



UNFPA MONGOLIA

Intervention Fact Sheets



2021

Sexual and Reproductive Health

UNFPA Mongolia

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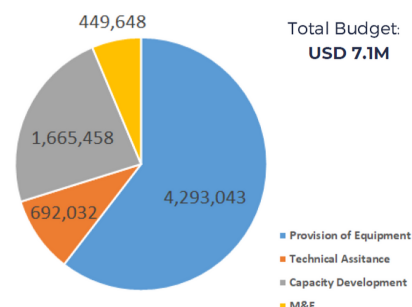
TELEMEDICINE SUPPORT FOR MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH (2007-2019)

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

The aim was to contribute to Mongolia's achievement of the SDGs with emphasis on Goal 3, by reducing maternal and newborn mortality and increasing universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. The objective of the project is to improve maternal and newborn health through health technology innovation in Mongolia.

Project objectives are 1) Establishing a nationwide network of consulting services, 2) Empowering physicians and specialists and sharing knowledge, and 3) Creating a multi-disciplinary expert team consultation at the National Center for Maternal and Child Health (NCMCH).

BUDGET CATEGORIES (IN USD)



SERVICE PROVIDED:

- Policy revision and advocacy for improving the quality of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) care;
- Facility upgrades with new technology and new training methodology with clinical simulators;
- Introduction of a teleconsultation system to support the National Centre of Excellence through the introduction of international best practices;
- Midwifery education towards excellence of midwifery education;
- Teleconsultation network from data sharing to real-time consultation with patient involvement;
- Capacity development in MCH service delivery at provincial hospitals with strengthened local case management.

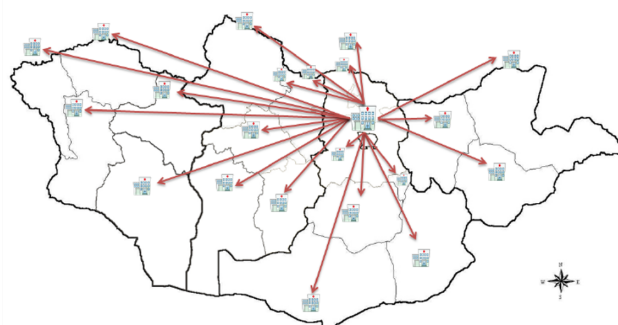
KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- 1923 of total cases consulted via telemedicine
- 25 of credited E-learning modules produced
- 24 of fully functional emergency obstetrics care drilling units and simulation laboratories established
- 3 international publications published
- Winner of prestigious United Nations Public Service Award in 2017

OVERALL IMPACT ON MCH INDICATORS:

- Achieved 2015 MDG target in maternal mortality reduction
- Reduced neonatal mortality rate from 11.6% in 2010 to 8.7% in 2018
- Reduced perinatal mortality rate from 16.9% in 2010 to 11.9% in 2018
- Introduced new teleconsultation regulations
- Revised the job description of midwives
- Established distance learning center

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONOR:

Government of Luxembourg,
UNFPA, Government of Mongolia



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

Ministry of Health, National Center for Maternal and Child Health, Ulaanbaatar City Health Department, National Center for Health Development, Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences, all 21 provincial hospitals, three maternity hospitals of Ulaanbaatar, and maternity wards of two remote districts of Ulaanbaatar



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



HEALTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER





EXTENDING SOCIAL PROTECTION TO HERDERS WITH ENHANCED SHOCK RESPONSIVENESS

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

The UN in Mongolia, in cooperation with the government counterparts, has implemented the Joint Programme (UNJP) on Extending Social Protection to Herders with Enhanced Shock Responsiveness with a budget of USD 1,990,000 for two years period from February 2020 to June 2022.

The UNJP contributed to mainstreaming resilience-building interventions for herders into the national social protection system, generating lessons and evidence of shock-responsive social protection measures for herders' children. It supported the government to monitor its own responses to COVID-19, in particular the Child Money Programme. It helped to highlight the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and paved the way for policy discussions and advocacy work by the government and development partners.

UNFPA-led innovative approaches contributed to increasing of herders' social and health insurance coverage through the development of startup business models for herders as a pilot income-generating modality, and national level institutionalization of life-skills education on communications skills, sexual and reproductive health, and prevention of gender-based violence.

SERVICE PROVIDED & KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

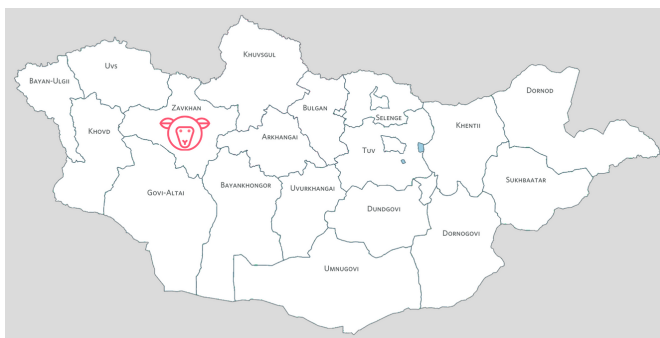
1. Extended the coverage of social and health insurance to herders

- 14 herder cooperative initiatives have been supported with equipment and business training which increased their productivity and income in 5 target soums in Zavkhan province. The approach used continued coaching by professional NGO and accountability mechanisms such as contract-signing between the beneficiaries and local government, which were presented to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) as a model for scale-up.
- Behavior change communication on soft skills, sexual and reproductive health, and prevention of gender-based violence reaching more than 1,000 herders was channeled through local lifelong education teachers equipped with learning tools, which was expanded as a national programme along with learning modules on employment relations developed by International Labour Organization (ILO).

