

WHO's
Global Database on the
Implementation of Nutrition
Action

GINA

Policies in Mongolia

View all policies

Type of policy

Nutrition country profile (NLIS) | Country statistics (GHO) | WHO country page

| Policy | Start date | End year |
|--|------------|----------|
| National Programme on Nutrition | 2015 | 2025 |
| The Second National Program on Prevention and Control of Diseases Caused by Unhealthy Lifestyles | 2014 | 2021 |
| National Programme on Food Security | 2009 | 2016 |
| The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia | 2008 | --- |
| Health Sector Strategic Master Plan 2006-2015 | 2006 | 2015 |
| Breast-milk Substitutes Code | 2006 | 2015 |
| National Programme on prevention and control of Non-communicable diseases | 2006 | 2013 |
| ДАВС ИОДЖУУЛЖ ИОД ДУТЛААС СЭРГИЙЛЭХ ТУХАЙ (salt iodization) | 2003 | --- |
| Act respecting pensions and benefits payable from the Social Insurance Fund, Act No. (to be confirmed), 1994 (Turiin Medeelel, 1994, (No. to be confirmed), as amended up to 2002 (Turiin Medeelel, No. 44(281), 1999, p. 1328). | 2002 | --- |
| Labour Law, of 14 May 1999, Official Gazette, 1999, No. 25(104), pp. 339-366 as amended up to Law amending Labour Law, 2002, Turiin Medeelel, 2002, No. 1 (238), p. 8 | 2002 | --- |
| National Plan of Action for Food Security, Safety and Nutrition | 2001 | --- |
| National program on Child protection and development | 2001 | 2010 |
| Milk National Programme | --- | --- |

CSV Export policies

Policy - National Programme on Nutrition

PDF CSV

Date: 2015

Published by: Government of Mongolia

Is the policy document adopted?: Yes

Adopted by: Prime Minister of Mongolia

End year: 2025

Published year: November 2015

Adopted year: November 2015

Type of policy: Comprehensive national nutrition policy, strategy or plan

Goals

Goals, objectives or targets related to nutrition:

3.1. Goal

The Programme aims to reducediet and nutritionrelated diseases through improving health and nutrition education of the general public, and supply of healthy and safe food.

3.2. Objectives

3.2.1. Establish healthy and safe foodsystems;

3.2.2. Improve maternal and child nutrition status;

3.2.3. Strengthen the health sector capacity to ensure nutrition and food safety;

3.2.4. Scale-up nutrition information, education and communication for the general public;

3.2.5. Strengthen surveillance, monitoring and evaluation system on nutrition at the national level.

Identifying policies specific to
micronutrients

Initial Search

- Identified all policies which contained these terms in the list of topics covered:
 - ◆ “micronutrient”, “multiple micronutrient”, “MMS”, or “MMN”
- Filtered out all policies that had ended before 2015

Deeper Dive

- Scanned each policy for specific references to micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women
- Policies that had direct references to MMS or IFA supplementation were included in the Annexed Table
- Policies that referenced micronutrients, but did not specify any specific type of micronutrient intervention were also included
- Policies that directly referenced specific micronutrients *other* than IFA or MMS (e.g. Vitamin A) were excluded completely



19 Country Policies

9 policies on IFA only

(Bangladesh, Belize, China, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mauritania, Panama, Rwanda)

2 policies on MMS only

(Mongolia, Mozambique)

3 policies on both IFA and MMS

(Cambodia, Cameroon, Madagascar)

5 policies on Unspecified Micronutrient Supplementation

(Gambia, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua)

Limitations

- GINA may not include a country's most recent published policies.
- There are many blank fields in GINA. For the purposes of this table, policies with missing values for the “adopted”, the “start_year”, and the “end_year” columns have been excluded.
- Some policies have been misclassified with “micronutrient” as a policy topic, but the policy does not actually reference a micronutrient, or the policy uses a background section to describe the micronutrient deficiencies as a health issue in their country, but the policy does not include micronutrient supplementation in its strategies.
- Some policies are in languages difficult for the researcher team to translate and were thus excluded in this report. They may be included in future reports. These languages include: Russian, Czech, and Arabic.
- GINA does not provide reference documents to some policies; if these policies could not be found using the country's government website, they were excluded.