2016	19563	2022	35000	Data of NSP 2016	MLSP
3.2	Percentage of persons with disabilities engaged in paid employment in total number of population	Percentage	2010	35.7	2022	55.0	Population and Housing Census 2010	MLSP
3.3	Percentage of persons with disabilities doing private business in total number of population	Percentage	2010	41.7	2022	60.0	Population and Housing Census 2010	MLSP
3.4	Percentage of persons with disabilities involved in employment promotion program in total number of disabled persons	Percentage	2015	16.59	2022	40.0	General Authority of Employment and Welfare Services	MLSP
Objective 4. . Deliver disabled friendly social protection services.								
4.1	Number of persons with disabilities being accessed to community-based welfare services	Number	2016	2506	2022	6000	General Authority of Employment	MLSP
4.2	Percentage of persons with disabilities accessed to services assisting persons with disabilities to have independent life in total number of persons with disabilities	Percentage	2016	-	2022	5.0	General Authority of Employment and Welfare Services	MLSP
Objective 5. . Improve accessibility of persons with disabilities to social infrastructure and information.								
5.1	Percentage of civil buildings accessible to persons with disabilities	Percentage	2014	17.5	2022	30.0	MLSP and UB Governor's office joint assessment report	MCUB, Governors offices of provinces
5.2	Percentage of public transport accessible to persons with disabilities	Percentage	2016	2.6	2022	4.0	Public transport survey report of UB governor's office -	MORT, Governors ' offices of provinces and capital city '
5.3	Number of persons with disabilities in Construction Assessment and Reporting Commission	Percentage	2015	0	2022	25		MCUB, Governors' offices of
5.4	Percentage of television channels broadcasting news coverage in sign language interpretation and subtitles	Percentage	2015	1.6	2022	4.0	Information Communication Coordination Authority report	ITC, TV channels
Objective 6. . Create general database on persons with disabilities								
6.1	General database on persons with disabilities		2016		2022	General database on persons with disabilities shall have been created. .	NSA	NSA MLSP

	Objective 7. Ensure participation of persons with disabilities in decision making in all social environment concerning issues that will affect their lives.							
7.1	Percentage of election points that enabled persons with disabilities to vote freely	Percentage	2016	27	2022	48.0	General Election Committee	General Election Committee
7.2	Number of employees government organizations which were involved in awareness raising training on persons with disabilities	Number	2017	-	2022	6000-8000	Survey report	Relevant organizations
7.3	Percentage of persons with disabilities who have been subject to family violence or whose rights were breached and received legal assistance in total number of persons with disabilities	Percentage	2015	-	2022	20.0	Survey report	MOFHA MLSP
	Objective 8. Ensure that persons with disabilities acquire abilities to prevent from potential natural disasters and assure their security.							
8.1	Number of employees of emergency office who were involved in training on techniques and methods to deal with persons with disabilities in event of disaster risk	Number	2016	1320	2022	7000	UB Emergency office survey report	General Emergency Authority
8.2	Number of persons with disabilities and their caretakers who were involved in protection and prevention from disaster risks	Number	2016	430	2022	20000	UB Emergency office survey report	General Emergency Authority

Five. Financial sources and required funding of the Program

5.1. The program and corresponding activities included in its plan shall be funded from following sources:

5.1.1. State and local budget;

5.1.2. International organizations, loans and assistance of donor countries', project and program financing;

5.1.3. Donations and assistance of government and non-government organizations, economic entities and individuals;

5.1.4. Other sources.

Six. Program management, organization, monitoring-analysis and evaluation

6.1. Government central body in charge of persons with disabilities shall provide overall management for the program implementation.

6.2. Governor of all levels shall be responsible for coordinating and exercising control over enforcement of the Program.

6.3. Implementing agencies shall be obliged to submit report of the implementation of the program within 1 February of the following year to the government central organization in charge of persons with disabilities.

6.4. Government central body in charge of persons with disabilities shall compile report and present it to the Cabinet within first quarter of the year of the following year.

6.5. Monitoring-analysis of implementation and process of the program shall be performed by government central body in charge of persons with disabilities in cooperation with representative of non-government agencies.

6.6. Action plan and benchmarks of the Program may be amended based on process monitoring-analysis, outcome assessment reports and recommendations.