2. Formulated social protection financing strategy

- Based on the social protection diagnostic review, the social protection financing strategy for sustainable and adequate protection of the population was developed and presented to the government.

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONOR:

UN SDG Fund



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, General Authority for Education, United Nations University - MERIT, Development Solutions NGO



MINISTRY OF LABOUR
AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

UNU-MERIT



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS:

Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA



unicef



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

International
Labour
Organization



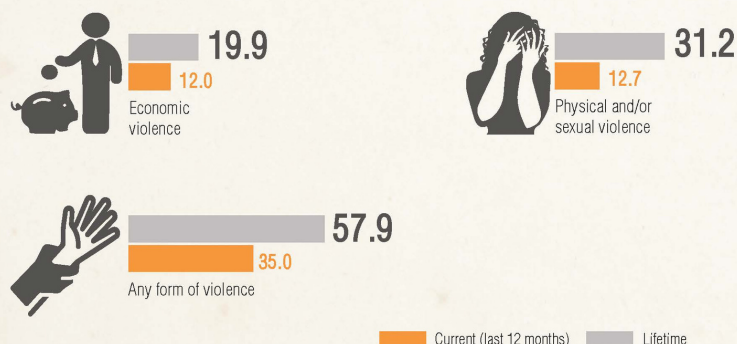
ОЙЛГОЕ

гэр бүлийнхээ төлөө

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DATA GENERATION FOR PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GBV - NATIONAL GBV SURVEY & COSTING STUDY

Violence against women is a global problem that crosses cultural, geographic, religious, social and economic lines. It is one of the most prevalent forms of human rights violations. Understanding the magnitude and trends of violence against women, its root causes and consequences as well as the economic impact of GBV is key to effectively addressing the problem at the individual, community and national levels. Very little has been known about the prevalence and patterns of GBV in Mongolia, let alone the economic costs and there has been a real need for evidence. To fill this gap the first nationwide GBV prevalence survey was conducted in 2017 as well as the Costing study in 2020.

SERVICE PROVIDED:

UNFPA Mongolia, in collaboration with the National Statistics Office of Mongolia with support from UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office, conducted the first ever **National GBV prevalence survey** in 2017. The survey was conducted with support from the “Combating GBV in Mongolia” project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and jointly implemented by the Government of Mongolia and UNFPA. The survey seeks to establish the forms, prevalence, causes and effects of violence against women in Mongolia, and to collect quantitative and qualitative data for a solid substantiation of the indicators and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in relation to SDG Goal 5, in the Mongolia’s context, allowing for international comparisons.

Economic costs of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Mongolia conducted by the National University of Ireland – Galway, estimated the economic costs of GBV, particularly IPV, on the household and macroeconomic levels. These results are crucial in advocating for further investment in addressing GBV issues not only as a way to protect the rights of all but also to be able to lessen these economic costs to the country over time. Key findings showed that violence against women and girls has significant economic consequences for Mongolia’s economy and society. The total economic cost of IPV to Mongolia was MNT 601.2 billion, which is equal to 2.14% of Mongolia’s total GDP in 2017.

KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

GBV Survey

- Employed international methodologies to allow for global benchmarking but modified to fit the Mongolian context.
- Uncovered the prevalence of the five forms of GBV – physical, sexual, emotional/psychological, economic, and controlling behaviors – perpetrated by partners and non-partners, and the demographic factors that increase the risk of violence.
- Revealed the underlying harmful beliefs surrounding gender dynamics that contribute to GBV.
- Aided in identifying 10 high-impact locations to establish One Stop Service Centers (OSSCs), facilities that provide GBV survivors with comprehensive and essential services.
- Identified key evidence for informed national priorities as well as other donor-funded projects on GBV prevention and response, and has been cited widely in various researches and reports on GBV in Mongolia.

Key recommendations from the Costing study

- Expand investment in prevention efforts to reduce the high prevalence of IPV and its related economic costs to the country and increase funding in health, social, police judicial services available to the survivors of violence.
- The Government of Mongolia should commit, at a minimum, 1 per cent of its annual budget to violence-related funding, which would be approximately 5 times higher than the current spending on services.
- Engage private sector businesses to build a comprehensive workplace response to IPV, including provision of special paid leave to IPV survivors.

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONOR:

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs,
The Coordination Council for Crime Prevention,
The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection,
The Ministry of Health, The National Police Agency, The National Statistics Office,
The National Center against Violence



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



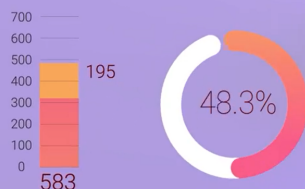
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA



ХҮЧИРХИЙЛЛИЙН ЭСРЭГ
ҮНДЭСНИЙ ТӨВ
ТӨРИЙН БҮС БАЙГУУЛАГА



ГЭР БҮЛИЙН ХҮЧИРХИЙЛЛИЙН УЛМААС ҮЙЛДЭГДСЭН ГЭМТ ХЭРГИЙН 537 БҮЮУ 921 ХУВИЙГ ХӨНГӨН, 46 БҮЮУ 79 ХУВИЙГ ХҮНД ГЭМТ ХЭРЭГ БАЙГАА БӨГӨӨД ӨМНӨХ ОНЫ МӨН ҮЕТЭЙ ХАРЬЦУУЛАХАД ХӨНГӨН ГЭМТ ХЭРЭГ 51.3, ХҮНД ГЭМТ ХЭРЭГ 39.4 ХУВИАР ТҮС ТҮС ӨССӨН БАЙНА.

Хамтдаа хамгаалъя

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DATA GENERATION FOR PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GBV - EGBV DATABASE & ETUSLAMJ

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

Data is the foundation of effective gender-based violence (GBV) response and prevention intervention. Data guides interventions to be responsive to the realities on the ground and fuels advocacy toward ending GBV. While the large-scale research endeavours, such as prevalence surveys, serve a critical role in GBV advocacy and programming, it is also crucial to have mechanisms to collect data in a timelier and targeted manner to adjust interventions, and to identify and respond to trends as they happen.

SERVICE PROVIDED:

eGBV is an internal and integrated database established in 2017 by the National Police Agency (NPA) and UNFPA to collect real-time data on reported GBV cases, victims and perpetrators in Mongolia's capital city and 21 provinces. The establishment of the database was supported by the "Combating GBV in Mongolia" project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and jointly implemented by the Government of Mongolia and UNFPA. Access to the database is limited to NPA and authorized officials.

eTuslamj.mn is a service delivery database that digitalizes case management and harmonizes the collection of client and administrative data from One Stop Service Centers and shelters for GBV survivors nationwide. It was proposed and developed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection with the support from the "Combating GBV in Mongolia" project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and jointly implemented by the Government of Mongolia and UNFPA.

KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

Information collected through **eGBV** is used as:

- Evidence for policy planning and programming;
- Evidence at the court proceedings and ongoing investigations;
- Evidence to analyse the trends of GBV. It was data generated through eGBV that revealed the alarming trends in the GBV situation during the pandemic and that guided interventions to mitigate them;
- Evidence for the development of communications messages to increase public awareness of the GBV issues;
- Background information for first responders (usually police patrol officers) to approach situations with better context for more informed and individualized responses. It stores the data and individual case stories of previously committed crimes and misconducts of the perpetrator. When the DV call is received, the on-duty patrol officer can access these data to be better prepared for the situation and it helps them to conduct a risk assessment.

eTuslamj.mn database is envisioned as:

- Information-sharing tool for relevant multi-disciplinary teams through its case management function;
- Evidence gathering tool for the court proceedings and ongoing investigations;
- Platform to collect information on the type, frequency and costs of services provided to the clients for advocacy to increase resource allocation at the local and state levels;
- Information tool to identify gaps in service provision, assess the quality and completeness of GBV services offered, and hold service providers accountable;
- Tool to calculate service costs based on the number of clients served and justify reimbursement for the services;
- Public awareness-raising platform.

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONOR:

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

The National Police Agency,
The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection



MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION







SCALING UP THE GBV PREVENTION THROUGH PUBLIC AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

Prevention plays a crucial role in combating GBV and eradicating its root causes. Public awareness-raising campaigns are essential interventions to increase public knowledge, change their attitude towards GBV and call for action to fight against GBV in their community. There are many campaigns and among these, the 16 Days Campaign Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and International Women's Day (IWD) campaign are organized nationwide.

The 16 Days Campaign Against GBV is an international campaign held every year from November 25 (International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women) to December 10 (Human Rights Day) since 1991. Its main goal is to raise awareness about and engage the public to end GBV and other harmful practices against women and girls.

The IWD is a global day celebrating women's social, economic, cultural and political achievements. The day also marks a call to action for accelerating gender parity.

Prior to 2019, both campaigns were celebrated in Mongolia primarily by local NGOs on a small scale. The project "Combatting GBV in Mongolia", funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, started supporting the campaigns ensuring the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, CSOs, UN agencies and development partners, expanding the campaigns' reach national level.

Every year the 16 Days Campaign is organized under a specific theme:

- In 2018, the campaign ran under the theme "Transforming Gender Relationships, Attitudes and Actions for The Better";
- In 2019, the campaign brought together different stakeholders under one unified theme "Let's Understand and Respect Each Other";
- In 2020, the theme "No More Violence: End GBV at home, in the workplace, and public places" highlighted the importance of addressing GBV in all settings of the community;
- In 2021, the campaign was organized under the theme "GBV matters to everyone". Furthermore, the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention produced a feature-length movie "Shadow of the Sun", which addresses various issues of GBV, including its causes and consequences.

On the occasion of IWD in 2020, UNFPA with the support of UNICEF launched the "Love Shouldn't Hurt" nationwide campaign against GBV, which ran through 20 May 2020. The campaign increased awareness of the rising number of domestic violence cases during the COVID-19 pandemic and urged response to GBV.

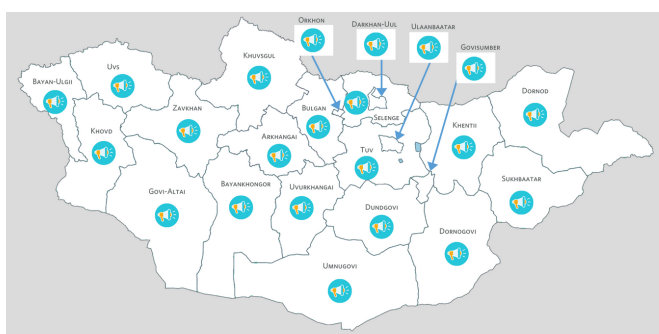
In 2021, IWD was celebrated with a month-long campaign under the theme "Choose to Challenge".

In 2022, to encourage people to respect each other equally without any discrimination, the IWD was combined with the commemoration of Mongolian Soldiers' Day. The month-long campaign ran under the theme "EQUAL RESPECT: Respect our love, Refresh our attitude, Respond Together".