6.7. Outcome assessment report and recommendations shall serve as foundation for policy documentation.

6.8. Government central body in charge of persons with disabilities shall arrange outcome assessment audit by third party upon completion of implementation process.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN THE AREA OF DISABILITIES*JICA technical cooperation project*

Duration	Name of project	Web page
2016-2020	The Project for Promoting Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Ulaanbaatar City	https://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/mongolia/015/index.html
2015-2019	The Project for Strengthening Teachers' Ability and Reasonable Treatments for Children with Disabilities (START)	https://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/mongolia/013/index.html

JICA Overseas Cooperation senior volunteer

Duration of	Expert area	Job site	Address
October 2015/ October 2017	Physical therapy	Health Center of Darkhan Uul city	Darkhan city of Darkhan –uul province

JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Duration of assignment	Expert area	Job site	Location
January 2015/01- January 2017/	Assist persons/children with disabilities	School#1, Choibalsan city	Choibalsan, Dornod province
January 2015- January 2017	Household orienteering trainer	Association of Dornod Province Parents with Disabled Children	Choibalsan, Dornod province
2015/03-2017/03	Language impediment specialist	National Rehabilitation Center	Ulaanbaatar
March 2016/ March 2018	Assist persons and children with disabilities	Association of Parents of Children with Disabilities	Ulaanbaatar
July 2016/07-July 2018	Physical therapy	Health center of Dornod province	Choibalsan, Dornod province
July 2016- July 2018	Household orienteering trainer	Shastin's hospital #3	Ulaabaatar
January 2017/- January 2019	Physical therapy	State hospital#1	Ulaanbaatar
January 2017/- January 2019	Physical therapy	Shastin's hospital #3ЭМНЭЛЭГ	Ulaanbaatar
October 2017/- October 2019	Assist persons and children with disabilities	Social development section of the Governor's office, Uvurkhangai province	Uvurkhangai province
October 2017/- October 2019	Assist persons and children with disabilities	Sujata shand NGO	Ulaanbaatar

JICA “Grassroots” technical cooperation

Duration	Name of project	Implementing agency
September 2016- August 2019	Project for Support of Treatment and Service of Children with Disabilities	NPO Ninjin
July 2017- May 2019	Project for Developing Human Resources of Care Services	NPO Work Fair

Other donor organizations

Name of donors	Main activities
Government of People’s Republic of China	The government of Mongolia and the People’s Republic of China signed an agreement to build National Center for Rehabilitation of Children with 60 billion tugrug grant assistance of the government of People’s Republic of China, which has been planned to be operational in 2019
UNESCO	1. Survey to identify outcome of the and implementation analysis of “The National Program for Support of Children with Disabilities” and the “Sub program for Support of Participation of Children with Disabilities” -2013 2. Survey “Forms of violence that girls and women with disabilities are exposed to”-2015 3. “Public advocacy of the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities” -2017
ADB (Asian Development Bank)	The approval of implementing the loan project “Ensuring Inclusiveness and Service Delivery for Persons with Disabilities” has been postponed due to government change in June, 2016. The following projects has been planned for implementation: - Early diagnosis of disabilities - Establish “Development Center for Children and Persons with Disabilities” at Darkhan, Dornod, Khov, Khuvsgul, Arkhangai and Dornod provinces ” - Enhance access of persons with disabilities to infrastructure and information - Promote employment of persons with disabilities - Promote strategic development of persons with disabilities
AIFO (Associazione Italiana amici di Raoul)	AIFO has been in existence since 1991 in Mongolia to assist and support persons with disabilities in Mongolia. The AIFO opened its office in 1996 and was engaged in treatment in the beginning. Based on the contract with the Ministry of Health, the AIFO offered rehabilitation training for physicians of the “Tegsh Duuren” hospital and introduced CBR in Mongolia. It has created CBR commissions at all the provinces.
Mercy Corp	It implemented a project in support of the Mongolian Federation of Wheelchair users from 2009 to 2013 with assistance of USAID. The Mercy Corp implemented three months training on infrastructure accessibility training for wheelchair users and brought equipment and devices for access survey.

Researches on disabilities

Legislation and policies for persons with disabilities
Current situation of persons with disabilities, challenges and ways to address them
Policy for education, employment and social protection of persons with severe disabilities
Current status of rehabilitation services in social welfare policy, future trends
Current legislative status of persons with disabilities in Mongolia
Disability accreditation and social protection system
Social protection services for children with disabilities
Increasing voluntary services for persons with disabilities;
Ensuring social participation of person with severe disabilities
Methods and evaluation techniques of children with mental disability
Challenges that medical accreditation faces and potential ways to resolve them
Health insurance services for persons with disabilities and current situation of services
Home-based care and welfare services
Survey on detection of children with disabilities, Arkhangai and Khuvsgul provinces
Survey on child development test; developing child development that is designed for earlier diagnosis and early stage support
Comparative studies of development assessment of children with disabilities
Outcome of detection of disabilities among children aged 0-3 in Mongolia
Identifying needs of human resources working with persons of disabilities in social protection field
Logistic regression model of unemployed persons with disabilities
Employment
Studying opportunities for persons with disabilities in inclusive ways to get involved in professional rehabilitation training
Disability and labor market
Principles of working with persons with disabilities in democratic society
Brief report of persons with disabilities registered in Central Labor Exchange
People's attitude towards persons with disabilities and workplaces
Status of loss of employment capacity of persons with schizophrenia who are under control of National Center of Mental Health
Study of some issues that graduates of National Center Rehabilitation and Development, face in employment
Health
Outcome of study of health and social protection of elderly persons with disabilities
Needs of rehabilitation services for children with disabilities
Health rehabilitation of children with disabilities
Ways to lower high arterial blood pressure through exercises and motions
Status of rehabilitation services for cerebral apoplexy
Level of daily routine capacities of patients with cerebral apoplexy during check out of hospital
Study of mental development of children with spinal cord hernia.
Assistive devices for paralyzed patients in Mongolia

Chronological history of rehabilitation and prosthesis industry in Mongolia
Access to health insurance services by persons with motor organ disabilities
Rehabilitation of sexual and reproductive abilities of persons with disabilities
Rights of children with disabilities to health and rehabilitation services, Mongolia, 2006
Outcome of pilot training of sustaining methods to work with children with disabilities
Human Resources issues of Special Needs Education
Specifics of first impression of persons with hearing disability
Analysis on physical indicators of sportsmen with mental disability
Survey on diseases that are causes of loss of employment capacity
Rehabilitation services of patients with cerebral apoplexy and their dependence on commitment
Challenges of children with disabilities at the Central Nursing Center
Education
Historical lesson and phases of development of Special Needs Education in Mongolia
Outcome of research on need of training teachers working with children with disabilities
Study of 5 years old children with down syndrome
Specifics of children suffering from stress caused by mental injury
Study on intellectual assessment of special school students of Mongolia
Participation of parents in development process of children with disabilities
Some challenges faced by students involved in therapeutic physical education class at special schools
Study on challenges that students with disabilities face during learning process
Education of Mongolian children with hearing disabilities and reform in the area
Influence of environment to learning process of children with disabilities
Current situation of rehabilitation services for children with hearing disability
Mobility training after limb amputation
Survey on reproductive knowledge of children with disabilities
Needs and requirements for training special education teachers
Current development tendency of special needs education
Challenges faced during therapeutic physical education classes for students with disabilities
Challenges faced during the language development activities for children with hearing disability
Challenges faced in education of children with disabilities
Outcome of survey “Support of special needs education in Mongolia”
Challenges faces in improving quality of education of children with hearing disability
Detection of risks and challenges faced by children at secondary school
Comparative study of individuals receiving rehabilitation services in terms of structure
Developing children with disabilities based on research
Study of general mental abilities of children with hearing disability