SERVICE PROVIDED & KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

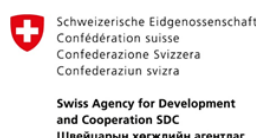
- The Communications and Media Management Sub-Committee was established to streamline and consolidate the implementation and organization of the nationwide campaigns. The member of the sub-committee include focal points and media personnel of implementing partners of the Combatting GBV Project;
- Between 2018-2022, the public awareness-raising campaigns have reached over 30 million people/time via various activities;
- The reported domestic violence criminal cases decreased by 32%, while reported domestic violence misconduct cases increased by 375% from 2016 to 2019. The campaigns have contributed in shift public perception of domestic violence from being viewed as a private matter to a human rights violation that should not be tolerated.

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONORS:

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNICEF



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, The Coordination Council for Crime Prevention, The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, The Ministry of Health, The Ministry of Education and Science, The National Committee on Gender Equality, The National Statistics Office, the National Police Agency, The National Center Against Violence





MULTI-SECTORAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

The multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to address GBV and DV is a crucial part of the response intervention as GBV is a multifaceted issue. It requires efforts and response from different sectors, such as social, health, education and law enforcement. The revised Law to Combat Domestic Violence (LCDV) mandated the establishment of multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms throughout the country. At the national level, the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention (CCCP) chaired by the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs, at the provincial level, the Sub-council for Crime Prevention (SCCP) and at the primary level, the Multidisciplinary teams are working to coordinate and oversee GBV prevention and response in the country.

SERVICE PROVIDED:

Establishment and organization of the Annual Forums: The National and Regional Forums for Multi-Sectoral Response to GBV were initiated in 2017 and organized annually with support from the “Combating GBV in Mongolia” project for decision-makers and on-the-ground staff. The annual forums serve as a platform to discuss common challenges, share good practices, and keep abreast with the latest trends and policies in the field while strengthening coordination among sectors and agencies. It is led and organized by the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention.

The capacity building: The “Combating GBV in Mongolia” project provided sustained support through various capacity-building activities specifically designed for duty-bearers of various fields. National and regional service providers’ training, regular workshops, seminars, and local study tours were rolled out on various aspects of service delivery, while guidelines, manuals and handouts were all developed to give duty-bearers the information they need to provide services that meet international minimum standards. Two international study tours were also organized for duty-bearers to learn from countries that are more progressive in GBV response, prevention, and legislation.

The multi-sectoral joint monitoring of all existing OSSCs and shelters: The Coordination Council for Crime Prevention (CCCP) initiated the joint monitoring with the aim to ensure an effective multi-sectoral response by establishing the teams which consist of representatives of different sectoral agencies and deploying them to all facilities nationwide. The results and recommendations were shared with local authorities for improvement of the facilities and services and regularly followed up.

KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- Understanding and perception of GBV and its consequences among decision-makers and duty bearers were improved which led to the increased state and local budget allocation in preventing and responding to GBV.
- Multi-disciplinary teams throughout the country handled a total of 5,136 GBV cases between 2016-2021.

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONOR:

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, The Coordination Council for Crime Prevention, The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, The Ministry of Health, The National Police Agency, The National Center against Violence



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



ХҮЧИРХИЙЛЛИЙН ЭСРЭГ
ҮНДЭСНИЙ ТӨВ
ТӨРИЙН БУС БАЙГУУЛАГА



SURVIVOR PROTECTION MECHANISM

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

The One Stop Service Centres (OSSCs) are central to the survivor protection mechanisms in the country. The centres provide accommodations, health, psycho-social, legal, counselling, protection services, and critical referrals to other services that could aid the survivor in overcoming their trauma and moving forward with their lives. UNFPA with support from the “Combating GBV in Mongolia” project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation established 11 OSSCs in the country.

The National GBV prevalence survey was conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) of Mongolia in 2017 under “Combating GBV in Mongolia” project Phase 1. It identified 10 locations with the highest GBV prevalence to establish One Stop Service Centers in the country. The project initially supported the establishment of 9 new OSSCs in 7 provinces (Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Khentii, Khuvsgul, Umnugovi, and Uvurkhangai) and 2 districts of Ulaanbaatar (Bayanzurkh and Khan-Uul).

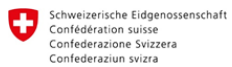
However, during COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, police data showed a 30% spike in reported GBV cases compared to the same period pre-COVID and thus the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection proposed to establish 2 more OSSCs in Ulaanbaatar to respond to increasing GBV cases. As a result, 2 new OSSCs were established in 2 districts (Chingeltei and Sukhbaatar) that had the highest demand during the COVID-19 pandemic. Survivors of gender-based violence were provided with dignity kits, which are critical component of the UNFPA humanitarian response. The kits help women and girls maintain proper hygiene after being displaced.

SERVICE PROVIDED & KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The OSSCs provided 7 types of core services as mandated by the Law to Combat Domestic Violence which are: health, social welfare, child protection, safety protection, psychological, legal and referral service.
- In addition to the 7 core services, women’s economic empowerment interventions were piloted at the selected OSSCs and shelters. It includes the training necessary for survivors to build new skills for income generation to reach economic independence from the perpetrators and break the cycle of violence.
- The Government of Mongolia allocated over 1 billion MNT to the establishment of the OSSCs and shelters nationwide between 2018-2020 and the allocation of funding from the Government towards survivor protection mechanisms as well as the GBV prevention and response interventions is increasing year by year.
- A total of 1,825 dignity kits were distributed to 30 OSSCs and shelters nationwide.
- The OSSCs and shelters nationwide provided services to over 18,000 clients between 2016-2021.

DONOR:

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, The Coordination Council for Crime Prevention, The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, The Ministry of Health, The National Police Agency, The National Center against Violence



INTERVENTION MAP:



Adolescents and Youth Development

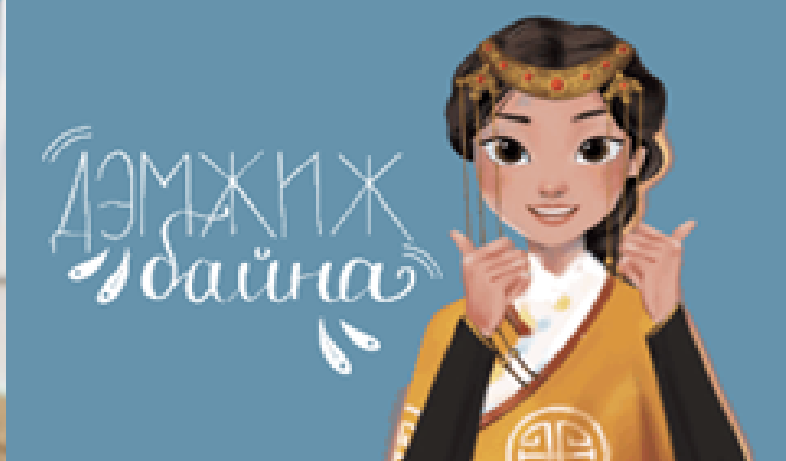


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“MANDUKHAI” CHATBOT

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

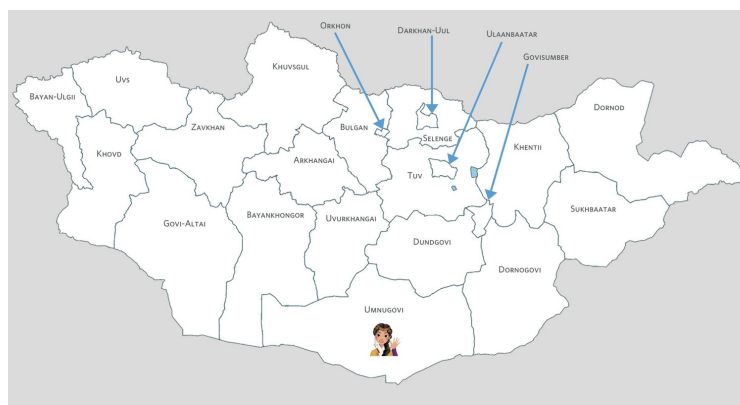
Mandukhai is a chatbot to reach Mongolian adolescents with scientifically accurate sexual and reproductive health information. The lack of access to family planning is a challenge for young people aged 15-24 years in rural areas, especially within the Mongolian nomadic lifestyle, as can be depicted by the increase in the unmet need for family planning.

Mongolian population, including the nomadic people, have a high usage rate of mobile phones and social media. Considering this high usage rate, UNFPA developed an artificial intelligence-based virtual family planning coach, “Mandukhai”, to provide up-to-date information on family planning and referral services for the semi-nomadic Generation Z members.

UNFPA has partnered with Unitel, the biggest telecommunication company in Mongolia, to provide information on sexual and reproductive health and referral services and increase the youth's accessibility to the adolescent and youth-friendly health services using technological innovation.

As a result, nomadic adolescents are supported 24/7 by virtual coaches to make informed decisions on family planning, receive free-of-charge contraceptives, prevent unwanted pregnancies, avoid unsafe abortions, and protect from sexually transmitted infections. The intervention has also contributed to the acceleration of the universal access to sexual and reproductive health agenda by targeting a population left behind, thereby preventing the high socio-economic costs of unmet family planning needs.

INTERVENTION MAP:



SERVICE PROVIDED & KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- Jointly with Unitel LLC, UNFPA has implemented the Mandukhai chatbot in Umnugobi province since 2021.
- UNFPA handed the virtual Mandukhai chatbot on sexual and reproductive health to the National Center for Maternal Child Health.
- Mandukhai has utilized machine learning to generate data on adolescent needs and behaviour with the recently-developed natural language processing capability for the Mongolian language, making it one of the most innovative tools developed in the country.
- Mandukhai is engaging with adolescents and youth users who are experiencing sexual and reproductive health and rights-related issues, such as relationships, puberty and menstruation.

The Mandukhai chatbot reached over **920,000** adolescents and youth and engaged **513,000** users.

DONOR:

Gobi-Oyu Development Support Fund, Oyu Tolgoi LLC, UNFPA

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

Ministry of Health, Umnugobi Governor's Office



GOBI OYU
DEVELOPMENT
SUPPORT FUND



MINISTRY OF HEALTH





PRE-DEPARTURE PROGRAMME

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

Within the implementation of the Integrated Support Programme (ISP) for Women and Young people's Health in Umnugobi province, UNFPA initiated the "Pre-departure" programme in 2020. The programme aimed to provide adolescents graduating from secondary schools with better preparation for coping with the new environment when they become a student. The pre-departure programme delivers comprehensive guidance on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, adolescent social support services, and integration with other programmes.

The pre-departure programme is a part of the whole cycle of studying and is designed to reduce the vulnerability of adolescents and enable them to maximize benefits from outside of their hometown studies. The process begins with deciding to study for higher education, leaving their home, arriving in a different place, integrating into a new environment, and living and studying elsewhere. Thus, a pre-departure programme helps adolescents become informed and empowered for each phase.

SERVICE PROVIDED & KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

UNFPA launched the Pre-departure Programme in Umnugobi province in October 2021. As part of the programme, the Provincial Education Department organized a series of field trips and training for school children of 10th and 11th grades of selected Dalanzadgad, nearby soum secondary schools, and Polytechnic College dormitory students.

The youth visited and were introduced to the activities of public service organizations, such as the Labour and Social Welfare Agency, One Stop Service Center (OSSC), Youth Development Center (YDC), and Adolescent Cabinet. This full-day experience was highly regarded by the participating students and is expected to be delivered to every student in the province.