Increasing access
Study on infrastructure services for persons with disabilities
Outcome of wheelchair ramps in hospital environment
Opportunities to improve travel access of persons with disabilities
Actual enforcement of norms and standards of increasing access of persons with disabilities and further actions
Other
Physical punishment and socio-psychological impact
Improving study of persons with disabilities
Survey of persons with mental and behavioral disabilities
Challenges faced by inmates with disabilities
Virtual culture as a cultural environment for persons with visual impairment
Identifying social needs of individuals with hearing disability and addressing challenges
Disabilities of inmates and challenges faced by them
Independent living
Identifying factors to assist persons with hearing disability to socialize
Supporting through overcoming challenges
Cultural issues of persons with disabilities
Quality of lives of caretakers of children with disabilities
Deaf citizens-Language minority
Ways to solve socializing problems of children Autism
Traditional attitudes and behavior of Mongols to prevent from disabilities
Reduction of disaster risks for persons with disabilities living in capital city
Identifying 50 essential assistive devices for persons with disabilities \
Identifying social needs of persons with hearing disability and ways to address challenges
Influence of adult attitude to enforcement of rights of children with disabilities
Study of potentiality of women with hearing disability are exposed to gender-based violence and pressure Interrelation between disability study, psychology and anthropology
Study of social and psychological situation of parents with disabilities
Identifying needs of human resource working with persons with disabilities in fields of education, social protection and health
Exposure of children with disabilities to crime

* Research themes were collected from the following brochures and materials .

- Presentation abstract “Developing disability study as a branch of research” 2013 on
- Presentation brochure of theoretical and practical conference ““Challenges faced in delivery of rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities and addressing the challenges”, 2013
- Research conference brochure “Disability study as an intersectional science”, 2017

Statistical data of children and persons with disabilities

1. Number of persons with disabilities (NSA-2017 OH)

Total number nationwide	Male	Female	Genetic	Acquired				
				By disease		By accident		
				Regular disease	Occupational disease	Traffic accident	Industrial accident	Household accident
103 630	57310	46320	44384	44718	5073	2109	1473	5873

Types of disabilities /total/

Total number of persons with disabilities	Vision	Language	Hearing	Mobility	Mental	Combined	Other
103 630	4228	8554	20688	19733	7842	31514	11071

2. Children with disabilities /0-17 age/

Total nationwide number	Male	Female	Genetic	Acquired				
				By disease		By accident		
				Regular disease	Occupational disease	Traffic accident	Industrial accident	Household accident
11 453	6423	5030	8415	2598	24	77	11	328

Types of disabilities /children 0-17age/

Total number of children with disabilities	Vision	Language	Hearing	Mobility	Mental	Combined	Other
11453	856	848	2571	2000	1188	2709	1281

3. Number of employed persons with disabilities (NSO-2017)

Total	Male	Female	Genetic	Acquired				
				By disease		By accident		
				Regular disease	Occupational disease	Traffic accident	Industrial accident	Household accident
19 974	11579	8395	6685	10705	817	359	238	1170

4. Number of employed persons with disabilities of retirement age (NSA-2017)

Total	Male	Female	Genetic	Acquired				
				By disease		By accident		
				Regular disease	Occupational disease	Traffic accident	Industrial accident	Household accident
3018	1306	1712	963	1716	167	35	24	113

5. Number of persona and children with disabilities under permanent nursing care (NSA-2017)

Total nationwide		Male	Female	Genetic	Acquired				
					By disease		By accident		
					Regular disease	Occupational disease	Traffic accident	Industrial accident	Household accident
Persons	17941	8895	9046	7904	8113	580	419	197	728
Children	5648	3072	2576	4172	1322	34	21	5	94

Assistance and subsidies for persons with disabilities

№	Types of activities	Types of services	Number of beneficiaries	Total monetary assistance	
1.	Assistance and subsidies for persons with disabilities	Subsidy for prosthesis and orthopedic and special devices	19163	3,281,726,247	
2.		Subsidy for fuel for persons with disabilities	22127	3,166,380,000	
3.		Assistance and subsidies for children with disabilities	Kindergarten and school transport subsidy	2744	565,503,200
4.			50% of fees of summer camp for children with disabilities	7	557,250
5.			Subsidy for kindergarten meals		
6.		50% of persons and children with disabilities /subsidy for one-way travel and fees of domestic sanatorium)/	4263	854,127,883	
7.		One way travel expense for persons with disabilities residing 1000 km or more away from capital city	1861	287,673,163	
8.		75% of travel expenses for persons with full vision impairment serviced at sanatorium	7	398,900	
9.		Funeral allowances for persons with disabilities	598	592,020,000	
10.		Assistance equivalent to pension allowance for persons with disabilities who won gold, silver and bronze medals from Olympics, continent and worldwide competitions, commensurate with duration of participation.	16	115,000,704	
11.		Communication expenses of adult persons with disabilities	3362	610,356,590	
Grand total			54148	9,473,743,937	

General Authority for Employment and Welfare Services-201

Source: General Authority for Employment and Social Welfare Services

List of NGOs working for Persons with Disabilities

1. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian National Federation of Disabled Persons

President /surname, first name/ Ts. Munkhsaruul

Address: Bayangol district, XIX country, Elderly hospital, room 1-101

Contact detail: 88907570

E-mail: mongoliadpi@gmail.com

Area of operation: XProtect universal, legal, fundamental interests of persons with disabilities

2. Official name of the NGO: United Association of Disabled Persons of Mongolia

President /surname, first name/ D. Baatarjav

Address: Sukhbaatar district, VII county, Rehabilitation Vocational Education Center, room 203

Contact detail: 99994444, 95034444

E-mail: nkh.uadm@gmail.com

Web: www.uadm.mn

Area of operation: Maintain cooperation at the policy level, with government and civil society organizations both locally and internationally; exercise control over enforcement of the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

3. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian National Federation of the Blind

President /surname, first name/ D. Gerel

Address: Khan-uul district, III country, Chingis avenue, V, Building of Vocational Education Center for Blind –Annex B

Contact detail: 70044179,88111379

E-mail: gereldondow@gmail.com

Area of operation: The Mongolian National Federation of the Blind is responsible for promoting education and employment of blind persons, arranging different types of cultural, sport and health events; protect interests of members and support blind persons to participate in social life.

4. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian National Association of the Deaf

President: /surname, first name/ A. Enkhbaatar

Address: Sukhbaatar district, Police street, Rehabilitation Vocational Education Center, II building.

Contact detail: 94050530

E-mail: [http://Email: deaf.mongolia@gmail.com](mailto:deaf.mongolia@gmail.com) Skype: deaf.mongolia

Web site: www.mgldeaf.mn

Area of operation: Observation of the Law on Human Rights, control over public service and defend rights of deaf persons.

5. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian National Association of Disabled People's Organizations

President /surname and first name/ Mr. Oyunbaatar

Address: Sukhbaatar district, II country, Youth Palace, room 301

Contact detail: 99042488

E-mail: oyunbaatar.disper@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Protect interests of persons with disabilities, impact decision making process

6. Official name of the NGO: МонгоFederation of Mongolian Wheelchair Users

President /surname, first name/ B. Chuluundolgor

Address: Khan-uul district, II khoroo, Nomin United, 8-3

Contact detail: 75952929,89982929

E-mail: chuluundolgor@gmail.com

Area of operation: Тэргэнцэртэй болон тулгуур эрхтний бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийн нийтлэг эрх ашгийг хамгаалах, нийгмийн оролцоог дэмжих

7. Official name of the NGO: Association of Parents with Children with Disabilities

Head /surname, first name/ S. Selenge

Address: Khan-uul district, XV country, "Shine Muruudul" villa, room 26-31

Contact detail: 794459999

E-mail: apc@mongol.net

Area of operation: Ensure rights of children with disabilities through building capacity and empowering parents to develop their children in community and among peers.

8. Official name of the NGO: “Universal Progress” Independent living Center

Head /surname, first name/ Ch. Undrakhbayar

Address: Bayangol district, II country, room 58-00

Contact detail: 99856665, 76015800

E-mail: undrakhbayarc@gmail.com undak_24@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Support persons with disabilities through independent living and create an environment accessible to everyone and build capacity of persons with disabilities

9. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian Trade Union Association of Persons with Disabilities

Head/surname, first name/ L. Enkhbayar

Address: Bayangold district, II country, building 26

Contact detail: 99152896, 89152896 enkhee_0910@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Ensure that persons with disabilities exercise their rights for employment and defend their interests and arrange vocational training for persons with disabilities.