Further, UNFPA extended the programme and organized the launching of the pre-departure Programme in the Uvurkhangai province in April 2022.

The initiative reached a total of **290** students.

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONOR:

Gobi-Oyu Development Support Fund,
Oyu Tolgoi LLC, UNFPA

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection,
Umnugobi Aimag Governor's Office, Uvurkhangai Aimag Governor's Office



MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION AND
SCIENCE



MINISTRY OF LABOUR
AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION



УМНУГОБИ АЙМГЫН
ГЭР БҮЛ, ХҮҮХЭД, ЗАЛУУЧУУДЫН
ҮЙГЖИЙН ГАЗАР



УМНУГОБИ АЙМГЫН
БОЛОВСРОЛ, СОЁЛ,
УРАЛГИЙН ГАЗАР



YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

An important delivery channel for the UNFPA's youth development interventions is the multipurpose Youth Development Centres (YDC). Currently, there are a total of 35 YDCs in Mongolia. The Youth Development Centres are the primary mechanism for delivering services to the young people to build resilience, provide life skills, and help them realize their potential as shapers and leaders of Mongolia's future.

SERVICE PROVIDED:

The Youth Development Centers (YDC) offer a safe and fun space for young people to access support groups, youth participation activities, regular life skills classes, and counselling. Supplementary programs, based on the needs of the YDC community, are also offered and may include English language classes, free internet access points and interest clubs for music, art, dance, or sports and support groups. While providing valuable development opportunities, these services also help draw participants into the life skills training offered within the YDC.

Furthermore, the YDCs provide referrals to adolescents and youth-friendly health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, treatment, and counselling. A significant part of the activities of the YDC involved joint exercises with the local Y-Peer club of youth peer educators for information dissemination, education and awareness-raising amongst young people about sexual and reproductive health, including family planning. Peer educators provided information to young people about the YDC through peer-to-peer outreach, counselling and health education activities. The Y-Peer network supports other youth in their communities, reaching out to the most vulnerable and marginalized youth in Mongolia.

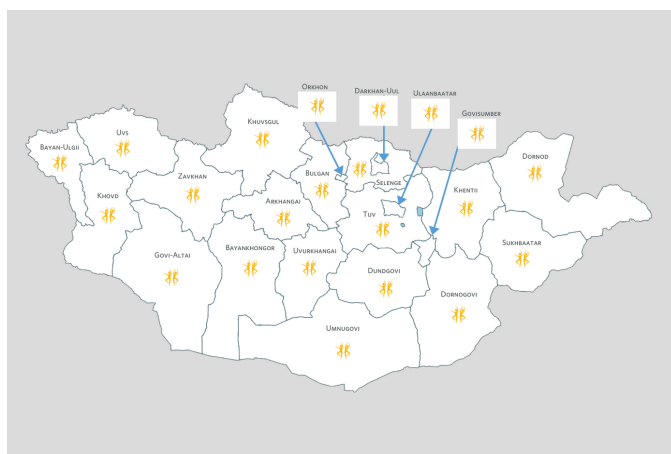
KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

The YDCs have reached a collective of **423,249** young people, including marginalized groups such as youth with disabilities, unemployed youth, and young mothers. Nine support groups evolved and became independent NGOs in Zavkhan, Dornod, Dornogovi (2), Khovd, Darkhan-Uul, Umnugobi (2), and Orkhon (2) provinces.

250,497 youth participated in life skills training across the YDCs, focusing on improving their skills in communication, self-esteem, planning, decision-making and stress management. As a result, the YDCs have contributed to young people's adaptive and positive behaviour, enabling them to deal more effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. Furthermore, life skills training at YDCs has benefitted marginalized youth who could not access LSE in educational facilities.

1,000 Y-peers, and 512 Y-peer educators reached out to 84,080 youth.

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONOR:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Oyu Tolgoi LLC, Gobi-Oyu Development Support Fund

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

LUXEMBOURG
AID & DEVELOPMENT



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг



GOBI OYU
DEVELOPMENT
SUPPORT FUND



MINISTRY OF LABOUR
AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION



“SAFE SCHOOL” INITIATIVE

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

The UNFPA Mongolia aims to provide improved quality life skills education for young people for positive, responsible, and self-reliant behaviour. To achieve this goal, UNFPA Mongolia works with governmental and non-governmental organizations to promote youth-empowering and violence-free environments for young people and create educational environments free from violence, especially gender-based violence against and amongst youth in schools.

The Safe Schools Initiative is a crucial component of the youth development programme addressing GBV amongst young people from an early age. The initiative aims to create a safe school environment free from violence and discrimination and educate young people on human rights, gender equality, and safeguarding against violence and discrimination.

The Safe Schools Initiative started by establishing a collective vision for the School and moves forward with six specific steps.

Each step supports the others and has a set of activities to engage the entire school community, a series of capacity-building modules for the committee, and additional materials, such as handouts, worksheets and references.

With engaging capacity development workshops, awareness-raising and GBV prevention activities, the school staff, parents and student bodies adopt a violence-free environment in selected schools.

SERVICE PROVIDED:

The four selected secondary schools in Zavkhan, Umnugobi, Bayan-Ulgii provinces and Chingeltei district in Ulaanbaatar piloted the "Safe School" initiative. Technical and financial support was provided by the Integrated Support Programme on Women and Young People's Health in Umnugobi Province.

KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

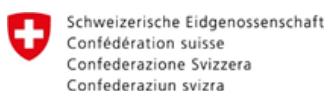
The initiative reached a total of **4,368** students, parents and teachers. In addition, the initiative prompted the creation of agents of change within these school communities who have developed value-based partnerships with the YDCs, Life skills education halls (LSEHs), Adolescent Cabinets, local authorities and NGOs to raise awareness within the broader community using the momentum of relevant international days.