10. Official name of the NGO: National Center for Rights of Women with Disabilities

Head /surname, first name/ O. Selenge

Address: Chingelstei district, VI country building 33A

Contact detail: 96652402, 88990307, 70114449

Area of operation: Create rights structure and ensure rights of women with disabilities

11. OFFICIAL NAME OF THE NGO-ын албан ёсны нэр: Mongolian National Council For Disabilities

Head /surname, first name/ M. Bayasgalan

Address: Khan-uul district, III country, Vocational Training Center for the Blind

Contact detail: 99116556,

E-mail: info@mncd.mn

Area of operation: Support development of persons with disabilities and promote them through participation in social life, detect challenges faced by persons with disabilities, negotiate with other organizations working in area of disabilities and work together with government and public.

12. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian National Federation of the Deaf

Head /surname, firstname / T. Tsedenbal

Address:

Contact detail: 99784925

E-mail: deaf_mongolia@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Protect common interests of NGOs working in area of deaf persons, influence government policy

13. Official name of the NGO: "Equal society" Association

Head /surname, first name/ L. Enkhbuyant

Address: Bayanzurkh district, IV country, American denj villa, buld 44/6, room 141

Contact detail: 99095302

E-mail: Enhbuyant_lhagvajav@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Contribute to the implementation of community-based rehabilitation

14. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian Association of Sign Language Interpreters

Head /surname, first name/ L. Soyolmaa

Address: Sukhbaatar district, X county, VII district, build 44, room 6

Contact detail: 70001220,99624411, 99303247

E-mail: officemanager@masli.mn, masli.mongolia@gmail.com

Area of operation: Дохионы Perform sign language interpretation services at request of individuals and legal entities and train sign language interpreters

15. Official name of the NGO: Down Association

Head/surname and first name/ Ch. Erdenechuluun

Address: Khan-uul district, building 1, room 1

Contact detail: 99991604

E-mail: Ch.erdene100@gmail.com

Area of operation: Ensure that persons and children with down syndrome participate in social life and support these individuals for employment

16. Official name of the NGO: Autism Association of Mongolia

Head /surname and first name/L. Altangerel

Address: Sukhbaatar district, VII country, Denver villa, 12B-4

Contact detail: 9913-8914, 8800-2311

E-mail: autissassociationmongolia@gmail.com

Area of operation:

1. Build capacity of children and young adults with autism
2. Spread autism awareness in society
3. Conduct activities targeting health, education and social participation of persons with autism
4. Indirect activities targeting parents of children with autism

17. Official name of the NGO: “Songino” Independent Living Center

Head/surname and first name/ M. Chuluun-erdene

Address: Songino khairkhan district, VI county, Labor and Social Welfare Services, room 108

Contact detail: 95111223,95845091

E-mail: Songino.ilc@gmail.com, m.chuka76@gmail.com

Area of operation:

- Activities designed to create environment where persons with disabilities live independent lives
- Personal assistance
- Peer counseling
- Impact activities
- Training and information

18. Official name of the NGO: “We can” NGO

Head /surname and first name/ B. Otgontuya

Address: Bayangol district, VII county, 12-220

Contact detail: 99741916

E-mail: info@bidchadna.mn, Badam_otgoo@yahoo.com

Area of operation:

- Provide information
- Arrange training on health and information
- Arrange cultural impact activities

19. Official name of the NGO: Business incubator center for persons with disabilities

Head /surname and first name/ B. Gunjilmaa

Address: Sukhbaatar district, VII county, Center for Rehabilitation and Vocation Education Center

Contact detail: 96610239, 8882465

E-mail: gunj_bit@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Provide counseling to persons with disabilities, improve quality of special education, deliver employment training and library services for parents with disabled children

20. Official name of the NGO: “Association for Disabled Children” NGO

Head /surname and first name/ D.Nyamjav

Address: Bayangol district, VI county, Employment Services Center, room 14

Contact detail: 91913462

E-mail: nyamk69@gmail.com

Area of operation: Total of 13 non-government organization have united to build unified policy for persons with disabilities

21. Official name of the NGO: DET forum Mongolia

Head /surname and first name/ Б.ЭНХНЯМ

Address: Bayanzurkh district, VIII county, 109-58

Contact detail: 88048291

E-mail: detforummongolia@gmail.com

Area of operation:

1. Support social education
2. Protect human rights
3. Arrange regular training on disability and equality
4. Build capacity of teachers
5. Build capacity of cooperating organizations