Umnugobi Governor's Office expanded the initiative to seven secondary schools in Umnugobi province in 2019, based on the achievements and good practices of the initiative.

Based on the results of this pilot initiative, the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) developed and approved the "Formal Procedure for the Prevention of Violence in Educational Environments and Dormitories".

DONOR:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Oyu Tolgoi LLC, Gobi-Oyu Development Support Fund



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг



INTERVENTION MAP:



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, National Network of Mongolian Women's NGOs (MONFEMNET)



MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION AND
SCIENCE



MINISTRY OF LABOUR
AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION



ADOLESCENT CABINET

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

Promoting access to sexual and reproductive health and improving the health and wellbeing of women and young people are at the very core of UNFPA's global mandate. Adolescent cabinets are proven effective in providing young people sexual and reproductive health services. It is also one of the most efficient approaches to avoiding early and unwanted pregnancies, maternal deaths, unsafe abortions, and treating sexually transmitted infections, which are prominent among adolescents in Mongolia.

With a commitment and collaboration from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Oyu Tolgoi LLC, the UNFPA ensured the availability of adolescent and youth-friendly health services in Mongolia by establishing 27 Adolescents Cabinets nationwide.

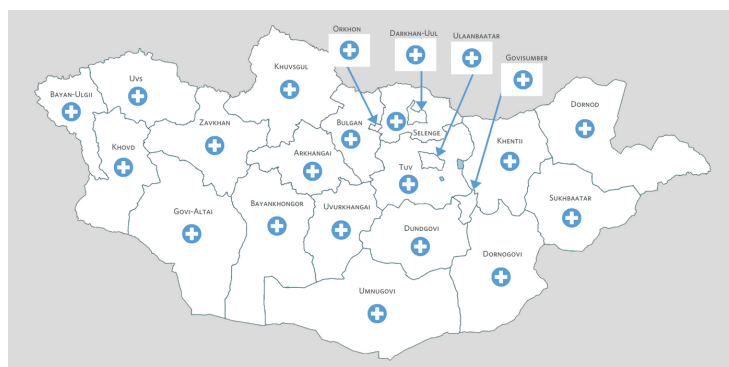
SERVICE PROVIDED:

All 27 Adolescent Cabinets nationwide are functional and provide adolescents and youth with Sexual Transmitted Infection (STI) health services, counselling, general and specific health problems management, referrals to other services, and peer education. The adolescent cabinet services complement the Youth Development Centers (YDCs) referrals and Life Skills Education Halls (LSEHs). The benefits of the cabinets are also enriched with the strengthened network of peer educators, "Y-Peer", which provides young people life skills-based sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education, fostering health-seeking behaviour.

The cabinets offer online and telephone counselling for adolescents on various topics. In addition, a significant part of the activities of the Adolescent Cabinet involved joint exercises with the local Y-Peer club of youth peer educators for information dissemination, education and awareness-raising amongst young people about SRH.

One tertiary-level reference centre for adolescent health was established to oversee the operations of all other Adolescent Cabinets at the National Center for Maternal and Child Health (NCMCH). The procedural guidelines were established to formalize the adolescent and youth-friendly aspects of the services as per international standards, including respect for young people's human rights and interests, gender equality, confidentiality, and youth participation. Service standards of province/district hospitals include youth-friendly health service units; thus, the Adolescent Cabinets are fully integrated with the hospital management, quality assurance and reporting systems. Furthermore, a routine information system on adolescent and youth-friendly health services at NCMCH has been established.

INTERVENTION MAP:

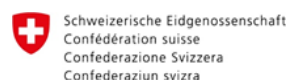


KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

33,270 adolescents and youth received services directly at the Adolescent Cabinets. In addition, **103,112** youth were reached through outreach activities; **927** were treated for STIs; **498** youth were referred from the YDCs to Adolescent Cabinets.

DONOR:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation,
Gobi-Oyu Development Support Fund



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



MINISTRY OF LABOUR
AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION



HEALTH EDUCATION INTERACTIVE CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

School-based health education helps youth and adolescents obtain correct and accurate knowledge, strengthening positive attitudes, beliefs, and practice skills needed to adopt and maintain healthy behaviours throughout their lives. Interactive content on health education provides youth with knowledge and skills to prevent early pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, psychological distress, trauma, and gender-based violence, among other topics. These interactive lessons promote learning through fun and nurture a passion for continuing education via an innovative learner-centred approach.

E-learning was a new area for Mongolia. This initiative supported the integration of online learning in education policy and the development of a regulatory framework that covers all levels of education, including health, using gender-sensitive language. One of the priorities of the Mongolian government is the digital transformation of the education sector. This initiative to strengthen the e-learning system in the general education sector aligns with the country's plan and vision. During COVID-19 lockdowns in Mongolia, the government decided to provide education to children and youth through televised and online lessons.

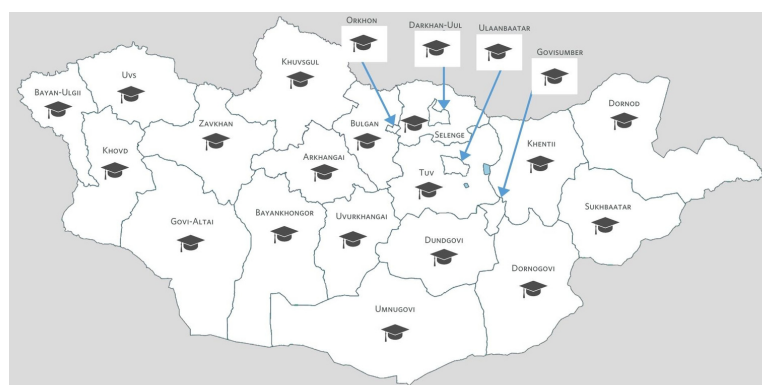
SERVICE PROVIDED:

Together with UN sister agencies - UNICEF, and UNESCO - UNFPA Mongolia has supported the development of interactive health education content through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF).