22. Official name of the NGO: "Mercy Pioneers"

Head /surname, first name/ Badamtseren

Address: Bayanzurkh district, I county, Tokyo street-14A, Nisora Tower, room 604

Contact detail: 89069935, 89008668, 89010085, 89011691

E-mail: ttuuchee@gmail.com divaa.ttuuchee@gmail.com

Area of operation:

1. Khusliin Ordon special kindergarten
2. Child development support center
3. Home-based services for children with disabilities from families living under poverty line and can't support their children for schools and kindergarten; impact activities and methodology training
4. Counselling services

23. Official name of the NGO: "Rainbow"

Head /surname and first name/ Nirmala Rani

Address: Bayanzurkh district XVIII county

Contact detail: 11458623, 96653094

Area of operation: Training based on needs of children with mental disabilities

24. Official name of the NGO: "Autism Mongolia" "Friend Children"

Head /surname and first name/ Yo. Bayaraa

Address: Khan-uul district, XV country, Tuul river street 69A

Contact detail: 88464343,70134053

<http://www.facebook.com/Autism.Mongolia>

Area of operation:

Arrange diagnosis of potential autism children and involve them in therapeutic training, provide counseling for parents with autistic children; prepare specialists; the NGO is expected to operate training center for girls suffering from autism under the "Friend Children" NGO.

25. Official name of the NGO:

"Dear quality" prosthetics factory under the "Del Oyu Dul" LLC

Head /surname and first name/ A. Oyuntsetseg

Address: Bayangol district VI county Ard Ayush street 40-1

Contact details: 9900-7092

Area of operation:

1. Prosthesis and orthopedics services
2. Cutting-edge technology hearing aid
3. Eye prosthesis
4. Rehabilitation, sanatorium

26. Official name of the NGO: “Tulga 5” studio

Head /surname and firstname/ B.Orgodol

Address: Sukhbaatar district, VII county, rehabilitation, training, үйлвэрлэлийн төвийн байр, 2 давхарт

Contact details, e-mail address: 99169710, <https://www.facebook.com/baast.orgoo?fref=ts>, szhvt_orgoo@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Current living condition of disabled persons, dreams and achievements, public advocacy to raise awareness of mainstream people about abilities of persons with disabilities

27. Official name of the NGO: Tumur Foundation

Head /surname and firstname/ P.Tomorbaatar

Address: Songinhairhan district, XVIII county, 182

Contact details: 99125467

E-mail: tumursan2001@yahoo.com

Area of operation:

1. Promote social development of wheel chair users bring their condition close to international standard
2. Increase employments, arrange trainings

28. Official name of the NGO: “Bat Egshigen”

Head /surname and first name/ U.Bat-erdene

Address: Bayanmongol district I county, 57-67

Contact details, e-mail: 94161919, 88189106 baterdene0601@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Infra structure directions for persons with disabilities

29. Official name of the NGO: Center for protection of rights of persons with disabilities

Head /surname and first name/ A. Tserenpuntsag

Address: Sukhbaatar district, II county, rehabilitation, trainings үйлдвэрлэлийн төвийн нэг давхарт

Contact details: 96662396, 99023731

Area of operation: Promotion of employment of people with disabilities “Always, driving school”, training and research in area of protection of rights of people with disabilities

30. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian of disability old Association

Head /surname and first name/ Ya.Altanzagas

Address: Sukhbaatar district VII county ,11 microdistrict, rehabilitation, trainings, үйлдвэрлэлийн төвийн байр

Contact details: 9171055

E-mail: jagasaa@yahoo.com

Area of operation:

1. Protecting the interest of elderly people with disabilities
2. Give advices and information to the Mongolian elderly people with disabilities,
3. Ensure that members of the association are involved in programs arranged by the government for the elderly people with disabilities
4. Distribute information to the elderly persons with disabilities, create network to cooperate in this area
5. Improvement programs and projects
6. To cooperate with similar international organizations

31. Official name of the NGO:

“Wind Bird Center” NGO

Head /surname and first name/ D.Badamkhand

Address: No workplace currently

Xontakt details: 99746900, 88555745

E-mail: khandaa22@yahoo.com

Area of operation:

1. Publishing
2. Training
3. Volunreer Program

32. Official name of the NGO: National Vocational Education Training Center for Persons with Disabilities:

Head /sur name and first name/ L.Gereltsetseg

Address:

Contact details, e-mail: 99893348, 89893348, tsatsraga05@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Provide citizens with employment intermedia service

33. Official name of the NGO: “Friendly world”

Head /surname and first name/ T.Tuyajargal

Address: Han-uul district, IV county, Viva city №1 /s3, s4/

Contact details: 94115568, 88302278

E-mail: Tuya227@gmail.com

Area of operation: Development of children with disabilities and for their care takers.

34. Official name of the NGO: “Equal participation and creativity”

Head /surname and first name/ M.Chogjmaa

Address: Songinohairhan district, XXIX county,
building 22a, 52

Contact details: 99281957, 77014042

Area of operation: Promote health education of elderly persons, persons with disabilities, women heading families and advertise their handy crafts, support income generation of their families, cooperate with the organizations in the same area.

35. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian mental “ENMA” society

Head /surname and first name/ M.Uurintuya

Address: Epimon Hospital – Hunschidiin 20, Songinohairhan district 18,

Contact details: 9910-8420, 9665-8420 info@epimon.mnA

Area of operation: Deliver expert mental rehabilitation services in customer friendly manner and implement a mission “Humanity- Let us help with a new method”.

36. Official name of the NGO: Your “Smile” center

Head /surname and first name/ E.Bolorchuluun

Address: Sukhbaatar district X county, “Builders’ sanatorium”- 1st floor

Contact details: 88110615

E-mail: Bolorchuluun414@gmail.com

Area of operation:

1. Rehabilitation therapy
2. Impact training and discussion for parents of children with brain paralysis and raise their awareness of outcome of rehabilitation services, weaknesses of behavior of children with brain paralysis, positive attitude and ensure that parents understand that their children will live independently in the future

37. Official name of the NGO: Mongolian Brain Union

Head /surname and first name/ L.Buyanjargal

Address: Bayanzurkh district III county, Английн элчин яамны ар талд хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүүхдийн сувиллын 10 цогцолборын байранд

Contact details: 95119580

E-mail: buyanjargalgotov@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Protection of the rights of persons with brain paralyses

38. Official name of the NGO: Uvidas center

Head /surname and first name/ I.Ariunaa

Address: Han-uul district I county, 15-4

Contact details: 95863958

E-mail: uvdiscenter@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Psychological counselling for persons with disabilities

39. Official name of the NGO: Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийн нийгмийн идэвхийг дээшлүүлж амьжиргааг дэмжих төв

Head /surname and first name/ Ya. Dashnyam

Address: Bayangol district, IX country, room 5-90

Contact detail: 99286979, Dashnyam1102@yahoo.com

Area of operation: Promote social participation of persons with disabilities and support their livelihood

40. Official name of the NGO: “Gegeelen” Center for Children with Disabilities

Head /surname and first name/ Ц.Уянга

Address r: Chingeltei district, XVI county

Contact detail: 8696803

E-mail: Uyanga2014gegeelen@gmail.com

Area of operation:

- Training
- Counselling
- Mobility training

41. Official name of the NGO: "Shine Khos Nomin Oyu"

Head /surname and firstname/ Ts. Minjee

Address: Chingeltei district, IX county, Denj street 16-194

Contact detail: 91814854

E-mail: Fecebook-Minjee tsevelmaa

Areas of operation:

1. Socialization and mobility training
2. Health
3. Assistance
4. Celebrate holidays

42. Official name of the NGO: Association for Support of Health and Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities

Head /surname and firstname/ I. Narantuya

Address: Bayangol district, XIX county. Elderly hospital

Contact detail: 97122009

Area of operation: Policy organization

43. Official name of the NGO: "Khan-Uul" Independent Living Center

Head /surname and firstname / Ts. Enkntuya

Address: Khan-uul district, XI county, Academy 32, room 19

Contact detail: 99856665, 76015800, 99853849

E-mail: khanuul.ilc@gmail.com

Web site: <https://www.facebook.com/Khan-uul> Independent Living Center

Area of operation:

- Personal assistance
- Counseling of persons with disabilities
- Training, information
- Awareness raising and Employment