UNFPA has contributed to the reintroduction of the health education subject in tele-lessons curricula by solid advocacy on the importance of the issue, including comprehensive sexuality education to the decision-makers.

In line with the Leave No One Behind principle and to improve access to health education, UNFPA supported interactive lessons to be accessible on the government-run online education platform www.medle.mn.

INTERVENTION MAP:



KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

The interactive lessons are accessible at www.medle.mn to anyone with an internet connection. The initiative demonstrated UNFPA Mongolia's capacity to leverage partnerships within the UN system and the government to utilize innovative technology, addressing a pressing and critical problem presented by the pandemic – access to health education by youth.

15,000 children have viewed the interactive health education content and received accurate information on sexual and reproductive health. Regarded as an exemplary approach to innovation in education, the interactive contents initiative has already gained support from the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) for further expansion.

This initiative has contributed significantly to an expanded partnership with the local government, the MoES, and the creation of synergy within the UN system.

DONOR:

Multi-Partner Trust Fund



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

Ministry of Education and Science





INTEGRATED SUPPORT PROGRAMME

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION:

From 2018-2021, the UNFPA Mongolia Country Office implemented the Integrated Support Programme (ISP) for women and young people's health in Umnugobi province under the partnership with UNICEF, WHO, Australian Embassy, Gobi Oyu Development Support Fund, and the Umnugobi Governor's Office.

The main objective of the ISP is to address the critical and emerging health and social issues in Umnugobi province; sexual and reproductive health (SRH) of women, adolescents and youth; communicable and non-communicable diseases, including improved trauma management; youth empowerment and gender-based violence (GBV). In addition, the cross-cutting issues are strengthening local governance with community engagement, building the capacity of hospitals and health centres, and demand creation for reproductive health. Innovative technology is employed to achieve these objectives. The joint programme built upon the convening power and international expertise of UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF in partnership with national and international stakeholders.

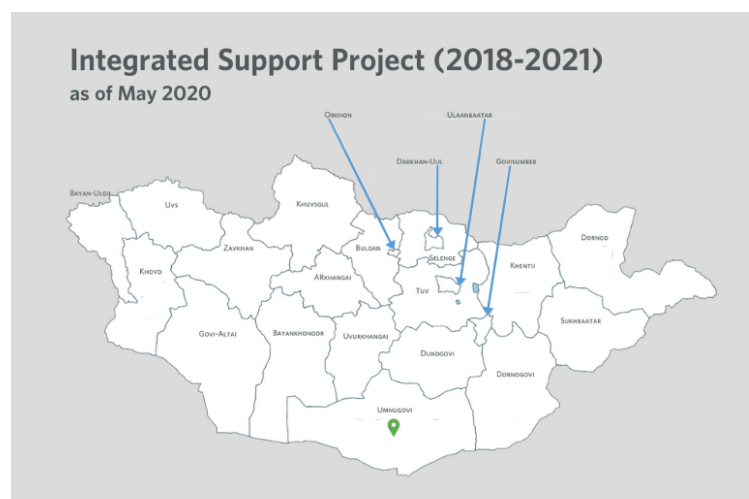
SERVICE PROVIDED & KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED:

1. The mobile health screening was conducted for women and men of reproductive age for HIV, syphilis, gonorrhoea, and trichomonas across all soums. The screening reached more than 25,000 local citizens. In addition, substantial investments were made to improve the quality of services and equipment at the province and soum hospitals.
2. Comprehensive SRH services, including establishing the provincial level SRH unit, strengthened surveillance system and developing a local action plan on reducing cervical cancer mortality, have increased accessibility of vulnerable populations and young people to the family planning services.
3. UNFPA supported the provincial-level planning, coordination and monitoring of SRH to ensure continued access to services during the pandemic. COVID-19 preparedness assessment and trainings have been conducted for 75 doctors and midwives from 14 soums. The establishment of the provincial council on youth development and the three additional Youth Development Centers (YDC) have facilitated budgetary allocations and youth-led advocacy for youth empowerment. Moreover, inter-sectoral collaboration was effectively fostered to take on road traffic accidents and safety challenges through mobilising the community, provincial, and national support.
4. Instituted a multi-sectoral response to GBV and domestic violence (DV) by setting up a coordination committee at the province level, sensitizing its members to the law to combat DV, and establishing the One-Stop Service Center (OSSC) to provide protection, legal and social services for survivors.

Significant achievements were made during the four-year implementation of the ISP in addressing a diverse set of youth and GBV-related issues through tangible interventions such as the establishment of new Youth Development Centers (YDC) in soums and One-Stop Service Centers (OSSCs) for DV/GBV survivors in Dalanzadgad soum.

Overall, the ISP created a series of changes that will lead to the sustainability of the results. It is estimated that the project reached out to more than **45,000** direct beneficiaries.

INTERVENTION MAP:



DONOR:

Oyu Tolgoi LLC, Gobi Oyu Development Support Fund, Australian Embassy in Mongolia, UNICEF, WHO



GOBI OYU
DEVELOPMENT
SUPPORT FUND



unicef



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

Umnugobi Province Governor's Office, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science



MINISTRY OF
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MINISTRY OF HEALTH



MINISTRY OF LABOUR
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PROTECTION

